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**IPPC Secretariat**

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## 1. Opening of the Meeting

### 1.1. Welcome by IAPSC

- [1] Mr Jean Gerard MEZUI M'ELLA, Executive Director of Inter-African Phytosanitary Council (IAPSC) welcomed all the participants. He highlighted that participating in the Technical Consultation among Regional Plant Protection Organizations (TC-RPPOs) was of great importance for IAPSC and for all African NPPOs. In particular, it helps improve phytosanitary coordination, information sharing and combat emerging pests such as the Fall Armyworm (FAW).

### 1.2. Welcome by the FAO Nigeria Office

- [2] Ms Adeola ALCINRINLOLA, Officer from FAO Nigeria, indicated the coincidence of hosting this event shortly after the celebration of 2019 World Food Day. She pointed out that the TC-RPPOs is part of FAO efforts to promote Zero Hunger through the control of existing pests and the prevention of the introduction of exotic pests into the region. She informed that FAO Nigeria had recently signed a framework agreement with the Government of Nigeria to control and manage transboundary crop pests such as Fall Armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*, FAW) and Tomato Leafminer (*Tuta absoluta*). In conclusion, she expressed the readiness of FAO Nigeria to partner/collaborate with the Nigerian NPPO and other IPPC contact points.

### 1.3. Welcome by the IPPC Secretariat

- [3] Mr Jingyuan XIA welcomed all participants to the 31<sup>st</sup> TC-RPPOs, in particular, Mr Nico M. HORN, attending for the first time as Director-General of the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO/OEPP).
- [4] He highlighted important points for discussion such as how to implement the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030 in each region; the celebration of the International Year of Plant Health (IYPH); the implementation of ePhyto; and joint efforts on the Pest Outbreak Alert and Response Systems to address emerging pests such as Fall Armyworm.
- [5] He pointed out the obstacles and challenges to organize the 31<sup>st</sup> TC-RPPOs and expressed his appreciation to Mr Jean Gerard MEZUI M'ELLA and to the Nigerian NPPO's well considered arrangements for this meeting. He also highlighted it was important to hold this meeting in Africa as this is a milestone for the next decade.

### 1.4. Welcome by the Nigeria Agricultural Quarantine Service (NAQS)

- [6] Dr. Vincent ISEGBE, the director general of Nigeria Agricultural Quarantine Service (NAQS), on behalf of the government and people of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, welcomed all esteemed guests to the 31<sup>st</sup> TC-RPPOs which was the third TC-RPPOs held on the African soil. He gave a brief introduction to NAQS and highlighted that Plant Health was central to global food security and to the UN Sustainable Development Goals. He indicated that RPPOs and NPPOs should work hand in hand on plant health issues.

### 1.5. Welcome by the Honorable Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development of Nigeria

- [7] Mr Audu Innocent OGBEH, Honorable Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development of Nigeria, expressed his pride in welcoming the World Phytosanitary Community. He acknowledged the importance of Plant Health, providing the example of millions of farmers suffering from the impacts of pests such as fruit-flies (*Bactrocera dorsalis*), FAW or Tomato Leafminer. He praised the role of RPPOs in building the capacity of their members to implement the adopted International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM). He thanked the IPPC Secretariat for its activities and its specific efforts

in organizing this 31<sup>st</sup> TC-RPPOs in Nigeria, which he recognized as a great achievement to discuss about emerging pests and to finalize the preparation of the commemoration of year 2020 as the International Year of Plant Health (IYPH).

## **2. Meeting arrangements**

### **2.1. Introduction of the participants**

[8] All participants introduced themselves.

### **2.2. Selection of a Chairperson, Vice-Chair, and Rapporteur**

[9] The TC-RPPOs elected Mr Jean Gerard MEZUI M'ELLA from IAPSC as Chair, Ms Juliet GOLDSMITH from CAHFSA as Vice-Chair and Mr Visoni TIMOTE from PPPO as Rapporteur.

### **2.3. Adoption of the agenda**

[10] The field trip was arranged for Wednesday 23<sup>rd</sup> of November and the Official dinner was scheduled for Thursday 24<sup>th</sup> of November. A videoconference was planned for RPPOs that were not attending this TC to deliver their presentations (APPPC and COSAVE).

[11] The agenda was adopted and is available in Appendix 1.

## **3. Administrative matters**

### **3.1. Documents list**

[12] The participants had no comments on the documents list.

### **3.2. Participants list**

[13] Each participant was invited to review the list and to send their latest contact details. The participant list is available in Appendix 2.

### **3.3. Local information**

[14] Participants had no comments on local information.

## **4. Pending matters from the 30th TC-RPPOs**

### **4.1. Discussing the draft Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedure for the TC-RPPO**

[15] The CAN and NAPPO representatives updated RPPOs on the documents and issues concerning the Terms of Reference (ToRs) and Rules of Procedure (RoPs) for the TC-RPPOs which were discussed during the last TC. The NAPPO representative noted that ToRs had already been adopted by RPPOs in 1996 during their 8<sup>th</sup> meeting. Roles and functions of RPPOs were revised in 2017.

[16] RPPOs considered article IX of the IPPC with respect to the role of the IPPC Secretariat in the organization of the TC. RPPOs considered that the TC is not a subsidiary body of the IPPC Secretariat as it precedes its formation, but that further clarification and consultation with the FAO legal office will be needed to confirm the status of the TC-RPPOs and whether meeting arrangements must follow the FAO rules.

- [17] The NEPPO representative considered the TC is exclusively a technical meeting. The IAPSC representative indicated that in Africa such meeting is not only technical but also political and he highlighted how complex the protocols with FAO were to organize the 31<sup>st</sup> TC-RPPOs in Nigeria. The NAPPO and EPPO representatives highlighted the important role of the IPPC Secretariat in convening the TC and its role in coordination and preparation of all meeting documents.
- [18] The TC also discussed the reasons behind the absence of several RPPOs and felt that all RPPOs should be present to decide on the ToRs and RoPs.
- [19] RPPOs concluded that the 32<sup>nd</sup> TC-RPPOs should take place in Rome the week after CPM-15 (2020) and that the meeting should be shortened to three days (Monday to Wednesday) as there would be no need for briefings from the SC, the IC and the IPPC Secretariat as these would be already be presented during CPM-15. There would be no field trip. As such, the 32<sup>nd</sup> TC-RPPOs could focus on issues related to RPPOs and clarify their status through consultations with FAO legal.
- [20] The RPPOs concluded it is important for them to clarify what they want and expect from the TC, which should then be reflected in the ToRs and RoPs and should be compliant with the legal texts and FAO obligations.
- [21] The TC-RPPOs agreed:
- to hold the 32<sup>nd</sup> TC-RPPOs in Rome after CPM-15 (2020) which will last three days;
  - that CAN, EPPO, NAPPO and NEPPO would further work on the draft ToRs and RoPs and would share with other RPPOs for more information and input in advance of the next TC;
  - to discuss the ToRs and RoPs during the 32<sup>nd</sup> TC-RPPO with FAO lawyers and staff from the FAO protocol.

## **4.2.Update on ePhyto and identification of the Role of RPPOs in supporting ePhyto**

- [22] The EPPO representative reported that all relevant information on the Hub and GeNS is available on the IPP and he stressed the important role of RPPOs in supporting ePhyto. He reported that different regions have different situations and that the characteristics of regions and the roles of their RPPO determine their role and level of involvement in ePhyto.
- [23] The IAPSC representative asked about RPPO's support for the ePhyto platform. He indicated that logistics and internet connections are big issues for African Member countries and that some work should be done between the IPPC Secretariat and the STDF to find a way forward to help developing countries in implementing ePhyto in Africa. RPPOs considered their primary role is to share information and raise awareness with their member country NPPOs. The IAPSC representative also mentioned that an ePhyto and emerging pests workshop for African countries would be organized by the US NPPO in Maryland in November 2019.
- [24] The IPPC Secretary highlighted the following roles of RPPOs in supporting ePhyto: 1) Communication – Regional RPPO Workshops are important for promoting the ePhyto platform; 2) Coordination - RPPO should have good communication with the IPPC Secretariat, especially on what are the demands and situation in their region; 3) Contribution – RPPO play an important role in promoting ePhyto in their region and possibly seeking financial resources. He expressed his wish of having all RPPOs promoting the use of ePhyto.

## **5. Strategic Issues**

### **5.1.2020-2030 IPPC Strategic Framework**

- [25] The IPPC Secretariat informed the TC that the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030 will be approved and endorsed at CPM-15 (2020) and that the latest version is available on the work area of the IPP.

## 5.2.RPPOs role in upcoming IYPH key activities

[26] The IPPC Secretariat provided an update on RPPOs' role in the upcoming IYPH key activities (launch events, Ministerial-level CPM-15 and Ministerial Declaration). The EPPO and NAPPO representatives provided updates on the specific activities they plan to conduct (tag on luggage, calendars, pins, etc.).

