

Findings of the survey: lists of regulated pests (ISPM19:2003) and Pest reporting (ISPM17:2002)

March 2014

Implementation Review and Support System of the IPPC

Background to the Evaluation and its Methodology

The generous support of the European Commission (EC) has allowed the Implementation Review and Support System (IRSS) to function on a project basis from 2011 through March 2014. The project aims to address discussions on the role of compliance in the IPPC and comes in response to a growing interest in the extent to which contracting parties are meeting their reporting obligations. This interest has been raised by donors, the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM), and IPPC subsidiary bodies. CPM-3 (2008) agreed to take a cooperative, non-confrontational approach for reviewing contracting parties' implementation of the IPPC and its ISPMs and provide support to improve implementation. This option was selected as an alternative to measuring compliance, and the IRSS is the outcome of that decision.

Contracting parties to the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) have the obligation to establish, update and make available a list of regulated pests as per the provisions set forth in Article VII of the IPPC. Guidelines on how to establish, update and make available a list of regulated pests were adopted as ISPM 19:2003 (Guidelines on lists of regulated pests) at the fifth session of the Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (ICPM-5, 2003). Guidelines on reporting on these pests were agreed as ISPM 17:2002 (Pest reporting) at ICPM-4 (2002).

Based on the intent of the IRSS project, past Implementation Review and Support System (IRSS) survey results, and IPPC subsidiary bodies' discussions, the CPM Bureau expressed an interest in the IPPC to renew efforts to strengthen NPPO's abilities to meet National Reporting Obligations (NRO). As a contribution to this renewed focus of work, the IRSS prepared a combined survey on ISPM19: 2003 (Guidelines on lists of regulated pests) and ISPM17: 2002 (Pest Reporting) in close consultation with the Standards Committee, Capacity Development Committee, Subsidiary Body on Dispute Settlement, and the CPM Bureau.

The objective of this survey is to gauge NPPOs understanding of the obligations and responsibilities described in the International Plant Protection Convention, specifically related to ISPM19: 2003 (Guidelines on lists of regulated pests) and ISPM17: 2002 (Pest Reporting) and to provide an initial input towards deeper NRO analysis of the state of IPPC reporting obligation implementation by NPPOs.

This review is intended to serve as an input towards the programme of work of the Capacity Development Committee, the Standards Committee, and particularly, the IPPC Secretariat's

National Reporting Obligations' team. It will also serve as an input towards the IRSS' triennial implementation review report which will summarize the 3 years of the projects' outputs and activities.

The methodology used to conduct the review included a questionnaire survey to which there were 51 contracting party responses. IPPC Secretariat and several members from the IPPC Subsidiary Bodies and the Capacity Development Committee (CDC) provided input on the design of the survey that covered content contained in ISPM19: 2003 (Guidelines on lists of regulated pests) and ISPM17: 2002 (Pest Reporting). The review is based on primary data from NPPO Contact Points and does not cover reporting obligation data found on the IPP.

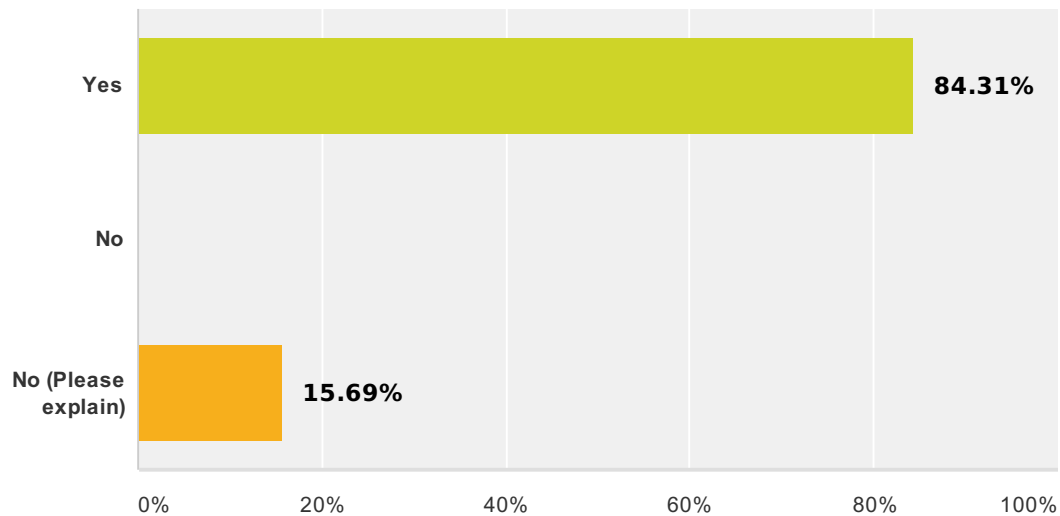
It should be noted that some constraints arise when analysing contracting party data. In particular, possible misinterpretations of survey questions and language barriers may have affected the validity and quality of responses. Also, limited NPPO participation in this survey (28% of NPPO Contact Points) further constrains the validity of results.

