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REPORT

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Organization**

IPPC Secretariat

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1. Opening of the meeting

1.1 Welcome by EPPO

- [1] The EPPO Director, Mr. Ward, welcomed all participants and wished them a fruitful meeting.

1.2 Welcome by the Ministry of Agriculture of France

- [2] Mr. Dehaumont, General Director of the French Direction General de l'Alimentation (DGAL) of the Ministry of Agriculture of France, welcomed all participants and highlighted the good collaboration with EPPO. He described the French PPO, indicating the biosecurity approach taken. A DGAL awareness-raising film was screened, covering plant health, animal health and food safety.

1.3 Welcome by the IPPC Secretariat

- [3] The IPPC Secretary welcomed all participants to the 29th TC-RPPO. He offered a special welcome to CAHFSAs as an observer and to Mr. Neimanis, chair of the E-Phyto Steering Group as an invited expert for the first day. He thanked France and EPPO as hosts. He recalled the concept of "One health", including plant health, animal health and food safety. He stressed the importance of the TC-RPPO and its role in strengthening the work and visibility of the IPPC family. He advocated for an inclusive, harmonious development and collaboration agenda with all RPPOs.

2. Meeting arrangements

2.1 Introduction of the participants

- [4] All participants introduced themselves.

2.2 Selection of a Chairperson, Vice-chair Rapporteur

- [5] Mr. Ward was elected as the chair. Mr. Mezui M'ella was elected as the vice chair of the meeting. Ms. Goldsmith was elected as the rapporteur.

2.3 Adoption of the agenda

- [6] The participants suggested that point 5.3 "Follow up on impacts of the decisions of the 28th TC-RPPO (2016)" should be discussed more extensively and include consideration of the roles and functions of RPPOs in light of the adopted document on this topic by CPM-12. The RPPOs agreed to discuss more on strengthening the collaboration among themselves and to consider recommendations from the previous 28th TC-RPPO. The agenda is available in Appendix 01.

3. Administrative matters

3.1 Document list

- [7] There were no comments on the documents list.

3.2 Participant list

- [8] Amendments were made to the participant information for NAPPO and EPPO.

4. Pending matters from the 28th TC-RPPO

4.1 Status of a Caribbean RPPO

- [9] The CAHFSAs representative informed the TC-RPPO that it was officially confirmed by the Council for Trade and Economic Development (COTED) of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) that CAHFSAs would be proposed as the RPPO for the Caribbean and would communicate with the IPPC Secretariat for formal recognition. The CAHFSAs representative informed that, for the moment, Dutch and French territories would not be covered under the scope of the RPPO but that there were efforts to develop an MOU with the Caribbean Plant Health Directors' Forum (CPHD) which is an informal body

that includes the territories concerned. CAHFSA asked the RPPOs and the IPPC Secretariat for advice and support for submitting its official application as the Caribbean PPO to FAO.

- [10] The TC received a request to recognize the Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (CAHFSA) as an RPPO under Art. IX of the IPPC. The TC considered the advice received from FAO-LEGA, that confirmed that CAHFSA has an intergovernmental status and is therefore eligible for being recognized as an RPPO by the IPPC Secretariat.
- [11] The TC reviewed the CAHFSA submission following the criteria set forth in the ICPM-4 Guidelines for the Recognition of Regional Plant Protection Organizations.
- [12] The TC agreed that CAHFSA has as a minimum, the following functions:
- coordinates the activities among National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs) in the region covered, in order to achieve the objectives of the IPPC;
 - harmonises phytosanitary measures;
 - participates in activities to promote the objectives of the IPPC;
 - gathers and disseminates information.
- [13] as stated in the revised agreement establishing the Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (CAHFSA) signed February 2011.
- [14] Therefore, the 29th TC recommended to CPM the recognition of CAHFSA as an RPPO, under Article IX of the IPPC.
- [15] A separate document (Appendix 03), to be presented to CPM-13, was signed by the RPPO representatives during the meeting. Correspondences are available in Appendix 02.
- [16] The TC-RPPO agreed:
- A document recognizing CAHFSA as the Caribbean RPPO will be presented to CPM-13.

5. Update from IPPC Secretariat

5.1 Update from the IPPC Secretariat

- [17] The IPPC Secretary provided the TC-RPPO with the latest update on the IPPC Secretariat activities, in particular concerning resource mobilization and new financial mechanisms, the novel topics of sea containers and e-commerce, the IYPH with the annual IPPC themes and on internal management to implement the enhancement evaluation. He highlighted the activities conducted to enhance the team spirit within the IPPC Secretariat.
- [18] The IPPC Secretariat highlighted its commitment to involving RPPOs in all IPPC activities in a coordinated way.
- [19] RPPOs agreed that there was a need to have a mechanism to represent their interests at various IPPC meetings and to share information on topics of common interest and enhance coordination amongst themselves.

5.2 Update from the Bureau

- [20] The Bureau representative from Europe updated the TC-RPPO on the latest decisions from the Bureau. He informed that the Strategic Planning Group (SPG) may now be opened to RPPO participation and encouraged them to consider this new development. The Chair of the TC-RPPO welcomed this and suggested that there should be coordination for participation.

5.3 Follow up on impacts of the decisions of the 2016 28th TC-RPPOs

- [21] This point was included in the agenda to brainstorm on the impact the TC-RPPO has on the IPPC Secretariat activities as well as on those of the phytosanitary community. EPPO supported the strong engagement of the IPPC Secretariat, the overall goal being that all RPPOs and the IPPC Secretariat work together.

6. Presentations from RPPOs

- [22] Each RPPO presented their activities including:
- Specificities of their RPPO
 - Technical and capacity development achievements
 - Emerging pests and issues
 - Surveillance projects and activities
 - Proposals for further collaboration.
- [23] All the presentations are available on the IPP¹ and summaries for each presentation can be found in Appendix 04.
- [24] Topics of common interest among RPPOs were the following:
- Emerging pests
 - Surveillance
 - Diagnostics
 - Pest risk analysis
 - Sharing training activities(e.g. on inspection)
 - Activities on sea containers
 - Activities on e-Phyto
 - Attending other RPPOs events
 - Sharing factsheets and formats for these (possibly through the phytosanitary resources page)
 - Climate change as a topic to be included in the 2018 theme “Plant Health and the Environment”
 - Implementation of ISPM 15
 - Implementation of ISPM 38
 - Contingency planning exercises

7. Brainstorming and discussion on enhancing communications and technical cooperation, in light of the adopted RPPO roles and functions document.

7.1 2020-2030 IPPC Strategic Framework

- [25] The IPPC Secretariat informed the TC-RPPO on the timeline for developing the IPPC strategic framework 2020-2030². Peter Thomson and Ralf Lopian, the volunteer authors, are open to receiving comments from the TC-RPPO. The TC-RPPO was informed that the SPG had considered the document and made recommendations and, as a result, a new version will be produced prior to CPM-13. The TC-RPPO was encouraged to still consider the draft as will the SC and the IC.

¹ 2017 29th TC among RPPOs <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/external-cooperation/partners/technical-consultation-among-rppos/2017-29th-tc-among-rppos-1/>

² 07_TC-RPPO_2017_Nov, 08_TC-RPPO_2017_Nov, 09_TC-RPPO_2017_Nov

- [26] The representative from NEPPO emphasized the need to prepare developing countries ahead of the adoption of the Strategic framework, particularly on CPM participation. NEPPO noted that currently there is a capacity gap between developing and developed countries that needs to be addressed if the new framework is to be fully implemented. The representative of PPPO suggested that it is the role of RPPOs to ensure that countries participating in CPM are well prepared to contribute. The representative from NAPPO indicated that the needs of all countries should be captured and that there are also issues of implementation in developed countries.
- [27] RPPOs agreed that there was a need to assess whether objectives of the current strategic framework 2012-2019 have been achieved before developing or adopting a new strategy.
- [28] The TC-RPPO discussed the mission statement and agreed that it should be simplified to reflect the primary objective of the IPPC as an agreement aimed at **protection of plants** but that the vision and ambition statements could emphasize other benefits such as trade facilitation.
- [29] The TC-RPPO proposed additional amendments which will be sent to Peter Thomson and Ralf Lopian.
- [30] The RPPOs suggested that:
- An evaluation of the current strategic framework 2012-2019 would be useful to understand what worked and what did not and what still needs to be undertaken.
 - The new 2020-2030 strategic framework should have a means to measure its implementation.
 - Expertise in communication should be sought to edit the document to improve readability to reach all intended stakeholders.
- [31] A picture of the comments can be found in Appendix 05.

Standard setting process

7.2.1 Engagement of RPPOs in the IPPC Standard setting process

- [32] The IPPC Secretariat introduced the paper that outlined the many ways in which RPPOs could engage in the standard setting process³. The revised (CPM-12, 1017) roles and functions of RPPOs as noted details several areas where the RPPOs could be involved in the standard setting process. The Secretariat thanked the representatives of the RPPOs for their support to date, for help in organizing meetings and for their contribution of RPPO staff or experts identified through the RPPOs to participate in expert drafting groups. The RPPO role in helping to ensure that the most appropriate candidates are nominated for SC membership was acknowledged.
- [33] The TC-RPPO discussed the matter and agreed that:
- when possible RPPOs would support the Secretariat to ensure experts from their region are nominated and, on a case by case basis, would discuss possible options for hosting standard setting meetings.
 - the Secretariat was requested to prioritize the list of documents that need translation and forward this to the RPPOs⁴.

7.2.2 Opportunities for hosting standard setting meetings in 2019 and 2020

- [34] The IPPC Secretariat introduced the paper which outlined the upcoming opportunities for RPPOs to participate in the SSU activities, including the list of topics and priorities⁵. RPPO representatives were

³ 10_TC-RPPO_2017_Nov

⁴ The tentative list of resources that would benefit from translation in FAO language is available at <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/84980/>

⁵ 11_TC-RPPO_2017_Nov

requested to consider having their RPPO host Standard setting meetings listed on the IPP 2018-2019 calendar, as well as consider providing staff to support standard setting activities. The Secretariat noted that Standard Setting Unit's (SSU) work plans are subject to availability of resources and the approval of Specifications before specific meeting topics and dates can be planned and arrangements finalized.

[35] The TC-RPPO agreed that:

- RPPOs that were interested in specific meetings or in providing other forms of support should discuss options with the Secretariat well in advance to ensure effective planning.

7.3 Implementation facilitation and capacity development

7.3.1 RPPOs roles and contributions in the organization of IPPC regional workshops, proposals of topics

[36] The IPPC Secretariat presented an update on the 2017 IPPC regional workshops⁶.

[37] Several RPPOs appreciated the attendance of the regional workshop by IPPC Secretariat staff and Standards Committee members.

[38] The TC-RPPOs concluded:

- The organization of 2017 IPPC regional workshops was, for the most part, positive but that further improvements could be made, particularly for the Africa regional workshop.
- Constitution and terms of reference for the steering committees for each workshop should be made clearer.
- In some regions, additional days may be necessary to cover standards and other agenda points but resource implications are recognised.
- RPPOs will make efforts to mobilize resources again for the 2018 IPPC Regional Workshops.
- The IAPSC was requested to strengthen its efforts to mobilize resources to ensure the maximum number of countries could participate.
- That all contracting parties should be invited to their corresponding regional workshop irrespective of whether IPPC funding is available for their participation. Therefore, when funds are not available the CPs may consider attend or not the regional workshop according to their own budget.
- Efforts should be made to identify formal objections ahead of time and seek resolution where and when possible.

[39] The TC-RPPO suggested the following for the 2018 IPPC regional workshops:

- Ensure a balance between commenting on draft ISPMs and information sharing.
- The benefit of sharing regional information and data on emerging pests.

7.3.2 Use of OCS for gathering comments on draft ISPMs and facilitating discussion within regions

[40] The IPPC Secretariat briefed the RPPOs on the new OCS developments including the record increase in comments received and the novel approach of creating sub-teams in the system⁷. The IPPC Secretariat reminded that YouTube videos and manuals are available on the use of the OCS.

[41] The RPPOs discussed the use and functionalities of the new OCS tool.

[42] The TC-RPPO agreed on the proposed procedure:

⁶ 12_TC-RPPO_2017_Nov

⁷ 25_TC-RPPO_2017_Nov

- The RPPO account will be used instead of IPPC regional workshops account for the APPPC, PPPO, NEPPO and EPPO.
- CAHNSA, once officially recognized as an RPPO, would use its own RPPO account.
- IPPC regional workshop accounts might be used for countries of Central Asia which are not EPPO Member States and for Latin America as several RPPOs are involved in this region.
- The “accept all” function should be available.
- The contact points may add only one general comment indicating they agree with all the regional comments.
- When coordinating sub-reviews, deadlines need to be set carefully to allow time to aggregate comments.
- OCS needs to be available for testing any significant changes prior to live use.
- One RPPO noted the peculiarities of how comments are managed for two of their member countries and indicated that the RPPO would comment only when the issue was one that was of importance to all countries represented by this RPPO.

