



REPORT

Rabat, Morocco

14-18 Nov 2016

**28th Technical
Consultation among
Regional Plant
Protection
Organizations**

November, 2016



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

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1. Opening of the Technical consultation

1.1 Welcome by the IPPC Secretariat and the Moroccan authorities

[1] The IPPC Secretary welcomed the participants to the 28th TC-RPPO, highlighting that this is the first time all RPPOs and a potential RPPO representing all regions are together. He thanked NEPPO and ONSSA¹, the Moroccan NPPO, for the excellent arrangements for hosting the meeting. The IPPC Secretary mentioned two major challenges for Plant Health:

- Globalization, with an increased movement of goods and persons across the globe; and
- Capacity development for countries to implement the IPPC.

[2] He also mentioned 2 new opportunities for the IPPC:

- Working with the UN Strategic Development Goals (SDG) on food security and poverty reduction and on trade facilitation.
- Biosecurity and environmental protection

[3] Three important functions for RPPOs were highlighted:

- Designing joint RPPO-IPPC activities, with the definition of shared action items;
- Increasing coordination among regions;
- Promoting activities on emerging pests.

[4] He indicated that 2017 will be the 65th IPPC anniversary of the IPPC, which represents an opportunity to increase IPPC visibility.

[5] Mr Zakaria Abdelkader, Deputy Director and Director of Control and Plant Protection from ONSSA welcomed all participants on behalf of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries. He highlighted the importance of the TC-RPPO and explained that plant protection is given a high priority in the Moroccan development strategy. He mentioned that the environment and plant health protection and the management of phytosanitary risks are at the basis of the mandate of ONSSA. He complimented and thanked NEPPO for its efforts as well as FAO for organising the event in Morocco, and wished a fruitful meeting to the participants.

[6] A list of participants and observers is provided in Appendix 4.

1.2 Introductions

[7] All representatives from RPPOs and observers introduced themselves.

1.3 Selection of a Chairperson, Vice-chair, Rapporteur

[8] The meeting elected Mr. Mekki Chouibani as the Chairperson, Mr. Martin Ward as Vice-Chairperson and Ms. Stephanie Bloem as Rapporteur.

2. Adoption of the agenda

[9] The circulated agenda is available in Appendix 1. The TC-RPPO made the following suggestions of addition on the agenda:

- The report on the conclusions of the Focus Group to establish a new IPPC subsidiary body on Implementation held in July 2016;
- Discussion on nominations of RPPO representatives to forthcoming IPPC meetings;

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- A report from the RPPO representative on the IYPH steering committee held on 9-11 November;
- The 65th anniversary of the IPPC;
- Harassing behavior on some contracting parties to have blank phytosanitary certificate to use them fraudulently.

3. Pending matters from the 27th TC-RPPOs

3.1 Status of RPPO roles and functions document

[10] The IPPC Secretariat indicated that the Bureau did not make any change to the document on RPPO roles and functions. The contribution of the RPPOs in the elaboration of this document was acknowledged. The TC-RPPO recognised that a modification to this document might be needed at CPM-12 when the new name of the implementation subsidiary body is decided and/or its functions are agreed upon. A suggestion was made to engage FAO regional and sub-regional offices as necessary to ensure continuity of work, particularly when dealing with projects.

[11] The TC-RPPO suggested that:

- The RPPOs should be prepared to amend the document at CPM-12 to account for the decisions, where relevant, on the establishment of the implementation and capacity development subsidiary body;
- The FAO regional and/or sub-regional offices of the hosting region are to be invited to attend future TC-RPPO and virtual meetings, as appropriate.

3.2 Status of a Caribbean RPPO

[12] The IPPC Secretariat indicated that the FAO Legal Service (LEGA) held consultations with countries in the Caribbean at CPM 11 and further with a small working group early in the year on how to move forward with the creation of the RPPO. LEGA and IPPC advised on the requirements for recognition of any entity as an RPPO. Countries in the region were informed that the proposed Caribbean Plant Health Directors Forum (CPHD) in its current form does not meet the criteria to be recognised as an RPPO. For this reason, CAHFSA was considered a better option. The CAHFSA representative provided further information on progress to establish the next Caribbean RPPO. She emphasized that some of CAHFSA's current role is similar to the defunct RPPO – the CPPC. CAHFSA recognised that, in the last 9 years, CPHD performed the functions similar to that of an RPPO with additional responsibilities and had a wider membership than the CAHFSA/CARICOM. However, CAHFSA indicated that countries had achieved consensus on a way forward, possibly with CAHFSA in the role of the RPPO with the CPHD performing an advisory role as a technical committee. CAHFSA indicated that this arrangement would circumvent the issue of representation of the Caribbean to include members outside the CARICOM members as well as to integrate the various states that are territories. A meeting to formalise this arrangement is being planned.

[13] The IPPC Secretariat indicated that it would provide CAHFSA with the current procedures for the establishment of an RPPO, as well as ensure that FAO legal advice is continued to be provided to CAHFSA as it prepares to assume its role as an RPPO.

[14] The TC-RPPO:

- Reaffirmed its commitment to support the Caribbean to establish its RPPO and welcomed the progress made so far.

4. Updates

4.1 Update by the IPPC Secretariat

- [15] The TC-RPPO was updated on the activities of the Secretariat on Standard Setting, NROs, Implementation Facilitation, new projects, the Implementation Pilot Programme on pest surveillance, the Implementation Review and Support System and IPPC regional Workshops. Information was also provided on the outcome of the focus group to establish a new IPPC subsidiary body on Implementation. The IPPC Secretary insisted that following CPM-11, the focus will be on implementation, on IYPH activities and on emerging pest issues. He confirmed that CPM-12 would be organized in the Republic of South Korea. He recalled that sustainable funding remains an issue for the IPPC.
- [16] The IAPSC representative noted that the relationship between RPPOs and the IPPC has positively evolved and suggested that more support be provided to Africa. He asked that due consideration be given to the difficulties faced by African countries to access IPPC tools via the Internet.
- [17] The Bureau representative indicated that although many workshops have been organized, implementation of the IPPC and its ISPMs is still lacking in more than 100 countries. He urged greater emphasis be given to implementation

4.2 Update from the Bureau

- [18] The Bureau representative gave an update of the Bureau meeting held in 2016. He highlighted several of the Bureau decisions and urged the RPPOs to consider them in their workplans.

4.3 RPPOs update on follow up actions from CPM

- [19] The NAPPO representative recalled the workplan elements outlined in the presentation on TC RPPO activities performed during CPM-11². Several RPPOs provided an update on their activities with respect to the key elements of the workplan.

5. Brief report from each RPPO on their activities

- [20] All RPPOs prepared a presentation on their activities including:

- Specificities of the RPPO
- Technical and capacity development achievements
- Emerging pests and issues
- Surveillance projects and activities
- Proposal for further collaboration

- [21] The RPPOs discussed the need for developing training material on PRA, including on pest modelling. EPPO and NAPPO offered their help in this project. The RPPOs discussed and reaffirmed interest for the implementation of e-Phyto in their respective regions.

² The key elements outlined in the TC work plan include:

Investigate operative mechanism for pest reporting through RPPOs

Caribbean RPPO – provide assistance and mentoring

Co-operation in delivering regional IPPC workshops

Contingency planning-systems approaches

Support – promote ePhyto

Support activities intended to encourage their NPPOs to implement the Convention

IYPH activities

- [22] The RPPOs exchanged information on how they are resourced, their staffing and language requirements. The great heterogeneity among RPPOs concerning the above was noted. The RPPOs welcomed the transparency in this regard.
- [23] The Secretary noted that there were suitable photos used in the presentations made by the various RPPOs. He asked the RPPOs for support to provide photographs for use in the IPPC 65 year calendar and other publicity material the Secretariat plans to produce.
- [24] Summaries for each RPPO's presentation are available in Appendix 2.
- [25] The RPPOs agreed that:
- More information on financial resources could be added to RPPOs presentations in the next TC.
 - They would provide 3 to 5 pictures of their respective regions related to plant health and trade for the IPPC calendar and the 2017 theme trade facilitation.

6. Brainstorming and discussion: enhancing technical cooperation among RPPOs and NPPOs

6.1 State of Plant Protection in the World

- [26] The Secretariat indicated that the State of Plant Protection in the World (SPPW) is mentioned in the text of the Convention (Article XI). It was noted that complying with this obligation has been attempted in various CPMs and governing bodies. During the 2016 SPG, KEPHIS (the Kenyan NPPO), had made a proposal for the organization of a regularly scheduled phytosanitary conference with different topics. Kenya proposed that this format could address the SPPW. The SPG discussed this proposal and considered that further details should be elaborated for the organization of this event. The SPG suggested that this event could be organised during the International Year of Plant Health (IYPH). Kenya will further elaborate its proposal and present it during the 2017 SPG. The Secretariat suggested that the RPPOs could be associated with this topic and asked their views on this proposal.
- [27] NAPPO recognised that the idea was good but was concerned that a single event might not resonate well with all regions because they each have different issues and priorities. NAPPO suggested that the event could be designed to be delivered in several regions with parts tailored to the specificities and interests of the region accordingly. APPPC recalled that IPPC had organized a conference on ISPM 15 in Canada in 2005 which had a huge world impact, and suggested that such initiative could be repeated focussing on a specific topic rather than on broader themes.
- [28] The TC-RPPO considered that:
- The objective and focus of this event should be further detailed.
 - RPPOs will consult and provide their suggestions to the Secretariat on their possible contribution to the SPPW and the proposal made by Kenya by the end of January. EPPPO will coordinate this consultation.

6.2 Implementation pilot project on surveillance

- [29] The Secretariat informed the TC on the latest developments of the implementation pilot project on surveillance, mentioning the advances during CPM-11; the IPPC call for technical resources; the informal working group on the IPPC Implementation Pilot Project on Surveillance (Bangkok, Thailand, 11-12/06/2016); the revision of ISPM 6 "Guidelines for Surveillance"; the session on the implementation pilot on surveillance during 2016 IPPC Regional Workshops; and the collaboration with IAEA on fruit fly work. The Secretariat indicated that all surveillance activities mentioned in RPPOs presentations would be added to the aggregated information for this project. The Secretariat recalled that the role of RPPOs is to coordinate activities on surveillance, not to implement surveillance activities within countries.