Taking into account IPPC members as a percentage of the total IPPC members in each region, regions with the highest response rates from IPPC members include Africa (35% of total IPPC African contracting parties responded) Europe (28%) and Latin America and the Caribbean (32%). In spite of the availability of surveys in Russian and Arabic, very few survey responses were received in these languages.

This report includes the analytical results in their entirety as well as open-ended feedback from respondent NPPOs. Data has been screened to maintain contracting party anonymity and in particular, question 1 and question 2 below have been omitted for confidentiality.

Q3 Has your NPPO established a list of regulated pests?

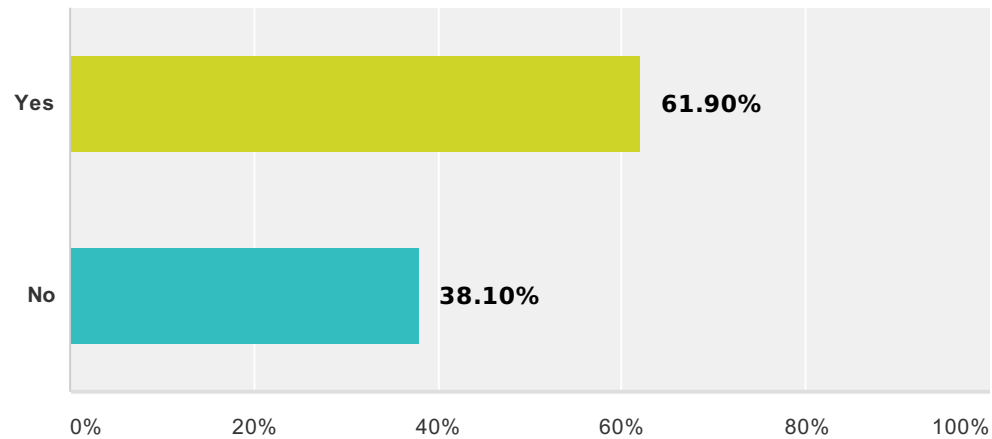
Answered: 51 Skipped: 0



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	84.31%	43
No	0%	0
No (Please explain)	15.69%	8
Total		51

Q4 Does the regulated pest list include a list of “regulated non-quarantine pests (RNQPs)”?