7.3.3 Operational framework of the IC and the role of RPPOs

[43] The IPPC Secretariat updated the TC on the composition and functions of the IC and the agenda of its first meeting in December⁸. The Secretariat invited the TC to consider a mechanism of communication and information sharing between its IC representative and the TC as well as between individual RPPOs and their respective IC representatives.

[44] The TC-RPPOs agreed that:

- the decision to maintain the expert nominated by APPPC as the representative of the RPPOs on the sea container task force (SCTF) was upheld.
- NAPPO was confirmed as the RPPO representative to IC meetings for a 3 year term, with the flexibility that other RPPOs could replace NAPPO if necessary in venues outside of FAO-Rome Headquarters where the IC may be organized.
- NAPPO shall develop and share a short report for RPPOs following the IC.
- NAPPO shall coordinate the sharing of information regarding the points to be discussed during the IC with RPPOs and gather their inputs.

7.3.4 RPPOs contributions to the Implementation pilot project on surveillance and emerging pests

[45] The IPPC secretariat briefed the TC-RPPO on the Implementation pilot project on surveillance and emerging pests⁹. The TC 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 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.

7.3.5 Role of the RPPOs in e-commerce

[46] The IPPC Secretariat updated the TC-RPPO on the activities on e-commerce¹⁰. Some RPPOs informed of activities on the subject and welcomed the efforts of the IPPC Secretariat thus far. The TC-RPPO encouraged the Secretariat to continue to engage relevant international stakeholders on the issue.

⁸ 13_TC-RPPOs_2017_Nov, 27_TC-RPPOs_2017_Nov

⁹ 14_TC-RPPO_2017_No

¹⁰ 15_TC-RPPO_2017_Nov

7.3.6 Implementation and Review Support System (IRSS) through RPPOs

[47] The IPPC Secretariat indicated that a new cycle for the IRSS has just been concluded and informed that the third cycle would be initiated early next year¹¹. The principal focus being the standard ISPM implementation review survey, work on monitoring and evaluation system, and IRSS studies. The Secretariat called on the RPPOs to provide their usual support.

[48] The TC-RPPO noted the report and the request from the IPPC Secretariat to contribute to IRSS.

7.3.7 Role of RPPOs in supporting broad implementation of electronic certification to facilitate trade

[49] Mr. Neimanis from the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources in Canberra, Australia and Chair of the IPPC e-Phyto steering group, presented an update on the ePhyto project¹².

[50] The TC-RPPO discussed technical aspects of the project and Mr. Neimanis clarified that:

- The sustainable funding of the ePhyto technology was being explored. While the STDF is currently funding the development of the hub it is expected that countries would provide bridging funds for keeping the system running.
- The representative from NAPPO highlighted the need to involve the industry at this stage as it could drive uptake and support.
- Concerns on the implementation of the single window were raised, as this competency falls under the customs authorities' in most countries now that the Trade Facilitation Agreement of the WTO was ratified.
- The concern of trade sensitive information being accumulated by the IPPC Secretariat or another body had been raised within the project and commitments have been made to avoid this.
- A project manager is necessary at the national level to ensure that the necessary logistical, legal and other aspects are in place.
- The RPPO for the Southwest Pacific asked that guidance be provided on what is needed for implementation of e-Phyto solutions as some small islands are concerned about the financial implications.
- The TC-RPPO acknowledged the APPPC financial contribution to the ePhyto symposium in Malaysia.

[51] The TC-RPPO recommended:

- The WCO should be invited to be part of the steering committee
- The steering group could produce a short recorded PowerPoint presentation or short video on what ePhyto is and what countries need in order to participate.
- RPPOs offered to translate the video and assist, where possible, to encourage countries which are identified by the Steering Group as having had little engagement thus far with the project
- That RPPOs participate in the next IPPC e-phyto symposium to be held in Malaysia in January 2018.
- The IPPC Secretariat emphasized that funding support to RPPOs can only be provided on an exceptional basis. The Secretariat will provide information to RPPOs on who among their Members is registered to attend the IPPC e-Phyto symposium.
- RPPOs to promote the event within their Member countries.
- A communication mechanism between the e-Phyto steering group and the RPPOs could be established.
- Beginning of 2019 might be the time to have seminar to share experience from the pilot.

¹¹ 16_TC-RPPO_2017_Nov

¹² 17_TC-RPPO_2017_Nov, ePhyto project technical information – International Plant Protection Convention <http://ephyto.ippc.int/>

- That there should be further discussion on single window systems and related developments.

7.3.8 RPPO's contributions to implement ISPM 15

[52] The IPPC Secretariat indicated that the final report of STDF project STDF/PG/460 contained a survey on ISPM 15 directed to the private sector consisting of 7 parts¹³. The RPPOs were asked to consider whether this survey could be useful to facilitate the implementation of ISPM 15. It was mentioned that two international workshops had been organized on ISPM 15 by RPPOs in recent years and similar activities could be repeated based on needs identified.

[53] The IPPC Secretariat indicated that analysis of information through a survey of this type could be done through the IRSS.

[54] The TC-RPPO concluded:

- That as the survey is directed to the industry, the language issue should be considered.
- Existing data from recent ISPM15 activities undertaken in some RPPO regions might be considered.
- To share the questionnaire with countries to ask their view on how it could help solve non-compliance issues on ISPM 15.
- It should be made clear to countries that the questionnaire is not meant to be filled in at this stage but to be commented on.
- The IPPC Secretariat will provide the document in pdf format with a cover page indicating clearly it is a draft document.

7.3.9 RPPO's support in resource mobilisation activities

[55] The IPPC Secretariat reported that based on a request from CPM-10, a guide on resource mobilization was prepared and disseminated at CPM-11 in 2017¹⁴. In 2018, a side session on resource mobilisation in relation to environmental protection will be organized at CPM-13 where the guide will be further promoted. The RPPOs were asked to share this guide with member countries that could benefit from it.

[56] The PPPO informed that the Green Climate Fund should also be considered as a potential funding source for NPPOs. The IPPC Secretariat accepted that information on this donor can be added to the guide. An RPPO also suggested that the Secretariat might consider providing operational advice to NPPOs to access funds through agencies such as the STDF and others.

[57] The TC-RPPOs agreed to:

- Circulate the IPPC resource mobilisation guide to their member countries.

7.4 Communication

7.4.1 International Phytosanitary Conference: Kenya's proposal

[58] The IPPC Secretariat updated that the SPG considered the initiative important but agreed that it was not possible to support the initiative in the short term¹⁵.

7.4.2 Activities of IYPH

[59] The IPPC Secretariat briefed the RPPOs on the latest developments on the IYPH¹⁶.

[60] EPPO suggested a global conference on Plant health and science with possible EU inputs and funding to be organized in Europe; there are plans for a technical conference which could be organized in

¹³ 18_ TC-RPPO_2017_Nov, 19_ TC-RPPO_2017_Nov

¹⁴ 20_ TC-RPPO_2017_Nov

¹⁵ 21_ TC-RPPO_2017_Nov

¹⁶ 22_ TC-RPPO_2017_Nov

different regions on diagnostics; fellowship funds on an annual basis are also planned for young plant health professionals to broaden their experience in international phytosanitary work.

[61] The TC-RPPO concluded that:

- Advocacy efforts could be made at high level meetings where RPPOs attend to present the IYPH initiative.
- Training of journalists on plant health and related topics should be considered in preparation for the IYPH
- The RPPOs of the inter-American group for cooperation in plant health (GICSV) shall post the same banner on their websites and will use the IYPH logo when possible.
- To prepare one powerpoint slide to promote the IYPH for use by all RPPOs in all the presentations they deliver at every possible fora.
- Daily communication in banners and email signatures may also include the logo to promote the IYPH.
- EPPO shall represent RPPOs at the first IYPH Steering Committee in 2018.

7.4.3 2018 theme “Year of Plant Health and Environment Protection”: RPPOs suggestions

[62] The IPPC Secretariat briefed the TC-RPPO on the plans for the 2018 theme “Year of Plant Health and Environment Protection”¹⁷. EPPO will complete during 2018 the EU project on PRA for invasive alien plants, which may be relevant.

[63] The TC-RPPO noted the report.

8. Forest pests (IAPSC)

[64] The representative from IAPSC presented on the forest pests in Africa. The presentation and its description are provided on the IPP¹⁸.

[65] Bark beetles and ambrosia beetles are regularly intercepted or detected in the EPPO region. Regulation for non-coniferous wood in many EPPO member countries is currently not considered sufficient to cover risks from the import of wood. It was thus considered that it would be worth identifying measures that may work for bark beetle and ambrosia beetle species in non-conifer wood. It was agreed that a project should be conducted to identify some “indicator” non-coniferous wood ambrosia beetle and bark beetle for which horizontal measures may be developed and these measures will cover the risk of all similar pests.

[66] The IPPC Secretariat mentioned that the forestry Panel would be meeting in May 2018.

9. TC Plans for coordination and partnership into 2017/2018

[67] GICSV reported that they discussed how to collaborate among the 5 RPPOs of the Americas (NAPPO, CAHFSA, OIRSA, CAN and COSAVE) on ePhyto, IYPH and some of them on locust management.

[68] By other side, was informed that OIRSA has a clear and regionally agreed process for emergency pest response mechanism for HLB, locust, fruit flies, and coffee rust including an established fund to manage pest emergencies. A trained team of experts are on standby ready to respond within 24h upon detection of a pest.

[69] The TC-RPPO agreed:

¹⁷ 23_ TC-RPPO_2017_Nov

¹⁸ 2017 29th TC among RPPOs <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/external-cooperation/partners/technical-consultation-among-rppos/2017-29th-tc-among-rppos-1/>

- The RPPO nominated to attend a meeting should coordinate the sharing of information regarding the points to be discussed with RPPOs, gather their inputs then report back to the TC with a short report.
- OIRSA will be invited to present on their emergency response initiative at the 30th TC-RPPO.
- OIRSA will cooperate with CAHFSA on emergency pest response through an exchange of experiences.
- When invited to the SPG, RPPOs would ensure participation
- NAPPO invited RPPOs to attend the NAPPO annual meeting to be held in Tucson, Arizona (USA) the week of October 22 and will share the agenda when available.
- RPPOs are responsible for coordination of the CPM side meeting and for communicating and assessing the need for additional virtual meetings. The RPPOs will further discuss TC-RPPO preparation during the CPM side meeting.

[70] The updated action points from the technical Consultation amongst RPPOs are available in Appendix 06.

10. Update on special and side sessions topics for CPM-13 (2018)

[71] The IPPC Secretariat updated the TC-RPPO on the CPM Bureau decisions for special and side session topics for CPM-13¹⁹.

[72] The TC-RPPO agreed:

- Side session on next generation sequencing technology: EPPO will provide suggestions for speakers by the end of November to the IPPC Secretariat.
- Side session on collaboration in research: EPPO informed that the session would be based on EUPHRESKO activities and the SPG paper presented in 2016 by Australia. The US, Canada, Australia and New Zealand (QUADs) would also be consulted.
- Reporting from the COP 23 side session of the UNFCCC on plant health and climate change should be considered as an additional side event during CPM 13.

11. Any Other Business

[73] RPPOs requested the IPPC Secretariat to ensure that all RPPOs are seated together at CPM-13.

12. Date and Venue of the Next TC-RPPO

[74] The TC-RPPO accepted CAN's offer to organize the 30th TC-RPPO on October 29 –November 2, 2018. In 2019, IAPSC shall host the TC-RPPO in Africa. In 2020, CAHFSA is invited to organize and host the TC-RPPO.

13. Review and Adoption of the Report (if applicable)

[75] The TC RPPO adopted the report.

14. Close of the meeting

[76] The Chair thanked all RPPOs for their participation, the IPPC Secretariat for their support and participation and to the Bureau representative for linking, and the IAPSC representative for co-chairing the meeting.

