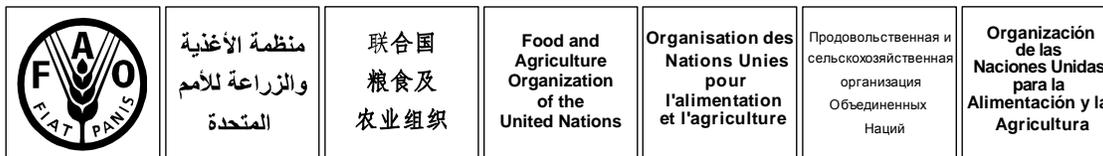


March 2012



COMMISSION ON PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

Seventh Session

Rome, 19 -23 March 2012

List of Posters and Exhibits during the 7th Session of CPM

1. A list of posters (as at 29 Feb 2012) that will be displayed in the FAO Atrium during CPM-7 is attached herewith as information paper.

**LIST OF POSTERS AND EXHIBITS DURING
THE 7th SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES**

The table below provides detailed information regarding the posters that will be displayed in the atrium during CPM-7.

Category	Organization	Summary
Standard setting	IPPC Secretariat	<p>Title: the IPPC Online Comment System</p> <p>Summary: The IPPC Online Comment System (OCS) was launched on 20 June 2011. Attend this poster to learn more about the OCS, to see a demonstration, and to receive the latest updates.</p>
Plant pest diagnostics Pest surveillance	FAO-FCC	<p>Title: EMPRES – Emergency Prevention System (Animal Health, Plant Protection and Food Safety)</p> <p>Summary:</p> <p>Prevention – saves lives, livelihoods and money</p> <p>Protection against animal and plant diseases and pests and food safety threats – and preventing their spread – is one of the keys to fighting hunger, malnutrition and poverty.</p> <p>Through the Food Chain Crisis Management Framework (FCC), FAO addresses threats to the human food chain in an integrated and interdisciplinary manner. Such threats emerge from transboundary animal, fish and aquatic diseases, plant and forest pests and diseases, food safety hazards, and nuclear and radiological incidents.</p> <p>The Emergency Prevention System (EMPRES), a fundamental component of the FCC, works to prevent food chain emergencies. It promotes the effective containment and management of the most serious epidemic pests and diseases and food safety threats through international cooperation involving early detection, early warning, preparedness and timely reaction, coordination and communication, and capacity development.</p>

		<p>This is achieved through three thematic systems:</p> <p>EMPRES Animal Health</p> <p>EMPRES Plant Protection</p> <p>EMPRES Food Safety</p> <p>EMPRES has proven that investment in emergency prevention is more cost effective, livelihoods saving and ecologically less devastating than responding to fully developed food chain crises.</p> <p>For more info visit: www.fao.org/foodchain</p>
<p>Plant pest diagnostics</p> <p>Pest Risk Analysis</p> <p>Co-ordinated Research Programme</p>	<p>Stephen Ashby</p> <p>Food and Environment Research Agency, United Kingdom</p>	<p>Poster 1. Developing Country Support: Crop Pest Risk Analysis: Climate, pests and risk of establishment</p> <p>As international trade and travel increase, so also does the risk of introducing exotic pests. The changing climate due to global warming will also affect the risk of different pests becoming established in a country.</p> <p>Developing countries are characterised by a poor culture and capability for risk analysis and mitigation of crop pest threats.</p> <p>Poster 2. Developing Country Support: Crop Pest Diagnostics and Surveillance: Crop pest outbreaks</p> <p>There is an increasing awareness that food security is a global issue and that the consequences of major crop pest outbreaks, particularly on staple foods, will be felt by all.</p> <p>Major crop pest outbreaks occur in developing countries, notably those of Africa, where there is often a limited capability for diagnosis and reporting.</p> <p>Poster 3. Achievements of EUPHRESO-I (2006-2010) – European Phytosanitary Research Coordination</p> <p>EUPHRESO began as a network of 23 partners in 17 countries and ran from 2006-2010 funded by the EU 6th Framework Programme (FP6). Its partners were leading organisations involved with funding phytosanitary research in Europe. EUPHRESO aimed to increase cooperation and coordination of national phytosanitary (statutory plant health) research programmes at the EU level through networking of research funding activities.</p>

