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منظمة  
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# COMMISSION ON PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

<b>Thirteenth Session</b>
<b>Rome, 16-20 April 2018</b>
<b>Implementation pilot surveillance - The implementation pilot project on surveillance and emerging pests</b>
<b>Agenda item 9.4</b>
<b>Prepared by the IPPC Secretariat</b>

## I. Implementation pilot project on surveillance

1. The implementation pilot project on surveillance is intended to capitalize on existing resources and global, regional and national events related to surveillance, and to work in collaboration with NPPOs, RPPOs and partner institutions. The Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) in its tenth session (CPM-10)<sup>1</sup> concluded that the implementation pilot project should focus broadly on surveillance and cover all International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) related to the topic.

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

3. CPM-10 delegated the management of the implementation pilot to the IPPC Secretariat, under the oversight of the Bureau and urged contracting parties and regional plant protection organizations

<sup>1</sup> CPM 10 Final report: [https://www.ippc.int/static/media/files/publication/en/2015/07/Report\\_CPM-10\\_Final\\_posted\\_2015-07-02.pdf](https://www.ippc.int/static/media/files/publication/en/2015/07/Report_CPM-10_Final_posted_2015-07-02.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> See Appendix 12 of CPM-10 report ([https://www.ippc.int/static/media/files/publication/en/2015/07/Report\\_CPM-10\\_Final\\_posted\\_2015-07-02.pdf](https://www.ippc.int/static/media/files/publication/en/2015/07/Report_CPM-10_Final_posted_2015-07-02.pdf))

(RPPOs) to commit to an increased emphasis on plant pest surveillance and contribute resources and motivate others to contribute resources to support the implementation pilot where possible.

4. CPM-11 (2016) suggested that information would be collated through a call for technical resources focusing on three pests. Activities on each of the three following pests would be led by a champion:

- *Xylella fastidiosa* (EPPO and CIHEAM as champions)
- *Bactrocera dorsalis* complex (Republic of Korea as champion)
- Invasive ants (Australia as champion)

5. The Republic of Korea provided a financial contribution of 30.000 USD to conduct activities for 2017 and 2018 through the multi-donor trust fund.

6. Technical resources already aggregated on the three pests have been posted and are being reviewed by the Implementation and Capacity Development Committee (IC). A factsheet<sup>3</sup> on *Xylella fastidiosa* was developed and distributed to the CPM-12 (2017) thanks to the financial contribution by the Republic of Korea and is available on-line. It is planned that factsheet on ants be developed.

7. From the development of ISPMs several topics are being undertaken as for example the revision of ISPM 6 (*Guidelines for surveillance*) and the Standards Committee approved the draft to be submitted to the CPM-13 for adoption. An Expert Working Group revised ISPM 8 *Determination of pest status in an area* to be presented to the Standard Committee in 2018. The suite of fruit flies standards is being reorganized and also is being presented for CPM-13. The development of diagnostic protocols annexes to ISPM 27 (*Diagnostic protocols for regulated pests*) by the IPPC Technical Panel on Diagnostic Protocol (TPDP) for *Bactrocera dorsalis* complex and *Xylella fastidiosa* are under development and the forecast is that in 2018 they will be presented for adoption.

8. Other IPPC Secretariat activities are planned such as the production of manuals on ISPM 8 *Determination of pest status in an area* and on *Pest Risk Management*, which will be integrated to the pilot project on surveillance when relevant.

## II. IPPC activities on surveillance and emerging pests

9. The IPPC Secretariat compiled and analyzed information related to emerging pests mentioned by the Capacity Development Committee (CDC) and the TC-RPPO since 2014. This document is available in an IRSS study on the dedicated webpage<sup>4</sup>.

10. As part of the FAO organizational foresight group, the Implementation Review and Support System (IRSS) prepared a questionnaire on Plant Health Emerging Issues that was sent to all IPPC Regional Workshop participants. The questionnaire was also sent to all regional plant protection organizations (RPPOs). The questionnaire asked participating contracting parties and RPPOs to list the five most important emerging issues related to plant health in the next two to five years and provide short explanations for each issue. Phytosanitary capacity of pest surveillance stands as the 3rd most common emerging issues across all participating contracting parties and regions. The study is available on the IPP<sup>5</sup>.

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<sup>3</sup> Facing the threat of *Xylella fastidiosa* together [https://www.ippc.int/static/media/uploads/IPPC\\_factsheet\\_Xylella\\_final.pdf](https://www.ippc.int/static/media/uploads/IPPC_factsheet_Xylella_final.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> The IRSS activities can be consulted at <https://www.ippc.int/en/irss/activities/>

<sup>5</sup> Global Emerging Issues <https://www.ippc.int/en/irss/activities/30/>

11. An update on the implementation pilot project on surveillance and on emerging pests was provided during the 2017 IPPC Regional Workshops<sup>6</sup>.

12. Further activities on emerging pests will be conducted from 2018 to 2020 thanks to a contribution of 20.000 USD per year of the Government of Switzerland. Activities include (i) the definition of a process to prioritize emerging pests at the global and regional levels, (ii) sharing of information on prioritized pests and identification of technical resources gaps and (iii) the setting and implementation of a financial and in-kind mechanism for emerging pests.