¹⁹ 24_ TC-RPPO_2017_Nov

Appendix 01: Agenda

Agenda Item		Document No.	Presenter	Indicative Time
Monday 30th October				
1.	Opening of the Meeting			9:00
1.1	Welcome by EPPO		Martin Ward	9:00
1.2	Welcome by the Ministry of Agriculture of France		M. Dehaumont, Directeur Général	9:05
1.3	Welcome by the IPPC Secretariat		Jingyuan Xia	9:40
2.	Meeting Arrangements			10:00
2.1	Introduction of the participants		Participants	
2.2	Selection of a Chairperson, Vice-chair Rapporteur		Jingyuan Xia	
2.3	Adoption of the Agenda	01_TC-RPPO_2017_Nov	Chair	
3.	Administrative Matters			
3.1	Documents lists	02_TC-RPPO_2017_Nov	Chair	
3.2	Participants lists	03_TC-RPPO_2017_Nov	Chair	
3.3	Local information	04_TC-RPPO_2017_Nov	Chair	
	Coffee break			11:00
4.	Pending matters from the 28th TC-RPPOs			11:30
4.1	Status of a Caribbean RPPO	Action point 1	Juliet Goldsmith	
	Lunch (sandwiches)			13:00
	Update on e-Phyto	See agenda point 7.3.6	Peter Neimanis	14:00
5.	Updates from IPPC			15:00
5.1	Update by the IPPC Secretariat	05_TC-RPPO_2017_Nov	Jingyuan Xia	
	Tea break			16:00
5.2	Update from the Bureau	06_TC-RPPO_2017_Nov Action point 11	Corné van Alphen	
5.3	Follow up on impacts of the decisions of the 2016 28th TC-RPPOs		Mekki Chouibani	
Optional walking tour of the historic Marais district of Paris, from EPPO HQ				18:00

Tuesday 31st October				
6.	Report from each RPPO on their activities (see Annexes)²⁰			
6.1	APPPC		Yongfan Piao	9:00
6.2	CAN		Camilo Beltran Montoya	9:30
6.3	COSAVE		Álvaro Sepúlveda Luque	10:00
6.4	EPPO		Martin Ward	10:30
	Coffee break			11:00
6.5	IAPSC		Jean Gerard Mezui M'ella	11:30
6.6	NAPPO		Stephanie Bloem	12:00
6.7	OIRSA		Carlos Urias	12:30
	Lunch (sandwiches)			13:00
6.8	PPPO		Josua Wainiqolo	14:00
6.9	NEPPO		Mekki Chouibani	14:30
6.10	CAHFSA The RPPOs are happy to agree as CAHFSA as a regional PPO		Juliet Goldsmith	15:00
	Tea break			15:30
7.	Brainstorming and discussion on enhancing communications and technical co-operation, following "Roles and Functions" document. Introduction to sections to follow			16:00
Dinner cruise as guests of EPPO				depart 18:00

²⁰ Each RPPO will prepare a 20 minutes presentation including 5 slides: 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; and if possible will indicate how it relates to action points (see annex to this agenda)

Wednesday 1st November				
7.1	2020-2030 IPPC Strategic Framework	07_ TC-RPPO_2017_Nov 08_ TC-RPPO_2017_Nov 09_ TC-RPPO_2017_Nov Action point 10	Orlando Sosa Including facilitated brainstorming session	9:00 (if not started Tuesday afternoon)
	Lunch (restaurant)			12:30
7.2	Standard setting process			14:00
7.2.1	Engagement of RPPOs in the IPPC Standard setting process	10_ TC-RPPO_2017_Nov Action point 13	Brent Larson	
7.2.2	Opportunities for hosting standard setting meetings in 2019 and 2020	11_ TC-RPPO_2017_Nov Action point 13	Brent Larson	
	Tea break			15:00
7.3	Implementation facilitation and capacity development			15:30
7.3.1	RPPOs roles and contributions in the organization of IPPC regional workshops, proposals of topics	12_ TC-RPPO_2017_Nov 26_ TC-RPPO_2017_Nov 27_ TC-RPPO_2017_Nov Action point 3	Sarah Brunel	
7.3.2	Use of OCS for gathering comments on draft ISPMs and facilitating discussion within regions	25_ TC-RPPO_2017_Nov Action point 3	Sarah Brunel	
Early finish to facilitate early start next day for technical visit				16:30

Thursday 2nd November				
Depart hotels by bus				4:30
Technical visit to see Rungis Wholesale Market and associated phytosanitary controls				5:00 - 8:00
Breakfast at Rungis				8:00 - 9:00
Depart Rungis by bus				9:00
7.3.2	Operational framework of the IC and the role of RPPOs	13_ RPPO_2017_Nov Action point 13	TC- Orlando Sosa	10:00
7.3.3	RPPOs contributions to the Implementation pilot project on surveillance and emerging pests	14_ RPPO_2017_Nov Action point 4, 9	TC- Sarah Brunel	
Coffee break				11:00
7.3.4	Role of the RPPOs in e-commerce	15_ RPPO_2017_Nov Action point 4	TC- Sarah Brunel	11:30
7.3.5	Implementation and Review Support System (IRSS) through RPPOs	16_ RPPO_2017_Nov Action point 6	TC- Orlando Sosa	
7.3.6	Role of RPPOs in supporting broad implementation of electronic certification to facilitate trade	17_ RPPO_2017_Nov Action point 5	TC- Orlando Sosa	To be taken on the Monday
7.3.7	RPPO's contributions to implement ISPM 15	18_ RPPO_2017_Nov 19_ RPPO_2017_Nov	TC- Orlando Sosa TC-	
7.3.8	RPPO's support in resource mobilisation activities	20_ RPPO_2017_Nov	TC- Orlando Sosa	
Lunch (sandwiches)				13:00
7.4	Communication			14:00
7.4.1	International Phytosanitary Conference: Kenya's proposal	21_ RPPO_2017_Nov	TC- Orlando Sosa	

7.4.2	Activities on IYPH	22_ RPPO_2017_Nov Action point 12	TC-	Sarah Brunel	
7.4.3	2018 theme “Year of Plant Health and Environment Protection”: RPPOs suggestions	23_ RPPO_2017_Nov Action point 12	TC-	Sarah Brunel	
Optional visit to botanic gardens and natural history museum					depart 16:00
Friday 3rd November					
8	Forest pests (IAPSC)			Jean-Gérard Mezui M’ella	9:00
9.	TC Plans for coordination and partnership into 2017/2018	01_TC- RPPO_2017_Nov		Chair	
10.	Update on special and side sessions topics for CPM-13 (2018)	24_ RPPO_2017_Nov Action point 14	TC-	Sarah Brunel	
	Coffee break				11:00
11.	Any Other Business			Chair	
12.	Date and Venue of the Next TC-RPPO	Action point 8			
	Lunch (sandwiches)				13:00
13.	Review and Adoption of the Report (if applicable)				14:00
14.	Close of the Meeting			Chair	

Appendix 02 – Letter from CAHFSA to the CPM Chair for the recognition of CAHFSA as the RPPO for the Caribbean and FAO LEGA response attesting to CAHFSA meeting the requirements for recognition as an RPPO



CARIBBEAN AGRICULTURAL HEALTH & FOOD SAFETY AGENCY

Address : Letitia Vriesdelaan # 10, Paramaribo - Suriname - SA | Phone : +597 422546 | +597 7439090
E-mail: info@cahfsa.org | Website: www.cahfsa.org

Letter from CAHSA to the CPM Chair

2017-10-30

Ms. Lois Ransom,
Chair of the IPPC Commission on Phytosanitary Measures

Dear Ms. Ransom

In accordance with the procedure for the recognition of new regional plant protection organizations, as approved by the ICPM in 2002, I am pleased to inform you of the establishment of the Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (CAHFSA) under the auspices of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM).

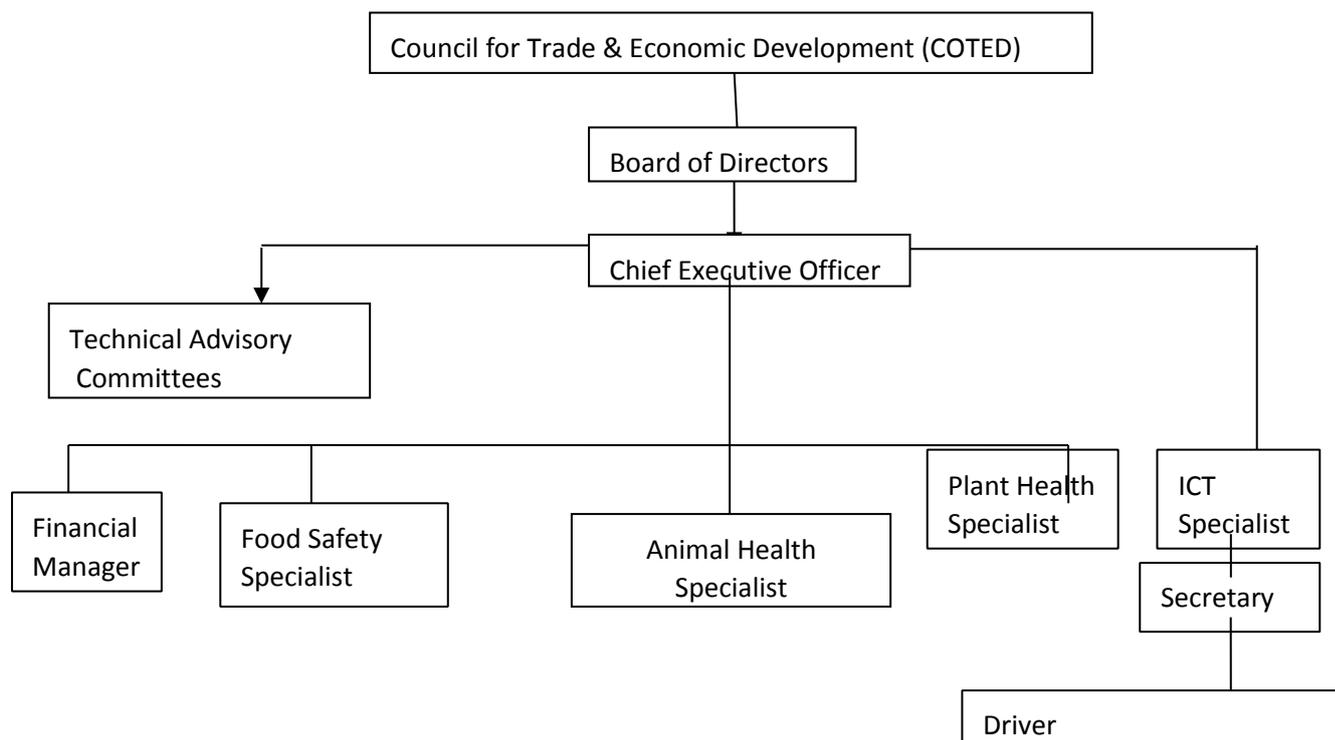
Indeed, the Agreement establishing CAHFSA was originally signed by Member States of CARICOM in Roseau, Dominica, on March 12, 2010. This was replaced by the Revised CAHFSA Agreement adopted in February 2011 at St. George's Grenada and entered into force on February 25, 2011 after the ratification of the required amount of signatory countries to the agreement.

The membership of the CAHFSA is as follows:

- **Full Membership:** This includes all members of the Caribbean Community (Antigua & Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts & Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Suriname and Trinidad & Tobago).
- **Associate Membership:** This includes Associate Members of the Community (Anguilla, Bermuda, Cayman Islands, Turks And Caicos Islands and the British Virgin Islands).

CAHFSA is an Intergovernmental Organization established by the Heads of Governments of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) to assist member states to meet their obligations under the WTO/SPS Agreement and by extension articles 57 and 74 of the Revised Treaty of Chagaramas. Its major areas of focus are plant health, animal health and food safety.

The organizational structure of CAHFSA is as follows:



The Council for Trade and Economic Development (COTED) determines the establishment or adoption of regional SPS measures, strategies, protocols, regulations, and standards based on recommendations from the Board of directors of CAHFSA. It also approves the budget and work plan of the Agency

The CARICOM Secretariat, on the other hand, provides support to CAHFSA by encouraging Ministries of Foreign Affairs in Member States to make good on contributions; receive proposed mandatory SPS Regional protocols, technical regulations, etc from CAHFSA and prepare documentation for their submission to COTED for its consideration and approval, collaborate with the CAHFSA Secretariat on the resolution of SPS-related trade issues, attends CAHFSA Board of Directors meetings on an Observer status as well as support and assist CAHFSA in preparing project proposals in sourcing financial and technical assistance.