[27] The TC-RPPOs:

- *Noted* the report of the IPPC Secretariat;
- *Agreed* to help spread the message and programme of the IYPH key global events;
- *Agreed* to facilitate the IPPC Secretariat resource mobilization efforts by sharing contacts of potential non-state donors that could be interested in IYPH activities;
- *Agreed* to send reports and news-items of IYPH-related activities and initiatives to the IPPC Secretariat.
- *Agreed* to promote and support the IYPH launch events in Rome and New York;
- *Agreed* to support the IPPC Secretariat in disseminating the Ministerial Declaration to the general public.

## 5.3.Pest Outbreak Alert and Response Systems, exercise using the model provided by EPPO

[28] The model previously developed/presented by Mr. Ward, the former Director General of EPPO, during the last TC was tested with specific pests selected by RPPOs to evaluate its usefulness/accuracy in setting global and regional priorities for emerging pests.

[29] The results were the following:

- *Fusarium oxysporum* c. sp. *cubense* TR4, *Spodoptera frugiperda*, Citrus Huanglongbing or HLB, *Xylella fastidiosa* and *Phytophthora ramorum* were assessed as priority emerging pests;
- Water Hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*) was assessed as an important pest but not as a priority emerging one as it is very widespread worldwide.

[30] The RPPOs concluded that the wording in the decision tree should be adjusted to be suitable for plants as pests as well. The decision tree should also incorporate environmental and trade issues.

[31] The TC-RPPOs *agreed* that:

- EPPO, CAHFSA, NEPPO, PPPO and the IPPC Secretariat will improve the wording in the decision tree and subsequently share it with other RPPOs and present it to the next TC-RPPOs. This work will involve formulating the questions and adding environmental and trade impacts.

## 5.4.Update on Pest Outbreak Alert and Response Systems Activities OIRSA model

[32] The OIRSA/FAO simulation video on the treatment on *Fusarium oxysporum* c. sp. *cubense* TR4 in Nicaragua was projected and is available at <https://www.ipsa.gob.ni/NOTICIAS/itemid/157/SIMULACRO-IPSA-ANTE-UN-POSIBLE-BROTE-DE-LA-MARCHITEZ-POR-FUSARIUM>. RPPOs appreciated the video.

## 5.5.Update on IPPC Pest Outbreak Alert and Response Systems

[33] The IPPC Secretariat delivered an update on the draft action plan of the IPPC Pest Outbreak Alert and Response Systems.

[34] The EPPO and NAPPO representatives mentioned it was challenging to understand the whole paper and recommended to include a flow chart to clarify the activities and the responsibilities of the IPPC Secretariat, the sequence of events and the funding issues to make this paper clearer and easier to follow. The TC suggested an executive summary on the focus of the initiative could be added. The IPPC Secretariat welcomed this proposal and would rework the paper for the CPM-15 (2020) with the help

of RPPOs. The EPPO representative also suggested that a link could be made to the Global Surveillance System (see agenda item 9.6) to avoid duplication of efforts. He also suggested that the Focus group on Pest Outbreak Alert and Response Systems should develop a mechanism (either by the IPPC Secretariat or in another way) to give alerts even after the project has finished in order to recommend actions to NPPOs.

[35] The TC-RPPOs *agreed* to:

- *elaborate* further the criteria for an emerging pest and priority emerging pests to be considered in the IPPC Pest Outbreak Alert and Response Systems. The document will need to be flexible and reworded before it is given to the dedicated Focus Group and experts to take it (see point 5.3);
- *recommend* CPM-15 (2020) to request an IRSS survey be conducted in 2020 for NPPOs and RPPOs to identify key impediments to reporting. CAHFSA volunteered to prepare the IRSS template for this proposal;
- *recommend* CPM-15 (2020) to request an IRSS study on methods for setting alert and response systems. CAHFSA and NAPPO volunteered to prepare the IRSS template for this proposal;
- *recommend* CPM-15 (2020) to add an implementation topic for a guide on contingency plans as a priority 1 to the list of topics for implementation.

## 6.Reports

### 6.1.Reports from RPPOs on their activities

[36] Each RPPO presented their activities including:

- Specificities of their RPPO;
- Technical and capacity development achievements;
- Emerging pests and issues;
- Surveillance projects and activities; and
- Proposals for further collaboration.

[37] All the presentations are available on the IPP website and summaries of each presentation are available in Appendix 3.

[38] The IPPC Secretary and the IAPSC representative emphasized the importance of working together to combat Fall Armyworm.

[39] The CAHFSA representative raised her concerns on hoteliers bringing in live plants for landscaping, which are a pathway for pests and sought the PPPO advice on this issue. The PPPO representative indicated that they managed this pathway through public awareness and engagement with importers.

### 6.2.PRA platform: global coverage or regional initiatives?

[40] The EPPO representative presented the newly available EPPO PRA platform. PRAs from EPPO, the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) and EPPO countries are freely available in this platform. To be able to post a PRA, a country has to register to the database. The EPPO representative invited RPPOs to promote the EPPO PRA platform and sought agreement to register non-EPPO countries to the database so they can also share their PRAs on the platform. CAHFSA asked whether they could upload PRAs on behalf of their members.

[41] The TC-RPPOs *agreed* that:

- RPPOs would share the information with member countries on the EPPO PRA platform in their region;
- RPPOs would give feedback to EPPO on their agreement to register NPPOs from their region after they would have consulted with their member countries;
- The EPPO representative would further check with the EPPO IT team whether RPPOs could register to the EPPO PRA Database.

### **6.3.Reports from other international organizations on their activities in plant health in the region**

#### **6.3.1. The International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA)**

[42] The IITA representative delivered a report entitled “How Germplasm Health Units (GHUs) ensure biosecurity to germplasm conservation and distribution for use and prevent transboundary spread of pests”.

[43] The IPPC Secretary thanked IITA for their support in organizing this TC-RPPOs in Africa.

[44] The presentation is available on the IPP.

#### **6.3.2. Centre for Agriculture and Bioscience International (CABI)**

[45] The representative of CABI presented relevant programmes including Plantwise, the Global Burden of Crop Loss and Action on Invasives.

[46] RPPOs expressed interest in CABI’s work and are eager to collaborate further.

[47] The presentation is available on the IPP.

#### **6.3.3. FAO Nigeria Office**

[48] The representative from FAO Nigeria Office presented their projects and outcomes on the management of *Spodoptera frugiperda* and *Tuta absoluta*.

[49] The presentation is available on the IPP.

#### **6.3.4. The Nigeria Agricultural Quarantine Service (NAQS)**

[50] NAQS presented their phytosanitary activities.

### **7. Updates from the IPPC Secretariat**

#### **7.1.Update by the IPPC Secretariat (including update on the joint call for topics)**

[51] The IPPC Secretary gave a brief update on the human resources and internal structure of the IPPC Secretariat. He informed RPPOs that a FAO Global Action Plan on Fall Armyworm was being elaborated and that some RPPOs would be involved to design and implement this initiative in the near future.

#### **7.2.Update from the Bureau**

[52] The IPPC Secretary presented the core decisions from the Bureau. The TC-RPPOs noted the report.

### **8. Standard Setting**

#### **8.1.Pathway and commodity standards**

[53] The IPPC Secretariat reported on the activities on pathway and commodity standards.

[54] The TC-RPPOs:

- *noted* the considerations and recommendations of the Focus Group.

## **8.2.Update on IPPC Regional Workshops**

[55] The IPPC Secretariat updated on the organization of the 2019 IPPC Regional Workshops. All the RPPOs agreed on the importance of the IPPC Regional Workshops. Several RPPOs expressed their concern on the financial support issue. The IPPC Secretary reported on the recent progresses in organizing the African Regional Workshop regarding the financial contributions from FAO regional and sub-regional offices which indicates that improvements in such regard could be undertaken in all the regions.

[56] The CAN representative reported issues with the OCS system and asked that the system be simplified so comments would only be inserted once.

[57] The IAPSC representative would do his best to provide financial support for the organization of the 2020 IPPC Regional Workshop in Africa.

[58] The TC-RPPO:

- *noted* the progress in organizing the 2019 IPPC Regional Workshops.

## **9. Implementation Facilitation and Capacity Development**

### **9.1.Report from the IC**

[59] The NAPPO representative reported on IC activities. She indicated she is in charge of several sub-group such as Dispute Avoidance and Settlement and she thanked all RPPOs for supporting her work. All the RPPOs thanked the NAPPO representative on behalf of all the RPPOs to participate in IC meetings.

[60] The TC-RPPO *agreed*:

- to support NAPPO representative to continue in the role of the RPPO representative in the IC for a new term of 3 years unless another RPPO volunteers.

### **9.2.Implementation and Review Support System (IRSS) and role of RPPOs**

[61] The CAHFSA representative reported on recent progress on the Implementation and Review Support System (IRSS) and roles of RPPOs.

[62] The RPPOs discussed priority topics and how they could be involved in the IRSS.

[63] The NAPPO representative indicated it is submitting an IRSS study on risk-based inspection/sampling developed by the World Bank.