		<p>Poster 4. The Euphresco-Ii Era-Net (European Phytosanitary Research Coordination)</p> <p>EUPHRESCO-II will:</p> <p>Strengthen the basis for, and result in, a self-sustainable, long-term, durable network.</p> <p>Deepen the cooperation through continued trans-national research that optimises limited resources, supports other plant health initiatives and coordination mechanisms, and further develops a culture of collaboration.</p> <p>Deepen the cooperation by improving processes and tools and reducing barriers.</p> <p>Enlarging the network (31 partners, plus 14 Observers) to: increase its critical mass; address more regional or sector-based (e.g. forestry plant health) issues; increase opportunities for international cooperation with non-European countries that are either the source of quarantine pests or share similar pest problems.</p> <p>Overall, EUPHRESCO II will enhance the European Research Area that supports the CPHR. It will directly support EU policy, operations and science capability by providing rapid and customised answers to challenges caused by quarantine plant pests. For more information: www.euphresco.org.</p>
Standard setting	Ian McDonell NAPPO	<p>Title: Protecting Plant Resources while Facilitating Trade in North America</p> <p>Summary: The North American Plant Protection Organization (NAPPO) was established in 1976 to provide a forum for public and private sectors in Canada, the United States and Mexico to collaborate in the development of science-based standards intended to protect agricultural, forest and other plant resources against regulated plant pests, while facilitating trade. Its mission includes participation in related international cooperative efforts.</p> <p>NAPPO depends on a wide range of stakeholders including regulators, scientists, academics, producers and national industry associations to achieve its mission. This poster provides an introduction to what NAPPO is all about. It addresses:</p> <p>Who we are and how we are organized</p> <p>Who we collaborate with</p>

		<p>Who can participate</p> <p>What we do</p> <p>Why phytosanitary standards are important</p> <p>How we achieve our mission</p> <p>How this leads to the development of strong regional standards</p>
Implementation of Phytosanitary Standards in Forestry	FAO-FO	<p>Title: Implementation of Phytosanitary Standards in Forestry</p> <p>Summary: Pests and their associated damage threaten the ability of forests to provide their economic, environmental and social benefits. Expanded international trade, coupled with local climatic change, may increase the potential for movement of pests and their establishment in new areas. In 2010, FAO, in collaboration with IPPC, developed a tool to help foresters deal with this increasing threat.</p> <p>The Guide to Implementation of Phytosanitary Standards In Forestry, prepared by a multistakeholder process, provides clear and concise guidance on forest health practices that will help to minimize pest presence and spread while allowing safe trade. In helping to protect forests, the guide will also contribute to countries' efforts to reduce carbon emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD).</p> <p>In 2011, FAO and partners focused on strengthening country capacity to implement the guide through dissemination of the key messages and improved collaboration between people working in forestry and plant protection authorities. A targeted communication effort and regional workshops have contributed to increased understanding of the role of foresters in implementation of phytosanitary standards. Good practices for forest health protection have been developed as e-learning training materials and these have been piloted in more than 50 countries. This poster highlights activities and achievements.</p>
COPE, IPPC, Phytosanitary, Training	James Onsando Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS)	<p>Title: Centre of Phytosanitary Excellence (cope) in Africa: progress made since inauguration in October, 2010</p> <p>Summary: COPE was established through a project initially supported financially by Standards Trade and Development Facility (STDF), International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), National Plant</p>

	<p>Protection Service (NPPS) of the Netherlands and KEPHIS with partners such as Africa Union – InterAfrica Phytosanitary Council (AU-IAPSC), University of Nairobi, CABI and Ministries of Agriculture in Zambia, Tanzania and Uganda among others. COPE was launched officially as a centre on 27th October 2010 in Nairobi, Kenya. Since March 2011 COPE has been involved in various activities. COPE has undertaken two trainings and a total of 31 students drawn from both local and regional public and private sectors. The participants were trained on phytosanitary standards and pest risk analysis. The curriculum for short courses has also been revised taking into account feedback from course participants to make it more relevant to the stakeholders needs for trade facilitation. COPE courses are normally posted in the website and all are welcome to apply. Tailored courses can also be organized as per the needs of the client. Through COPE the universities have been influenced to include phytosanitary courses in their curricula. The University of Nairobi has already approved teaching of phytosanitary courses as part of their curricula and the same is proposed for the University of Zambia. The fund and training strategy is spelt out in COPE business plan and includes charging training fee which is either met by the trainee or the sponsors. The secretariat or other members of COPE also write proposals to sponsor training programs or activities of the centre. COPE hopes to bridge phytosanitary capacities in African countries for effective management and co-ordination of phytosanitary systems at national and regional level. The poster provides an update on achievements since the inauguration of the Centre in October, 2010.</p>
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