CAHFSA will play an important role in the cooperative effort for the implementation of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC). Its main functions, as listed in Article IX of the IPPC, include:

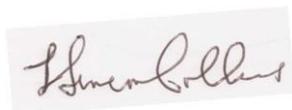
- participation in the activities of the National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) and their coordination to promote and achieve the objectives of the IPPC;
- cooperation in the regions for the promotion of harmonized phytosanitary measures;
- the collection and dissemination of information, in particular those related to the IPPC;
- cooperation with the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) and the IPPC Secretariat for the development and implementation of International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs).
- the harmonization, with the 9 other RPPOs for the control pests and prevent their spread and / or introduction, as well as to promote the Implementation of appropriate ISPMs and the IPPC.



In this regard, I request the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures to recognize CAHFSA as a Regional Plant Protection Organization and to provide the necessary support for its establishment and implementation of its activities.

With best regards

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "L. Simeon Collins", is written on a light-colored rectangular background.

L. Simeon Collins
CEO

Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (CAHFSA)

FAO LEGA response attesting to CAHFSA meeting the requirements for recognition as an RPPO

RE: Letter Requesting Recognition of CAHFSA as an RPPO

Pardo, Marta (LEGA)

Thu 11/2/2017 4:46 PM

To: Sosa, Orlando (AGDI) <Orlando.Sosa@fao.org>;

Cc: Xia, Jingyuan (AGDI) <Jingyuan.Xia@fao.org>; Larson, Brent (AGDI) <Brent.Larson@fao.org>; AlDobai, Shoki (AGDI) <Shoki.AIDobai@fao.org>; Brunel, Sarah (AGDI) <Sarah.Brunel@fao.org>; Lindley Collins <cahfsa14@gmail.com>; Juliet Goldsmith <juliet.goldsmith@cahfsa.org>; Martin Ward <martin.ward@eppo.int>; Tavares, Antonio (LEGD) <Antonio.Tavares@fao.org>; Rugarabamu, Donata (LEGD) <Donata.Rugarabamu@fao.org>;

Dear Orlando,

I refer to your email below whereby you submitted the Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (CAHFSA) application to become a Regional Plant Protection Organization under the IPPC. In accordance with the procedure for recognition of new RPPOs as approved by ICPM4 in 2002, the Legal Counsel needs to assess the intergovernmental character of the prospective RPPO. Pursuant to Part K of Volume II of FAO's Basic Texts on "Guiding Lines regarding Formal Relationship Agreements between FAO and Intergovernmental Organizations", the criteria applied by FAO for recognizing the intergovernmental character of an organization are as follows:

- a) The organization should have been set up by an intergovernmental convention (a convention to which the parties are States).
- b) The governing body of the organization should be composed of members designated by governments.
- c) The income of the organization should be made up mainly, if not exclusively, of contributions from governments.

CAHFSA is an institution of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) pursuant to Article 21 of the Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas Establishing the Caribbean Community. It was established by means of the Revised Agreement establishing the Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency. Pursuant to article IV, its membership "shall be open to members of the Community".

Moreover, its governing body is the Board which shall consist of one representative from each Member representing the specialized areas of focus for CAHFSA including animal and veterinary public health, plant health, food safety and quality and other relevant fields such as risk management and laboratory services". Finally, the revenues of CAHFSA shall consist of: a) contributions of Members and Associate Members as determined by the Conference of Heads of Government of the Community; b) donations or grants from sources approved by the Board; and c) fees derived from the conduct of consultancy, investigations, training courses and other services performed by CAHFSA.

In light of the above, CAHFSA appears to meet the required criteria to be considered by FAO as an intergovernmental organization.

They may now proceed with the next steps in order to get recognition as an RPPO as stated in your email below.

Kind regards,

Marta

From: Sosa, Orlando (AGDI)
Sent: 31 October 2017 14:41
To: Pardo, Marta (LEGA) <Marta.Pardo@fao.org>
Cc: Xia, Jingyuan (AGDI) <Jingyuan.Xia@fao.org>; Larson, Brent (AGDI) <Brent.Larson@fao.org>; AlDobai, Shoki (AGDI) <Shoki.AIDobai@fao.org>; Brunel, Sarah (AGDI) <Sarah.Brunel@fao.org>; Lindley Collins <cahfsa14@gmail.com>; Juliet Goldsmith <juliet.goldsmith@cahfsa.org>; Martin Ward <martin.ward@epo.int>
Subject: Fw: Letter Requesting Recognition of CAHFSAs as an RPPO
Importance: High

Dear Marta,

Please find attached the application from CAHFSAs for recognition as an RPPO. Please let us know whether CAHFSAs meets the requirements as an intergovernmental organization and the conditions for recognition as it pertains to article IX of the IPPC.

For ease of reference the procedure as I know it is as follows:

The procedure for recognition of new RPPOs was approved by ICPM4 in 2002 and it is composed by 4 steps as follows:

1. The prospective RPPO presents documentation authenticating an intergovernmental agreement and a written request for recognition as an RPPO under Article IX of the IPPC (1997) to the Chairperson of the Interim Commission.
2. The FAO Legal Counsel reviews the legal status of the submission.
3. The Technical Consultation among RPPOs assesses whether the prospective RPPO meets the Interim Commission Guidelines for the Recognition of RPPOs. These Guidelines, as adopted by the Interim Commission, have as a minimum the following functions:
 - coordinate the activities among National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs) in the regions covered, in order to achieve the objectives of the IPPC;
 - harmonize phytosanitary measures;
 - participate in activities to promote the objectives of the IPPC;
 - gather and disseminate information
4. The Technical Consultation submits a recommendation for consideration by the Interim Commission.

I have copied Martin Ward as the current Chair of the TCRPPO.

Thanks and regards,

Orlando

Lead Implementation Facilitation Unit, International Plant Protection Convention (I PPC), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Room B703, Viale del le Terme di Caracalla, 00153, Rome, Italy. Tel: +(39) 06 - 570-53613 Fax: +(39) 06 - 570-54819 Website: <http://www.ippc.int/>

From: Lindley Collins <cahfsa14@gmail.com>

Sent: Tuesday, October 31, 2017 2:32 PM

To: lois.ransom@agriculture.gov.au

Cc: IPPC (AGDI); Xia, Jingyuan (AGDI); Pardo, Marta (LEGA); Sosa, Orlando (AGDI); Nisa Surujbally; Joseph Cox;

Desiree FieldRidley; Beverly Wood; Beverly Wood

Subject: Letter Requesting Recognition of CAHFSA as an RPPO

Dear Ms. Lois Ransom,

In accordance with the procedure for the recognition of Regional Plant Protection Organisations approved at the CPM 2002 and as per Article IX of the IPPC, please find attached the following:

- a letter requesting the recognition of CAHFSA as an RPPO,
- the Revised Agreement Establishing CAHFSA, - Corporate Information on CAHFSA

We are requesting that the FAO Legal Counsel reviews the attached submission as well as to request the TC-RPPO to consider the same and to provide a recommendation in support of recognition if it considers that CAHFSA fulfills the requirements.

Can you please confirm receipt of this request/

With best regards

Yours sincerely,

L. Simeon Collins, B.Sc.; M.Sc.

Chief Executive Officer

Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency

Letitia Vreisdelaan #10,

Paramaribo, Suriname

Phone: Mobile: 5977142085; Office: 597470517

Email: ceo@cahfsa.org or cahfsa14@gmail.com

Website: www.cahfsa.org

An Institution of the Caribbean Community

Appendix 03 – draft recommendation of the 29th TC-RPPO to the CPM-13 on the recognition of CAHFSA as the RPPO for the Caribbean.

TECHNICAL CONSULTATION AMONG REGIONAL PLANT PROTECTION ORGANIZATIONS
29th Session
Paris, France, 30 October - 03rd November 2017.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE 29th TC-RPPO to the CPM-13.

Responding to the request received from the IPPC Secretariat, to assess whether the Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (CAHFSA) meets the ICPM Guidelines for the Recognition of Regional Plant Protection Organizations and submit a recommendation to CPM on the possible recognition of CAHFSA as an RPPO, under Article IX of the IPPC, the Technical Consultation among Regional Plant Protection Organizations met in Paris, France for its 29th session and considered:

- **The advice received from FAO-LEGA that after review of the existing background documentation, in particular, the revised agreement establishing the Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (CAHFSA) of February 2011 and in light of such Agreement, confirmed that CAHFSA has an intergovernmental status and is therefore eligible for being recognized as a Regional Plant Protection Organization by the IPPC.**
- **The criteria set out in the ICPM Guidelines for the Recognition of Regional Plant Protection Organizations**

and agreed that CAHFSA has at a minimum, the following functions:

- **coordinate the activities among National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs) in the regions covered, in order to achieve the objectives of the IPPC;**
- **harmonize phytosanitary measures;**
- **participate in activities to promote the objectives of the IPPC;**
- **gather and disseminate information**

as stated in the revised agreement establishing the Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (CAHFSA) of February 2011. Therefore, the 29th TC-RPPO recommends to the CPM-13 the recognition of CAHFSA as an RPPO under Article IX of the IPPC.

On behalf of the 29th Technical Consultation among Regional Plant Protection Organizations:

<p style="text-align: center;">Yongfan Piao Asia and Pacific Plant Protection Commission (APPPC)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Martin Ward European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO)</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Jean Gerard Mezui M'ella Inter-African Phytosanitary Council (IAPSC)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Stephanie BLOEM North American Plant Protection Organization (NAPPO)</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Josua Wainiqolo Pacific Plant Protection Organization (PPPO)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Mekki Chouibani Near East Plant Protection Organization (NEPPO)</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Camilo Beltrán Montoya Comunidad Andina (CAN)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Álvaro Sepúlveda Luque Comité de Sanidad Vegetal (COSAVE)</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Carlos Ramón Urias Morales Organismo Internacional Regional de Sanidad Agropecuaria (OIRSA)</p>	

Appendix 04 – Updates from the RPPOs on their 2017 activities

APPPC update summary for the 29th TC-RPPOs

APPPC stated its mission as protect plant, human and animal health and the environment; facilitate trade; protect the sustainability of agriculture for the Asia and Pacific region.

Pest surveillance, pest report, development of RSPMs, inputs into the development of ISPMs, implementation of RSPMs/ISPMs, information exchange and provision of technical assistance as well as pest and pesticide risk management are essential context of implementation of Asia and Pacific Plant Protection Agreement.

One of flagship programs being implemented is APPPC surveillance work plan. The workshop in 2017 aimed to strengthen regional surveillance capabilities in the planning and design of a surveillance programme and prioritization of surveillance activities (priority pests, commodities, risk pathways and market access priorities). It also included the coordination of emergency response surveillance activities (including delimitation and trace back surveillance), the fundamentals of operational planning and resourcing, and the practical delivery of field surveillance activities.

A new draft RSPM-“Guidelines for the hot water immersion treatment (HWIT) for fruit flies in mangoes” has been developed by the taskforce group led by Australia in close collaboration with New Zealand, Pakistan and Thailand. The APPPC Standards Committee reviewed the draft guidelines and agreed to start country consultations followed by this regional standard may contribute to facilitation of mango trades with harmonized phytosanitary measures.

The historical contribution of APPPC to the development of ISPMs through provision of regional inputs as well as assisting member countries to develop or/and consolidate countries inputs to the draft ISPMs have been continually made during 2016-2017. The republic of Korea has provided continual financial support to the APPPC for organizing the regional workshop on review of draft ISPMs since 2006.

The survey on emerging plant health issue was convened on August 2017 and feedbacks from 19 countries were analysed. The result indicated that high incursion pests through increased volume of trade and digital trading is the major challenge, and emerging of endemic pests causing severe losses to the crops is the main concerns by countries. The increase in trade volume for plant and plant products have increased the potential of pest introduction. Lack of expertise in inspection and insufficient equipment among the reasons of higher introduction of pests into the region. The movement of plants and plant products through the digital marketing exposed risks of spread of pest, while the products escape from inspection at entry points. In addition surveillance is considered as the core activity for effective and efficient control decision of pests.

Potential risk of introduction and spread of regulated pest sea containers as a pest risk pathway has become a global hot subject associated with plant health. APPPC member countries such as New Zealand and China contributed expertise in depth to CPM and IPPC working group and task force discussions. Sea container scientific session held at CPM 11 and the note on the success of the Sea Container Hygiene System was presented by New Zealand at CPM 12, China also presented result of survey of intercepted pest. Also, at CPM 12 discussions were held on the sea container task force and arrangements were made to set it up. China hosted the taskforce meeting in Shanghai on November 2017. The APPPC 18th regional workshop on review of draft ISPMs held in Korea on September 2017 arranged a special session, participants shared material on the sea container inspection systems used in New Zealand and on the methodology used in the sea container contamination survey, while China also presented data of the survey.

The risk reduction of outbreaks of pest and pesticides to human health, animal health and eco-health through promotion of IPM and the implementation of the Code of Conduct Distribution Use of Pesticides as well as international treaties concerned are part of important contexts of APPPC core functions in addition to phytosanitary measures.