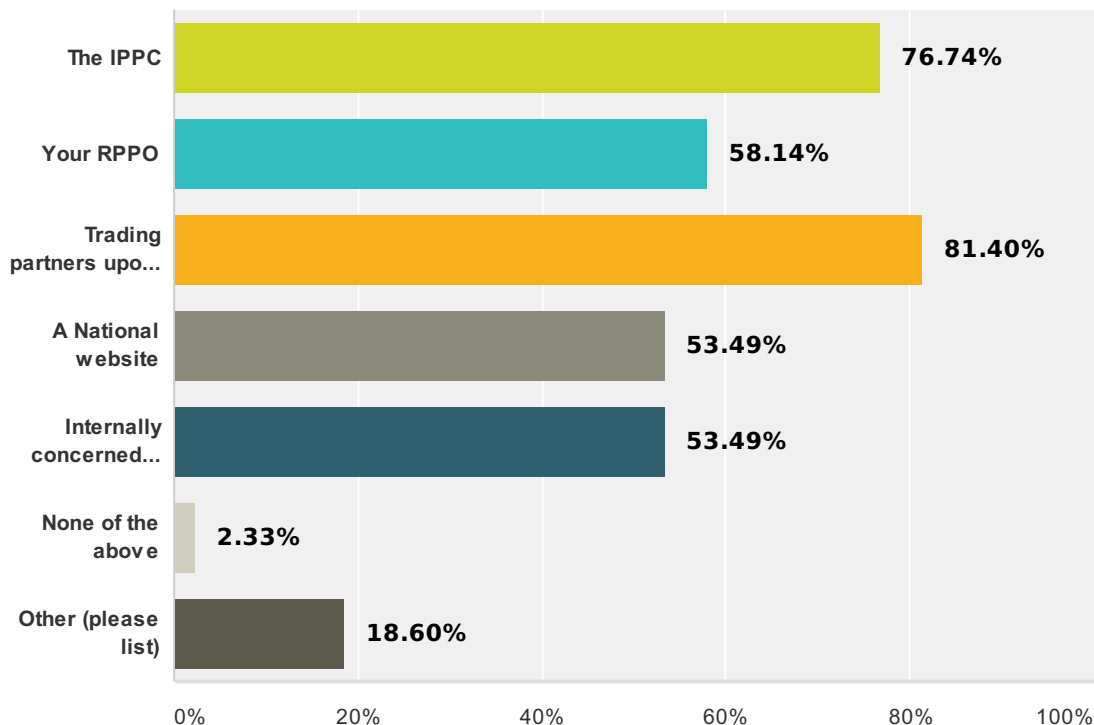
Answered: 42 Skipped: 9



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	61.90%	26
No	38.10%	16
Total		42

Q5 Your NPPO makes its list of regulated pests and changes to the list available to which of the following (Select as many as appropriate):

Answered: 43 Skipped: 8



Answer Choices	Responses	
The IPPC	76.74%	33
Your RPPO	58.14%	25
Trading partners upon request	81.40%	35
A National website	53.49%	23
Internally concerned stakeholders in your country	53.49%	23
None of the above	2.33%	1
Other (please list)	18.60%	8
Total Respondents: 43		

Survey: Guidelines on lists of regulated pests (ISPM19:2003) and Pest reporting (ISPM17:2002)

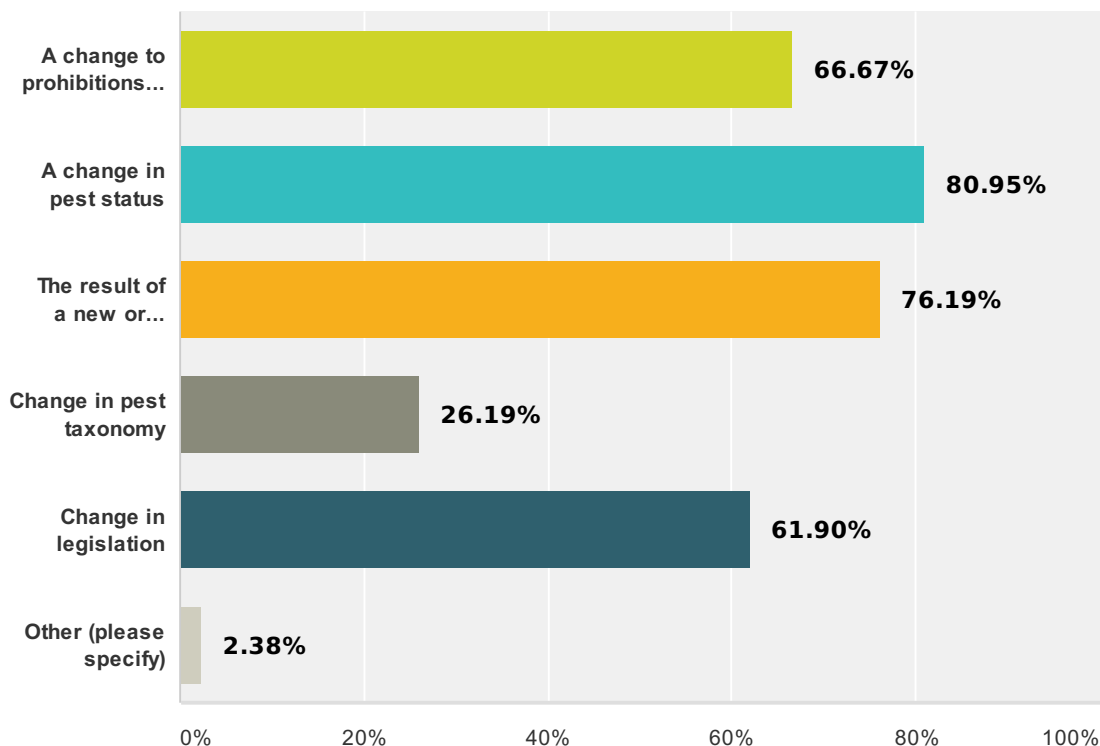
Q6 Which are the five pests on your regulated pest list which are of the most concern?