### III. RPPOs involvement on emerging pests

13. The TC-RPPO has a standing item on emerging pests, in line with the discussions of the Strategic Planning Group (SPG) 2016 which considered that RPPOs may be best positioned to address this topic.

14. The 2016 actions points from the TC- RPPOs include the following related to emerging pests:

- Sharing of information and coordination of activities related to contingency planning or systems approaches
  - On Huanglongbing or HLB: the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO), Organismo Internacional Regional de Sanidad Agropecuaria (OIRSA), Comunidad Andina (CAN), Near East Plant Protection Organization (NEPPO), Pacific Plant Protection organization (PPPO) and Comité Regional de Sanidad Vegetal del Cono Sur (COSAVE).
  - Fruit flies through the surveillance pilot project: IPPC, International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), all RPPOs
  - *Fusarium* Tropical Race 4 (TR4): OIRSA, CAN, Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (CAHFSA), COSAVE, Inter-African Phytosanitary Council (IAPSC).
  - *Xylella fastidiosa*: NEPPO, EPPO, with information from OIRSA, COSAVE, CAN
- Collaboration on research: *Fusarium* TR4: CAN agreed to develop mechanism to collect information on research activities with all RPPOs to contribute by providing the link to their researchers. In this regard, CAN provided information which was used to draft an IPPC news article<sup>7</sup>. The same resources provided by CAN is expected to be submitted to the review of the IC for publishing on the phytosanitary resources page.

### IV. CPM Bureau decisions on emerging pests

15. The Bureau discussed priorities and criteria for emerging issues. It was decided that information sharing on pests of concern is possible, however there is no funding for any additional support actions. Information sharing could potentially include pest status information, surveillance, technical resources and list of relevant experts. Involvement of the World Bank could be sought by the Secretariat, which could liaise with FAO and relevant experts through organization of relevant conferences/workshops.

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<sup>6</sup> IPPC Implementation Pilot Programme on Surveillance: toward Concrete Actions

<https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/84605/>

<sup>7</sup> IPPC Regional Plant Protection Organization Comunidad Andina develops webpage dedicated to *Fusarium oxysporum* f.sp *cubense* (TR4)

<https://www.ippc.int/en/news/ippc-regional-plant-protection-organization-comunidad-andina-develops-webpage-dedicated-to-fusarium-oxysporum-fsp-cubense-tr4/>

16. The Bureau discussed which pests should be regarded as emerging issues for IPPC action. It was thought best that actions would apply to pests that had made a continental jump, have a wide host range and where hosts are widely distributed, have large potential for damage and economic loss across continents, there is an evidence of a shift in the risk, they have an impact on natural environment as well as on production, have an ability for crop destruction and the ability to eliminate entire production areas. Examples are *Tuta absoluta*, and *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* (the pine wood nematode).

17. The Bureau also recognized that in general IPPC focuses on quarantine pests and is seen as mainly a standard setting organization while dealing with emerging issues or pests as a new role for IPPC would require major time investment and funding. Taking that into account, the Bureau agreed that RPPOs should be given a major role in identifying emerging issues from information solicited in their region, which should be coordinated at the TC-RPPOs level and then reported after their selection and prioritization to the CPM.

18. The Bureau decided that a new arrangement for processing emerging issues would be that RPPOs have a conference call every 3 months (quarterly) coordinated by the Secretariat to discuss emerging issues and decide if they are global or regional only, and to identify possible actions and recommendations to contracting parties (establishment of surveillance, sharing of PRAs, etc.). The Secretariat will engage with the TC-RPPO Chair and discuss these proposed arrangements for discussion by the SPG and TC-RPPOs at the end of October for decision at the CPM 13 (2018).

## V. TC-RPPO discussions on surveillance and emerging pests

19. The TC-RPPO discussed the issue of emerging pests and concluded:

- RPPOs should share methodology to categorize emerging pests at the next TC-RPPO.
- NAPPO, on behalf of all RPPOs, will prepare a proposal for the SC proposing the addition of the term “emerging pests” to the Technical Panel on Glossary (TPG) work programme.
- There could be a methodology to consider whether a pest fits the definition, and the consequences of a pest being identified as an emerging pest.
- The RPPOs could work on the criteria and consider their implications.

## VI. Implementation and Capacity Development Committee (IC) feedback on surveillance and emerging pests

20. The IC was invited to provide input on assessing emerging pests and ideas for the Pilot programme on surveillance. The IC was also asked to provide material, if available, related to surveillance and to the three example pests considered in the pilot programme framework, including the APPPC Surveillance Training material.

21. The CPM is asked to:

- 1) *Note* the efforts of Australia, The Republic of Korea, EPPO and CIHEAM to champion the three pest initiatives of the programme;
- 2) *Note* the work of the contracting parties, RPPOs and Secretariat who contributed to the activities outlined in the report;
- 3) *Thank* Switzerland and The Republic of Korea for their generous financial contributions;
- 4) *Consider* whether the activities of the pilot project on surveillance should be continued;
- 5) *Encourage* contracting parties to contribute technical and financial resources to the implementation pilot on surveillance and to activities on emerging pests;
- 6) *Provide* technical resources and expertise on emerging pests as well as methods to assess emerging pests to the IPPC Secretariat.