Twenty four field projects funded by FAO TCP or other FAO program with financial support from donor countries have been implemented in several member/non-member countries in the region, which contributed to improvement of capacity of member countries in plant health, human health and environmental health.

CAN update summary for the 29th TC-RPPOs

The General Secretariat of Andean Community (SGCAN) presented a brief report of the main activities that had held until the date. The Andean Agricultural Health System (SASA) and their bodies were described, as general information. Regard specific items the SGCAN mentioned the activities held on Sub-regional norms register indicating that it is a regulatory instrument that provides transparency, legal certainty, and security in the application of the phytosanitary norms applied into the CAN region. The SGCAN responded 100% of the registers requested by CAN Members Countries.

Regard the Andean standards update the SGCAN informed that in joint with the Andean Committee of Animal and Plant Health (COTASA) is working on the update of the follow norms: i) pest risk categorization that implements the ISPM N°32; ii) sub-regional phytosanitary requirements to regulate the Andean trade for 31 plant commodities; and, iii) pest list of economic importance. Also was informed that the working group in charge to updating the pesticides registration manual concluded the period of agreement successfully, noting that soon the SGCAN will adopt the new Technical Manual to Control and Register for Chemical Pesticides Use in Agriculture.

Also was noted a point regarding a pilot activity among SGCAN and the Universidad Nacional de Colombia – Sede Medellin (UNALMED) to develop factsheets. The UNALMED plant pathology students reviewed information on not present quarantine pest that generate concern for their impact on important crops for the Andean subregion. In such sense a total of 5 factsheet was developed to i) *Banana bunchy top virus* (BBTV): it is the most important viral disease affecting banana; ii) FOCSR4T: banana fusarium wilt disease; iii) *Raffaelea lauricola*: it is a fungus that mainly affects the Laurel in the United States, however the adaptation to affect avocado was observed, causing big damages; iv) *Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *Allii*: that Causes a bacteria disease on plants of the Allium genus; and, v) *Xylella fastidiosa*: it is a concern in citrus because cause CVC diseases (Citrus Variegated Chlorosis).

Regard Huanlongbing citrus disease was informed that the Andean member countries continue reporting the outputs of the surveillance. Therefore, the SGCAN continues processing and showing the information on their phytosanitary website. Also was noted that FOCSR4T is a prioritized pest at the Andean Community As a response, the phytosanitary section of the SGCAN initiated a website on its phytosanitary portal, dedicated to current and relevant information on the TR4 pathogen.

The SGCAN as temporal coordinator of the Interamerican Coordinating Group on Plant Health (GICSV) described some activities had held under the working groups on HLB and ePhyto. Several videoconferences were done to exchange information with interesting outputs. Also was noted that under the GICSV framework, the SGCAN launched two videos on ISPM 15 and IYPH. The TC-RPPO was invited to see the videos on YouTube.

COSAVE update summary for the 29th TC-RPPOs

EPPO update summary for the 29th TC-RPPOs

Specificities in 2017 – Key points

- 51 Member Countries, 20 staff
- Income 2.1M€ from members and 0.6M€ from projects
- Core work programme on phytosanitary regulations
 - quarantine pests
 - regulated non-quarantine pests
 - invasive alien plants
 - biological control agents
- Core work programme on plant protection products
 - standards for evaluating efficacy
- 2 hosted activities
 - Euphresco network of research funders and managers*
 - EU Minor Uses Co-ordination Facility
- Participation in research projects

1951 EPPO Convention – 15 countries, now 51 member countries



Current EPPO member countries in green

EPPO's structure

EPPO is administered by its Executive Committee (seven Governments elected on a rotational basis, meeting twice a year), under the control of its Council (representatives of all member governments, meeting once a year) headed by a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman, elected as individuals. The technical work of the Organization is done by the Panels of experts, under the supervision of the Working Parties. Experts are nominated by their National Plant Protection Organizations.

Working Parties and Panels

The technical activities of EPPO are directed by two Working Parties: on Phytosanitary Regulations (broadly plant quarantine) and on Plant Protection Products. Each Working Party meets once a year (in June and May respectively). Meetings are held in member countries throughout the EPPO region.

List of Active Panels

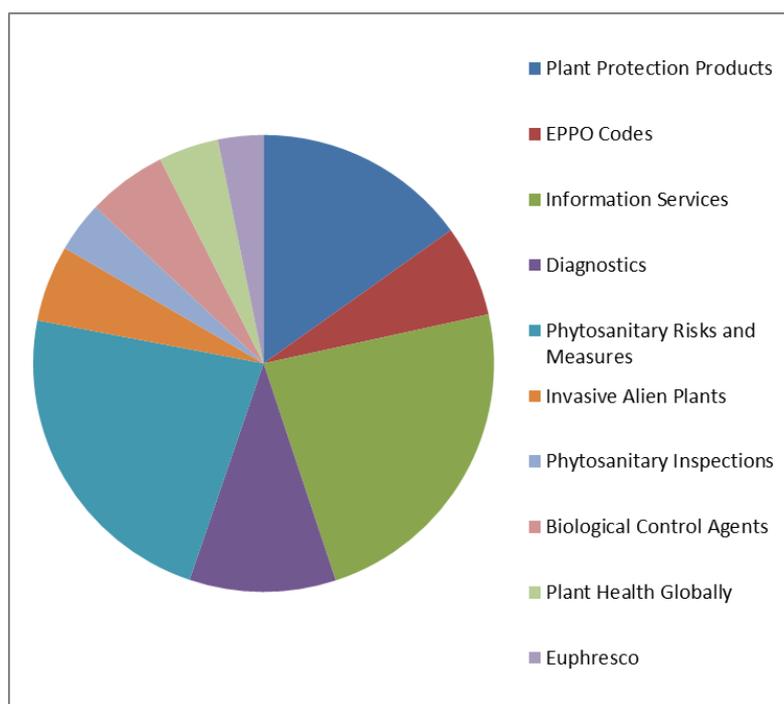
Working Party on Plant Protection Products

- General Standards
- Herbicides
- Insecticides and Fungicides
- Resistance
- Harmonisation of Data Requirements

Working Party on Phytosanitary Regulations

- Global Affairs
- Phytosanitary Measures
- Forestry
- Potatoes
- Inspection Procedures
- Information
- Diagnostics (General) +
 - Entomology
 - Nematodes
 - Bacteria
 - Fungi
 - Virology
- Invasive Alien Plants
- Biological Control Agents

Core programme spend by activity



Information Services and EPPO Codes

EPPO provides many information services to its members, most of them are freely available from the EPPO website.

Achievements in 2017 include

- EPPO Publications, such as EPPO Bulletin, EPPO Reporting Service, EPPO databases (PP1, Global Database, PQR on quarantine pests...)
- Second webinar for EPPO Codes users - 58 participants
- 2000 gaps in EPPO Codes for e-Phyto filled
- Dual pest reporting to EU and EPPO now working
- "Kits" for information campaigns (cf. "Information toolkits")
- More information integrated to EPPO Global Database

Plans for 2018 include

- Redesign of website and new updating arrangements
- Start project to update EPPO datasheets
- More work to fill gaps on EPPO Codes
- More work on dual pest reporting to EPPO and IPPC

Information toolkits

The objective of this work was to provide NPPOs with templates that could be easily adapted to different types of pest-specific information campaigns (e.g. early warning, pest reporting, containment and eradication programmes). For posters, several possible titles and types of contents have been proposed using three examples: *Agilus planipennis*, *Popillia japonica* and huanglongbing. The example of *Popillia japonica* has been used to prepare a template leaflet. NPPOs are expected to personalize and translate these templates to adapt them to their own needs and branding. All files have been prepared with PowerPoint in order to be easily modifiable and can be downloaded here. Virtually, all elements (title, pictures, texts, colours) can be changed but the acknowledgment to EPPO should remain (logo and bottom line on the poster, logos on the leaflet). When preparing a poster, the following can be recommended: use an eye-catching picture of the pest, limit the amount of text as much as possible, give a clear contact point.



Example of poster template for *Popillia japonica*



Example of leaflet template for *Popillia japonica*

Diagnostics

All NPPOs of EPPO member countries are invited to provide data on their diagnostic laboratories and experts. Results received are transferred into a searchable database which now provides an inventory of the diagnostic expertise available in the EPPO region. The EPPO Secretariat regularly updates the database.

Achievements in 2017 include

- Standard on Reference Laboratories adopted
- Workshop on flexible scope for accreditation of labs
- Workshop on nematode collections
- Workshop on DNA barcoding
- Workshop on Next Generation Sequencing (NGS)
- 2 new and 9 revised diagnostic protocols adopted
- Now over 130 pests covered by EPPO DPs

Plans for 2018 include

- Prepare for Standard on NGS by 2020

Draft new section of Standard PM 7/76: communications between diagnosticians and risk managers

Risks and Measures

In addition to Standards on methodology for Pest Risk Analysis, EPPO convenes several Expert Working Groups each year to perform PRA on high priority pests. Experts from other regions, where the pest is present, are usually invited in addition to experts from within the EPPO region.

Achievements in 2017 include

- Listing of 9 plant pests and 4 alien invasive plants
- New PM9 Standard on zebra chip pathogen and vector
- New methodology for PRA for RNQPs in EU project
- EWG to revise PM 9 Standard: *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus*
- EWG for rose rosette virus in September

Plans for 2018 include

- PRAs on
 - Grapevine red blotch-associated virus
 - *Massicus raddei* on oak (*Quercus*) and chestnut (*Castanea*)
 - Bark beetles on non-coniferous wood
- New Standard on "sentinel plants"
- Platform to share information on PRAs
- Guidance on setting buffer zones

Newly recommended for regulation in 2017

EPPO A1 and A2 lists contain pests recommended to member countries for regulation as quarantine pests. The following pests were newly recommended for regulation in 2017.

- *Candidatus Phytoplasma phoenicium*
- *Bactrocera latifrons*
- *Ceratothripoides brunneus*
- *Ceratothripoides claratris*
- *Prodiplosis longifila*
- *Thekopsora minima*
- *Platynota stultana*
- *Salvinia molesta*
- *Pistia stratiotes*
- *Gymnocoronis spilanthoides*
- *Cardiospermum grandiflorum*

EPPO Alert List

The EPPO Alert List draws the attention of EPPO member countries to certain pests possibly presenting a risk to them and achieve early warning. Recent additions are:

- *Xylosandrus compactus*
- *Zaprionus indianus*
- *Zaprionus tuberculatus*
- *Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens* pv. *poinsettiae*
- *Rose rosette virus (Emaravirus) transmitted by the eriophyid mite, Phyllocoptes fructiphilus*
- *Gymnandrosoma aurantianum*
- *Neodiprion abietis*

Other Emerging Pests and Issues

Halyomorpha halys - brown marmorated stink bug - was formerly on the EPPO Alert List but never subject to PRA, and has not been recommended for regulation. However it has been spreading in recent years and is now causing significant damage on some crops in the region.

Invasive Alien Plants

In the early 2000s, EPPO started to work more specifically on invasive alien plants, in particular to analyze the risks presented by specific invasive alien plant species for the EPPO region and recommend measures to prevent their introduction and spread via international trade.