[64] The TC-RPPOs *suggested*:

- *to request* an IRSS survey be conducted in 2020 for NPPOs and RPPOs to identify key impediments to reporting. CAHFSA volunteered to prepare the IRSS template for this proposal;
- *to request* an IRSS study on methods for setting alert and response systems. CAHFSA and NAPPO volunteered to prepare the IRSS template for this proposal.
- *to withdraw* the proposal from the 30<sup>th</sup> TC-RPPOs to conduct an IRSS study on Dispute Avoidance and Settlement following the advice of the SPG.

### **9.3.Update on e-Commerce activities**

- [65] The IPPC Secretariat updated the TC-RPPOs on recent activities on e-commerce.
- [66] RPPOs discussed on the complexity of the networks of stakeholders involved, as for instance the use of “skyboxes”. The RPPOs welcomed the idea of setting up an informal working group for e-Commerce but EPPO wondered what type of expertise is required: NPPOs working on e-Commerce or IT specialists. The IPPC Secretary suggested liaising with Chinese Customs, the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA/APHIS) and Australia.
- [67] TC-RPPOs *agreed*:
- *to identify* regional experts on the subject of e-Commerce that might take part in an informal network of e-Commerce experts, and
  - *to facilitate* the collection of information about e-Commerce initiatives that are already underway in their regions.

### **9.4.Datasheet formats and processes - scope for harmonization**

- [68] The CAN representative recalled that the possible production of harmonized datasheets was discussed during the last TC-RPPOs. Although there is scope for harmonization, the target audiences (e.g. NPPO services, farmers) of datasheets vary, making this exercise complex. The EPPO representative expressed willingness to share the new format of the EPPO datasheets.
- [69] The IPPC Secretary agreed that a standardized template would allow harmonization and invited RPPOs to work together on a template that would be agreed by all.
- [70] RPPOs agreed to work along the same lines without having a completely harmonized factsheet.

### **9.5.RPPO’s assisting the IPPC Secretariat in promoting reporting/updating on country points of contact and regulated plant pest lists on the NRO for their member countries**

- [71] RPPOs discussed how to improve NROs, in particular assisting the IPPC Secretariat in promoting reporting/updating on country points of contacts and regulated plant pest lists on the NROs for their member countries. The NAPPO representative considered that the lack of reporting is mainly due to lack of time from contact points.
- [72] The EPPO representative agreed that RPPOs have a role in encouraging members to have the correct contact point on the IPPC website and in reminding them of the benefits of updating this information. He considered that the graph provided on the IPP for NROs is giving a wrong impression. He reported it is not clear from the IPP who is the editor, the procedures to change the editor and contact point would need to be clearer.
- [73] The NAPPO representative proposed to draft a news article on the procedure for NROs.
- [74] The CABI representative reported that CABI encourages NPPOs to make pest reports.
- [75] The NEPPO representative indicated that EPPO had developed a pest reporting system which is now used by the IPPC Secretariat and he asked whether this system could be used by all RPPOs.
- [76] The NAPPO representative reported she would like to establish a connection between the NAPPO reporting system and the IPPC Secretariat pest reporting system but so far it is not working. The EPPO representative reported this is not an easy task which requires a lot of coordination between institutions.
- [77] The IAPSC representative reported on the difficulties to report as RPPO in Africa as this is the sovereignty of the countries.

- [78] The IPPC Secretary recalled that NROs workshops are being organized every year and encouraged RPPOs to promote NROs activities in their region.
- [79] The CAHFSA representative reported that an entire technical session was dedicated to NROs in the Caribbean and that there were concerted efforts to update the contact points on the IPP with the result that most IPPC contact points are up to date. She reported a challenge as CAHFSA is not listed on the application form for pest reporting.
- [80] It was also reported that Dorota Buzon is still mentioned as the IPPC contact for NROs while this information is outdated.
- [81] The NEPPO representative reported that a NROs workshop was organized in the region but that following this event, there was no follow up. He asked whether it would be possible to have an e-learning on NROs.
- [82] The PPPO representative mentioned that a PowerPoint prepared by the IPPC Secretariat was circulated on the topic to raise awareness on NROs.

### **9.6. Global Surveillance System, any role for RPPOs?**

- [83] The EPPO representative delivered a presentation on the Global Surveillance System which is available on the IPP. The concept would be to link existing surveillance systems, including diagnostic laboratories and risk assessment units and he encouraged RPPOs to take a role in this effort.
- [84] The CABI representative indicated that CABI had been invited to the initial GSS meeting in 2018 while the paper was published recently. He reported he had emphasized the roles of the IPPC Secretariat and NPPOs during the meeting. He suggested that the IPPC Secretariat, RPPOs and NPPOs engage with this group and capitalize on their interest and capacity.
- [85] The NAPPO representative considered that these researchers need to be engaged as they can help with their ideas, technologies and resources but they would need to be put on the right path as they have no awareness on what RPPOs and NPPOs do.
- [86] The CABI representative agreed about the need to engage with academia.
- [87] The CAHFSA representative reported that academia are invited to their meeting so they are fully aware of activities.
- [88] The EPPO representative indicated that he knew about this network through Euphresco and this group would like to report about the system at CPM-15 (2020).
- [89] The NEPPO representative asked for clarity on the role of NPPOs and RPPOs in that concept paper as well as in the vision.
- [90] The IPPC Secretary recalled that this work falls into the development area of the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030 and fully supported the initiative.
- [91] The TC-RPPOs agreed:
- that the EPPO and NAPPO representatives and the IPPC Secretariat would liaise with the network to inform them about the IPPC and the work of NPPOs and RPPOs and be informed on their activities;
  - to have representatives from this network attend CPM-15 (2020) and present the concept.

## 10. Communications and Partnerships

### 10.1. Collaboration with CGIAR and other international institutions

[92] The IPPC Secretariat indicated that collaboration with CGIAR and other international institutions was initially discussed during the last TC-RPPOs and that CGIAR are currently being involved in the celebration of the IYPH.

[93] The NAPPO representative proposed to provide videos to be projected during CPM-15 (2020).

## 11. TC Future Plans

### 11.1. Continuation of discussion on coordination and partnership actions planned in 2019/2020

[94] The 2019-2020 work plan table was updated and all RPPOs agreed on the updated table summarizing all actions and including responsible institutions, timing and a description of each action. This action plan is included as Appendix 3.

### 11.2. Update on special and side sessions topics for CPM-15 (2020)

[95] The IPPC presented the proposals for CPM-15 (2020) special and side session topics which were made to the October Bureau meeting.

[96] The TC-RPPOs:

- noted the progress on the side sessions for CPM-15 and recommended to include a presentation on the Global Surveillance System to the plenary.

[97] Date and venue of next TC-RPPOs

[98] The RPPOs agreed to hold the next TC-RPPOs in Rome just after CPM-15 (2020) for 3 days on 6-8 April 2020 in order to save financial resources and time and ensure that all RPPOs will be present. This is a transitory meeting to explore legal issues related to the organization of the TC-RPPOs with the relevant FAO staff.

[99] CAHFSA will chair this meeting. In general, the RPPOs supported the rotation in regions to be able to see different realities but it was also felt very important that all RPPOs attend the TC-RPPOs meeting.

## 12. Any Other Business

[100] The EPPO representative presented a new initiative to draft an article on “Science Diplomacy for Plant Health: Moving towards Global Phytosanitary Research Coordination”. He invited RPPOs to contribute to this article.

[101] The TC-RPPOs agreed to:

- Provide their input to the article on “Science Diplomacy for Plant Health: Moving towards Global Phytosanitary Research Coordination” by mid-November.

## 13. Review and Adoption of the Report

[102] The TC reviewed and adopted the report.

## 14. Close of the Meeting

[103] The TC thanked the IPPC Secretariat as well as the Chair and the Vice-Chair for their efforts. The Chair thanked everyone for their active participation and wished them a safe trip back home.

