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Prepared by the Contracting Party volunteers

I. Introduction

1. In 2014, the 3rd meeting of Strategic Planning Group (SPG) undertook an exercise to identify future challenges of the IPPC. This exercise was conducted under the title “The IPPC in 20 years”. Individual participants categorised potential challenges and opportunities for the IPPC and selected a number of topics as potentially valuable for further investigation.

2. At the 4th meeting of the SPG in 2015, the group decided that the exercise on the IPPC in 20 years should form the basis of the revision of the IPPC Strategic Framework. It was thought that the “IPPC Strategic Framework 2020 - 2030” should be an ambitious undertaking in which the IPPC could explore new activities in the years following the proposed International Year of Plant Health in 2020. The SPG and the CPM Bureau envisaged that the official adoption of the strategic framework may be anticipated as a major aspect of a possible ministerial CPM during the IYPH 2020. The SPG thought it was important to start drafting the strategic framework soon in order to ensure that an acceptable draft strategic framework can be adopted in 2020. The SPG members Mr Peter Thomson (NZ) and Mr Ralf Lopian (FI) volunteered to lead the drafting process for the strategic framework.

3. In 2016 at the 5th meeting of the SPG, a draft structure for the strategic framework was presented by the volunteers and discussed by the SPG. The SPG discussed the proposed strategic objectives of the draft and decided on the possible development activities for the IPPC in the future. The SPG recommended that the drafters prepare an updated version based on the conversations which took place for the CPM Bureau meeting in December. The SPG also agreed on the following time-line for the future development, discussions and adoption of the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020 -2030:

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- 2017 - provision of a first draft to CPM-12 based on SPG discussions
- 2018 - Principal agreement of the CPM-13 on major strategic issues identified in the draft.
- 2018 - If no principal agreement can be reached during CPM-13 a Technical Consultation / face-to-face workshop on the draft strategic framework will be called.
- 2019 – In principle acceptance of the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020 - 2030 at CPM-14.
- 2020 - Final adoption of the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020 - 2030 at the ministerial session of CPM-15.

II. Draft Structure Strategic Framework

4. The drafters aimed at developing an updated structure for the Strategic Framework. The draft structure had been designed with the intention to quickly communicate the work of the IPPC and where the IPPC intends to focus its efforts for the coming 10 years. It was also thought that readers should quickly be able to understand what the IPPC is, what the IPPC is trying to achieve and why it is important. Consequently, the target audiences for the Strategic Framework are thought to be broad including:

- Contracting Parties,
- FAO Divisions and other UN bodies,
- Donor agencies
- Potential collaborators, including the research and education community and
- Delegates to the CPM and its subsidiary bodies.

5. The structure of the draft strategic framework (see Appendix I) is very tightly connected to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) of the United Nations. It had been discussed by the SPG that the SDGs, as humanity's foremost goals for the intermediate future, are also highly relevant to the IPPC. In fact, many IPPC activities have direct and indirect impacts on the ability to achieve several of the SDGs. At this point, the FAO strategic objectives were thought to be also adjusted to the SDGs and that therefore the IPPC would be well advised to connect its Strategic Framework to the SDGs to clarify to which SDGs the IPPC contributes.

6. In order to progress with the drafting of the Strategic Framework 2020 - 2030 the drafters need the advice of the CPM if the draft structure is acceptable or where additions or improvements could be carried out.

III. IPPC Development Agenda 2020 - 2030

7. The IPPC Development Agenda (see Appendix II) is an attempt to identify priority programmes of new work aligned to The IPPC Vision, Mission and Strategic Objectives. It is the result of the deliberations on the "IPPC in 20 Years" and the continuous discussions of the SPG. Originally these programmes were thought to be "priority areas" of work of the IPPC. The drafters, however, thought that they do not present priority work against other IPPC activities, such as standard setting. They are indeed new activities to be developed over time.