Achievements in 2017 include

- First 6 of 16 PRAs under an EU funded project approved
- Remaining 10 being completed this year
- PM9 Standard on *Microstegium vimineum* adopted

Plans for 2018 include

- Complete EU project - 10 more PRAs to approve
- Review EPPO work in this area

Phytosanitary Inspections

Achievements in 2017 include

- Inspectors Workshop in December in UK - ISPM 15 and new detection technologies (e.g. drones)
- One new Standard adopted (*Fragaria* plants)

Plans for 2018 include

- Draft Standards on
 - wood commodities
 - *Phytoplasma pyri*
 - *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* (linked to new PM9 Standard)
- Guidance on pheromones for surveillance?
- Contingency exercise workshop near EU/non-EU border

Biological Control Agents

Achievements in 2017 include

- Terms of Reference for Panel agreed
- Better process for adding organisms to PM 6/3 agreed
- Questionnaire distributed on how BCAs are regulated
- Draft Decision Support Scheme for releases tested against a range of examples

Plans for 2018 include

- Adopt process for adding organisms to PM 6/3 list
- Country consultation on Decision Support Scheme
- Continue to push for questionnaire responses (slow returns reflects unclear responsibilities in countries)

Plant Protection Products

Achievements in 2017 include

- Updated database of PP1 (efficacy) Standards ready
- Workshop "integrated management of oilseed rape pests"
- PP1 Standard "Low Risk PPP" adopted
- Nine new Specific Standards adopted

Plans for 2018 include

- Database on resistance cases
- Moving extrapolation tables to a database
- Explore links between phytosanitary regulations and regulation of plant protection products

Global Phytosanitary Affairs

Achievements in 2017 include

- Three meetings of "Global Affairs" Panel
- April in Korea and by teleconference
- September in Georgia with IPPC Regional Workshop
- Experts nominated for EWGs, Sea Container Task Force
- Comments on draft ISPMs and Specifications
- Meetings with NAPPO and COSAVE at CPM
- Hosting 29th TC among RPPOs

Plans for 2018 include

- More EPPO co-ordination at CPM
- Development of more detailed plans for IYPH2020

Improving EPPO Processes

Achievements in 2017 include

- Revised Terms of Reference for WPs and Panels
- Revised description of EPPO's standard setting process

Plans for 2018 include

- Continue to consider optimum size of panels
- Consideration of commenting systems for EPPO Standards, building on experience of OCS

Proposals for further collaboration between RPPOs

- EPPO remains open to a future joint workshop on ISPM15 compliance - this depends on the outcome of the Inspectors Workshop in December
- Other RPPO input to Euphresco would be welcome
- Experience with developing recommendations for Regulated Non-Quarantine Pests - EPPO would be happy to share this with other RPPOs

IAPSC update summary for the 29th TC-RPPOs

This summary report covers progress made by IAPSC since the 28th Technical Consultation meeting among RPPOs which took place on 14-18 November 2016 in Rabat, Morocco. It focuses on a number of activities drawn from the office ten years strategic plan 2014-2023 that were approved by the Permanent Representative Council (PRC) of the African Union and funded by the African Union Commission (AUC) and partner Institutions, including stakeholders' like the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) and FAO.

Activities implemented were as follows:

1. Organization of two statutory meetings; i.e. the 10th Steering and 27th General Assembly meetings from 23 to 27 April in Cairo Egypt with the attendance of almost the entire member states National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs) representatives. The General Assembly took note of the progress so far achieved by IAPSC, endorsed the perspectives presented in the Steering Committee's report, and invited stakeholders and partners to make available, their technical and financial support to ensure the full implementation of plant protection projects and activities in the continent. IAPSC and its stakeholders (FAO, IPPC, NPPOs, CABI, STDF including member states, Regional Economic Communities (RECs) were urged to ensure the sharing of information on emerging pests, establish an expert working group to develop a common pest risk analysis and develop contingency measures and to develop risk management scenarios and a joint pest risk analysis to develop risk management choices in order to develop and implement appropriate plant health in Africa.
2. Organization of the workshop on the improvement and strengthening cooperation on migratory pests between countries and Regional Economic Communities (RECs). It took place from 30th April to 1st May, 2017 in Cairo Egypt and attended by 17 participants from 10 member states. The aim of the workshop was to discuss the strengthening of surveillance, preparedness and coordinated emergency responses to transboundary crop pests and the control strategies as well as measures and to provide a platform for sharing experiences and ideas and concrete, realizable, plans for future work on migrant pests to help member states and RECs to achieve its objectives of minimizing the impact of migrant pests on crop production through improved pest control strategies for priority migrant pests.
3. IAPSC carried out a survey in a number of African countries to review and update member states plant quarantine legislation and laws in compliance with international requirement and organized two workshops on strengthening their capacity on Alien Invasive Plants Risk Assessment and management in Gabon and Malawi where about 35 participants from 26 member states attended.
4. Organization of the 2017 IPPC Regional workshop for Africa, which was held from 10th to 13th in Lomé Togo and attended by 22 participants from 14 member states, IPPC, FAO-RAF and IAPSC. A total of three draft standards were reviewed. These include the phytosanitary glossary, the draft standard on

fumigation and the draft standard for the international movement of cut flowers. Contracting parties were encouraged to use the Online Comment Systems to input their comments and send them to the IPPC secretariat before 30th of September 2017.

5. Participation of IAPSC to several plant protection fora, workshops and meetings organized by different stakeholders: 12th Session of the Committee on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM12) meeting in South Korea, Workshops on fall army worms in Nairobi, Kenya, Kampala in Uganda, EU-AU meeting in Rome , Italy, 40th Session of the Codex Alimentarius Meeting and the 2nd Conference of the Specialized Technical Committee (STC) on Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and Environment in Addis Ababa Ethiopia.
6. In the pipe line is a workshop on pest biological control in Africa to be organized by IAPSC in November 2017 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia and the signature of the Technical Cooperation Program (TCP) with the FAO to tackle fall army worm in Africa.

The specificity of IAPSC is that it covers all the 55 African Union member states and coordinates their National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs) activities as stated in Article IX of the Convention and works to ensure proper pesticides management in Africa. In term of compliance with the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs); the majority of African countries are still very weak in terms of human resources, training and intervention capacity. The borders are porous and phytosanitary control stations are poorly equipped and understaffed.

The emerging pests and issues remain the recent outbreak of fall army worm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*) in almost all regions of the continent. The appearance of "fall armyworm" in the Southern African region unveiled the need to allocate an emergency fund by the AU Commission to AU-IAPSC to ensure timely response to eliminate its impacts on the agro-economy. Strengthening partnership and efficient resource mobilization mechanisms demands to reinforce plant health governance in Africa through coordinated management of fall army worm. Awareness and advocacy raising campaigns on FAW at continental and efficient resource mobilization level are to be urgently addressed like other emerging pests. There are also very limited surveillance projects and activities being implemented by member states. This calls for the promotion of cooperation and resources mobilization to better be prepared for and responding to food and agricultural pests' threats that could lead to crises.

NAPPO update summary for the 29th TC-RPPOs

Specificities of NAPPO

Mission - 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?

- Develops regional standards, discussion, science and technology, protocol, position and other documents
- Conducts high-impact workshops and symposia
- Promotes harmonized approaches to plant health
- Communicates with stakeholders; promote transparency and foster trust
- *Facilitates strategic cooperation* with key partners

The state of NAPPO 2017

Funding

NAPPOs annual budget is \$740,000.00 USD; annual contributions are made by each of its member countries.

Projects

11 finite carry-over projects – 4 completed

- DD on Likelihood of Establishment
- DD on Criteria for Phytosanitary Treatments for Seeds
- *Risk-Based Sampling Symposium*
- Specification on Diversion from Intended Use

other projects with deliverables into **2018**

- Asian Gypsy Moth
- Lymantriids
- Khapra Beetle
- Biological Control
- Potato
- Forestry – RSPM 41 on Systems Approach for Wood
- *Risk-Based Sampling – Proceedings and Manual*

Country Consultation Ap. 1–Jun. 30

- Four projects
 - DD on Likelihood of Establishment
 - DD on Criteria for Phytosanitary Treatments for Seeds
 - RSPM 41 Systems Approach for Wood
 - Specification on Diversion from Intended Use
- Comments compiled, reviewed
- Documents updated, reformatted, onto next steps

Call for new project proposals – Jun. 1–Jul. 31

- Fourteen projects received
 - Update of several RSPMs

- Workshops
- New S&T document
- Electronic educational portal
- Preliminary ranking by NAPPOs Advisory and Management Committee
- Next steps and final decisions by NAPPOs Executive Committee

Re-negotiation of the North American Free Trade Agreement – NAFTA

- Hoping for positive results in the phytosanitary area
- SPS chapter names NAPPO as the standard-setting organization for plant health in the North American Continent

3 & 4. emerging pests/issues and surveillance projects/activities

Projects highlighting emerging pest and issues in the NAPPO region

Discussion document on preventing introduction, establishment and spread of **Khapra beetle** (*Trogoderma granarium*) in North America – project ongoing

Developing a Science and Technology document on risks associated with **Lymantriids** of potential concern to the NAPPO region– project ongoing

Developing a Science and Technology document to validate the risk periods for regulated **Asian gypsy moth** in countries of origin – project ongoing

Discussion document on harmonized criteria for evaluating phytosanitary **seed** treatments – project completed; document will be uploaded to the NAPPO website shortly

International symposium on inspection sampling to support harmonized implementation of ISPMs 23 and 31 in the NAPPO region and internationally – Symposium is complete; NAPPO is working on the Symposium Proceedings and developing a Risk-Based Sampling Manual

5. proposals for further collaboration

- NAPPO invites all RPPOs to attend/participate at 42nd NAPPO Annual Meeting – 3rd week of Oct. 2018 – Tucson, Arizona, USA
- Collaboration with NAPPO to support implementation of ISPMs – possible Americas workshop on implementation of ISPM 38***
- NAPPO signed a Letter of Agreement with OIRSA
- possible HLB workshop via GICSV (RPPOs of the Americas – NAPPO, OIRSA, CAN and COSAVE; now also CAHFSA.

6. IYPH Steering Committee – report-out from NAPPO (representing the RPPOs on this committee)

- meeting on the margins of CPM-12 – 12-13 Ap., 2017 – 18 participants
- re-formalized committees – Kyu-Ock vice-chair
- *communications/partnerships*
 - new updated workplan
 - updates to website
 - planning side event @ 40th session of FAO
 - fact sheets on each theme year
- *finances*
 - looking for additional \$\$ & partnerships

- need to find new RPPO that will represent us to this committee

OIRSA update summary for the 29th TC-RPPOs

OIRSA is an International Regional Organization with legal status. It's Member states includes, México, Guatemala, Belize, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panamá and República Dominicana. OIRSA has the following organs: International Regional Committee of Plant and Animal Health (Ministers of Agriculture), Executive Commission (Deputy Ministers), Technical Commission (Plant Health Directors) and Executive Direction. The objective of OIRSA is to support the efforts of their Member states to achieve the development of animal and plant health plans and the strengthening of their Quarantine Services and Food Safety. OIRSA's major functions are to determine, which pests of phyto and zoo sanitary nature represent real or potential threat to the region, to promote the adoption of common policies in Plant and Animal Health, Food Safety and Quarantine Services for the region and take actions for the prevention, control and eradication of pests and to promote harmonization of legislations on Agricultural Health and Quarantine Services.

OIRSA developed technical capacities through their virtual platform, where 16 courses were imparted especially citrus HLB. The laboratory at the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock in Guatemala is recognized as the Regional Reference Laboratory for the diagnostic of seven citrus diseases for citrus plant certification. An ongoing diploma course on pine bark beetle is been carried out in México with the collaboration of CONAFOR of Mexico and OIRSA. The elaboration and updating of action plans and contingency plans for *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. Tropical Race 4 (Foc TR4), fruit flies, coffee berry disease, and khapra beetle to be prepared in the event there is an outbreak of a quarantine pest. Also, phytosanitary simulation exercises on the outbreak of a quarantine pest specifically of banana and coffee are been performed in different countries of the region. The Quarantine Services is Implementing the early alert quarantine system throughout the region and the strengthening of the distance digital diagnostic imaging capacities and the use of none intrusive inspection tool using dogs in Guatemala, Honduras and Panama.

The HLB project achievements were the construction of Twenty-seven greenhouses to produce two million citrus healthy plants, developed diagnostic capacity of citrus diseases in the region, there are regional harmonized legislations in place for the certification of healthy plants and 27 pilot plots for technical assistance training. The formation of the Regional Pest Risk Assessment Unit system will support the Regional Direction of Plant Health, Animal Health, Quarantine Services and Food Safety to elaborate their PRA's. In respect, to *Fusarium* TR4 project, there were several activities that were conducted like for instance, the elaboration of Pest Risk Assessment, formation of the Latin America commando to deal with possible TR4 outbreaks and to perform specialized simulations of the pest. The coffee rust project strengthened the early alert system for rust and other coffee pests through the donation of dataloggers for Coffee Producers Institutes in the region. Through *Xylella fastidiosa* project, Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras and Costa Rica benefited in strengthening their diagnostic and training in certification of sites and places, where ornamental plants are produced. The Fruit flies project supported Dominican Republic in the elimination of *Ceratitis capitata* outbreak and to reestablish their exportation of agricultural products to the USA. The phytosanitary geoportal monitor 10 pests in the region using ecological parameters of the pest. The climatic factors, such as temperature, relative humidity, rainfall are important for the prediction of outbreaks of the 10 pests. OIRSA is collaborating by facilitating negotiation of the Free Trade Agreement through the Custom's Departments with Guatemala and Honduras in Central America.