**Appendix 1: Agenda****31st Technical Consultation among RPPOs***From 21 to 25 October, 2019*

Sheraton Hotel

Abuja, Nigeria

**DRAFT Agenda***Updated 2019-10-22*

Agenda Item		Document No.	Presenter
<b>Monday 21<sup>st</sup> of October</b>			
<b>1.</b>	<b>Opening of the Meeting</b>		
1.1	Welcome by IAPSC		
1.2	Welcome by the Ministry of Agriculture/NPPO		Optional
1.3	Welcome by the IPPC Secretariat		Mr. Jingyuan Xia
<b>2.</b>	<b>Meeting Arrangements</b>		
2.1	Introduction of the participants		Participants
2.2	Selection of a Chairperson, Vice-chair, and Rapporteur		Mr. Jingyuan Xia
2.3	Adoption of the Agenda	01_TC-RPPO_2019	Chair
<b>3.</b>	<b>Administrative Matters</b>		
3.1	Documents lists	02_TC-RPPO_2019	Chair
3.2	Participants lists	03_TC-RPPO_2019	Chair
3.3	Local information	04_TC-RPPO_2019	Chair
<b>4.</b>	<b>Pending matters from the 30th TC-RPPOs</b>		Chair
4.1	Discussing the draft Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedure for the TC-RPPO	12_TC-RPPO_2019; 13_TC-RPPO_2019; 14_TC-RPPO_2019	Mr Camilo Beltran Montoya
4.2	Update on e-Phyto and identification of the Role of RPPOs in supporting e-Phyto	Pending from EPPO	Mr Nico Horn
<b>5.</b>	<b>Strategic Issues</b>		
5.1	2020-2030 IPPC Strategic Framework	SF 2020-2030 23_TC-RPPO_2019	IPPC Secretariat/All
5.2	RPPOs role in upcoming IYPH key activities (launch events, Ministerial-level CPM-15 and Ministerial Declaration)	10_TC-RPPO_2019	IPPC Secretariat/All
5.3	Pest Outbreak Alert and Response Systems, exercise using the model provided by EPPO.	17_TC-RPPO_2019	All
5.4	Update on Pest Outbreak Alert and Response Systems Activities OIRSA model	Video of the TR4 Simulation in Nicaragua	IPPC Secretariat
5.5	Update on IPPC Pest Outbreak Alert and Response Systems	19_TC-RPPO_2019	IPPC Secretariat/All

Agenda Item		Document No.	Presenter
<b>Tuesday 22<sup>nd</sup> of October</b>			
<b>6.</b>	<b>Reports</b>		
6.1	Reports from RPPOs on their activities (see Annexes) <sup>1</sup>	Doc by each RPPO	
6.1.1	APPPC		Mr Sridhar Dharmapuri
6.1.2	CAHFSA		Ms Juliet Goldsmith
6.1.3	CAN		Mr Camilo Beltran Montoya
6.1.4	COSAVE		Mr Ernesto Galliani Granada
6.1.5	EPPO		Mr Nico Horn
6.1.6	IAPSC		Mr Jean-G�rard M�zui M'ella
6.1.7	NAPPO		Ms. Stephanie Bloem
6.1.8	NEPPO		Mr. Mekki Chouibani
6.1.9	PPPO		Mr. Timote Visoni
6.1.11	Discussion – based on the RPPO reports, identify where RPPOs can cooperate		All
6.2	PRA platform, global coverage or regional initiatives?	16_TC-RPPO_2019	Mr Nico Horn
6.3	Reports from others international organizations on their activities in plant health in the region		
<b>7.</b>	<b>Updates from IPPC Secretariat</b>		
7.1	Update by the IPPC Secretariat (including update on the joint call for topics)	09_TC-RPPO_2019	IPPC Secretariat
7.2	Update from the Bureau	06_TC-RPPO_2018	IPPC Secretariat
<b>8.</b>	<b>Standard Setting</b>		
8.1	Pathway and commodity standards	08_TC-RPPO_2019	IPPC Secretariat/All
8.2	Update on IPPC Regional Workshops	07_TC-RPPO_2018	IPPC Secretariat/All
<b>Field visit on the Wednesday 23<sup>rd</sup> of October from 7 AM at the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture at Kubwa and at ALMAT Agro-Tourism farm at Kuje all at Federal Capital Territory Area Abuja Nigeria</b>			
<b>Thursday 24<sup>th</sup> of October</b>			
<b>9.</b>	<b>Implementation Facilitation and Capacity Development</b>		

<sup>1</sup> Each RPPO will prepare a 20 minutes' presentation including slides on the following issues: 1. Specificities of the RPPO; 2. Technical and capacity development achievements; 3. Emerging pests and issues; 4. Surveillance projects and activities; 5. Proposals for further collaboration; and if possible will indicate how it relates to action points (see Annex to this Agenda).

RPPOs regional plans for IYPH should also be covered.

Agenda Item		Document No.	Presenter
9.1	Report from the IC	11_TC-RPPO_2019	Ms Stephanie Bloem
9.2	Implementation and Review Support System (IRSS) and role of RPPOs	21_TC-RPPO_2019	Ms Juliet Goldsmith
9.3	Update on e-commerce activities	05_TC-RPPO_2018	IPPC Secretariat/All
9.4	Datasheet formats and processes - scope for harmonization	Pending from CAN	All – Mr Camilo Beltran Montoya
9.5	RPPO's assisting the IPPC Secretariat in promoting reporting/updating on country points of contact and regulated plant pest lists on the NRO for their member countries	NAPPO: The CDAC discussed the statistics of NRO For some countries the information is not updated, ex, national point contact, among other.  Some RPPOs suggested reporting and updating some relevant information for their respective countries.  CAFSA. New points need to learn about the system.	Ms Stephanie Bloem
9.6	Global Surveillance System, any role for RPPOs?	15_TC-RPPO_2019 18_TC-RPPO_2019	Mr Nico Horn
<b>10.</b>	<b>Communications and Partnerships</b>		
10.1	Collaboration with CGIAR and other international institutions <sup>2</sup>		All
<b>Friday 25<sup>th</sup> of October</b>			
<b>11.</b>	<b>TC Future Plans</b>		
11.1	Continuation of discussion on coordination and partnership actions planned in 2018/2019		Chair
11.2	Update on special and side sessions topics for CPM-15 (2020)	22_TC-RPPO_2019	IPPC Secretariat/All
11.3	Date and venue of next TC-RPPO		All
<b>12.</b>	<b>Any Other Business</b>	20_TC-RPPO_2019	Chair
<b>13.</b>	<b>Review and Adoption of the Report</b>		Rapporteur
<b>14.</b>	<b>Close of the Meeting</b>		Chair

<sup>2</sup> the IPPC Secretariat is working with CIP and IITA for IYPH (they took part in the IYPH partners coordination meeting on 6 April in Rome, we keep them up-to-date with IYPH plans and materials, and we are considering developing a joint video and event).

**Appendix 2: Participants list****PARTICIPANTS LIST**

List of members attending the meeting.

*Updated 2019-10-16*

	RPPO/Role	Name, mailing, address, telephone	Email address
✓	European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO)	<b>Mr Nico M. HORN</b> Director-General European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO/OEPP) 21 boulevard Richard Lenoir 75011 PARIS FRANCE Tel:+ 33 (0) 1 45 20 77 94	<a href="mailto:nico.horn@epo.int">nico.horn@epo.int</a>
✓	Inter-African Phytosanitary Council (IAPSC)	<b>Mr Jean Gerard MEZUI M'ELLA</b> 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	<a href="mailto:au-cpi@au-appo.org">au-cpi@au-appo.org</a> <a href="mailto:jeangerardmezumella@yahoo.fr">jeangerardmezumella@yahoo.fr</a>
✓	North American Plant Protection Organization (NAPPO)	<b>Ms Stephanie BLOEM</b> Executive Director North American Plant Protection Organization Secretariat 1730 Varsity Drive, Suite 145, Raleigh, North Carolina 27606 United States of America Tel:+ 919 617 4040 Mobile:+ 919 480 4761	<a href="mailto:Stephanie.Bloem@NAPPO.org">Stephanie.Bloem@NAPPO.org</a> <a href="mailto:SBloem.NAPPO@gmail.com">SBloem.NAPPO@gmail.com</a>
✓	Pacific Plant Protection Organisation (PPPO)	<b>Mr Timote Visoni</b> Co-ordinator - Biosecurity & Trade Exec Secretary - PPPO Land Resources Division Pacific Community Private Mail Bag, Suva, Fiji Islands Tel: (+679) 3379310 ext 35231 Tel: (+679) 7590276	<a href="mailto:visonit@spc.int">visonit@spc.int</a>
✓	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (CAHFSA)	<b>Ms Juliet Goldsmith</b> Plant Health Specialist Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (CAHFSA) Letitia Vriesdelaan #10 Paramaribo, Suriname Mobile: +597-725-2922	<a href="mailto:juliet.goldsmith@cahfsa.org">juliet.goldsmith@cahfsa.org</a>
✓	Near East Plant Protection Organisation (NEPPO)	<b>Mr Mekki CHOUIBANI</b> Executive Director Near East Plant Protection Organisation (NEPPO) Batiment C de l'INRA, Angle des Avenues Ibn Al Ouazzani et Hassan II. Rabat. Morocco Tel:+212 537 704 810 Mobile: + 212 673 997 808 Fax:+212 537 7087 63	<a href="mailto:hq.neppo@gmail.com">hq.neppo@gmail.com</a> , <a href="mailto:m.chouibani@neppo.org">m.chouibani@neppo.org</a>