[30] NAPPO proposed the datasheet on citrus pests as a possible model for the datasheets to be developed on the 3 example pests. NAPPO mentioned the difficulty to perform surveillance in a harmonized way and shared its experience on a forthcoming project on Khapra beetle (*Trogoderma granarium*) indicating the project intends to collate all procedures from its three member countries, including surveillance, into one document.

[31] The Secretariat invited the RPPOs to promote the IPPC pilot project within their member countries.

[32] The TC-RPPO:

- Noted the activities on the implementation pilot project on surveillance.

6.3 Activities on the International Year of Plant Health (IYPH)

[33] The IPPC Secretary briefed the TC on the 1st steering committee on the IYPH planned to meet twice a year. The first meeting was held on 7-9 November and had almost a 100% attendance with active participation. This steering committee would in the future be open to stakeholders from the private sector. The TC was informed that the 2020 IYPH is in the process of being officially approved by the FAO Conference. Upon approval, the steering group will then be merged with the FAO IYPH coordinating group, and FAO will lead the process and the role of FAO offices will then be clarified. All FAO regions would be engaged on all issues of interest for the IYPH. Further to the steering committee, 3 working groups would be established, one on finance, one on planning and one on communication and advocacy. The IPPC received financial support for the IYPH from Ireland, China, the Republic of Korea and the USA. In terms of activities, the steering committee agreed that factsheets should be developed on each thematic year as advocacy materials. A logo for the IYPH will be developed. The Secretariat suggested that a network of contributors for the IYPH be established, with each region having an IYPH working group to plan for at least 2 or 3 activities.

[34] NAPPO provided an additional update on the 1st steering committee meeting.

[35] EPPO indicated its plan to organize an international event on research and plant health in 2020 and indicated some funding has already been secured for this purpose. EPPO suggested that a possible package of material on the IYPH, as had been done for pest diagnostics, could be provided to be used during various activities in different regions. EPPO also suggested that a scientific/technical fellowship supported by an endowment fund might be a concrete way to celebrate the IYPH. APPPC suggested producing case studies and material for the IYPH. NAPPO indicated that one of its members suggested raising the profile of IYPH at the national level by repeating messages at events attended. The Secretariat reported that a similar approach was discussed at the October SPG where it was suggested that a set of communication messages be developed to increase the consistency of delivery by a variety of stakeholders. The Secretariat advocated for collaboration and coordination among the different regions of the world to avoid overlaps. RPPOs were invited to attend the next IYPH steering committee as observers to be held during CPM-12. The RPPOs discussed the difficulties in mobilizing resources for the IYPH.

[36] The TC-RPPO agreed to:

- Promote the IYPH within their regions, either by creating working groups, or by simply mentioning the initiative during their events.

6.4 National Reporting Obligations

[37] The Secretariat reported on the activities on NROs. A series of advocacy materials were prepared, including a guide for IPPC contact points and editors, and reminders automatically sent to them. Additional scripts for 5 e-learning on NROs are under preparation and should be available by June 2017. A NROs update is issued every month in 5 languages. Regular assistance is also provided to editors and contact points. A workshop on NROs was held in China for the Asian region, and similar workshops are expected to be conducted in other regions in the coming years.

[38] The TC-RPPO:

- Noted the activities on NROs and was invited to promote the NROs within their member countries.
- Invited the Secretariat to fix bugs in the IPP to improve reporting of NROs as early as possible to avoid discouraging its users from contributing.

6.5 Implementation and Review Support System (IRSS)

- [39] The Secretariat updated the TC on the future plans of the IRSS including the launch of the new IRSS webpage; the launch of 2016 IPPC General Survey; a Secretariat training on the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework; the questionnaire on global emerging risks; resource mobilization for the global funding support initiative (GEF); the IRSS study in progress – *Analyzing the benefits of implementing the IPPC*; the development of a contracting party donor guidance; the preparation of a CPM 12 side session on the benefits of the IPPC; and the study on Diversion from Intended Use (DFIU).
- [40] The Secretariat clarified that the support provided to countries is done through the IRSS webpage, through the resources available on the phytosanitary.info website, and through sessions presenting information such as CPM side sessions as well as implementation support information provided to IPPC subsidiary bodies and to CPM.
- [41] NAPPO noted that diversion from intended use is a very important topic and that their region is considering whether a Regional Standard on diversion from intended use should be developed. NAPPO offered to lead the aggregation of RPPOs comments on this topic. CAN also recognized DFIU is an important topic as many measures for DFIU are not technically justified. CAN suggested that there is a need for further detail as identifying which measures should be used constitutes important information to be developed. APPPC noted that communication campaigns are considered a measure for DFIU and wondered how the IRSS could help in this regard. EPPO considered that the angle taken in the DFIU study is not sufficiently balanced and that more emphasis should be put on phytosanitary risk. EPPO would provide information on this issue.
- [42] The TC-RPPO:
- Noted the IRSS activities.
 - Agreed that NAPPO would lead the aggregation of comments from RPPO on DFIU to be provided to the Secretariat by the 1st of May to be submitted to the Bureau in June 2017. NAPPO will circulate to the RPPOs the document being prepared by NAPPO as a starting point.
 - The RPPOs will also meet during CPM-12 to discuss this issue, among others.

6.6 IPPC Regional Workshops

- [43] The Secretariat updated the TC on the organization of the seven IPPC Regional Workshops held in 2016. The Secretariat reported that they were attended by approximately 212 participants from 114 countries. The IPPC Secretary expressed his thanks to all RPPOs for the results accomplished with limited resources. He highlighted the importance of the CPM, the TC-RPPO and the regional workshops. Regarding topics, he encouraged alignment with the theme of the year and emphasized the need to promote the IYPH. The TC was invited to suggest topics for the 2018 Regional Workshops and to make recommendations for organizational improvements.
- [44] The TC-RPPO welcomed the report on the IPPC Regional Workshops. RPPOs noted the positive impact of the events and thanked the Secretariat for the support provided. The representative from CAN informed that due to turnover of staff in several of its member countries he would need to be updated on the background of standards proposed for consultation including, where possible, provision of a history of comments provided by his countries so as not to duplicate comments and to ensure that any new comments are valid and relevant. The Secretariat invited CAN to contact the Standards Setting

officer to establish a mechanism to provide the support needed to ensure improved quality of regional participation from CAN and quality of comments in the consultation period.

[45] A number of suggestions were made to improve the workshops, these included:

- Improve the Online Commenting System (OCS) to regain RPPO functionality to share comments;
- Demonstrate navigation of the phytosanitary.info webpage at the next IPPC Regional Workshops;
- Strengthen relationship between FAO regional and sub-regional offices, the IPPC and RPPOs;
- Need to share the financial burden of the workshops in light of limited funding to support participation.
- Establish an organizing committee constituted by IPPC staff, RPPO, FAO office, and other collaborators in regions where such a mechanism could enhance the delivery of the workshop.
- Presentations on draft standards should include information on the background of the issues discussed for each standard.
- IAPSC requested to increase the number of countries attending the regional workshops.
- The 2017 workshops could provide further explanations on the SS process and on the establishment of pest free areas.

[46] The TC-RPPO agreed:

- To provide its suggestions to the IPPC Secretariat on possible topics by the 30th of January so a draft agenda will be assembled and discussed during the RPPO side event during CPM-12.

6.7. RPPOs Capacity Development work plan (possibly including contingency planning, systems approaches, lists of pests)

[47] RPPOs capacity development action points were discussed on the basis of the RPPOs presentations, and are available in Appendix 3.

6.8 2017 theme “IPPC and Trade Facilitation”

[48] The Secretariat updated the TC on the latest advances on the work plan for the 2017 theme “IPPC and trade facilitation”. A small working group is expected to be established to manage the thematic year and to coordinate all planned activities for the year 2017.

[49] EPPO was pleased with the link with the World Custom Organization and suggested that other important topics such as tariff codes and the single window for which information could be shared. EPPO suggested that an example of how the single window approach eases collaboration with Customs services would provide useful information.

[50] The TC agreed:

- To promote the 2017 theme flyer to be published by the IPPC Secretariat in their publications.

6.9 Transboundary pests – RPPOs and research centers

[51] NAPPO presented the proposal to interact with the CGIAR centers and other research entities to share information on current or past work being done on emerging pests of common interest. The RPPOs welcomed the idea and offered a number of ways this could be done including a suggestion on several pests. Several RPPOs reported on actions already being undertaken and offered to share this experience with other RPPOs. The Secretariat offered to host the page on the phytosanitary.info site for compiling the information volunteered through this initiative. CAN agreed to take the lead in aggregating information on research institutions and their research undertaken on TR4 as a pilot.

[52] The TC agreed:

- That COSAVE would produce a document to exchange its experience on the activities undertaken with research centers by the 13th of February.
- CAN will draft a pilot document by the 13th of February on the existing research projects and institutions involved on TR4, with indications on the best way to provide this information on a website. Other RPPOs will be invited to contribute to this work.
- The IPPC Secretariat would explore how this information can be published on the phytosanitary.info webpage with the CDC.

6.10 Foresight questionnaire

[53] The Secretariat explained that FAO units dealing with plant protection, animal health and food safety were conducting a foresighting exercise to gather information that would direct the future support programmes for its members. IPPC's contributed to this effort by asking contracting parties and RPPOs to complete the foresight questionnaire on global emerging risks.

[54] Regarding the questionnaire, the RPPOs mentioned they would like to receive the status of the answers for their member countries. RPPOs commented that it is not an easy task to answer as an RPPO. The Secretariat clarified that's RPPOs are uniquely positioned to understand issues across countries and could provide valuable input in the exercise.

[55] Several RPPOs had completed the exercise.

[56] The remaining RPPOs agreed:

- To complete their questionnaire by the 25th of November.

6.11 The IRSS study – Analyzing the benefits of implementing the IPPC

[57] The Secretariat informed the TC on the new study on analyzing the benefits of implementing the IPPC. The aim of this study is to promote the Convention and its activities. A discussion meeting was organised from 13-15 September 2016 in Washington DC, United States of America. This study would be featured in a side session during CPM-12. The TC was invited to provide additional case studies. The Secretariat also welcomes suggestions on the content of the study.