8. Delivery of these programmes will contribute significantly to achieving the IPPC Strategic Objectives and also the UN 2030 Sustainable Development Goals. Some development agenda programmes also identify areas the IPPC will focus on to extend its influence and relevance for the future. They ensure the IPPC is well positioned to address future challenges that contracting parties and their NPPO's will face, as well as ensuring continuing development and coordination of international plant health policies under the IPPC. At the SPG in 2016 originally 8 areas were identified, the drafters, however, thought that two of them could be combined. Therefore, seven development programmes have been identified for the strategic framework 2020 - 2030:

- Commodity & Pathway Specific ISPM's: Safe trade is facilitated through increased focus on commodity and pathway specific international harmonization.
- Electronic Harmonisation Systems: Intensification of efforts to provide electronic systems to facilitate the implementation of the Convention and international harmonization.
- Public-Private Partnerships: Development of Public-Private partnerships between the IPPC and stakeholders to support global plant health efforts.
- Global Phytosanitary Research Coordination: Establishment of a voluntary global phytosanitary research coordination policy and structure for development of knowledge and tools that enable effective implementation of the Convention
- Phytosanitary Emergency Response: Facilitating phytosanitary responses to new or changed plant health risks of global or significant regional impact.
- Plant Health Education World-wide: Increasing linkages and cooperation with universities and other educational institutions to strengthen plant health capacity and capability world-wide.
- Reviewing the Status of Plant Protection in the World: Monitoring, analysing and reporting on the status of plant protection in the world on a regular basis to identify areas of risk and action, with a particular focus on pest outbreaks and pest distribution.

IV. CPM-12 Discussion and Advice

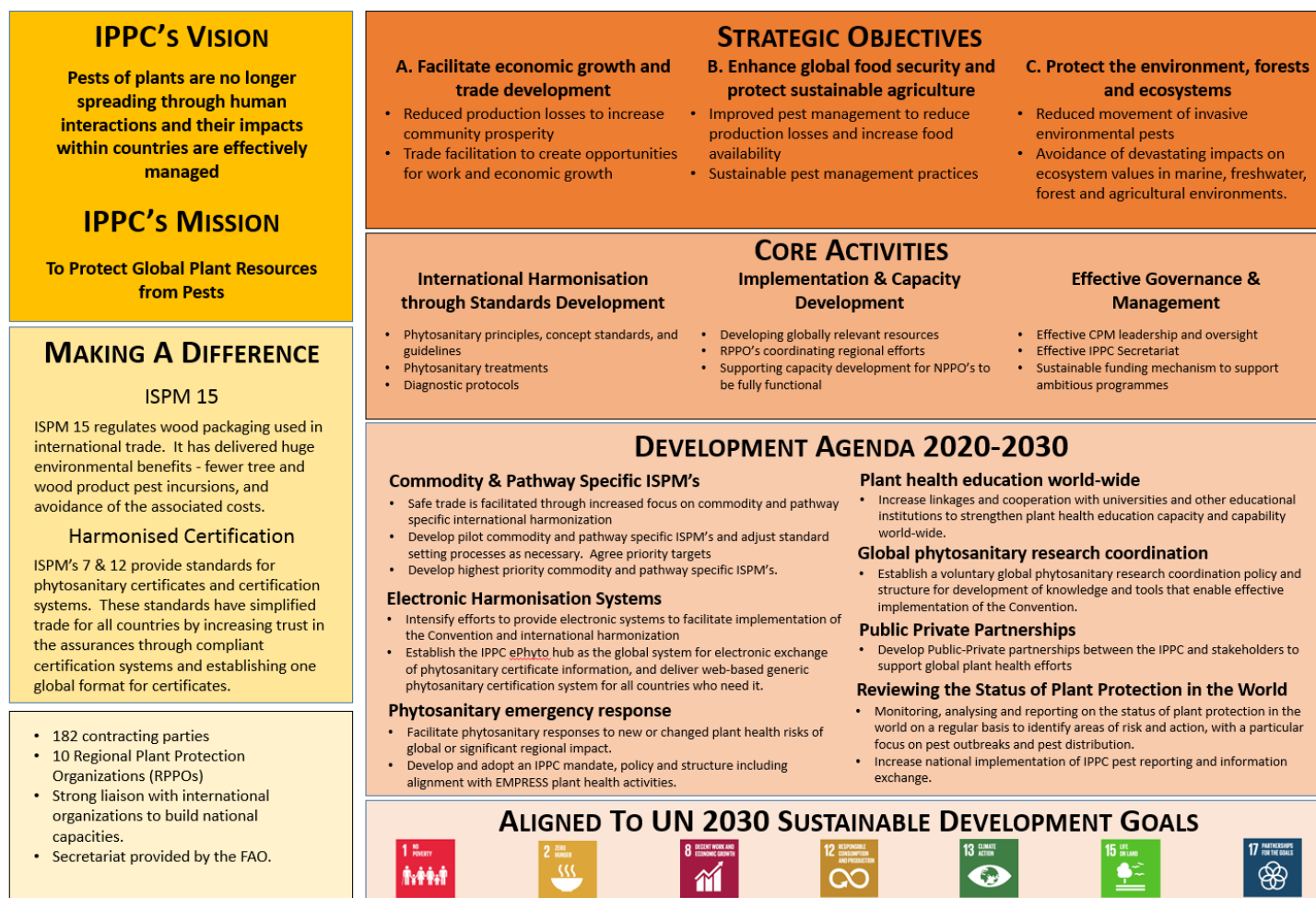
9. In order to provide guidance to the drafters of the Strategic Framework 2020 - 2030 on how to further develop this framework it would be helpful if CPM-12 could discuss the structure and the content of the IPPC Development Agenda. The guidance of CPM-12 will be incorporated into the next draft version of the Strategic Framework to be discussed at the 5th meeting of the SPG in October 2017.