*Responses categorized by the Food and Agriculture Organization's regions. Pests listed below are neither exhaustive nor ranked in order of importance.

ASIA	AFRICA	EUROPE	LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	NEAR EAST	SOUTHWEST PACIFIC
South American leaf blight	Coconut lethal yellowing	<i>Xylella fastidiosa</i>	<i>Trogoderma granarium</i>	<i>Bactrocera zonata</i>	<i>Papuana hubeneri</i>
Mediterranean fruit fly	Bayoud du palmier	<i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i>	<i>Fusarium oxysporum f.sp</i>	<i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i>	Fruit Flies-all species
Queensland fruit fly	<i>Bactrocera invadens</i>	<i>Tuta absoluta</i>	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	<i>Globodera rostochiensis</i>	<i>Rattus rattus</i>
<i>Globodera rostochiensis</i>	<i>Aclesis spp.</i>	<i>Erwinia amylovora</i>	Barley stripe mosaic virus	<i>Globodera pallida</i>	Weeds-ballon wine
<i>Globodera pallida</i>	<i>Erwinia stewartii</i>	<i>Anoplophora chinensis</i>	Banana Bunchy Top Virus	<i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i>	<i>Bactrocera frauenfeldi</i>
	Cassava witches broom	<i>Meloidogyne chitwoodi</i>	Fruit fly	<i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i>	Breadfruit fruit rot
	<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	<i>Flavescence doree</i>	<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>		White spiral fly
	<i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i>	<i>Diabrotica virgifera</i>	<i>Achatina fulica</i>		
	Feu bacterien	<i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i>	<i>Batrocera dorsalis</i>		
	<i>Diopsis sp.</i>	<i>Ralstonia Solanacearum</i>	<i>Heterodera glycines</i>		
	<i>Amauromyza</i>	<i>Ceratocystis fagacearum</i>	<i>Globodera rostochiensis</i>		
	<i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i>	<i>Dryocosmus kuriphilus</i>	<i>Candidatus liberibacter solanacearum</i>		
	Pepper leaf curl virus	<i>Globodera pallida</i>	<i>Lymantria dispar</i>		
	Maiz necrotic Lethal Virus	<i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i>	<i>Mycosphaerella fijiensis</i>		
	<i>Rastrococcus invadens</i>	<i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i>	<i>Xanthomonas axonopodis p.v. citri</i>		
	<i>Anomala orientalis</i>	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	Huanglongbing Disease (aka Citrus Greening) <i>Candidatus liberibacter spp.</i>		
	<i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i>	<i>Globodera rostochiensis</i>	<i>Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens</i>		
	Banana brunchy top virus	Hop Stunt Viroid for <i>Humulus lupulus</i>	<i>Tilletia indica</i>		
	<i>Plutella xylostella</i>	Citrus Tristeza Virus	<i>Drosophila suzukii</i>		
	Cassava Brown Streak Virus	<i>Meloidogyne fallax</i>	<i>Ralstonia solanacearum race 2</i>		
	<i>Phaeoramularia angolensis</i>		<i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i>		
	<i>Phenacoccus</i>		<i>Lethal Yellowing</i>		
	<i>Trogoderma granarium</i>		<i>Trogoderma granarium</i>		
	Casava african mosaic		<i>Ralstonia solanacearum race 3</i>		
	<i>Striga hermonthica</i>		<i>Pseudomonas syringae pv</i>		
	<i>Xanthomonas</i>		<i>Sirex noctilio</i>		
	<i>Prostephanus truncatus</i>		<i>Rhynchophorus ferrugineus</i>		
	<i>Arrhenodes minutus</i>		<i>Anastrepha ludens</i>		
	<i>Mononychellus tanajoa</i>				
	<i>Tilletia indica</i>				

Q7 Which of these conditions listed causes your NPPO to update the LIST OF REGULATED PESTS? (Please select only those that apply)