[58] The TC agreed to:

- Provide case studies or contacts by the 13th of January;
- Provide comments on the study by the 13th of January.

6.12 2020-2030 IPPC Strategic Framework

[59] The Secretariat informed the TC that a rough draft of the 2020-2030 IPPC strategic framework had been presented to the SPG in October 2016. The SPG provided significant input to the document and requested further work be done to it before presentation of a second draft to CPM-12. The Secretariat indicated that the second draft would be available for comments just prior to CPM-12 and the RPPOs could provide input into this document at that stage. The IPPC Secretary made a presentation on the linkages of the IPPC objectives with the United Nation Strategic Development Goals (SDGs). He emphasized the need for implementation of the strategic objectives of the IPPC but emphasized that sustainable financing of the IPPC was also key to success.

[60] The TC-RPPO:

- Noted the information provided.

EUPHRESKO network for phytosanitary research co-ordination and funding

[61] EPPO presented the EUPHRESKO network of research funders and managers. New members were welcome and EUPHRESKO could now become a global network or be a model for other regions. The RPPOs welcomed the presentation.

Recommendations on ISPM 15 from the NAPPO workshop

[62] NAPPO reported that a workshop to implement ISPM 15 with emphasis on the Americas was held in Costa Rica Aug. 29 – Sept. 3, 2016 and presented the recommendations made by the participants. The workshop was organized by NAPPO in cooperation with CAN, COSAVE, OIRSA, IICA and the NPPO of Costa Rica. NAPPO indicated that all the information is available on the NAPPO website and indicated that the IPPC explanatory document on ISPM 15 will be translated into Spanish and French.

[63] The TC-RPPO agreed:

- To consider to organize a similar workshop on ISPM 15 between EPPO, NEPPO and IAPSC.

7. TC Work Plan into 2017

[64] The TC renamed the “TC Work Plan”, into “TC Action points”. The TC reviewed and updated these actions which are available in Appendix 3.

[65] In updating the action points, the TC considered the emerging global pest risks. The TC discussed the concept of an “emergent pest” and agreed that more consideration was needed.

[66] The IPPC Secretary suggested that one way to consider these emerging risks was to think of them in 3 categories such as pests of global, regional or special concern.

[67] The TC-RPPO recognized that their work on emerging pests could contribute to the State of Plant Protection in the World, to the activities that CAN will undertake on TR4, to EUPHRESKO and to the IPPC pilot surveillance programme.

[68] Several areas of collaboration among RPPOs was identified during the revision of the work plan.

[69] The TC-RPPO agreed:

- That analysis should be performed on the emerging pests and categories of lists of pests.
- To collaborate on initiatives concerning inspection.
- To contribute to the call on diagnostic resources and biological collections.

8. Special and side sessions topics for CPM-12 (2017) and CPM-13 (2018)

[70] The Secretariat presented information on the 2 side sessions to be organized during CPM-12 on e-commerce and on the benefits of implementing the IPPC. The Secretariat highlighted that the information collected in organizing these events would be used for preparing advocacy materials and other implementation products. EPPO proposed that a CPM side session in 2018 be organized on science and plant health, with an emphasis on EUPHRESKO.

[71] The TC-RPPO agreed to:

- Provide experiences and information on e-commerce and on case studies on the benefits in implementing the IPPC in their region by the 19th of December;
- Contribute to a joint side event during CPM-13 to be led by EPPO and related to science and plant health.

9. Other business

9.1 Attendance of RPPOs to other IPPC meetings

[72] The TC agreed on the IPPC meetings that will have RPPO representation. Where IPPC events are held away from FAO headquarters, geographical proximity will be one of the factors taken into account in choosing the appropriate representative of RPPOs

9.2 IPPC 65th anniversary

[73] The TC was updated on what is planned during CPM-12 for the 65th anniversary of the IPPC.

[74] The TC-RPPOs well received this information and agreed to:

- Promote the IPPC 65th anniversary through their channels.

9.3 Harassing behaviour on some contracting parties to have blank phytosanitary certificate to use them fraudulently.

[75] The TC-RPPO suggested that:

- A side forum during CPM-12 could be set to discuss the issue on the side.
- A general article could be posted on the IPP and e-circulated.
- EPPO would communicate with the importing countries at risk to discuss the issue.

10. Date (options: 6-10 Nov; 21 Nov – 1 Dec) and location of next TC and associated meeting (meeting of the past, present and future chairs with the IIPPC Secretariat)

[76] The TC discussed arrangements for the following year and agreed:

- That the organization of the 2017 TC should start from January to avoid any delays in organization.
 - To have a teleconference during mid-March to prepare the CPM side meeting.
 - To have a side meeting during CPM-12, NAPPO will be the Rapporteur.
 - At the proposal of NAPPO, the TC-RPPO will consider when developing the new TC agenda to include a knowledge topic that a RPPO could volunteer to present, e.g. on a particular pest, management method, legislation, etc. IAPSC agreed to present for 15-20 minutes on the phytosanitary management of forests at the next TC.
- The 29th TC-RPPO would be held in Paris hosted by EPPO, and is tentatively planned on 30th of October until the 3rd of November.
 - The 30th TC-RPPO is tentatively planned in Africa hosted by IAPSC.
 - The 31th TC-RPPO will be hosted by CAN.

11. Adoption of the Report of the 28th TC-RPPOs

[77] The TC adopted the report. Action items from the meeting are summarized in Appendix 5.

12. Closure

[78] The Chairperson thanked the participants for their attendance and active participation in this TC. The RPPOs representatives thanked the organizers of the 28th TC for the hospitality and excellent organization of this technical consultation of RPPOs.

Appendix 01 - Agenda

Agenda item	Document N	Presenter	STATUS OF PAPER (ng/Done/Oral)
1. Opening of the Technical consultation			
1.1 Welcome by the IPPC Secretariat		Xia	
1.2 Introductions		Participants	
1.3 Selection of a Chairperson, Vice-chair Rapporteur		Xia	
2. Adoption of the agenda	01_TC-RPPO_2016_Nov	Chair	
3. Pending matters from the 27th TC-RPPOs			
3.1 Status of RPPO roles and functions document	02_TC-RPPO_2016_Nov	Chair	Done
3.2 Status of a Caribbean RPPO		CARICOM/Sosa	Oral
4. Updates			
4.1 Update by the IPPC Secretariat	03_TC-RPPO_2016_Nov	Xia	Done
4.2 Update from the Bureau		Kamal	Pending
4.3 RPPOs update on follow up actions from CPM		to be coordinated by the chair	pending
5. Brief report from each RPPO on their activities			
Each RPPO will prepare a presentation of 5 slides including: 1. Specificities of the RPPO - 2. Technical and capacity development achievements – 3. Emerging pests and issues – 4. Surveillance projects and activities – 5. Proposal for further collaboration			
5.1 APPPC			
5.2 CAN			
5.3 COSAVE			
5.4 EPPO			
5.5 IAPSC			
5.6 NAPPO			
5.7 OIRSA			
5.8 PPPO			
5.9 NEPPO			
6. Brainstorming and discussion: enhancing technical cooperation among RPPOs and NPPOs			
6.1 State of Plant Health in the World	04_TC-RPPO_2016_Nov 04bis_TC-RPPO_2016_Nov	Sosa	Done
6.2 Implementation pilot project on surveillance	05_TC-RPPO_2016_Nov	Brunel	Pending

6.3 Activities on IYPH	06_TC-RPPO_2016_Nov	Sosa	Pending
6.4 National Reporting Obligations	07_TC-RPPO_2016_Nov	Sosa	Pending
6.5 Implementation and Review Support System (IRSS)	08_TC-RPPO_2016_Nov 14_TC-RPPO_2016_Nov	Sosa	Done
6.6 IPPC Regional Workshops	09_TC-RPPO_2016_Nov	Brunel	Done
6.7 RPPOs Capacity Development work plan (possibly including contingency planning, systems approaches, lists of pests)		Chair	Pending
6.8 2017 theme "IPPC and Trade Facilitation"	10_TC-RPPO_2016_Nov	Sosa	Done
6.9 Transboundary pests – RPPOs and research centers		NAPPO	Pending
6.10 Foresight questionnaire	11_TC-RPPO_2016_Nov	Sosa	Done
6.11 The IRSS study – 'Analyzing the benefits of implementing the IPPC	12_TC-RPPO_2016_Nov	Sosa	Done
6.12 2020-2030 IPPC Strategic Framework	13_TC-RPPO_2016_Nov	Sosa	Done
6.13 EUPHRESCO network for phytosanitary research co-ordination and funding	16_TC-RPPO_2016_Nov	Ward	Done
7. TC Work Plan into 2017			
Based on information shared and discussions, develop a short, medium and long term plan for the organizations, emphasizing opportunities for collaboration in shared objectives			
8. Special and side sessions topics for CPM-12 (2017) and CPM-13 (2018)	15_TC-RPPO_2016_Nov 16_TC-RPPO_2016_Nov	Brunel	Pending
9. Other businesses			
10. Date (options: 6-10 Nov; 21 Nov – 1 Dec) and location of next TC and associated meeting (meeting of the past, present and future chairs with the IIPPC Secretariat)		Chair	
11. Adoption of the Report of the 28th TC-RPPOs			
12. Closure		Chair	

Appendix 02 - Updates from the RPPOs on their 2016 activities

1. Asian and Pacific Plant Protection Commission (APPPC) Summary of activities in 2016 for the 28th Technical Consultation of RPPOs