10. The CPM is invited to:

- 1) *provide* comments to the proposed high level structure content of the Strategic Framework 2020 - 2030 as attached in Appendix I, with particular emphasis on the Vision, Mission and Strategic Objectives.
- 2) *provide* comments to the proposed IPPC Development Agenda 2020 - 2030, as an integral part to the Strategic Framework, as attached in Appendix II

International Plant Protection Convention

Strategic Framework 2020-2030



Appendix II

IPPC Development Agenda

1. IPPC Development Agenda 2020 - 2030

1. The IPPC Development Agenda identifies priority programmes of new work aligned to The IPPC Vision, Mission and Global Outcomes. Delivery of these programmes will contribute significantly to achieving the IPPC Global Outcomes and also to explain how the IPPC contributes to the achievement of the UN 2030 Sustainable Development Goals. Some development agenda programmes also identify areas the IPPC will focus on to extend its influence and relevance for the future. The development programmes are firmly grounded within the strategic objectives. They ensure the IPPC is well positioned to address future challenges contracting parties and their NPPO's will face, as well as ensuring continuing development and coordination of international plant health policies under the IPPC. Seven development programmes have been identified for the strategic framework 2020 - 2030:

- Commodity & Pathway Specific ISPM's: Safe trade is facilitated through increased focus on commodity and pathway specific international harmonization.
- Electronic Harmonisation Systems: Intensification of efforts to provide electronic systems to facilitate the implementation of the Convention and international harmonization.
- Public-Private Partnerships: Development of Public-Private partnerships between the IPPC and stakeholders to support global plant health efforts.
- Global Phytosanitary Research Coordination: Establishment of a voluntary global phytosanitary research coordination policy and structure for development of knowledge and tools that enable effective implementation of the Convention
- Phytosanitary Emergency Response: Facilitating phytosanitary responses to new or changed plant health risks of global or significant regional impact.
- Plant Health Education World-wide: Increasing linkages and cooperation with universities and other educational institutions to strengthen plant health capacity and capability world-wide.
- Reviewing the Status of Plant Protection in the World: Monitoring, analysing and reporting on the status of plant protection in the world on a regular basis to identify areas of risk and action, with a particular focus on pest outbreaks and pest distribution.

2. Commodity & Pathway Specific ISPM's: Safe trade is facilitated through increased focus on commodity and pathway specific international harmonization

2. Trade is no longer characterized by the exchange of finished products alone, but also by the co-production of goods between countries. Some of the largest agricultural companies diversify their presence and production around the world. This enables companies to move plants and plant products around the world to respond to fluctuations in demand, as well as source agricultural materials from different countries and regions. Plant health strategies need to evolve to respond and manage pest risks in this type of changing business practises. The IPPC can respond by generating future commodity or pathway specific standards that will facilitate safe trade and reflect traditional and changing business practices for the international movement of plants and plant products.

3. Trade follows bilateral negotiation between countries to ensure they are satisfied phytosanitary risks will be appropriately managed. These negotiations are based on SPS principles and IPPC standards. Currently, multiple trading partners separately bilaterally negotiate rules to manage pest risks associated with a commodity, even though often, many of the pests associated with the commodity

are identical in each of the bilateral negotiations. Significant advances in trade facilitation would be made if standards (ISPM's) were developed that establish a baseline level of risk management for the major pests associated with a commodity or pathway. Countries would still be free to negotiate measures for pests of concern not covered by the baseline commodity or pathway specific ISPM, subject to the technical justification requirements.