The major pests during El Niño Year were thrips, scales, whiteflies, powdery mildew and viruses due to the dry season, and high temperatures, and on the other hand, La Niña Year caused the infection of diseases such as Blight, bacteriosis, rusts, anthracnosis, sigatoka and other pests. An emergency happened in coffe, due to loss of genetic resistance of Lempira variety to coffee rust *Hemileia vastatrix* in Honduras and the Giant African Snail (*Achatina fulica*) in Dominican Republic.

The phytosanitary emergency declaration during 2017 were the Central American locust (*Schistocerca piceifrons*) in Nicaragua feeding on corn, beans, sorghum, sugarcane, pasture, peanuts, and forest trees. The Sorghum Yellow Aphid (*Melanaphis sacchari*) attacked corn in El Salvador and Honduras. This pest also caused the raise of glycerides level due to the fermentation process of harvested honey in El Salvador.

El Salvador and Panama have surveillance routes for early detection of citrus HLB. The Instituto Hondureño del Café has developed an Early Alert System, which serves as a national model to monitor rust, coffee borer, and other coffee pests. All Member states have a monitoring program for the following quarantine fruit flies: *Ceratitis capitata*, *Anastrepha* spp., *Bactrocera* spp., *Ragoletis* spp. The surveillance of *Fusarium* TR4 in commercial areas planted with Cavendish banana is a priority in the region. The phytosanitary surveillance of *Tuta absoluta* continues in countries that have free status of this pest. The surveillance for the detection of outbreaks of locust: *Schistocerca piceifrons* were carried out in Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica and Nicaragua. During the year 2018, it is projected the implementation of a regional surveillance system.

The proposal for further collaboration entails the strengthening of 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 citrus HLB, among others, to support the harmonization of agricultural regional legislations, to extend trainings on different phytosanitary topics: Integrated pest management of citrus HLB and to line up with the topics of interest of the IPPC.

PPPO update summary for the 29th TC-RPPOs

Description of PPPO

The PPPO was recognized as an 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.

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

Recent plant health activities and project

SPC through the PPPO Secretariat assists its member countries on General plant pest surveillance in terms of technical expertise. This are normally through official request from the NPPOs.

Insect specimens are sent to a reputable laboratory for authenticated identification before the country Pest List database is update.

Activities of the PPPO included:

1. Regional IPPC workshop that was held in Fiji from the 7th to 9th August 2017. IPPC Secretariat representatives: Rome (Dorota Buzon) and Argentina (Ezequiel Ferro). Total of 32 participants
2. NRO Training workshop was held back t back with the Regional IPPC workshop from the 10th to 11th August 2017. A total of 30 participants attended.

Also represented were: FAO SAP (Dr Fakava); IPPC Secretariat (Paola Sentinelli and Dorota Buzon) and from APPC (Kyu-Ock YIM). Stakeholders and funders were present at the workshop.

Technical and Capacity development Achievements

National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) focal points of each member countries conduct capacity building within their team on a regular basis. However, regional capacity building are normally done during the regional IPPC workshop and also on a country by country based on the request from NPPOs. Below are some PPPO capacity building activities.

- PPPO members able to use the Online comments system at the last regional IPPC workshop on ISPM.
- NRO training – Members were able to update their details and also upload articles into their portal
- Capacity building on Pest List Database of country administrators was done on request of the NPPOs
- Plant Health Systems Analysis Course (PHSA) on the 11 – 22 September 2017 (Raleigh – NC and Riverdale Park Washington DC)
- National workshop on facilitating the movement of Fijian handcrafts (Fiji 28-29 September 2017)

Emerging pests and issues

PPPO members at the regional IPPC workshop have identified three main emerging issues. This are in order of importance.

1. Emerging Pest and New Incursions as trade increases
2. Lack on Pest Surveillance / Lack of Practitioners at the border
3. Lack of Staff Capacity Development

Apart from Fruit fly, one of the emerging pest for the region is the Rhinoceros Beetle (*Oryctes rhinoceros*)-Guam biotype.

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

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

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

Other emerging pest are:

- HLB
- Little Fire Ants (LFA)
- Fusarium Wilt TR4 – Banana

Surveillance projects and activities

- PPPO – general surveillance from request of the NPPO
- Protein Bait Production- PPPO project
- Collaborating with Research and the local brewery company

Proposals for inter-regional collaboration.

There are many commonalities amongst the RPPO where there can be regional collaboration. Some of this areas are:

- Sea Container Hygiene System (SCHS) – New Zealand taking the lead.
- Pest diagnostics – New Zealand MPI
- South South Project.
- Ephyto – APPPC

NEPPO update summary for the 29th TC-RPPOs

1. Specificity

The Near East Plant Protection Organization (NEPPO) is the ninth RPPO formerly recognized by the 7th CPM in March 2012. The Agreement, signed on February 18, 1993, entered into force in January 2009. Country members are Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Iraq, Libya, Malta, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Syria, Sudan, and Tunisia. The Executive Committee includes 6 countries elected: Algeria, Jordan, Libya, Pakistan, Syria and Tunisia.

Currently, the staff of NEPPO is limited to its Executive Director and his assistant.

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

The objectives of NEPPO is to promote regional co-operation in strengthening plant protection activities and capabilities with the aim to:

- a) control pests of plants and plant products in an appropriate manner;
- b) prevent the spread and the introduction of pests of plants and plant products;
- c) Facilitate international and regional safe trade resulting from phytosanitary measures.

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

2. Technical and capacity development achievements

- Contribution to the organization of the FAO-CIHEAM International workshop on Red Palm Weevil held in Rome (Italy) on 29-31 March 2017.
- Organization with FAO Sub regional bureau and UMA of a workshop on Red Palm Weevil and *Xylella fastidiosa* in North Africa. Hammamet (Tunisia) March 13-15, 2017
- Contribution to the organization of the training workshop for reporters on pest risk, their economic and social impact and impact on food safety. Tangier (Morocco); May 15-18, 2017
- Improvement of the web site: Establishments of database recording: National diagnostic laboratories; National pest status, Roster of national experts, Phytosanitary information's, Interceptions and Notifications. Hammamet (Tunisia) March 13-15, 2017. Tangier (Morocco) 13-15 May 2017.
- Participation in the 12th Commission on Phytosanitary Measures Meeting held in April 5-11, 2017. Incheon (South Korea)
- Participated in the Standard meeting, Rome, May 8-12, 2017

3. Emerging pests of concern for the NEPPO region

- *Xylella fastidiosa* on Olive. Further to detection of these bacteria in Italy, France and Spain. Countries increased one's vigilance because of the higher threat not only on olive but also in many crops such as Citrus, grapes and oaks.
- Red Palm Weevil: *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus* is still of big concern and has potential highly negative environment and socioeconomically impact.
- *Drosophila susuki*
- Fruit flies: *Bactrocera zonata* and *B. dorsalis*, North Africa is surrounded by the both *B. zonata* in Libya and *B. dorsalis* in Senegal (Maybe in Mauritania)
- Huanglongbing Citrus disease (HLB) big threat to Citrus production in the Near East and in the Mediterranean region that is until now free from HLB and its vectors. Its vector occurs in the North of Spain and Portugal, increasing threat and vigilance.
- *Tuta absoluta* in the Middle East countries.

- Some Invasive alien species as *Solanum elaeagnifolium* spread in most of the North Africa and Middle East countries.
- *Opuntia cochineal* scale which spread in Moroccan destroying areas of Cactus. Cactus is used for animal feed. Fruits are used for human consumptions and oil extract.
- Fall army worm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*.) occurs in more than 29 countries and is spreading fast. High damage is observed in corn and can spread to the NENA region.

4. Surveillance projects and activities

- *Xylella fastidiosa* (Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Lebanon, Morocco, Tunisia, West Bank and Gaza Strip, Iraq and Jordan). This programme is as sustainable activity of the regional project on *Xylella fastidiosa*.
- Red Palm weevil

5. Proposals for inter-regional collaboration

1. **Surveillance:** is one of the pivotal activity of NPPOs. NEPPO looks of building capacity and enhancing skills of NPPOs Staff in surveillance. A survey programme could be established on *Greening disease (vectors) and Fall army worm*
 2. **Fruit flies:** *Bactrocera zonata and B. dorsalis*. High threat for the NENA region. The aim is to help NPPOs staff in building their skills on fruit fly identification and to establish a survey for early detection.
 3. **Diagnostic laboratories.** The main tools that NPPO should develop regarding the importance of diagnosis. The first step is to assess the current situation of diagnostic laboratories within the region, to *identify gaps and activities to address them and to build staff capacity and upgrade reference laboratories.*
4. **ePhyto.** To facilitate trade and to avoid certificate fraud, the Country member should be more aware about ePhyto. The organization of awareness workshop for NPPO decision makers and interested stakeholders should be organized in the aim to initiate ePhyto system.

CAHFSA update summary for the 29th TC-RPPOs

Specificities of CAHFSA

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. The 71st special Meeting of the Council on Economic Trade and Development confirmed a previous decision that CAHFSA should seek recognition as the Regional Plant Protection Organization for the Caribbean.

1. Technical and capacity development and achievements

Recent and on-going activities include:

- Adopted plant health standards
 - Guidelines for conducting risk analysis for imported plant and plant products adopted
 - Guidelines for preparing a market access proposal,
- Training in pest risk analysis
- Training in pest prioritization
- Regional plant quarantine training
- Development of list of regionally regulated pests
- Information exchange and dissemination through:
 - SPS Information portal on website
 - Web-based databases
- Regional projects on strengthening quarantine services and pesticide management
- Regional and international collaboration with IPPC, IAEA, FAO

2. Emerging plant pests

- Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata*)
- Frosty pod rot of cocoa (*Moniliophthora roreri*)
- Lethal yellowing disease
- Fusarium TR4
- *Huánglóngbìng*
- *Rhychophorus ferrugineus*
- *Bactrocera dorsalis* complex

3. Surveillance projects and activities

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

4. Proposals for future collaboration

- Improved coordination and collaboration with other RPPOs and International organizations
- 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 05 – Comments of the RPPOs to the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030

**INTERNATIONAL PLANT PROTECTION CONVENTION
STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK 2020-2030**

OUR MISSION
Protecting plant resources from pests and facilitating safe global trade

OUR VISION
of plant pests through human interactions is minimized and their impacts within countries are effectively managed

OUR AMBITION
All countries have the harmonised standards and capacity they need to reduce pest spread and minimise the impact of established pests, and as a result they see improvements in trade, economic growth, food security, and environmental protection

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

- 1. Facilitate trade and economic growth
- 2. Enhance plant and food security & protect sustainable agriculture
- 3. Protect the environment from the impacts of plant pests

CORE ACTIVITIES

- 1. International harmonisation through standards development
- 2. Implementing capacity development
- 3. Harmonisation
- 4. Effective surveillance & management

DEVELOPMENT AGENDA 2020-2030

1. Harmonisation of Electronic Data Exchange.
2. Commodity, Commodity Class, and Pathway Specific Standards. - Use of E-commerce and Courier Mail Pathway. - Use of Third Party Services.
3. Emergency Response System.
4. Treatment Technologies.
5. Global Phytosanitary Research Coordination.
6. Diagnostic Laboratory Network.
7. Capacity Development Brokering Service.
8. Worldwide Plant Health Education.
9. Public-Private Partnerships Mechanism.
10. Review the State of Plant Health in the World.