- [1] The Asia-Pacific Plant Protection Commission (APPPC) convened for the first time in 1956. The Commission administers the Regional Plant Protection Agreement for Asia and the Pacific. A total of 25 countries are members and the APPPC meets at least once every two years.
- [79] Challenges for the region: Asia and the Pacific, with its wide variations in climate, has an extremely high degree of plant diversity. The region is home to tens of thousands of plant species, many of which are endemic. However, habitat fragmentation, over-harvesting of natural resources, pollution, invasive species and climate change are resulting in species loss and threatening this diversity. Destruction caused by various pest species and overuse of pesticides is becoming increasingly serious. International trade in plant and plant products involves potential risks of reduction of plant productivity and destruction of natural ecosystems through the introduction and spread of invasive alien plant pests. Pest introductions and outbreaks cost governments, farmers and consumers billions of dollars every year.
- [80] APPPC mission statement: The APPPC is committed to protect plant, human and animal health and the environment; facilitate trade and protect the sustainability of agriculture.
- [81] The Commission is coordinating and supporting plant protection activities in the region with a strong information exchange programme, a regional standard development programme, inputs into international standard setting and regional pesticide regulatory management and risk reduction programmes. It also takes a leadership role in integrated pest management (IPM) programmes and builds local capacities in member countries. The Commission helps countries develop plant health policy and regulations, and systems and practices to minimize the potential risk of the introduction and spread of regulated pests. Three standing committees and one standard committee are under the Commission. The Commission is receiving assessed contribution from contracting countries with its financial mechanism since 2010.
- [82] A number of APPPC regional workshops and trainings on plant health have been organized in 2016, such as:
- a regional workshop on plant health surveillance in June with the participation of 21 countries, which is part of APPPC 6 year surveillance program ;
 - a workshop on implementation of ISPM31 in August with the participation of 20 countries, - a workshop on the South American leaf blight (SALB) caused by the ascomycete *Microcyclus ulei* in October with the participation of 11 countries,
 - a training workshop on NROs and on the use of the IPP in September with the participation of 16 countries,
 - a training workshop on fruit fly survey and management in June with the participation of 14 countries, etc.
- [83] All these workshops and trainings provided opportunities to participants from NPPOs of countries in the region. Indeed, participants reviewed status of update development in various subjects addressed by workshops, shared their experiences and lessons learned from practice on specific areas, identified challenges and main constraints, discussed prioritized action plans for collaboration at regional, multilateral or/and bilateral levels. Training workshops allowed participants from NPPOs to improve their knowledge, operational skills and capacity in implementation of selected ISPMs. At the same time, a number of regional and/or country projects related to plant health are being implemented to provide technical assistance to NPPOs in implementing ISPMs and managing emerging pests.
- [84] The 17th APPPC regional workshop on the review of draft ISPMs was convened in the Republic of Korea on 25-29 July 2016. The workshop was organized by APPPC in collaboration with the NPPO of the Republic of Korea. The workshop was attended by 36 experts from 18 Asia Pacific countries. The

regional comments prepared by the workshop were shared with all NPPO focal points of member countries and all participants immediately through OCS and comments were shared. In addition to the review of draft ISPMs a special agenda was included to discuss a number of IPPC issues such as the latest developments on sea container. Other IPPC issues discussed included: an update on the ePhyto project, the Implementation Review and Support System, the International Year of Plant Health, the surveillance programme, delivering diagnostic services, development on the guidelines for the management of plant and plant products carried by passengers and through postal services from abroad. The highlight of the workshop was a presentation on emerging issues on plant health in the region. This last topic brought up many interesting SPS issues related to brown plant hopper (*Nilparvata lugens*), *Xylella fastidiosa* and coffee leaf rust (*Hemileia vastatrix*). In addition, a summary of country feedbacks on the questionnaires survey on main issues of plant health was presented, which was followed by plenary discussions.

- [85] The regional workshop on ISPM31 identified critical gaps for the implementation of ISPM31 and proposed amendments of ISPM31 in the revision. A regional phytosanitary measures (RSPM) on hot water treatment of mangoes for fruit fly species will be developed.

2. General Secretariat of the Andean Community (CAN)

Summary of activities in 2016 for the 28th Technical Consultation of RPPOs

- [86] Through this report the General Secretariat of the Andean Community gives an update on 2016 activities as required by IPPC on the next topics: 1) Specificities of their RPPO; 2) Technical and capacity development achievements; 3) Emerging pests and issues; 4) Surveillance projects and activities and 5) Proposal for further collaboration.
- [87] The Andean Agricultural Health System includes the principles from the agreement on the application of sanitary and phytosanitary measures of the World Trade Organization (WTO), and the norms and recommendations of the IPPC.
- [88] Regarding the technical and capacity development achievements, an Andean prevention and contingency plan was developed and adopted by the SGCAN through the Resolution 1850. The plan was drafted and recommended by the Andean Committee of Animal and Plant Health. The plan promotes collective action; information exchanges; NPPOs obligations in surveillance; and promotes borders work.
- [89] A Pest Alert System Pilot was developed with the purpose to support the Andean NPPOs in pest notification, allowing notification through the Andean Phytosanitary Portal. The pilot is inspired from the NAPPO system. To regulate the system use, a normative project was developed that currently is being analyzed by the Andean Committee of Animal and Plant Health to eventually recommend to SGCAN its adoption by Resolution. Andean countries already have the legal obligation to notify pest to SGCAN.
- [90] The SGCAN Resolution 1475 implements the ISPM N°32 assigning a pest risk categorization to commodities according to the Andean customs nomenclature. This resolution is being updated jointly with the Andean Committee of Animal and Plant Health (COTASA). was started the update to SGCAN Resolution 1475.
- [91] Five emerging pests and issues:
- i. According to the Latin America risk assessment, *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *cubense* race 4 tropical (FOCR4T) **has** high risks of entry, establishment, spread, and economic impact. There is no known resistant genotype commercially accepted;
 - ii. The main fruit flies threats for CAN region are: *Anastrepha suspense*, *Bactrocera* and *Dacus* species, particularly *B. carambolae* (to avoid the entry of absents quarantine fruit flies);
 - iii. Huanglongbing. In the CAN region, there are countries where the HLB not yet did not enter yet. There are even countries where *Diaphorina citri* is not present. There is therefore a regional responsibility to avoid the entry of HLB associated agent's and its vectors to new areas;
 - iv. *Drosophila suzukii* is a invasive pest which is not present in the CAN region. This species causes damage especially to Vaccinium, Rubus, Prunus, Fragaria, Vitis, Ficus.
 - v. The African giant snail has become a problem for most of the countries in which its presence is reported. The main problem is that the snail is polyphagous, it is considered one of the most destructive pest species in tropical and subtropical areas, causing damage to commercial crops and domestic gardens and its main means of spread has been human activities.
- [92] For what concerns surveillance activities, members countries have the obligation of provide data from surveillance with the identified host, the presence or absence of agents associated with HLB and its vectors through Resolution 1850.
- [93] Regarding proposals for further collaboration, CAN identified the following topics:
- i. To promotes collective action to avoid or delay the entry to Latin America of FOCr4T;

- ii. To improve the implementation and understanding of the quarantine treatments (irradiation) for fruit flies;
- iii. For phytosanitary education, an annual virtual course could be developed with interactive materials, increasing amount of people trained, mainly on: Pest Risk Assessment; updating of quarantine treatments (i.e irradiation)
- iv. for surveillance, human and physical capacities could be increased for specific surveillance.
- v. Development of diagnostic capacities.

3. Comité de Sanidad Vegetal (COSAVE)

Summary of activities in 2016 for the 28th Technical Consultation of RPPOs

- [94] The Plant Health Committee of the Southern Cone (COSAVE) is a Regional Plant Protection Organization (RPPO), created in 1989 by agreement between the Governments of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay, within the framework of the International Plant Protection Convention.
- [95] COSAVE main objective is to coordinate actions to resolve phytosanitary problem of interest to the region and strengthen regional integration.
- [96] The Strategic Guidelines are established by the Council of Agricultural Ministers (CAS) and the Directive Committee performs through an Annual Work Plan.
- [97] COSAVE obtains financial resources from member countries and has technical and administrative support from the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA).
- [98] The COSAVE Presidency changes every two years between 7 member countries. Chile has the presidency from April 2016 to March 2018.

Technical and capacity development achievements

- Development and implementation of regional phytosanitary standards to protect and improve the phytosanitary status of agricultural and forestry production;
- Review of regional procedures;
- Elaboration of Regional Guides of PRA by Pest, and pathway and PRA for RNQP;
- Regional Pest Risk Analysis;
- Update of the list of the main regulated pests in the region;
- Harmonization of Phytosanitary Requirements and Additional Declarations for extra-regional products;
- Regional programs for Huanglongbing (HLB), *Thaumastocoris perigrinus*, *Anthonomus grandis*;
- Training activities of the NPPOs of COSAVE countries on matters of interest, aimed at strengthening regional phytosanitary capacities;
- Electronic Certification, countries in the region are currently working with China, the Netherlands and develop agreement with the United States and Russia. For the region, Chile is participating in the e-Phyto project of the IPPC.
- Participation in the activities of the GICSV (GT e-Phyto and GT HLB) and IPPC (Bureau, Standards Committee, Working Group of Experts, Technical Panel of Phytosanitary Treatments). Participation in the IPPC Regional Workshop for Latin America;
- Start of implementation of the Virtual Regional School on Plant Protection Inspection (ERVIF);

Emerging pests and issues

Main emergency pests and issues	Others emergency pests and issues
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Candidatus Liberibacter africanus</i> • <i>Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus</i> (HLB) • <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> (Dip.: Tephritidae) • <i>Drosophila suzukii</i> (Dip.: Drosophilidae) • <i>Lymantria dispar</i> raza asiática (Lep.: Lymantriinae) • <i>Lymantria mathura</i> (Lep.: Lymantriina) • <i>Aromia bungii</i> (Col.: Cerambycidae) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. cubense</i> TR4 • <i>Grapevine red blotch-associated virus</i> • <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> • <i>Lobesia botrana</i> (Lep.: Tortricidae) • <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> • <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>actinidiae</i> • <i>Tomato leaf curl New Delhi virus</i> • <i>Tomicus piniperda</i> (Col.: scolytidae) • <i>Burkholderia glumae</i> • <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> y sus vectores • <i>Monochamus</i> spp. (Col.: Cerambycidae)

Projects and surveillance activities

[99] COSAVE in 2016 started the implementation of the Project “COSAVE: Regional Strengthen of implementation of phytosanitary measures and market access. STDF”

[100] Main Goals: Strengthen phytosanitary measures implementation capacity; Improvement of phytosanitary status and trade facilitation of agricultural commodities and market access

Proposals for future collaboration

- Climate change: Evaluate the impact of pests in the region.
- Pest alert systems for pests of economic importance to the region.
- Alternative quarantine treatments: Evaluate new alternative quarantine treatments.
- Diagnostic of pests: Improve diagnostic capabilities for relevant pests.