	RPPO/Role	Name, mailing, address, telephone	Email address
✓	Comunidad Andina (CAN)	<b>Mr Camilo BELTRAN MONTOYA</b> 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 Tel:+ 71065 89	<a href="mailto:cbeltran@comunidadandina.org">cbeltran@comunidadandina.org</a>
	NPPO Nigeria	<b>Mr John Abah OBAJE</b> Head of Department, Plant Quarantine Nigeria Agricultural Quarantine Service (NAQS) Enugu House, Opposite Federal Ministry of Finance, P.M.B. 285, Garki, Abuja, Nigeria Tel: 08035059047	<a href="mailto:edwardsonobj2009@yahoo.com">edwardsonobj2009@yahoo.com</a>
	Observer	<b>Ms Jovita AKIUMBENI</b> Finance Officer of AU/IAPSC P.O.Box. 4170 Nlongkak, Yaounde Cameroon	<a href="mailto:au-cpi@au-appo.org">au-cpi@au-appo.org</a>
✓	Observer	<b>Mr Charles ONYEANI</b> Zonal director, south west Nigeria Agricultural Quarantine Service Nigeria	
✓	Observer	<b>Mr Jeremiah Adekanmi OLUITAN</b> Director, Laboratory services, Nigeria Agricultural Quarantine Service South West Zonal Headquarters, Murtala Mohammed Airport Nigeria	
✓	Observer	<b>Ms Inalegwu OGWU</b> Director export certification Lagos Nigeria	
✓	Observer	<b>Director, FDA</b>	
✓	CABI	<b>Mr Roger Day</b> Programme Executive, Action on Invasives CABI Canary Bird, 673 Limuru Road Muthaiga, PO Box 633-00621 Nairobi Kenya	<a href="mailto:r.day@cabi.org">r.day@cabi.org</a>
	CPAC	<b>Mr Auguste ITOUA</b> Directeur Général Comité Inter-Etats des Pesticides de l'Afrique Centrale (CPAC) B.P. 16344, Yaoundé – Cameroun Tel: +237 654 32 8900 / 657 12 10 29	<a href="mailto:augusteitoua@yahoo.fr">augusteitoua@yahoo.fr</a> ; <a href="mailto:dgcpac-dgcpac@yahoo.fr">dgcpac-dgcpac@yahoo.fr</a>
✓	IPPC Secretariat	<b>Mr Xiaoliang WANG</b> Technical 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 57051271	<a href="mailto:Xiaoliang.Wang@fao.org">Xiaoliang.Wang@fao.org</a>
✓	IPPC Secretariat	<b>Ms Sarah BRUNEL</b> 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	<a href="mailto:Sarah.Brunel@fao.org">Sarah.Brunel@fao.org</a>

	RPPO/Role	Name, mailing, address, telephone	Email address
✓	IPPC Secretariat	<b>Mr Jingyuan Xia</b> 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	<a href="mailto:Jingyuan.Xia@fao.org">Jingyuan.Xia@fao.org</a>

## **Appendix 3: Updates from the RPPOs on their 2019 activities**

### **Appendix 3.1. Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (CAHFSA)**

#### **Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (CAHFSA) Summary of activities in 2018 for the 31th Technical Consultation of 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 was signed on March 12, 2010 and a revised agreement in February 25, 2011. The agency was envisioned to replace the Caribbean Plant Protection Convention which was abolished in 2014. CAHFSA became fully operational in October 2015. Membership is open to all Member States of CARICOM and associate membership to all Associate Members, as the Regional Plant Protection Organization for the Caribbean. CAHFSA was recognized as the RPPO for the Caribbean Region at CPM 13.

#### **1. Technical and capacity development and achievements**

Recent and on-going activities include:

- Development of an *Operations Manual* for the Caribbean RPPO.
- Harmonization of SPS procedures related to
- National Pest Risk Analysis training
- National plant quarantine trainings
- Trainings on monitoring and surveillance for quarantine pests
- Developments of fact sheets and detection guides on regional priority pests
- Development of National Framework for Monitoring and Surveillance
- Information exchange and dissemination through:
- Regional projects on strengthening quarantine services and pesticide management
- Regional and international collaboration with IPPC, IAEA, FAO, CABI, WTO

#### **2. Emerging plant pests**

- Fusarium TR4
- Moniliophthora roreri
- Citrus leprosis virus
- Coconut Lethal yellowing disease
- Tuta absoluta

#### **3. Proposals for future collaboration**

- Pest diagnostics
- Contingency planning
- Surveillance programmes
- Improved coordination and collaboration with other RPPOs and International organizations

## Appendix 3.2. Andean Community (CAN)

### 31th Technical consultation among RPPOs

25- 29 October 2019

Abuja, Nigeria

#### CAN summary REPORT

The Andean Community (CAN) was created through the Cartagena Agreement, signed in 1969, as an international organization composed by Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru and provides the base to develop the Andean System of Integration (SAI), which counts with several bodies and institutions.

The general legal framework for CAN, *Decision 515*, creates the Andean System of Animal and Plant Health and, establishes the principles to improve the phytosanitary standards in the region

Four institutions support the System. (i) The Commission of the Andean Community (dictates the policies), (ii) The General Secretariat of the Andean Community (SGCAN) (Executive body); (iii) The Andean Committee of Animal and Plant Health (COTASA), as advisor of the Commission and SGCAN; and, (iv) The National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPO) of member countries.

The activities may be summarized in three main axes: regional phytosanitary standards, prioritized pests and themes, and pesticide registration standards.

An essential objective for CAN is the facilitation and preservation of the Andean program for sub-regional free trade. In such sense, exists a mechanism called *Sub-regional register of Norms* whose purpose is to prevent not justified measures and provide transparency.

The regulatory instruments in the CAN context, are the *Decisions* and *Resolutions*. The latest Resolution issued by the SGCAN are:

- Resolution 2093 “*Actualización de la resolución 241. procedimientos armonizados de certificación fitosanitaria para exportación y reexportación*”
- Resolution 2075 “*Manual técnico andino para el registro y control de plaguicidas químicos de uso agrícola*”
- Resolution 2037 “*Disposiciones de aplicación para el comercio de plantas, productos vegetales y artículos reglamentados y derogatoria de la Resolución 431 de la Junta del Acuerdo de Cartagena y sus modificatorias*”

#### Highlighted issues on TR4

- First outbreak in the region
- Regional meeting of the Latin-American agricultural and phytosanitary authorities held in Ecuador
- Project to diagnostic standardization (Decision 832) – Draft on general guide for diagnose TR4
- Regional activities on risk communication (radio, borders social networks)

#### Highlighted issues on Huanglongbing (HLB)

- In CAN regions, exists a regional concern to avoid the dispersion of the HLB associated agent´s and his vectors to new areas. (Present only in one country).
- Information interchange among NPPOs on surveillance outputs and develop of maps posted on <http://www.comunidadandina.org/Seccion.aspx?id=320&tipo=TE&title=sanidad-vegetal>

### Appendix 3.3. Plant Health Committee of the Southern Cone (COSAVE)

#### COSAVE update summary for the 31th technical consultation meeting of RPPO

The Plant Health Committee of the Southern Cone (COSAVE) is a Regional Plant Protection Organization (RPPO) created in 1989 by agreement between the Governments of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay, within the framework of the International Plant Protection Convention. COSAVE main objective to coordinate actions to resolve phytosanitary problem of interest to the region and to strengthen regional integration.

The Strategic Guidelines are established by the Council of Agricultural Ministers (CAS) and the Directive Committee performs through an Annual Work Plan.

COSAVE obtains financial resources from member countries and has technical and administrative support from the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA).

The COSAVE Presidency changes every two years between 7 member countries. Paraguay has the presidency from April 2018 to March 2020.

COSAVE establishes its strategic plan for 10 years (2018-2028), with the following guidelines:

- Update and maintenance of the COSAVE website and use of computer tools for work virtual.
- Regional plans of importance to the region and cooperation projects.
- Strengthen the functioning of the Organization
- Analysis of strategic issues of regional interest
- Deepen the relationship with research organizations
- Technical and capacity development achievements
- Development and implementation of regional phytosanitary standards to protect and improve the phytosanitary status of agricultural and forestry production;
- Review of regional procedures;
- Elaboration of Regional Guides of PRA by pest and pathway and PRA for RNQP;
- Regional Pest Risk Analysis;
- Update of the list of the main regulated pests in the region;
- Harmonization of Phytosanitary Requirements and Additional Declarations for extraregional products;
- Regional programs for Huanglongbing (HLB), *Thaumastocoris perigrinus*, *Anthonomus grandis* and others in action;
- Training activities of the NPPOs of COSAVE countries on matters of interest, aimed at strengthening regional phytosanitary capacities;
- Electronic Certification, countries in the region are currently working with China, the Netherlands and developing agreements with the United States and Russia. For the region, Chile participated in the e-Phyto project of the IPPC.
- Participation in the activities of the Inter-American Health Coordination Group Vegetable (GICSV) (GT e-Phyto and GT HLB) and IPPC (Bureau, Standards Committee, Working Group of Experts,

Technical Panel of Phytosanitary Treatments). Participation in the IPPC Regional Workshop for Latin America;

- Start of implementation of the Virtual Regional School on Plant Protection Inspection (ERVIF);
- COSAVE works through its different regional technical groups to address emerging pests.