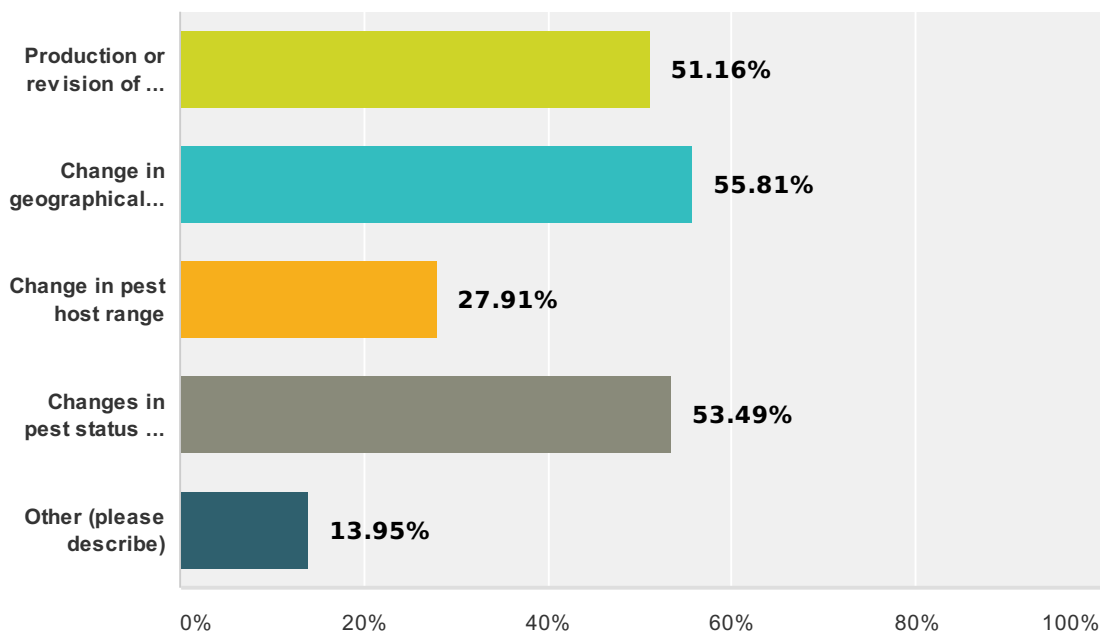
Answered: 42 Skipped: 9



Answer Choices	Responses	
A change to prohibitions, restrictions, and other phytosanitary import requirements	66.67%	28
A change in pest status	80.95%	34
The result of a new or revised PRA	76.19%	32
Change in pest taxonomy	26.19%	11
Change in legislation	61.90%	26
Other (please specify)	2.38%	1
Total Respondents: 42		

Q8 Under which circumstance does your NPPO update its PEST STATUS reports? (Please select only those that apply)

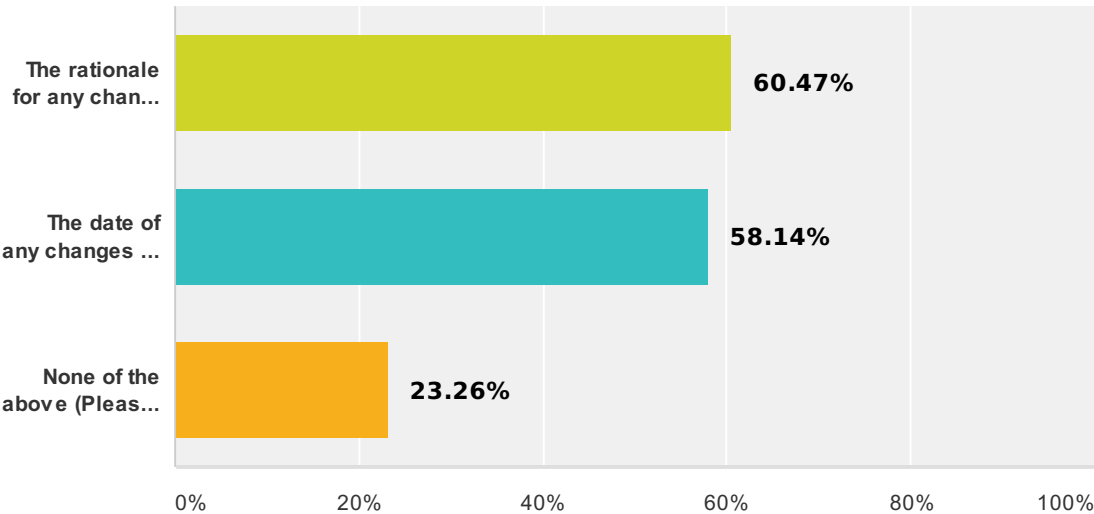
Answered: 43 Skipped: 8



Answer Choices	Responses	
Production or revision of a PRA	51.16%	22
Change in geographical distribution of a pest	55.81%	24
Change in pest host range	27.91%	12
Changes in pest status as defined in ISPM 8	53.49%	23
Other (please describe)	13.95%	6
Total Respondents: 43		