4. Future standard setting will focus more and more on commodity or pathway specific topics rather than on broad conceptual issues which have been largely addressed. Treatment, diagnostic or commodity or pathway standards will shape IPPC standard setting in coming decades. This will necessitate that standard setting formats, procedures and practices are reviewed and if necessary adjusted to facilitate a smooth identification and prioritization of topics as well as the efficient development and adoption of such standards. The period 2020 - 2030 should be employed to adjust IPPC standard setting formats, procedures and practices to ensure that the vibrant standard setting of the IPPC also continues to contribute to safe trade and its facilitation in the future.

5. Standard setting is the major undertaking and mandate of the IPPC. The development activity which adjusts IPPC standard setting formats, procedures and practices to facilitate the identification, prioritization, development and adoption of pest, commodity or pathway specific standards is therefore of considerable significance to the IPPC strategic objectives A, B and C.

6. Activities to be carried out during 2020 - 2030 would include:

- Development of pilot commodity and pathway specific ISPM's with adjustments to the standard setting process as required.
- Agreement on a priority list of commodity and pathway specific ISPM's and securing country commitments to support development.
- Development and adoption of new commodity and pathway specific ISPM's.
- Establishing a priority setting process for the development of commodity standards, that apply agreed criteria such as global impact and benefits

3. Electronic Harmonisation Systems: Intensification of efforts to provide electronic systems to facilitate the implementation of the Convention and international harmonization

7. Electronic systems to facilitate the implementation of the IPPC and its standards have been in the focus of the IPPC for some years. The establishment of an international hub for the exchange of electronic phytosanitary certificates (ePhyto) has captured the attention of the IPPC and has been identified as a major key to facilitating safe trade. The successful establishment of an ePhyto system within the IPPC firmly positions the IPPC with the trade facilitation context the IPPC's ability to contribute more than just ISPMs to support the trade environment.

8. The development of electronic systems undergoes changes at a pace which makes it impossible to accurately predict what the developments and opportunities will be in 2020 - 2030. For the IPPC the aim must be to keep abreast of the newest developments in electronic systems and their potential to help in facilitating the implementation of the IPPC and its ISPMs. This would primarily focus on information exchange activities and the elaboration and further extension of the ePhyto system. Activities of the IPPC could be the investigation in how far a centralized import requirements database, based on information uploaded by each importing country, could automatically pre-populate the electronic phytosanitary certificates. In addition, the establishment of an officially verified database could also be connected to an extended ePhyto system to improve certification based on electronic systems. Also other notification requirements, such as notification of non-compliance, could be included into the ePhyto system.

9. To intensify the IPPC efforts to maintain or develop electronic systems to facilitate the implementation of the IPPC and international harmonization would significantly contribute to trade development and the implementation of the IPPC and its standards. For that reason it has specific importance to the strategic objectives A.

10. Activities to be carried out during 2020 - 2030 would include:

- Successful establishment and use of the IPPC ePhyto hub as the international standard system for exchange of electronic phytosanitary certificate information.
- Investigation on including other databases into the ePhyto hub or associating them with the electronic certification requirements.
- Establishment of pilot projects for new or improved electronic systems.
- Integrating ePhyto with the global trade facilitation agenda, including paperless trading, single window to government and relevant Trade Facilitation Agreement implementation activities
- Defining and establishing the cost base for ePhyto to optimize participation, benefits and ongoing sustainability of the system
- Exploration of ePhyto and other electronic trade platforms that may offer opportunities for further innovation.

4. *Public-Private Partnerships: Development of Public-Private partnerships between the IPPC and stakeholders to support global plant health efforts*

11. The Convention is the domain of government. Expanding outreach through Public-Private partnerships will engage stakeholders in collaborative phytosanitary activities with the aim to achieve more together than would be possible alone, and to improve the effectiveness of the results generated. Although stakeholder involvement in phytosanitary activities has been promoted for national levels its application within the proceedings of the IPPC has been limited. For some of the standard setting activities private stakeholder representatives had been invited, but for policy development within the IPPC usually stakeholder input was not directly solicited.

12. Close stakeholder cooperation with the IPPC can have substantial benefits for the organization and its international acceptance. It may also provide opportunities to extend the resource base of the IPPC. To involve the private sector into the IPPC activities a clear policy would have to be developed. It would necessitate clear directions for which activities these public-private partnerships would be designed and what the rules of interactions would be. The potential activities, such as regular biennial stakeholder conferences could be elaborated in such a policy.