CONTRIBUTING TO UN 2030 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

1, 2, 8, 12, 13, 15, 17

Handwritten notes:

- Think Facilitate with focus on Food Security.
- Food security is important and in particular for our ambition.
- Mission and Vision.
- OUR MISSION: Protect plant resources from pests, facilitate trade, economic growth, food security, and environmental protection.
- Plant health First and foremost.
- Mission: "Bold" - protecting plant resources from pests.
- OUR VISION: of plant pests through human interactions is minimized and their impacts within countries are effectively managed.
- OUR AMBITION: All countries have the harmonised standards and capacity they need to reduce pest spread and minimise the impact of established pests, and as a result they see improvements in trade, economic growth, food security, and environmental protection.
- STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES: 1. Facilitate trade and economic growth, 2. Enhance plant and food security & protect sustainable agriculture, 3. Protect the environment from the impacts of plant pests.
- CORE ACTIVITIES: 1. International harmonisation through standards development, 2. Implementing capacity development, 3. Harmonisation, 4. Effective surveillance & management.
- DEVELOPMENT AGENDA 2020-2030: 1. Harmonisation of Electronic Data Exchange, 2. Commodity, Commodity Class, and Pathway Specific Standards, 3. Emergency Response System, 4. Treatment Technologies, 5. Global Phytosanitary Research Coordination, 6. Diagnostic Laboratory Network, 7. Capacity Development Brokering Service, 8. Worldwide Plant Health Education, 9. Public-Private Partnerships Mechanism, 10. Review the State of Plant Health in the World.
- CONTRIBUTING TO UN 2030 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS: 1, 2, 8, 12, 13, 15, 17.
- Asseser une bonne Soutiens nous ce play to Soutiens nous ce play to.
- AFRIQUE: LEVELING THE playing field of S.D. in the agricultural implementation of the Convention. Our ambition: High ambivalence between CSP and lack of confidence.
- Bio-E: ENHANCE skills and Participation of all countries in all CSP.
- 1. Review status of implementation of current standards framework. 2. S.D.G. are, has fully described food security/trade facilitation... EDPHC strength framework should focus on plant health, impact on trade, and environment.
- Core activities: Try to get more participation of countries in the process to adopt IPHM (consultation).
- Dev agenda: priorities and re-adjustment.
- OUR VISION: requires plant resources from pests.
- OUR VISION: of plant pests through human interactions is minimized and their impacts within countries are effectively managed.
- OUR AMBITION: All countries have the harmonised standards and capacity they need to reduce pest spread and minimise the impact of established pests, and as a result they see improvements in trade, economic growth, food security, and environmental protection.
- STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES: 1. Facilitate trade and economic growth, 2. Enhance plant and food security & protect sustainable agriculture, 3. Protect the environment from the impacts of plant pests.
- CORE ACTIVITIES: 1. International harmonisation through standards development, 2. Implementing capacity development, 3. Harmonisation, 4. Effective surveillance & management.
- DEVELOPMENT AGENDA 2020-2030: 1. Harmonisation of Electronic Data Exchange, 2. Commodity, Commodity Class, and Pathway Specific Standards, 3. Emergency Response System, 4. Treatment Technologies, 5. Global Phytosanitary Research Coordination, 6. Diagnostic Laboratory Network, 7. Capacity Development Brokering Service, 8. Worldwide Plant Health Education, 9. Public-Private Partnerships Mechanism, 10. Review the State of Plant Health in the World.
- CONTRIBUTING TO UN 2030 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS: 1, 2, 8, 12, 13, 15, 17.
- 1) Evaluate progress adopted IPHM on how WTRs are implemented. - Challenges? 2) Major on PPH issues. How will lead to safe trade. 3) ... the annual dialogue contribution.
- 1) Trade facilitation with focus on Food Security.
- 2) Food security is important and in particular for our ambition.
- 3) Mission and Vision.
- 4) OUR MISSION: Protect plant resources from pests, facilitate trade, economic growth, food security, and environmental protection.
- 5) Plant health First and foremost.
- 6) Mission: "Bold" - protecting plant resources from pests.
- 7) OUR VISION: of plant pests through human interactions is minimized and their impacts within countries are effectively managed.
- 8) OUR AMBITION: All countries have the harmonised standards and capacity they need to reduce pest spread and minimise the impact of established pests, and as a result they see improvements in trade, economic growth, food security, and environmental protection.
- 9) STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES: 1. Facilitate trade and economic growth, 2. Enhance plant and food security & protect sustainable agriculture, 3. Protect the environment from the impacts of plant pests.
- 10) CORE ACTIVITIES: 1. International harmonisation through standards development, 2. Implementing capacity development, 3. Harmonisation, 4. Effective surveillance & management.
- 11) DEVELOPMENT AGENDA 2020-2030: 1. Harmonisation of Electronic Data Exchange, 2. Commodity, Commodity Class, and Pathway Specific Standards, 3. Emergency Response System, 4. Treatment Technologies, 5. Global Phytosanitary Research Coordination, 6. Diagnostic Laboratory Network, 7. Capacity Development Brokering Service, 8. Worldwide Plant Health Education, 9. Public-Private Partnerships Mechanism, 10. Review the State of Plant Health in the World.
- 12) CONTRIBUTING TO UN 2030 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS: 1, 2, 8, 12, 13, 15, 17.
- 13) 1) Trade facilitation with focus on Food Security.
- 14) 2) Food security is important and in particular for our ambition.
- 15) 3) Mission and Vision.
- 16) 4) OUR MISSION: Protect plant resources from pests, facilitate trade, economic growth, food security, and environmental protection.
- 17) 5) Plant health First and foremost.
- 18) 6) Mission: "Bold" - protecting plant resources from pests.
- 19) 7) OUR VISION: of plant pests through human interactions is minimized and their impacts within countries are effectively managed.
- 20) 8) OUR AMBITION: All countries have the harmonised standards and capacity they need to reduce pest spread and minimise the impact of established pests, and as a result they see improvements in trade, economic growth, food security, and environmental protection.
- 21) 9) STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES: 1. Facilitate trade and economic growth, 2. Enhance plant and food security & protect sustainable agriculture, 3. Protect the environment from the impacts of plant pests.
- 22) 10) CORE ACTIVITIES: 1. International harmonisation through standards development, 2. Implementing capacity development, 3. Harmonisation, 4. Effective surveillance & management.
- 23) 11) DEVELOPMENT AGENDA 2020-2030: 1. Harmonisation of Electronic Data Exchange, 2. Commodity, Commodity Class, and Pathway Specific Standards, 3. Emergency Response System, 4. Treatment Technologies, 5. Global Phytosanitary Research Coordination, 6. Diagnostic Laboratory Network, 7. Capacity Development Brokering Service, 8. Worldwide Plant Health Education, 9. Public-Private Partnerships Mechanism, 10. Review the State of Plant Health in the World.
- 24) 12) CONTRIBUTING TO UN 2030 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS: 1, 2, 8, 12, 13, 15, 17.

Appendix 06 - Action Points from of the Technical Consultation amongst RPPOs (2016)
(Points in grey have been completed)

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 the 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, PPPO and COSAVE. - Fruit flies through the surveillance pilot project: IPPC, IAEA, all RPPOs - TR4: OIRSA, CAN, CAHFA, COSAVE, IAPSC - Xylella fastidiosa: NEPPO, EPPO, with information from OIRSA, COSAVE, CAN - Sharing information on emergency response in between CAHFSA and OIRSA - OIRSA to present on the emergency planning during the next TC-RPPO 	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 - EPPO to coordinate side session to CPM 13 on research. 	CAN to lead the work with contribution from all RPPOs
5	e-Phyto: encourage NPPOs, particularly those which have not engaged with the ePhyto SG, to participate in developments and exchange of information.	All RPPOs Secretariat
6	RPPOs input into the IRSS (Implementation review and support system) on request.	All RPPOs Secretariat
7	Translate the Roles and Functions of RPPOs in their relationship with the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures 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 <ol 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, including consideration of a joint event EPPO/NEPPO/IAPSC. 	All RPPOs EPPO/NEPPO to consider ISPM 15 workshop with contribution from IAPSC

Activity / Topic		Responsible body
	d) Consideration with NPPOs of how to improve compliance with ISPM 15, including possible use of questionnaire based on that used in the STDF project. e) Support to initiatives on ISPM 23, 31 and pest free areas.	
10	Participation in the development of the new Strategic Framework	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
13	RPPO representation in IPPC governing bodies if and when invited.	RPPOs
14	Present RPPO activities to CPM and participate in side events	RPPOs EPPO to present at CPM 13

Appendix 07 - List of participants and observers

29th TC-RPPO
30 October to 3 November 2017
EPPO Headquarters
Paris, France

PARTICIPANTS LIST

A check (✓) in column 1 indicates confirmed attendance at the meeting.

*Members not attending have been taken off the list.
 (Up-dated 31 October 2017)*

	RPPO	Name, mailing, address, telephone	Email 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
✓	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 Executive 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

	RPPO	Name, mailing, address, telephone	Email address
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✓	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 (CAN)	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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✓	OIRSA	Mr. Carlos Ramon URIAS MORALES Regional Director Plant Health Tel. no.:(+503) 2209 9222 / 2209 9200 Ext. 202 Cel. no: (+503) 7729 7292	curias@oirsa.org
✓	EPPO	Mr. Françoise PETTER Assistant Director/Directrice Adjointe European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO/OEPP) 21 boulevard Richard Lenoir 75011 PARIS France Tel: + 33 (0) 1 45 20 77 94 Fax: +33 (0) 1 70 76 65 47	fp@eppo.int

	RPPO	Name, mailing, address, telephone	Email address
✓	Observer	Mr. Peter NEIMANIS Director Business Systems Program Plant Export Operations Department of Agriculture & Water Resources Australia Ph: 02 6272 4082 Mb: 0478 323 722	Peter.Neimanis@agriculture.gov.au
✓	Observer CAHFSA	Ms. Juliet Goldsmith Plant Health Specialist Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (CAHFSA) Letitia Vriesdelaan #10 Paramaribo, Suriname Mobile: +597-725-2922	juliet.goldsmith@cahfsa.org
✓	Observer CPM bureau	Mr Corné VAN ALPHEN Plant Supply Chain and Food Quality Department Ministry of Economic Affairs P.O. Box 20401 2500 EK - The Hague THE NETHERLANDS Ph.: (+31) 618 596867	c.a.m.vanalphen@mineleni.nl
✓	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
✓	IPPC Secretariat	Mr. Orlando SOSA Implementation Review and Support System Officer (IRSS) 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 53613	Orlando.Sosa@fao.org
✓	IPPC Secretariat	Mr. Brent LARSON 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 53768	Brent.Larson@fao.org
✓	IPPC Secretariat	Ms. Sarah BRUNEL Agricultural Officer 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 53768	Sarah.Brunel@fao.org

Appendix 08 - Action items from the 2017 TC-RPPO

Action items from the 29th TC-RPPO

IPPC Secretariat

- Prepare in collaboration with RPPOs the paper on the recognition of CAHFSA as an RPPO for CPM-13.
- Prioritize the list of SC documents that need translation and forward it to the RPPOs.
- Make OCS available for testing any significant changes prior to live use.
- Communicate to the ePhyto Steering Committee:
 - o to consider inviting the WCO to the ePhyto steering committee.
 - o To produce a short video presentation or a recorded PowerPoint presentation on what ePhyto is and what is needed in terms of participation.
 - o To consider establishing a communication mechanism between the e-Phyto steering group and the RPPOs.
- Provide the STDF/PG/460 project on the implementation of ISPM 15 questionnaire in pdf mode with a cover page indicating clearly it is a draft document.
- Ask the IYPH Steering Committee to prepare one powerpoint slide to promote the IYPH for use by all RPPOs in all the presentations they deliver at every possible fora.

Chair of the TC-RPPO

- Prepare the 29th TC-RPPO report and presentation for CPM-13
- Provide the authors of the 2020-2030 IPPC strategic framework with the 29th TC-RPPO comments.

All RPPOs:

- Support the Secretariat in helping to ensure experts from their region are nominated and, on a case by case basis, discuss possible options for hosting standard setting meetings.
- RPPOs interested in specific standard setting meetings or to provide other forms of support to discuss options with the Secretariat well in advance to ensure long term planning.
- Work on the criteria to define an emerging pest and consider its implications.
- Translate the ePhyto presentation or video and assist, where possible, to encourage countries that have been identified as countries where it is not known how ready they are to implement e-phyto solutions.
- Participate in the next IPPC e-phyto symposium to be held in Malaysia in January 2018.
- Promote the next IPPC e-phyto symposium within their Member countries.
- Share the STDF/PG/460 project on the implementation of ISPM 15 questionnaire with countries to ask their view on how it could help solve non compliance issues on ISPM 15.
- Circulate the IPPC resource mobilization guide to their member countries.

- Consider daily communication in banners and email signatures to include the IYPH logo.
- The RPPO nominated to attend a meeting should coordinate the sharing of information regarding the points to be discussed with RPPOs, gather their inputs then report back to the TC with a short report.
- When invited to the SPG, RPPOs would ensure participation
- NAPPO invited RPPOs to attend the NAPPO annual meeting to be held in Arizona (USA) the week of October 22 and will share the agenda when available.
- RPPOs are responsible for coordination of the CPM side meeting and for communicating and assessing the need for additional side virtual meetings. The RPPOs will further discuss TC-RPPO preparation during the CPM side meeting.

APPPC:

- Uphold the decision to maintain the expert nominated as the representative of the RPPOs on the sea container task force (SCTF).

NAPPO:

- Be the RPPOs representative to IC meetings for a 3 years term.
- Prepare, on behalf of the RPPOs, a proposal for the SC to propose the addition of the term “emerging pests”.

EPPO:

- Represent RPPOs to the 2018 first IYPH Steering Committee.
- Provide suggestions for speakers by the end of November to the IPPC Secretariat for the CPM-13 side session on next gen sequencing technology.
- Coordinate the CPM-13 side session on collaboration in research.