Q9 Does your NPPO record:

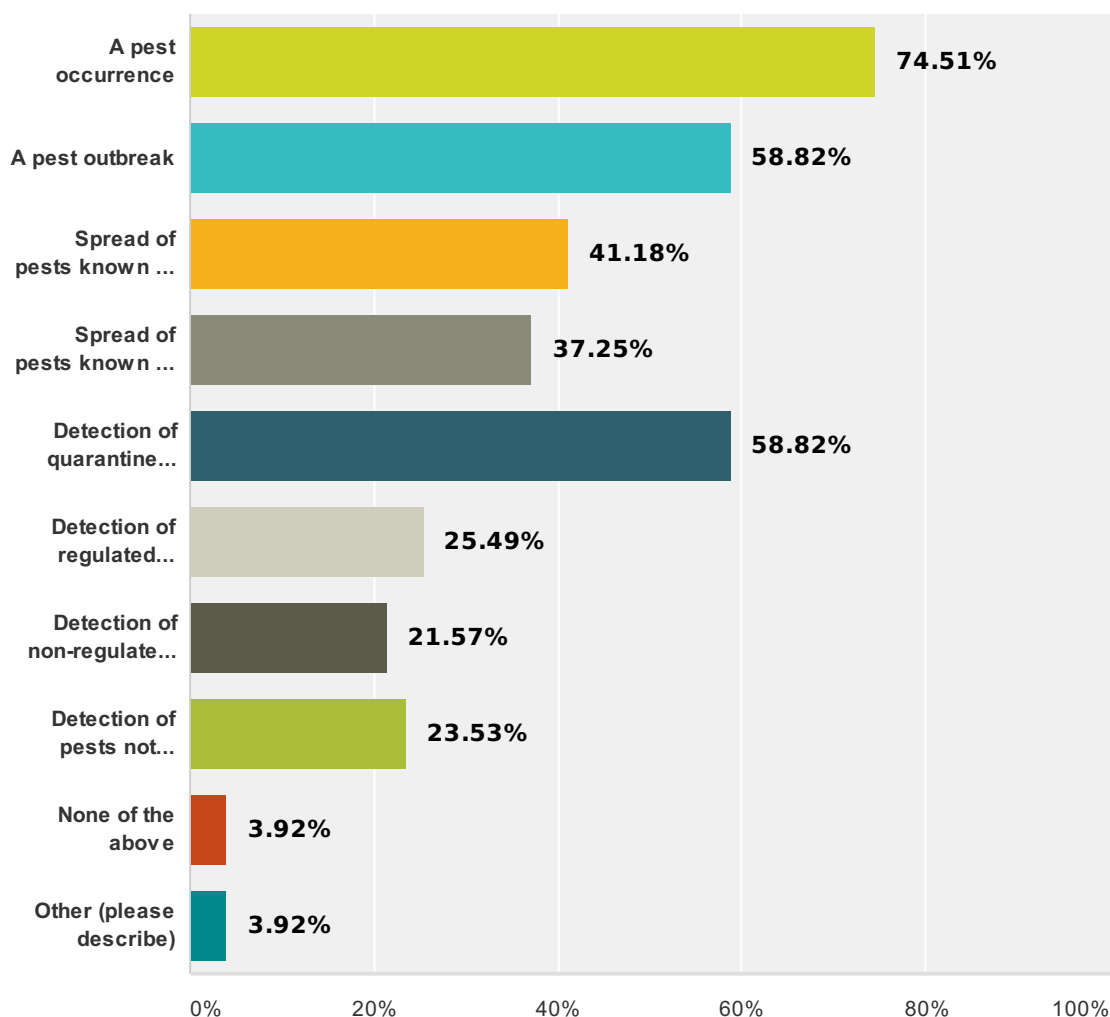
Answered: 43 Skipped: 8



Answer Choices	Responses	
The rationale for any changes to its list of regulated pests	60.47%	26
The date of any changes to its list of regulated pests	58.14%	25
None of the above (Please explain briefly)	23.26%	10
Total Respondents: 43		