13. Public-Private partnerships between the IPPC and stakeholders may have significant impacts on all of the IPPC's activities. It is therefore of significance to the strategic objectives A, B and C.

14. Activities to be carried out during 2020 - 2030 would include:

- Development of an IPPC policy on stakeholder involvement.
- Adoption of an IPPC policy and structure for public-private partnerships.
- Establishment of public-private partnerships activities.
- Engagement with communities and governments that managing pests is a shared responsibility and should not rest solely with government
- Linking through other development actions, such as commodity standards, to integrate commercial industry or best practice, to achieve better plant health and protection outcomes.

5. *Global Phytosanitary Research Coordination: Establishment of a voluntary global phytosanitary research coordination policy and structure for development of knowledge and tools that enable effective implementation of the Convention*

15. International research collaboration across nations, institutions, and disciplines, leads to higher quality science, efficiencies of resource use, better outcomes and wider adoption of results. However, these benefits of collaboration only occur where there is mutual interest and alignment of goals, leadership, and support for collaboration. The ingredients for successful collaboration are facilitating processes and structures, leadership, a 'vision' and ultimately funding - for both research and collaboration. In addition, the need to develop a balanced portfolio of research work, ranging from strategic to applied research and extension for adoption, is essential in creating synergies through collaboration.

16. To establish an international research coordination and collaboration it should be important to develop an IPPC policy on the matter and to agree on structures. Collaboration with EUPHRESKO, a plant health research coordination structure housed within the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO), may present perspectives for the policy and structural planning. Other research consortiums may also exist and provide further options for global research collaboration.

17. Science stands at the base of all plant health related activities of NPPOs, RPPOs and the IPPC. For this reason, the development initiative to establish a global phytosanitary research coordination policy and structure should be an equally important component for the IPPC strategic objectives A, B and C.

18. Activities to be carried out during 2020 - 2030 would include:

- Analysis of existing research international coordination policies and structures.
- Development of an IPPC policy and structure, if appropriate.
- Adoption of an IPPC international research coordination and policy and structure.
- A needs analysis that identifies and directs action on priority knowledge and tools needed to achieve IPPC outcomes

6. *Phytosanitary Emergency Response: Facilitating phytosanitary responses to new or changed plant health risks of global or significant regional impact.*

19. Outbreaks and spread of pests presents in many cases challenges to the countries or the region in which these pests occur. Because of these challenges, such as the lack of know-how, funding or insufficient plant health structures, emerging issues requiring global, regional or sub-regional action, including funding are in many cases not addressed sufficiently to prevent further spread. In such cases it is important to be able to respond quickly through access to immediate support mechanisms for emergency activities. In many cases regional coordination structures to combat efficiently emerging pests on a regional level are not specifically developed. The need to develop a global mandate, model structure and potential scope for emergent pest activities under the authority of the IPPC is warranted.

20. IPPC ARTICLE XI 2(a): 'review the state of plant protection in the world and the need for action to control the international spread of pests and their introduction into endangered areas') is a provision which delegates this task to the CPM. Consequently, and in order to implement the IPPC it should be envisaged to develop during the duration of the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020 - 2030 a policy and structure for identifying and addressing emerging or changed pest risks. This policy and structure should include concepts for voluntary funding mechanisms and should take into account responsibilities of NPPOs and RPPOs. In addition, the need to establish supplementary agreements to the IPPC, as provided for in Article XVI of the IPPC, should be explored within the context of such a policy or structure.

21. The ability to react in a timely and efficient manner to outbreaks of emerging pests is for all IPPC contracting parties of critical importance. This development initiative to establish a global emerging pest risk structure and policy is of high relevance to the IPPC strategic objectives A, B and C.

22. Activities to be carried out during 2020 - 2030 would include:

- Analysis of existing regional or global initiatives for emergent pest activities.
- Development of a clear IPPC mandate, policy and structure including, if appropriate, the integration of EMPRESS plant health activities into an overall plant health mandate.
- Adoption of an IPPC global mandate, structure and potential scope for emergent pest activities.
- Establishment of pilot projects.
- Establishing and using a mechanism that connects the review and analysis of the 'status of plant protection in the world' to direct actions on emerging pest risks

7. *Plant Health Education World-wide: Increasing linkages and cooperation with universities and other educational institutions to strengthen plant health capacity and capability world-wide*

23. Education and training relevant to plant health is built from primary, through secondary and into tertiary and vocational education and training. The capacity to provide this varies greatly among contracting parties to the IPPC and would be greatly supported by linkages and cooperation between teaching and training institutions and the IPPC.