4. European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO) Summary of activities in 2016 for the 28th Technical Consultation of RPPOs

- [101] This summary report covers progress against the main elements of EPPO's five year strategy. It focuses on the core programme funded by contributions from member countries and approved by their representatives through the EPPO Council and its two technical Working Parties (one on plant protection products and the other on phytosanitary regulations). Mention is also made of projects with separate funding and reporting arrangements.
- [102] EPPO was pleased to welcome Georgia as a new member during 2016. Twenty nine of EPPO's fifty one member countries were represented at the annual session of Council held in Paris in September, along with NEPPO, as a neighbouring RPPO, and two permanent observers, the Eurasian Economic Commission and the European Commission. Portugal and Ukraine were elected to serve on the seven-member Executive Committee after Serbia and Uzbekistan complete their three year terms. Austria was asked to serve one further year to ensure continuity. The annual and financial reports for 2015 were agreed, a number of Standards were adopted, progress in 2016 was noted and the budget and work programme for 2017 were approved.
- [103] EPPO Codes for plants and pests are a key part of EPPO's databases and of many other databases around the world used by the plant protection products industry and regulators and by NPPOs. The Codes are free to use, but maintenance to meet the needs of all users represents a substantial commitment by EPPO. A Webinar for users of Codes held in March attracted 50 participants. A new development explained in the Webinar was the clear distinction now made between taxonomic codes (each associated with a biological taxon) and non-taxonomic codes such as 'perennial weeds' or 'winter cereals'. The EPPO Panel on Harmonisation of Data is now responsible for overseeing decisions on these non-taxonomic codes and building them into a coding system to describe uses of plant protection products.
- [104] All the information which EPPO holds on specific pests is now available through the 'EPPO Global Database' at <https://gd.eppo.int>. As well as carrying out regular maintenance of the database and website, EPPO's information services produced 12 issues of the monthly Reporting Service and three issues of the EPPO Bulletin. Some information is translated into French and Russian according to priorities agreed with member countries. Artwork developed by EPPO continues to be used by member countries when publicising the risks from travellers moving plants around the world in their luggage. A specification has been developed for a new EPPO Standard which will give guidance to member countries on how to raise and use public awareness of specific pests to encourage prompt reporting of new outbreaks.
- [105] A survey of member countries' activities and needs in Pest Risk Analysis was carried out and considered by the relevant Working Party, which agreed that EPPO's Express PRA scheme should now be incorporated into the CAPRA system (Computer Assisted PRA). Priorities for future PRAs were agreed to be *Massicus raddei*, *Thekopsora minima* (blueberry leaf rust) 'Candidatus Phytoplasma phoenicium' (almond witches broom) and Grapevine red blotch associated virus.
- [106] There were a number of additions to the EPPO Alert List and some deletions. Three additions were made to the lists of pests recommended by EPPO for regulation by our member countries: *Lycorma delicatula* (A1 list), *Euwallacea fornicatus* sensu lato and *Fusarium euwallaceae* (A2 list). Six new diagnostic protocols were approved by a fast track procedure, and six others were sent for country consultation. EPPO also co-ordinated country comments on draft IPPC diagnostic protocols. Other EPPO Standards adopted by Council are listed below. Topics included guidance for inspection of consignments and places of production for *Xylella fastidiosa*.
- [107] Two questionnaires to member countries were planned and agreed: on the regulation of biological control agents (a workshop held late in 2015 confirmed there is considerable variation in practice around the region); and on imports of wood chips and other such products, which may present an increasing risk of introducing new forestry pests.

- [108] Within the plant protection products area a number of general and specific Standards were adopted by Council. Two workshops were organised, each in collaboration with an EPPO member country. One was on ‘Efficacy requirements and evaluation of plant protection products based on low-risk active substances’ and the other on ‘Harmonized dose expression for plant protection products in high growing crops’. Results from a questionnaire on how doses are expressed for seed treatment were analysed and presented to the Working Party.
- [109] EPPO’s CPM Affairs Panel met three times during 2016. One of these meetings was held in association with the IPPC Regional Workshop for Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia. Some Panel members were able to participate in the Workshop. EPPO arranged for translation of draft ISPMs into Russian to facilitate the discussion. The Panel co-ordinates comments on draft ISPMs and nominations to CPM bodies for the Europe region of FAO. EPPO has continued to promote the development of commodity Standards at global level. Supporting evidence has been provided for apples, as an example of a trade for which some standardised measures could benefit exporting and importing countries. This Panel has also been considering how EPPO can best contribute to the proposed International Year of Plant Health in 2020.
- [110] The Euphresco network enhances international collaboration to support phytosanitary research. It has been hosted in EPPO since 2014. During 2016 a Workshop on Euphresco was held in collaboration with the Eurasian Economic Commission and a decision was later taken by EPPO Council to incorporate some funding for Euphresco into EPPO’s main budget. This effectively makes all EPPO countries into members of Euphresco. The network benefits from the participation of many other partners, including some from outside the EPPO region.
- [111] A new project which started in 2016, part funded by the EU, is producing PRAs for 16 species of plant which could be covered by new EU regulations on invasive alien species. Work has also begun on a project to develop a list of Regulated Non-Quarantine Pests to be recommended for the EU, building on the principles in ISPM 21. The EU and three member countries are funding a ‘Co-ordination Facility for Minor Uses’ which is hosted by EPPO, and became fully operational in November 2016.
- [112] In 2016 EPPO Council adopted the following Standards:
- Specific Standards for Efficacy Evaluation of Plant Protection Products (series PP1)
 - *Foliar diseases on maize (revision PP 1/272)*
 - *Helicoverpa armigera on vegetables and ornamentals (new)*
 - *Ceutorhynchus picitarsis on oilseed rape (new)*
 - *Nasonovia ribisnigri and other aphids on lettuce (new)*
 - General Standards for Efficacy Evaluation of Plant Protection Products (series PP1)
 - *Cleaning of pesticide application equipment – efficacy aspects (new)*
 - *Evaluation of the influence of tank mix adjuvants on the efficacy of PPP (new)*
 - Phytosanitary Procedures (series PM3)
 - *Consignment inspections for Xylella fastidiosa*
 - *Inspection of places of production for Xylella fastidiosa*
 - Pest Risk Analysis (series PM5)
 - *Guidelines on the phytosanitary measure ‘plants grown under complete physical isolation’ (new)*
 - Diagnostics (series PM7)
 - *Xanthomonas axonopodis pv. allii (new)*
 - *Acidovorax citrulli (new)*
 - *DNA barcoding as an identification tool for a number of regulated pests (new)*
 - *Guidelines on the authorization of laboratories to perform diagnostic activities for regulated pests (new)*
 - National Regulatory Control Systems (series PM9)
 - *Baccharis halimifolia (new)*
 - *Popillia japonica: Procedures for official control (new)*
 - *Epitrix species damaging potato tubers (new)*

[113] For much of its work EPPO depends on national experts participating in Working Parties, Panels and Expert Working Groups. We are pleased to put on record our gratitude for their contribution during 2016.

[114] More details of all of these activities are available on the EPPO website at www.eppo.int.

5. Inter-African Phytosanitary Council (IAPSC)

Summary of activities in 2016 for the 28th Technical Consultation of RPPOs

1. Update on IAPSC activities

[116] From November 2015 to November 2016, IAPSC was able to carry out a number of activities with the technical and financial support of the IPPC Secretariat, the African Solidarity Trust Fund (ASTF) and its limited budget program. These activities include:

- The organization of the 11th session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures preparatory meeting (CPM-11) held on 16th - 17th March, 2016 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; for common African position. This meeting saw the participation of some 10 African countries. Participants reviewed the full topics listed in the CPM-11 draft agenda and other plant protection issues prior for the common stand at the CPM meeting. They recommended that African countries should take necessary measures for the implementation of e-Phyto and that IAPSC should identify African experts to be part of the oversight body-IPPC Implementation and Capacity Development Committee (ICDC).
- The Participation of IAPSC to CPM-11 meeting which took place from 4th to 8th April, 2016 in Rome, Italy. IAPSC organized parallel meetings for the African group to harmonize their position on candidates for the African members of the standards Committee whose mandate had ended.
- The Organization of a continental workshop on the harmonization of pesticides regulation in Africa with the generous sponsorship provided by the European Union under the bee health project. The workshop was held on 17th - 19th April 2016 in Cairo, Egypt. It was attended by 80 participants from 38 African countries and institutions like: COMESA, ICPALD/IGAD, UMA, CPAC, Crop life Africa; who proceeded to the validation of the draft framework for the harmonization of pesticide regulations in Africa developed by IAPSC under the scope of African member states National pesticide regulatory management systems in relation to the 2010 Code of Conduct Guidelines for registration of pesticides. The validated document will be submitted to the extraordinary conference of the Specialized Technical Committee (STC) on agriculture, rural development water and environment scheduled on 5th- 9th December in Addis Ababa Ethiopia. Upon endorsement of the document by the STC, Member states will be able to work together, more closely, share resources, lower costs of pesticides registration and coordinate implementation of a number of international conventions related to pesticides such as the Rotterdam, Stockholm, or Basel conventions. African countries upon adoption of this document will stay competitive in international market place, improve trade and protect their population and the environment against poor quality and highly hazardous pesticides.
- The participation of IAPSC to the Australia-Africa plant biosecurity Partnership workshop held from 23rd May- to 3rd June 2016 in Arusha, Tanzania.
- The participation of IAPSC to the 39th session of Codex Alimentarius from 27th June to 1st July 2016 in Rome Italy where a standard on Maximum Limits for Pesticide Residues in food was discussed.
- The participation of IAPSC to the third Africa Plant Biosecurity Network workshop held on 5th - 9th September 2016 in Nairobi, Kenya. This was to Work together to boost regional trade and food security. 35 African biosecurity champions from ten Central and East African countries took part to the workshop.
- The participation of IAPSC to the International Phytosanitary Conference in Africa held from 12th to 16th September 2016, at KEPHIS Headquarters, Nairobi, Kenya. The theme of the conference was “Phytosanitary Regulation for Improved Trade Facilitation and Food Security”.
- The participation of IAPSC to the 3rd General Assembly of the African Apiculture Platform on honey production bee health and pollination services on 21st -23rd September 2016 in Kigali, Rwanda.