Proposals for future collaboration

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

### Appendix 3.4. European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO)

Some of the highlights of EPPO's work to support their member countries in 2018/2019 are:

- EPPO Reporting Service and EPPO Global Database
- Diagnostic Protocols: *X.fastidiosa*, *Bactrocera latifrons*, *Thaumatotibia leucotreta*
- PRAs, including Invasive Alien Plants *Agrilus bilineatus*, *Agrilus fleischeri*, *Ambrosia trifida*
- PRA training for Russian-speaking experts
- Workshop Contingency Planning in Serbia (Nov 2018)
- EWG ePhyto to share experience within the region
- Standard on raising public awareness approved
- PRA platform established was established
- EPPO-Q-bank launched 1<sup>st</sup> May 2019
- Database Resistance to Plant Protection Products under development

National regulatory control systems

- PM 9/NEW '*Candidatus Liberibacter*' species that are causal agents of Huanglongbing disease of citrus and their vectors: procedures for official control
- PM 9/NEW *Heterobasidion irregulare*: procedures for official control
- PM 9/NEW *Ailanthus altissima*

Emerging pests for (part of ) the EPPO region:

- Emerald Ash Borer, *Agrilus planipennis* (EPPO workshop in 2020)
- *Halyomorpha halys* (Brown Marmorated Stink Bug), spreading, increasing damage, Standard on efficacy evaluation (2019)
- Tomato Brown Rugose Fruit Virus (ToBRFV) PRA in 2019
- *Gymnandrosoma aurantianum*, citrus fruit borer, PRA in 2020
- *Amaranthus palmeri* as Invasive Alien Plant, PRA in 2020

Emerging issues:

- Size of Buffer Zones (Guidance on design and implementation of Buffer Zones developed and will be tested in 2020)
- High Throughput Sequencing, phytosanitary conclusions from sequence data (Develop Standard in 2020)
- Biological control for Invasive Alien Plants
- Draft ISPM on Authorization of entities: more time needed to assess impact for NPPOs in different countries

Surveillance, Inspection, Diagnosis:

- Assist NPPOs with standards and Diagnostic protocols

- Emerald Ash Borer, *Xylella*
- Implementation of ISPM 15 (regional EPPO workshop in 2020)
- Inspection for IAP at import (Develop Standard in 2020)
- Inspection passengers' luggage (Develop Standard in 2020)

Future collaboration:

- Databases (PRA, Assessment of Biological Control Agents, Diagnostic expertise, DP)
- Datasheets of pests
- Research coordination (Euphresco)
- Pest reporting: Countries (to EU) to RPPO to IPPC
- IPPC Pest Outbreak Alert and Response Systems and Global Surveillance System
- Awareness raising in IYPH

## Appendix 3.5. North American Plant Protection Organization (NAPPO)

### Report to the 31<sup>st</sup> TC-RPPO on THE 4TH MEETING OF THE IMPLEMENTATION AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE (IC)

**Stephanie Bloem, Executive Director, North American Plant Protection Organization and IC representative for the RPPOs**

A link to the final report of this meeting, held in Rome from 13-17 May, 2019 can be found here - [https://www.ippc.int/static/media/files/publication/en/2019/06/IC\\_4th\\_May\\_2019\\_meeting\\_report\\_2019-06-21.pdf](https://www.ippc.int/static/media/files/publication/en/2019/06/IC_4th_May_2019_meeting_report_2019-06-21.pdf).

Below are the most relevant excerpts from the 4<sup>th</sup> IC meeting.

1. **Opening** – the IPPC Secretary highlighted five issues for the IC to focus on:

- aligning it's with the new IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030
- promoting the use of the Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation Tool (PCE) to support implementation
- supporting the International Year of Plant Health
- participating in the thematic year of Plant Health and Capacity Development by planning a seminar on the margins of the November IC meeting
- mobilizing resources for IC activities

IC member mentioned need for equal sharing of resources between the Standards Setting Unit (SSU) and Implementation and Facilitation Unit (IFU). If the Secretary ensured a balance in staffing between the two units, it would communicate a message to CPs on the equal importance of both and encourage more in-kind staff contributions to the IFU.

2. **IC meeting agenda** was adopted without amendments

3. **Outcomes of CPM-14 (2019)**

- IC Chair highlighted that some CPs requested to separate updates from different IC Sub-groups.
- CPM-14 endorsed **IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030 (SF)** in advance of the formal adoption at CPM-15 (2020), subject to adjustments.
- IPPC National Phytosanitary Capacity Development Strategy (2012-2017) developed with input from SC and Bureau will need updating to align it with the new SF. Issues to consider include defining target audience and desired outcomes, outlining the components to be delivered at national, regional and global levels, and planning for awareness raising of the new PCE Strategy.
- The IC established new team to develop outline and proposed content of an IC Strategy (2020-2030) to be presented at the November 2019 IC meeting and prepare slides outlining the issues for discussion for 2019 IPPC Regional Workshops to be incorporated into the SF presentation.
- **IYPH** - StC continues in an advisory role to the FAO International StC for IYPH. Discussions on the one-year delay of the Call for Topics for Standards and Implementation and holding SC and IC meetings were raised. IC agreed that message carried by suspending core activities could be send the wrong message about the work of these groups – they strongly objected this proposal.
- Two topics on **eCommerce** were added to the list of IPPC standards. The Secretariat briefed the IC on in-kind contribution of a staff member by Canada to support eCommerce activities. IPPC Secretariat continues working with the World Customs Org. on eCommerce issues.

- **Emerging pests/emergency issues** – collaborative approach between FAO divisions, regional offices and IPPC Secretariat is extremely important and would improve efficiencies. There will be additional discussion at the Intl. Plant Health Conference in 2020 in Helsinki.
  - **Challenges for standard implementation** – concerning draft standard on Authorization of entities to perform phytosanitary actions; awareness-raising and education is needed so CPs understand that this is a voluntary way of working.
4. Updates from **CPM Bureau and Secretariat units** were presented
    - New structure for the International Phytosanitary Portal
  5. **Cooperation between SC and IC**
    - Evaluation of the surveillance pilot – new global plant health surveillance initiative
    - Identification of implementation issues for ISPMs
    - IPPC RWs and IYPH also good opportunities for collaboration
  6. **Framework for Standards and Implementation** – new structure was presented; helps identify gaps that could be possible future work topics; IC approved the new format, but would like to have it in electronic format
  7. **Reports from the IC subgroups**
    - **Sea Containers Task Force** – IC approved the 2019 SCTF workplan and multi-year action plan (2017-2020)
    - **IRSS** – consultant to be hired to advance IRSS work plan; some priority changes in topics were discussed and approved (EU success in implementing PFAs); IC approved the IRSS sub-group work plan
    - **DAS** – IC was provided information gathered from RPPOs on DAS; no nominations for experts had been received by this meeting; call was extended.
  8. **Reports from IC Teams**
    - **NRO** – workplan was presented and agreed-on by the IC; NRO will be presented during the 2019 RWs; RPPOs might assist in improving NRO numbers by promoting this activity with their member countries.
    - **Surveillance** – the SC/IC Global Plant Health Surveillance Initiative has 8 proposed activities – timelines, responsible persons, resources and implementation mechanisms were highlighted. Role and participation of IPPC Secretariat staff was discussed. Further deliberation will take place electronically.
    - **PCE and Strategy** – strategy for 2020-2030 was presented and approved; importance of PCE for developing countries was underscored
    - **Task force on topics** – the IC reviewed the list of IC topics, assigned priorities to these as well as IC leads. The IC suggested to the CPM Bureau that the scope of future submissions be defined based on the SF.
    - **Guides and Training Materials** to review recommendations to IC coming from the STDF 350 evaluation report and prepare responses by end of July. Agreed to submit the responses to an IC e-Decision so the Secretariat can report back to the STDF Working Group.
  9. **Projects** – proposed strategy and process on how IC reviews and analyzes projects and reporting template were discussed and approved.
  10. **ICD Web resources** – a more developed example of the proposed (and IC endorsed) Landing Page was presented. The IC Requested that IST and IFU units work with the IC Team to develop a mock-up to be presented in Nov. and consider feasibility and timeline of linking it to the home page.
  11. **Revision of IC Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedure** - Clarity was introduced to membership. IC has 12 full members. SC and RPPOs representatives are not full members but fully participate in IC activities excluding decision-making. Roles of the IPPC Secretariat and IC on project management and work plan were highlighted. The IFU Lead clarified terms of the current IC that lasts until May 2020. The process for the next membership term of the IC to be initiated by the end of 2019. The number of consecutive terms an IC member could serve for was

discussed and left undefined in the TOR. IC Decided not to follow the legal advice that IC Sub-groups could be only established by the CPM and maintained the text allowing decision making power on the establishment of IC Sub-groups to remain with the IC, as it has been already agreed by the CPM through the IC ToR when the IC was initially established

12. **Procedure Manual for ICD** – proposed changes to allow RPPOs and SC representatives to the IC to be leads for IC Sub-groups and Teams. They were approved by the IC.
13. **The IC action list** spreadsheet was discussed, and IC members were encouraged to update the spreadsheet as their tasks are completed.
14. **IC recommendation for CPM-15** – the IC will update the CPM on the roles of the IC and IFU on project-related activities, will communicate the newly approved PCE strategy and will request CPMs support for IC member participation in different IPPC groups