24. While universities and other educational institutions are the foundations for the distribution of plant health knowledge to agricultural and environmental professionals, including regulators, world-wide, they can only successfully transmit this knowledge to their students if they are fully involved in plant health matters. In many countries there is no clear connection between NPPOs and universities and other educational institutions. Only in few universities and even lesser lower educational institutions dedicated courses for plant health are offered. This leads to situations that universities and other educational institutions are disconnected from the regulatory "world" of plant health and that students graduating have little knowledge of plant health benefits and advantages. NPPOs and other regulatory bodies in turn have difficulties in finding competent graduates and are often dependent on training their new appointments on the job with elementary plant health knowledge.

25. In order to strengthen plant health education and training world-wide and to reap the benefits of having well trained graduates and increased research in plant health relevant topics the IPPC should develop a policy and a programme on the interactions with universities and other educational institutions as a full academic and vocational curriculum. The policy may include aspects such as balance and levels of educational institutions the IPPC cooperates with, the degree of cooperation in developing plant health specific curricula, the involvement of universities and other educational institutions in IPPC aspects and possibly the establishment of an international professional title "plant doctor". A full academic and vocational curriculum might also integrate core elements of the capacity and capability needed to effectively implement the IPPC – potentially with reference to the standards and implementation framework. This could utilise resources that have been developed, collected and/or published by the IPPC. Resultant skills may include regulatory, science and technology, innovation and support global issues around dwindling expertise.

26. Activities to be carried out during 2020 - 2030 would include:

- Development and adoption of a model, baseline academic and vocational curriculum, and supporting resources that supports contracting parties to implement the Convention, standards, recommendations and policies.

- Development and adoption of an IPPC policy and structure on the cooperation with universities and other educational institutions.
- Development of IPPC guidelines for NPPOs on the cooperation with universities and other educational institutions.
- Consideration of developing in cooperation with universities a curriculum for plant health.
- International recognition of the professional title “plant doctor” and the qualifications necessary to receive this title.

8. *Reviewing the status of plant protection in the world: Monitoring, analysing and reporting on the status of plant protection in the world on a regular basis to identify areas of risk and action, with a particular focus on pest outbreaks and pest distribution.*

27. Article XI 2(a) of the IPPC provides that the function of the Commission shall be to promote the full implementation of the objectives of the convention and in particular to ‘review the state of plant protection in the world and the need for action to control the international spread of pests and their introduction into endangered areas’. Although the review of the status of plant protection in the world is an obligatory task for the CPM this has not been carried out or initiated since the adoption of the revision of the IPPC in 1997. In fact, there is no clear general understanding what the “review of the status of plant protection in the world” actually incorporates.

28. In order to implement the Convention, the CPM is required to address the issue of the review of the status of plant protection in the world. To do this one would first have to define carefully what such a review incorporates. The easiest interpretation of the review of the status of plant protection in the world would be to determine that the reporting of the outbreak and distribution of pests and its systematic publication through electronic retrieval systems may be the most appropriate way of implementing this obligation. This would also have the benefits of fulfilling the contracting parties’ obligation to report the occurrence, outbreak or spread of pests (IPPC Article VIII 1(a)). To achieve that, the establishment of a regular scientific plant health event, such as an “International Phytosanitary Conference” could be of benefit to encourage official reporting. In addition, the establishment of an IPPC Secretariat based electronic retrieval system for pest distribution, based on official verification procedures, may add considerable benefits to contracting party’s efforts to conduct Pest Risk Analysis.

29. Activities to be carried out during 2020 - 2030 would include:

- Defining the content and scope of the review of the status of plant protection in the world with due consideration to the value that the IPPC would add.
- Identify key indicators of changes in status
- Define systems, processes and standards for measuring and reporting changes in status
- Development and adoption of an IPPC policy and structure on the establishment of regular international plant health conferences as the global forum for analysis and decision-making on actions arising from changes in status.
- Intensifying efforts to implement the reporting obligation to report the occurrence, outbreak or spread of pests.
- Establishment of an electronic retrieval system in the IPPC Secretariat for the occurrence and distribution of pests in the world.