- The organization of the IPPC Regional workshop for Africa held on 14-16 September 2016 in Addis Ababa Ethiopia to review draft ISPMs and draft annexes to ISPM27 with productive comments formulation, build phytosanitary capacity and raise awareness on all activities related to the IPPC, exchange level on surveillance, continental emerging issues in plant health and major pest of economic importance. 26 participants from 16 African contracting parties, representatives from FAO-RAF, African Union Commission, IAPSC, IPPC secretariat and an African member of the Standard Committee attended the workshop.
- The participation of IAPSC to:
 - Workshop on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (Maximum Residue Levels)-24th -25th October, 2016 in Geneva;
 - Informal Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures
 - 26th October, 2016 in Geneva and
 - Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures
 - 27th -28th October, 2016 in Geneva.
- The participation of IAPSC to the 2016 CAADP business meeting on 3rd - 5th November, 2016 in Addis Ababa Ethiopia. The meeting focused on reporting CAADP for an accelerated implementation; going for results and impact to secure partnership in support of the organization. Partners were highly committed to mobilize their respective support to the guiding documents and frameworks provided by the African Union and coherence.

3. Emerging plant health issues in Africa

[117] IAPSC has identified important emerging issues related to plant health in Africa in the next two to five years to be as follows:

- Out-dated and or non-existence of phytosanitary legislation of / in many African member states;
- Insufficient qualified personnel or inadequate human resources in member states National plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs);
- Insufficient financial resources and inadequate infrastructures to better control pest and / or handle pest incursion in the continent;
- Invasion of Alien Species (IAS) due to increase of globalization that facilitate IAS establishments and environmental changes including climate change;
- Insufficient research and pest diagnostic; development coordination, collaboration and capacity building among member states NPPOs; and
- Political Situation and social conflict which render some countries not too stable.

[118] Constant effort is required in IAPSC's part to foster cooperation and collaboration with all stakeholders, especially the IPPC Secretariat to address the above mentioned problems so as to protect Africa plant resources from pests, improve crops production and productivity, ensuring sustainable food security, protecting continental environment, facilitating trade and promoting capacity building in Africa; according to article IX of the Convention.

4. Emerging pests in Africa

[119] The following are identified as the priority pests which emerge and /or re-emerge and affect plant and plants products in the continent.

Serial	Pest	Control measures	Stakeholders
1	Fruit flies: classic trade, but complex ecosystem invasion <i>Bactrocera invadens</i>	Pheromones, Food baits IPM (burying infected fruits) Augmentorium Awareness of stakeholders	Researchers, Producers, Exporters Universities, Agro dealers, Customs

			Forestry, Extension workers, IAPSC, Member states, IPPC, STDF CORAF, ASTF, IAEA, African Regional Economic Communities
2	Cassava African Mosaics Virus: conflict traffic	Resistant varieties (research) Management guidelines	Research Producers Extension workers
3	Banana Bunchy Top Virus	Resistant varieties Tissue culture Control measures (administrative and chemical) Awareness creation	Research Universities Producers Transporters Agro dealers Extension workers Customs IITA
4	<i>Tuta absoluta</i> Reported to cause losses 50%-100% in Northern African region with extension to Sub - Saharan countries. It may be resistant to pesticides	Governmental approach Pheromone traps Awareness creation	Farmers Extension Universities Researchers Donor community
5	False codling moth <i>Thaumatotibia leucofreta</i>	Research is ongoing with support from Ghana veg and CABI	
6	Thrips	Research is ongoing with support from Ghanaveg and CABI	
7	Panama wilt race 4: Limited to East Africa; in Mozambique some farms are completely destroyed.	Removal of infected materials Specific surveys Testing of tolerant varieties	Local leaders Growers Exporters
8	Cocoa swollen shoot (limited to western Africa)	Removal of infected plants Dissemination of tolerant varieties Regulations to limit transportation Chemical control of vectors of the virus	Research Extension NPPO Producers Industry
9	<i>Achea catocaloides</i>	Control by insecticides and biological control Management by MOA-Liberia/FAO/ USAID	
10	Maize Necrotic Lethal Disease (Limited extent) For the future	Trade bans from east Africa	
11	Cassava Brown Streak: humanitarian;	IPM approach	Farmers, NPPOs, Research, Academia, IAPSC, IPPC
12	Locusts	IPM approach	Farmers, NPPOs, Research, Academia, IAPSC, IPPC
13	Potato Cyst Nematode (PCN)	IPM approach	Farmers, NPPOs, Research, Academia, IAPSC, IPPC

5. Conclusion

[120] In the pipeline is the organization of a workshop on best practices in invasive alien plants management in Africa which will be held in Libreville, Gabon before the end of the year.

[121] It is thanks to the multilateral cooperation and partnerships that IAPSC has been able to implement some of the above mentioned activities.

6. North American Plant Protection Organization

Summary of activities in 2016 for the 28th Technical Consultation of RPPOs

NAPPO specificities

- NAPPO provides a forum for public and private sectors in Canada, the United States and Mexico to collaborate in the regional protection of agricultural, forest, other plant resources, and the environment while facilitating safe trade.
- How does NAPPO accomplish its mission?
 - It develops science-based regional standards and other documents
 - It conducts high-impact workshops
 - It promotes harmonized approaches to plant health
 - It communicates with stakeholders; it promotes transparency and fosters trust
 - *It cooperates* with key partners
- The NAPPO team consists of the Executive Committee – one member from each of the three countries; the Secretariat – 4 employees – the Executive Director, the Technical Director, the Translator/Interpreter and the Executive Assistant; the Advisory and Management Committee – which includes the NAPPO ED and TD plus one (or more) members from each of the three countries; and the Industry Advisory Group - one industry representative from each of the three countries.
- NAPPO projects are worked on by NAPPO Expert Groups that are conformed once a project has been deemed a priority of the three member countries. Expert groups have one or more members from each country and these experts often include industry.

Technical and Capacity Building Achievements in 2016

- In 2016 NAPPO had 14 Expert Groups developing 19 projects.
- Among the projects are the following:
 - Americas-focused ISPM 15 implementation workshop
 - Developed e-learning on how to petition for 1st release of entomophagous BC agents
 - Discussion document on diversion from intended use – specification for future RSPM
 - Discussion document to support IPPC Expert Working Group tasked with development of ISPM on International Movement of Grain
 - Regional standard on systems approaches to manage risks associated with the movement of wood
 - Updated RSPM 13, *Guidelines to establish, maintain and verify Karnal bunt pest free areas in North America*

Emerging pests/issues and surveillance projects/activities

- In 2016 NAPPO identified several emerging pests and issues for which it has active projects – these are:
 - Discussion document on preventing introduction, establishment and spread of Khapra beetle (*Trogoderma granarium*) in North America
 - Develop S&T document on risks associated with Lymantriids of potential concern to the NAPPO region
 - Validate risk periods for regulated Asian gypsy moth in countries of origin
 - Develop harmonized criteria for evaluating phytosanitary seed treatments
 - Organize international symposium on inspection sampling to support harmonized implementation of ISPMs 23 and 31 in the NAPPO region and internationally

- NAPPO also updates its Regional Standards every 5 years; the 2017 work program will include revision of several of the Regional Standards after the member countries prioritize which ones to work on first.

Proposals for further collaboration with fellow RPPOs

- Invite all RPPOs to attend/present at NAPPO Annual Meeting – 3rd week of Oct. 2017 – Mérida, Yucatán, Mexico
- work together towards implementation of ISPMs – NAPPO RBS Symposium will support implementation of ISPM 23 and 31
- collaborate in delivering plant health workshops, particularly IPPC Regional Workshops.

6. Pacific Plant Protection Organization (PPPO)

Summary of activities in 2016 for the 28th Technical Consultation of RPPOs

Description of PPPO

[122] The PPPO was recognized as a Regional Plant Protection Organisation (RPPO) in 1997. Today it has 23 members (new member included is Timor Leste) and 3 metropolitan partners namely, Australia, New Zealand and USA. The Land Resources Division of the Pacific Community (SPC) is the Executive Secretariat of the PPPO.

[123] Some members of the PPPO are also members of the Asia Plant Protection Commission (APPPC).

Recent plant health activities and project

[124] In 2016, 3 countries had general surveillance work completed. Insect specimens are sent to a reputable laboratory for authenticated identification before the country Pest List database is update.

[125] Activities of the PPPO included:

- (1) IPPC Regional workshop that was held from the 12th to 14th September 2016.
- PPPO Executive Committee meeting that was held from the 15th to 16th November 2016.

[126] Projects that PPPO was involved in included:

- (1) HTFA operators training. This was attended by member countries that have HTFA's. Countries that participated were: Tonga, Fiji (Research and Private sector), and Samoa.
- Assisted Guam biosecurity during the 12th Festival of Pacific Arts. This was held in Guam from the 22nd May to 4th June 2016

[127] Planned projects for PPPO

- (1) Handicraft manual capacity building for Crafters and producers for Tonga and Fiji
- Determining the heat tolerance temperature for Fruit Fly and other insects using a Heat Block System. Will be working collaboratively with Fiji's Ministry of Agriculture - Research.
- Research on the production of local protein bait using local brewer's grain. It is envisaged that the locally produced protein bait will be sold to PPPO members at a minimal cost to pay for maintenance of the machine and any overhead cost that may occur.

Technical and capacity development achievements

[128] National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) focal points of each member countries conduct capacity building within their team on a regular basis. However, regional capacity building is normally done during the regional IPPC workshop and also on a country by country basis on the request from NPPOs. Following are some capacity building that PPPO members attended:

- a) PCE Facilitators Training – Chiang Mai, Thailand from the 8th to 19th August 2016.
- b) PPPO member's capacity built on the use of the OCS at the last IPPC regional workshop. PPPO members have found that such regional workshop is a great opportunity to build the capacity of its members as they are all in one place and there can share ideas and assist those finding it difficult to navigate through the OCS.
- c) PPPO country administrators were also trained on the Pest List Database, for market access work.

Emerging pests and issues

[129] The Pacific region is inundated by pests and diseases of plants. Apart from Fruit fly, one of the emerging pest for the region is the Rhinoceros Beetle (*Oryctes rhinoceros*)-Guam biotype.