### Appendix 3.6. Near East Plant Protection Organization (NEPPO)

#### NEPPO Report to the 31th Technical Consultation among Regional Plant Protection Organizations

*Abuja (Nigeria) 21-26 October 2019*

#### 1. Specificity

The Near East Plant Protection Organization (NEPPO) is the tenth RPPO formerly recognized by the 7<sup>th</sup> 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:

- Participation to the EPPO Expert Working Group for PRA ON *Ambrosia trifida*. Paris (France) 19-21 February 2019,
- Participation to CPM 14, Rome (Italy) 1 - 5 April 2019
- Participation to IPPC High-level Symposium on Cooperation of the Phytosanitary Measures among the Chinese Initiative “One Belt” Countries. Xián, Shaanxi, (China) 27 - 30 May 2019
- Participation to the Beyond Compliance Facilitator Training. A production chain framework for plant health management in trade. Windsor (UK), 31 May - 8 June 2019.
- Contributed to the organization of the IPPC Regional workshop, Beirut (Lebanon) 2 - 6 September 2019

#### 3. Emerging pests of concern for the NEPPO region

The scheme discussed in Lima (Peru), has been applied to define if the pests are really emergents for the NENA region. According to this scheme, the emergent pests are:

- *Xylella fastidiosa* on Olive. Further to detection of these bacteria in Italy, France, Germany, Belgium and Spain. Countries increased one’s vigilance because of the higher threat on crops and biodiversity.

- *Fall army worm (Spodoptera frugiperda.)* occurs in most African countries including Sudan and Egypt. It was detected in Asia also (China, etc.). High damage is observed in corn and can spread to the NENA region.
- Red Palm Weevil: *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus* is still of big concern and has potential highly negative environment and socioeconomically impact.
- 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.
- 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)

#### 4. 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.

## **Appendix 3.6. Pacific Plant Protection Organisation (PPPO)**

### **31st TC Regional Plant Protection Organisation (RPPO) meeting, Abuja, Nigeria, 2019**

#### **1<sup>st</sup> slide – Cover ppt slide**

Given the high attendance of Nigerian NPPO participants PPPO secretary saw the importance of touching on the PPPO organisation structure and the role the secretariat plays for the PPPO member countries.

#### **2<sup>nd</sup> Slide**

##### **PPPO Full Board**

The PPPO consist of 26 member countries. That is 4 metropolitan members that consist of Australia, France, New Zealand and United States of America and 22 Pacific Island countries and Territories (PICTs).

- The PPPO has a constitution that is moved, supported and adopted by all the members and the PPPO Constitution was enacted in 1994 and was amended and revised in 2006.
- Meets triennially and its mission, vision is supported and mandated in the PPPO constitution.

It also has the PPPO Executive Committee (PPPO ExCO) which consists of 2 member countries from each of the 3 sub-regions (Melanesia, Polynesia & Micronesia). The PPPO Chairman has a 3 year term and this is renewed and chosen at every PPPO full board meeting. The Chairmanship is chosen in rotational bases from the 3 sub regions. Similar to the PPPO Chairman the PPPO Vice-Chairman is selected and rotated every three years between the metropolitan member countries. Currently the PPPO Chairman is from Guam (Micronesian region) and the Vice-Chairman is from New Zealand.

##### **PPPO ExCo.**

The PPPO ExCo meets annually to discuss issues of importance to the PPPO and priorities on its PPPO Work plan and how it can be implemented. The PPPO ExCo reports to the PPPO Full-board through emails send through the PPPO Secretariat team. Also looks at the implementation of Working Groups (WG's) for important task/ assignments.

##### **PPPO Executive Secretariat**

Is housed in the Land Resources Division (LRD) of the Pacific Community (SPC) and with the support from its 26 Members looks after the affairs of the PPPO. Example look for potential funding from developing partners and donor agencies to help implement its PPPO 5 year work plan. It provides the secretariat role and the glue for the PPPO members and also engages with IPPC to carry out PPPO annual meetings and generate discussions and member inclusions on the draft ISPMs as well as member comments through the online commenting system (OCS).

Arrange potential capacity building for the PPPO members and collaborate and help member countries on carrying out of various Biosecurity Surveillance activities, ID & Authentication,

Early Warning Systems/ Stock piling of lures and traps for FF /CRB and Market Access Requests, Sharing of Authentic Pest information at the National, Regional & International level (PLD: <http://www.spc.int/pld/> ) and attend regional and international meetings, shares information with PPPO Member countries through the pppo email list.

## **NPPOS**

Contact points are always encouraged to continue to update their National Reporting Obligations (NRO's). Also activities at National level on Phytosanitary issues at Pre-border, Border & Post-Border to prevent pest incursions and encourage safe trade.

### **3<sup>rd</sup> Slide**

Map of the South Pacific Region – 26 PPPO member countries and the 3 sub-regions

- Melanesian region
- Micronesian region
- Polynesian region

### **4<sup>th</sup> Slide**

The matrix/ table shows us the 26 members that are in the PPPO, some of these members that are already existing members and signatories to the IPPC as well as members that are also in the other RPPOs (APPPC).

### **5<sup>th</sup> Slide**

19<sup>th</sup> PPPO ExCo meeting at the 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter of the year. This was from the 11<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> March, 2019 held in Nadi, Fiji. The meeting touched on:

#### **Priorities from the PPPO Region**

- Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE)
- Transboundary & Priority Pests of concern
- National Reporting Obligations (NROs)
- ePhytosanitary
- PPPO Work plan 2019 – 2023
- Draft ISPM Workshop 2019
- PPPO Standard Operating Procedures and Work Processes

- Safe Provision Of Food And Other Aid To Prevent The Introduction Of Plant Pests During An Emergency Situation
- IYPH 2020

#### **6th Slide**

The 2019 IPPC/ PPPO REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON THE DRAFT INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS OF PHYTOSANITARY STANDARDS (ISPMs) - 26-28 August; Novotel Hotel, Nadi, Fiji.

*The meeting also touched on the Draft CPM recommendation:*

*Safe provision of food and other aid to prevent the introduction of plant pests during an emergency situation (2018-026)* was also discussed and comments submitted on the Online Comment System (OCS) of the IPPC. This recommendation was submitted by the PPPO last year, 2018

- PPPO has a Working Group (WG) formalized to spearhead this work.
- PPPO Secretariat seek RPPO's support to have their members support PPPO members to elevate this to a IPPC Standard, given its importance to the region.
- Sea Container Hygiene Standards (SCHS)

There were also 2 Working Groups formed to take lead on the following

**1st WG - To develop the proposal (Draft CPM Recommendation: Safe Provision of food and other aid to prevent the introduction of plant pests during an emergency situation (2018-026) and progress it further into future Call for Topic for an ISPM. Chairperson: New Zealand.**

- ✓ **Melanesia Sub-regional group:** Fiji, New Caledonia (back-up).
- ✓ **Micronesia Sub-regional group:** Federated States of Micronesia, Guam (back up).
- ✓ **Polynesia Sub-regional group:** French Polynesia, Tuvalu (back up).

**2nd WG - To drive the regional preparation towards the International Year of Plant Health (IYPH).**

**Chairperson:** Dr. Viliami Kami, Head of NPPO, Tonga.

- ✓ **Melanesia Sub-regional group:** Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu (back-up).
- ✓ **Micronesia Sub-regional group:** Kiribati, Republic of the Marshall Islands (back up).

**Polynesia Sub-regional group:** Tonga, Tokelau (back up).

Other issues discussed was the next venue for the next PPPO Meeting. This regional meeting will be

held either in Guam or Tahiti in 2020 also the IYPH, a very important year for us all.

### **8<sup>th</sup> Slide**

#### **Pacific Agriculture and Forestry Ministers Endorse Strategy for International Year of Plant Health 2020 a very important year for the PPPO member countries.**

At the Pacific Week of Agriculture (PWA) that was hosted and held in Apia Samoa the Pacific Ministers of Agriculture and Forestry and Heads of Delegations from 21 Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs) officially endorsed a strategy for the International Year of Plant Health 2020 at the second Ministers of Agriculture and Forestry (MoAF) meeting.

This showed the commitment from the members to have events at national level to celebrate the IYPH 2020. Also the collaboration at Regional level to have certain events that will earmark the importance the IYPH to our PPPO region. It also shows the importance of Plant Health and what it means to the PPPO region and in our small unique ways in ensuring that we continue to protect our unique Biodiversity, Environment and Human health.

### **9<sup>th</sup> Slide**

Shows the potential activities that is currently been discussed by the PPPO secretariat team with its priority stakeholders in having a regional IYPH symposium based on various topics of interest. These topics covers Climate Change; Biosecurity; Plant Health; Pests and Diseases; Entomology; Plant Pathology; Virology; Integrated Pest Management and other topics of interest. We hope to work collaboratively with Academic institutions, Private Stakeholders, NPPOs from the region as well Ministry of Agriculture Staffs, Research and Private Institutions.

Also to mark this very important IYPH 2020, Guam has volunteered to host the PPPO meeting and Cook Islands will stand in 2nd should Guam is not able to host this PPPO meeting.