[130] Scientists from New Zealand and Guam have found the Guam biotype to have the following characteristics:

- Genetically distinct
- Resistant to all available isolates of *Orytes Nudivirus* (OrNV)
- More invasive
- Behavioral differences – need to be confirmed
- Not highly attracted to oryctalure
- Higher per-capita damage.

[131] Scientists from New Zealand, Guam and SPC have submitted scientific papers at International Symposiums on the Coconut Rhinoceros Beetle biotype.

[132] This is a regional concern for the PPPO as most island countries rely on coconut for their daily livelihoods.

[133] PPPO members at the regional IPPC workshop have identified three main emerging issues. These are in order of importance:

- (1) Emerging Pests and New Incursions as trade increases
 - Lack on Pest Surveillance / Lack of Practitioners at the border
 - Lack of Staff Capacity Development

Proposals for inter-regional collaboration

[134] There are many commonalities amongst the RPPO where there can be regional collaboration. Areas such as the Sea Container Hygiene System (SCHS) where New Zealand is taking the lead role can be an area of interest.

[135] Also areas such as pest diagnostics is an area where all RPPOs can share ideas and collaborate.

7. Technical Consultation of the RPPOs of the IPPC 14-18 November 2016, Rabat, Morocco

- [137] OIRSA is an International Regional Organization with legal status. Its Member States are: México, Guatemala, Belice, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panamá and República Dominicana. The organization is comprised of the following bodies: International Regional Committee of Plant and Animal Health, Executive Commission, Technical Commission, and Executive Direction.
- [138] The objective of OIRSA is to support the efforts of the Member States to achieve the development of their animal and plant health, food safety plans and the strengthening of their quarantine services.
- [139] OIRSA's major functions are: a) to determine, which pests of phyto and zoo sanitary nature represent real or potential threat to the región, b) to promote the adoption of common policies in Plant and Animal Health, food safety and quarantine services for the región and the actions to be taken for prevention, control and eradication of pests and c) to promote harmonization of legislations on agricultural health and quarantine services.
- [140] The technical and capacity development achievements are: Implementation of the virtual training classroom, establishment of the regional program on climatic variables, and agricultural health, automated planning and monitoring system for follow-up of programs and projects, development of digital platforms for early pests warning and traceability systems, establishment of the regional PRA system, strengthen the diagnostic capabilities for Plant Health Programs, elaboration of a regional and continental quarantine pests action plans for *Fusarium oxysporum* f sp. *cubense* TR4 and elaboration of manuals and technical documents for plant health projects.
- [141] The emerging pests are: *Melanaphis sacchari*, Papaya Meleira Virus (PMeV), *C. Liberibacter asiaticus*. The reemerging pests are: *Hemileia vastatrix*, *Dendroctonus* spp., *Hypothenemus hampei*, *Schistocerca piceifrons*, *Ceratitidis capitata* and *Ceratitidis capitata*, and quarantine pests of economic importance are: *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *cubense* R4T, *Colletotrichum kahawae*, *Fusarium guttiformis*, Banana Bunchy Top Babuvirus, *Trogoderma granarium* and *Tuta absoluta*.
- [142] Surveillance projects and activities are been conducted in the following pests: *Xylella fastidiosa*, *Fusarium oxysporum* f sp. *cubense* TR4, HLB in citrus, *Colletotrichum kahawae*, *Hemileia vastatrix*, *Hypothenemus hampei* and *Mycena citricolor* in coffee, *Anastrepha* spp., *Ceratitidis Melanaphis sacchari*, *Tuta absoluta* and *Dendroctonus* spp.
- [143] Proposal for further collaboration are: to strengthen the coordination with other RPPOs and international organizations, to participate in the development of phytosanitary topics of international interest, such as: the prevention of the introduction of Foc TR4 of banana and plantain and IPM of HLB in citrus, to support the harmonization of agricultural regional legislations, to extend trainings on different phytosanitary topics and to line up with the topics of interest of IPPC.

8. Organismo Internacional Regional de Sanidad Agropecuaria (OIRSA) Summary of activities in 2016 for the 28th Technical Consultation of RPPOs

- [144] **OIRSA** is an International Regional Organization with legal status. Its Member States are: Mexico, Guatemala, Belize, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and the Dominican Republic. The organization is comprised of the following bodies: International Regional Committee of Plant and Animal Health, Executive Commission, Technical Commission, and Executive Direction.
- [145] The objective of OIRSA is to support the efforts of the Member States to achieve the development of their animal and plant health, food safety plans and the strengthening of their quarantine services.
- [146] OIRSA's major functions are: a) to determine, which pests of phyto and zoo sanitary nature represent a real or potential threat to the region, b) to promote the adoption of common policies in Plant and Animal Health, food safety and quarantine services for the region and the actions to be taken for prevention, control and eradication of pests and c) to promote harmonization of legislations on agricultural health and quarantine services.
- [147] **The technical and capacity development achievements are:** Implementation of the virtual training classroom, establishment of the regional program on climatic variables and agricultural health, automated planning and monitoring system to follow-up programs and projects, development of digital platforms for early pests warning and traceability systems, establishment of the regional PRA system, strengthening of the diagnostic capabilities for Plant Health Programs, elaboration of a regional and continental quarantine pests action plans for *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *cubense* TR4 and elaboration of manuals and technical documents for plant health projects.
- [148] **The emerging pests are:** *Melanaphis sacchari*, Papaya Meleira Virus (PMeV), *Liberibacter asiaticus*.
- [149] **The reemerging pests are:** *Hemileia vastatrix*, *Dendroctonus* spp., *Hypothenemus hampei*, *Schistocerca piceifrons*, *Ceratitis capitata* and quarantine pests of economic importance are: *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *cubense* R4T, *Colletotrichum kahawae*, *Fusarium guttiformis*, Banana Bunchy Top Babuvirus, *Trogoderma granarium* and *Tuta absoluta*.
- [150] **Surveillance projects and activities** are been conducted in the following pests: *Xylella fastidiosa*, *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *cubense* TR4, HLB in citrus, *Colletotrichum kahawae*, *Hemileia vastatrix*, *Hypothenemus hampei* and *Mycena citricolor* in coffee, *Anastrepha* spp., *Ceratitis capitata*, *Melanaphis sacchari*, *Tuta absoluta* and *Dendroctonus* spp.
- [151] **Proposal for further collaboration are:** to strengthen the coordination with other RPPOs and international organizations, to participate in the development of phytosanitary topics of international interest, such as: the prevention of the introduction of Foc TR4 of banana and plantain and IPM of HLB in citrus, to support the harmonization of agricultural regional legislations, to extend trainings on different phytosanitary topics and to line up with the topics of interest for IPPC.

9. Near East Plant Protection Organization (NEPPO) Summary of activities in 2016 for the 28th Technical Consultation of RPPOs

Introduction

[152] The Near East Plant Protection Organization (NEPPO) is the ninth RPPO formerly recognized by the 7th CPM in March 2012. The Agreement, signed in 1993, entered into force in 2009. The following twelve countries Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Iraq, Libya, Malta, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Syria, Sudan, and Tunisia form NEPPO. The Executive Committee includes six countries elected: Algeria, Jordan, Libya, Pakistan, Syria and Tunisia.

[153] The Headquarter agreement with the Kingdom of Morocco has been signed in October 2013, and approved by the Law 119-2013.

[154] In the current context, the Secretariat faces a big challenge on how to play its role meeting the Near East NPPOs huge needs on capacity building, information sharing, the establishment of harmonized phytosanitary measures and procedures, and technical assistance. The Secretariat focusses its activities on building capacities and information exchange.

Activities:

- (1) Contribution to the organization of the FAO-IPPC-CIHEAM International workshop on *Xylella fastidiosa* and the Olive quick decline syndrome held in Bari (Italy) on 19-22 April 2016.
- Contribution and participation to the launch meeting of the regional project on *Xylella fastidiosa* held in Tunis (Tunisia) on 29/8 – 2/9/2016.
- Participation to the workshop on Red palm Weevil and *Xylella fastidiosa*, held in Tangier (Morocco) on 11-13 April 2016. NEPPO presented the draft PRA on *Xylella fastidiosa* for the NENA region.
- Contribution to the organization of the launch workshop of strengthen capacities of North Africa countries on Phytosanitary measures (FAO Subregional office and UMA), Rabat (Morocco) 13-14/07/2016,
- Contribution to the organization of the IPPC Regional Workshop for the Near East and North Africa held in Algiers, Algeria 5-8 September 2016.

Technical and capacity development achievements

[155] Two project with the sub-regional office of FAO in Tunisia helped to:

- In 2014: develop the web site enhancing information exchange; to enhance NPPOs skills for better participation in IPPC meetings and to build NPPOs capacities in pest surveillance and related ISPMs.
- In 2015: build capacities on pest risk analysis and to establish the NEPPO PRA Panel.

Emerging pests

- *Xylella fastidiosa* on Olive.
- Red Palm Weevil: *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus*
- Fruit flies: *Bactrocera zonata* and *B. dorsalis*
- Huanglongbing Citrus disease (HLB).
- *Tuta absoluta* in the Middle East countries.
- *Dactylopius opuntiae* on opuntia.
- *Drosophila susuki*
- Invasive alien species such as *Pistia stratiotes*, an aquatic plant, and *Solanum elaeagnifolium*.

- Fruit flies: *Bactrocera zonata* and *B. dorsalis*.

Emerging topics:

- Surveillance: Pivotal activity of NPPOs
- Phytosanitary Inspection (facilitate safe trade)
- ePhyto

10. Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (CAHFSA) Summary of activities in 2016 for the 28th Technical Consultation of RPPOs

1. Specificities of CAHFSA

[156] CAHFSA was established as an intergovernmental institution through the signing of an agreement among Member States of the Caribbean Community. The original agreement which was signed on March 12, 2010, was replaced by the revised agreement, signed February 25, 2011. CAHFSA became operational with the appointment of a CEO in October 2014, and fully operational in October 2015. Membership in CAHFSA is open to all Member States of CARICOM and Associate Membership to all Associate Members.

2. Technical and capacity development and achievements

Plant health activities in the Caribbean region are currently been undertaken by a partnership among various agencies and institutions including the Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (CAHFSA), The Caribbean Plant Health Directors' forum (CPHD), the United States Department of Agriculture-Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service- International Service (USDA-APHIS-IS) the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), CAB International (CABI), the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). Recent and on-going activities include:

- Draft Model plant health legislation
- Development of guidance documents
 - Guidelines for preparing a market access proposal, guidelines on conducting plant import risk analysis, guidelines for the movement of aggregate, protocols for the safe movement of plant germplasm, surveillance manual.
- Establishment of PRA Units
- Development of PRA training material
- Regional Pest Identification training
- Regional Plant Quarantine Training
- Participation in Hemispheric and International Forums
 - CPM 11, GICSV, TPDP, PCE Facilitators Training

3. Emerging plant pests

- Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitidis capitata*)
- Frosty pod rot of cocoa (*Moniliophthora roreri*)
- Lethal yellowing disease
- Fusarium TR4
 - Huánglóngbìng

4. Surveillance projects and activities

- Red palm weevil
- Tephritidae
 - *Ceratitidis capitata*
 - *Anastrepha* spp.
 - *Bactrocera* spp.

5. Proposals for future collaboration

- Pest risk Analysis (e.g. sharing of documents, information)
- Surveillance (e.g. Cooperation, sharing of protocols/information on pests of concern)
- Pest diagnosis (e.g. Diagnostic network)

Appendix 03 - Action Points from of the Technical Consultation amongst RPPOs (2016)

	Activity / Topic	Responsible body
1	Investigate an operative mechanism for pest reporting through RPPOs	Secretariat All RPPOs
2	a) Continue work to arrange recognition of a RPPO for the Caribbean and b) Cooperate in the technical aspects of its establishment.	Secretariat All RPPOs
3	RPPOs support to IPPC Regional Workshops and IPPC Workshops on NROs	All RPPOs
4	Contingency planning or systems approaches <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On HLB: EPPO, OIRSA, CAN, NEPPO and COSAVE. - Fruit flies through the surveillance pilot project: IPPC, IAEA, all RPPOs - TR4: OIRSA, CAN, CAHFSA, COSAVE, IAPSC - <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i>: NEPPO, EPPO, with information from OIRSA, COSAVE, CAN 	All RPPOs Secretariat
	Collabotation on research: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TR4: CAN initiative to develop mechanism to collect information on research activities with all RPPOs to contribute by providing the link to their researchers 	CAN to lead the work with contribution from all RPPOs
5	e-Phyto: encourage all NPPOs to participate in developments and exchange of information.	All RPPOs Secretariat
6	RPPOs input into the IRSS (Implementation review and support system).	All RPPOs Secretariat
7	Translate the Roles and Functions of RPPOs in the framework of the IPPC by the 15 th of December.	NAPPO for ES, NEPPO for AR, EPPO for FR & RU
8	Management of preparations for further TC meetings – periodic communication to provide updates and reminders.	All RPPOs Secretariat EPPO for 2017 planning
9	Support activities intended to encourage NPPOs to implement the Convention and the standards and particularly implementation programs. Possible increased involvement by RPPOs in capacity development activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Facilitation of the fulfilment of NROs b) Support the implementation pilot project on surveillance c) Holding workshops on implementation, in particular on ISPM 15. d) Support to initiatives on ISPM 23, 31 and pest free areas. 	All RPPOs EPPO/NEPPO to consider ISPM 15 workshop with contribution from IAPSC
10	Discussion on new concepts of strategic value for the Convention	All RPPOs
11	Consideration of specific requests coming from the Bureau and CPM bodies	All RPPOs
12	IYPH and annual themes, including participation of RPPO representatives in the steering group	Secretariat All RPPOs
15	RPPO representation in IPPC governing bodies	RPPOs
16	Present RPPO activities to CPM and participate in side events	RPPOs NEPPO to present at CPM 12

Appendix 04 - List of participants and observers

Role/Region	Name, Organization, Address, Telephone	E-mail address
Asia and Pacific Plant Protection Commission (APPPC)	Mr. Yongfan PIAO Technical Secretary Asia and Pacific Plant Protection Commission c/o FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific Maliwan Mansion 39 Phra Atit Road Bangkok 10200 Thailand Tel: (+66) 2 2817844 - Ext. 268 Fax: (+66) 2 2800445	Yongfan.Piao@fao.org
Agricultural and Livestock Service (SAG)	Mr. Marco MUÑOZ FUENZALIDA Agricultural Engineer Head of Department of Plant Protection Agricultural and Forestry Protection Division TEL: 56-2-23451425 www.sag.cl	Marco.Munoz@sag.gob.cl
European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO)	Mr. Martin WARD Director-General/ Directeur Général European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO/OEPP) 21 boulevard Richard Lenoir 75011 PARIS FRANCE Tel: (+ 33) (0) 1 45 20 77 94	Martin.Ward@eppo.int
Inter-African Phytosanitary Council (IAPSC)	Mr. Jean Gerard MEZUI M'ELLA Director of AU/IAPSC P.O.Box. 4170 Nlongkak, Yaounde Cameroon Tel: (+237) 22 21 19 69 Mob: (+237) 94 89 93 40 Fax: (+237) 22 21 19 67	au-cpi@au-appo.org jeangerardmezuimella@yahoo.fr
North American Plant Protection Organization (NAPPO)	Ms. Stephanie BLOEM Executive Director – Directora Ejecutiva North American Plant Protection Organization - NAPPO Organizacion Norteamericana de Proteccion a las Plantas 1730 Varsity Drive, Suite 145 Raleigh, NC 27606 USA Tel: (+919) 617-4040 Tel: (+ 919) 480-4761	Stephanie.Bloem@NAPPO.org SBloem.NAPPO@gmail.com
Organismo Internacional Regional de Sanidad Agropecuaria (OIRSA)	Mr. Carlos URIAS OIRSA Tel: (+503) 2263-1127 / 2209-9211 (+503) 7737-9999 (+502) 5715-3921	curias@oirsa.org
Pacific Plant Protection Organisation (PPPO)	Mr. Josua WAINIQOLO Co-ordinator - Biosecurity & Trade Exec Secretary - PPPO Land Resources Division Pacific Community Private Mail Bag, Suva, Fiji Islands Tel: (+679) 3379310 ext 35231 Tel: (+679) 7590276	JosuaW@spc.int

Role/Region	Name, Organization, Address, Telephone	E-mail address
Near East Plant Protection Organisation (NEPPO)	Mr. Mekki CHOUIBANI Executive Director The Near East Plant Protection Organisation (NEPPO) Batiment C de l'INRA, Angle des Avenues Ibn Al Ouazzane et Hassan II. Rabat Morocco Tel: (+212) 537 704 810 Tel: (+212) (0) 537 708 763 Tel: (+212) 673 997 808	hq.neppo@gmail.com , m.chouibani@neppo.org
Comunidad Andina	Mr. Camilo BELTRAN MONTOYA Responsable de Sanidad Vegetal (511) 710-6589 +51955023533 Secretaría General de la Comunidad Andina - SGCAN Av. Paseo de la República 3895 San Isidro Lima Perú	cbeltran@comunidadandina.org
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Bureau Representative	Mr. Kamal El Din Abdelm Mahmoud Amein BAKR Quarantine Director Plant Quarantine Department Direction Khartoum North, Industrial Area, P.O.BOX 14 SUDAN Phone: +249 913207800 ; +249 129338777 Fax: +249 185 337462	Kamalbakr91@yahoo.com ;
IPPC Secretariat	Mr. Jingyuan Xia Secretary to IPPC International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00153 Rome, Italy Tel: (+39) 06 570 56988	Jingyuan.Xia@fao.org
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Appendix 05 - Draft action items from the 2016 TC-RPPO

(prepared by the Secretariat)

The IPPC Secretariat:

- fix bugs in the IPP to improve reporting of NROs as early as possible to avoid discouraging users from contributing;
- explore how the information on the existing research projects and institutions involved on *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *cubense* (TR4) can be published on the phytosanitary.info webpage with the CDC;
- analyse the surveillance data aggregated through questionnaires and 2016 regional workshops and emerging pests identified by RPPOs.

All RPPOs:

- contribute to the call on diagnostic resources and biological collections;
- be prepared to amend the RPPO roles and functions document at CPM-12 to account for the decisions, where relevant, on the establishment of the implementation and capacity development subsidiary body;
- provide 3 to 5 pictures of their respective regions related to the plant health for the IPPC calendar and the 2017 theme trade facilitation by the 29th of November;
- consult and provide suggestions to the Secretariat on possible contribution to the State of Plant Protection in the World (SPPW) and the proposal made by Kenya at the SPG 2016 meeting. Deadline by the end of January (inputs coordinated by EPPO);
- Provide case studies or contact and comments for the IRSS study ‘Analyzing the benefits of implementing the IPPC’ by the 13th of February;
- provide comments on the DFIU study by the 1st of May;
- promote the IYPH within their regions, either by creating working groups, or by simply mentioning the initiative during their events;
- promote the NROs within their member countries;
- side meeting of the TC-RPPO to be organized during CPM-12;
- provide suggestions to the IPPC Secretariat on possible topics to be included on the 2017 regional workshops agenda, by the 30th of January. A draft agenda will be assembled and discussed during the RPPO side event during CPM-12;
- promote the IPPC Secretariat flyer on trade facilitation and plant health in RPPOs publications;
- contribute to the initiative led by CAN to explore existing research projects and institutions involved *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *cubense* (TR4);
- EPPO, NEPPO and IAPSC to consider organizing a workshop on ISPM 15
- collaborate on initiatives concerning inspection in 2016.

EPPO:

- Coordinate the RPPO consultation on the SPPW and provide comments to the IPPC Secretariat by the end of January.

NAPPO:

- lead the aggregation of comments from RPPO on DFIU to be provided to the Secretariat by the 1st of May for submission to the Bureau in June 2017. NAPPO will circulate to the RPPOs the document being prepared by NAPPO as a starting point.

COSAVE:

- produce a document to exchange its experience on the activities undertaken with research centers on transboundary pests in the region by the 13th of February.

CAN:

- draft a pilot document by the 13th of February on the existing research projects and institutions involved on *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. cubense (TR4), with indications on the best way to provide this information on a website. Other RPPOs will be invited to contribute to this work.