### **10<sup>th</sup> Slide**

The pictorials show some of the transboundary pests of concern for the PPPO member countries as well priority pests of concern.

**Coconut Rhinoceros Beetle (CRB)** – A pest pf concern for the PPPO region given coconut is known as the tree of life for the Pacific People. There is a particular new CRB bio-type that is known to be resistant to the nudivirus which is the biological control for CRB. Most PPPO member countries are also free from CRB, thus the PPPO Secretariat provides CRB lures to the NPPO's of these countries to use and setup early warning system (EWS) traps around international ports as well as other hot spots to monitor for CRB incursions.

**Taro Leaf Blight (TLB)** – Continues to be a pest of concern for the PPPO region given how devastating the pest can be to the taro industries as well as Food security for the people.

**Citrus Greening (Huanglongbing) Disease** – Is a transboundary pest of concern, given we don't have this pest in our PPPO region. The vector of this disease is only known to be in Samoa. NPPO's have been informed and are very vigilant on the various pathways the pest can cross our borders.

**Bogia Disease Syndrome** – It is a phytoplasma disease and it is said to attack coconut palms as well as banana trees. It is spread by a vector and its only known to be prevalent in some areas in Papua New Guinea (PNG). There is current work in PNG to save the field collection of coconut varieties in Madaga and move it to Vanuatu and Fiji. The other PPPO member countries are free of this pest.

**Cassava Brown Streak Virus** – This is an exotic pest for the PPPO region and its of great concern given in SWP we also depend on cassava as a means of our daily diet. For affected countries it's a dreadful disease for cassava farmers, who can lose up to 60 – 100% of their cassava crop yield. Stop importation of any type of cassava propagating materials from other regions.

**Fall Army Worm (FAW)** – This is an exotic pest for the PPPO region and all member countries are working hard to keep the SWP region free of this harmful pest. Opportunity to work with other RPPOs on Early Warning Systems and tailored response plans for incursion of this FAW pest.

### **11<sup>th</sup> Slide**

This slide shows the other major pests of concern for the PPPO member countries. The narrations in red tells us that these are the pests present in only some of the PPPO member countries and not the others. The narrations in black tells us of the exotic pests that are not present in the PPPO SWP region. This are all pest of concern thus the need to continue to he need for strengthened both inter-island borders as well as international borders. Pest Risk Assessments for potential pathways needs to be also strengthen to ensure it continues to address and mitigate these exotic risks. The continue collaboration at the RPPO level is critical since these is the platform where we get to learn new innovations, research and development on pest incursions and response plans.

### **12<sup>th</sup> Slide**

This slide shows the various stages of Lethal Yellowing Phytoplasma disease on coconut palms. This is an exotic pest for the PPPO region and we want to keep it that way. Coconut is known as the tree of life for us Pacific People and whatever we do revolves around this tree of life. Collaboratively at the RPPO level there is potential to work together with CAFSA on this pest and its effects to affected countries.**13<sup>th</sup> Slide**

This matrix shows the negative effects of exotic pests to the various different crops and the potential

losses. These is sourced from the following FAO link: [www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/QC](http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/QC)

Looking at the figures alone shows us the importance of Biosecurity in the region and the need to work together to ensure that these exotic pests don't enter the region. As whole the need to strengthen PRA's and identifying various risk pathways and ensuring mitigation measures are in place to address these exotic pests.

### **14th Slide**

In the SWP region Climate Change continues to be an importance issue and how we continue to address exotic pests will be a challenge given pests are known to adapt and survive in these harsh environments. Regional Diagnostics is important for the PPPO region and building capacity in this area is really critical as it works hand in hand with Early Warning Systems, Rapid response as well as on noncompliance issues relating to trade and National Reporting Obligations by contracting members to the IPPC. Conducting Pest Risk Assessments for Market Access Requests and giving the level of biosecurity assurance to open new markets is really important and critical to the PPPO region.

Given the state of how our PPPO member countries are structured, the use of hazardous chemicals is prohibited as these will contaminate the water tables and badly affect human lives which is paramount in any situation in these atoll countries. The IYPH 2020 will be an important year for everyone and the need for collaboration at both the National, Regional and International level is critical. Let's continue to work together and ensure that we showcase collaboratively what is the importance of plants in this world.

### **15th Slide**

The PPPO members also continue to face various challengers. Funding is an ongoing issue and the PPPO Secretariat continues to write project proposals and discuss with development partners on how best we can make use of our minimum resources but have major impacts to our PPPO members in carrying out priority activities.

Technical expertise within the PPPO region is not much thus we always look at New Zealand and Australia for potential engagement and collaboration on pest diagnostics, IDs and authentication and capacity building in this areas.

Facilities and equipment's remains a challenge for some of the PPPO member countries and there is a need to ensure that collaboratively strengthening in carrying out PRA work and strengthening Pre-border, Border and Post-Border activities will help address biosecurity risks.

**Appendix 4: - 2019 – 2020 TC-RPPO Work plan**

Activities	Responsible	Timing	Description	Status
<b>1. Functioning and organization of the TC-RPPO</b>				
1.1. 32 <sup>nd</sup> TC RPPO	CAHFS/IPP	April 2020 in Rome		
1.2. Virtual meetings.	IAPSC	as required		
1.3. Terms of reference and procedures document	NAPPO/EPPO/NEPPO/CAN	February for circulating to RPPOs		
<b>2. TC-RPPO representation in IPPC activities</b>				
2.1. CPM	All			
2.2. IC	NAPPO	End November 2019, May 2020	NAPPO reconducted for a 3 years term as the RPPO representative	
2.3. SC	NEPPO (2020), IAPSC (2019, 2020)	November 2019, May 2020		
2.4. SPG	EPPO, IAPSC, NAPPO	October 2020		
2.5. IYPH Steering Committee	EPPO	TBD		
2.6. ePhyto	EPPO/All		All RPPOs encouraged to participate EPPO willing to act as single point if needed	
2.7. Sea container task force (SCTF)	APPPC/NAPPO/()	End of 2020		
2.8. IRSS sub group	CAHFS/		Attend virtual meetings	
2.9. Dispute avoidance sub-group	NAPPO		Attend virtual meetings	
<b>3. Technical advice</b>				
3.1. Pest Outbreak Alert and Response Systems				
3.1.1. Work on the criteria to define an emerging pest and	EPPO/NEPPO/PPPO/CAHFS/IPP Secretariat	February	Document to be amended in the light of TC discussion and	

consider its implications.			circulated to all RPPOs.	
3.2. IRSS				
3.2.1. Recommendations to develop a NRO survey	CAHFSA	Mid November 2019		
3.2.2. Recommendation to develop a study for methodologies used for Pest Outbreak Alert and Response Systems	CAHFSA/NAPPO	Mid November 2019		
3.2.3. Participation in the design of surveys	CAHFSA/All			
<b>4. IPPC Promotion activities and collaboration with the IPPC Secretariat</b>				
4.1. 2020 RW	All (except NAPPO)			
4.2. Promotion of IYPH	All			
4.3. Promotion of PCE Strategy and PCE activities	NEPPO/CAN/All			
4.4. Promotion of strategy and process for guides and training material	NAPPO/All			
4.5. Development and promotion of strategy and process for web resources	NAPPO/All			
4.6. Commodity and pathway standards?	All		Identify any regional examples which could be considered at global level	
4.7. Promotion of the beyond compliance project	IPPC Secretariat/All			
<b>5. Collaboration among RPPOs and information exchange</b>				
5.1. Emerging pest			Possible factsheets on emerging pests?	
5.1.1. TR4	CAN/OIRSA/ CAHFSA/IAPSC		to share plans and share update on activities at next TC	
5.1.2. HLB	CAN/OIRSA/ EPPO/NEPPO/ CAHFSA/COSAVE		to share plans and share update on activities at next TC	

5.1.3. <i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i>	All		to share plans and share update on activities at next TC	
5.1.4 <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i>	EPPO/NEPPO/ CAN/OIRSA/IAPSC		to share plans and share update on activities at next TC	
5.2. Pest Outbreak Alerts	All		Present activities to CPM-15 (2020)	
5.3. Factsheets	All		Exchange of information and factsheet models	
<b>6. Emerging issues</b>				
E-commerce	All		Now included in CPM discussion.	
<b>7. Collaboration with other organizations</b>				
7.1. CGIARs	All		Continued dialogue with CGIAR in each region	
7.2. WTO	CAHFSIA/IAPSC		To be included to 32rd TC-RPPO agenda. CAHFSIA attend some SPS committee meetings and can circulate key points.	
7.3. World Bank	NAPPO		Risk based sampling project and IRSS study	
7.4. Network of researchers on the global surveillance system	EPPO/NAPPO/All/IPPC Secretariat		EPPO and NAPPO to dialogue with the network to update them on the Phytosanitary world.  IPPC Secretariat to interact with the network and organize a presentation during CPM-15 (2020).	
7.5. Global Phytosanitary Research Coordination	All	Mid November	RPPOs to contribute to the draft article.	