**Q10 Which of the following situations are frequently reported on by your NPPO?
(Please select only those that apply)**

Answered: 51 Skipped: 0



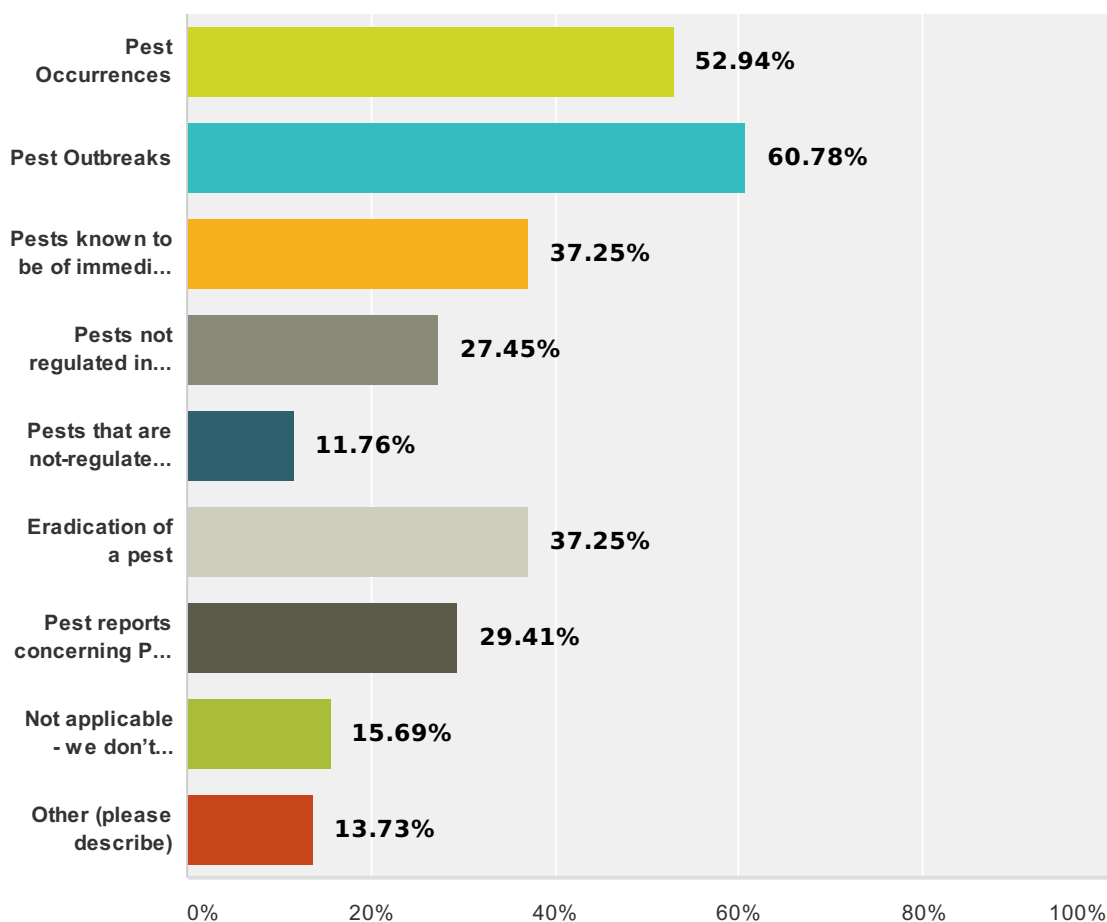
Answer Choices	Responses	
A pest occurrence	74.51%	38
A pest outbreak	58.82%	30
Spread of pests known to be of immediate or potential danger to a neighboring country	41.18%	21
Spread of pests known to be of immediate or potential danger to a trading partner	37.25%	19
Detection of quarantine pests	58.82%	30
Detection of regulated non-quarantine pests	25.49%	13
Detection of non-regulated pests (pests that are not regulated in your country but regulated elsewhere)	21.57%	11
Detection of pests not regulated in your country or anywhere else	23.53%	12
None of the above	3.92%	2

Survey: Guidelines on lists of regulated pests (ISPM19:2003) and Pest reporting (ISPM17:2002)

Other (please describe)	3.92%	2
Total Respondents: 51		

Q11 Are pest reports you RECEIVE from other NPPO's related mostly to: (Please select all that apply)

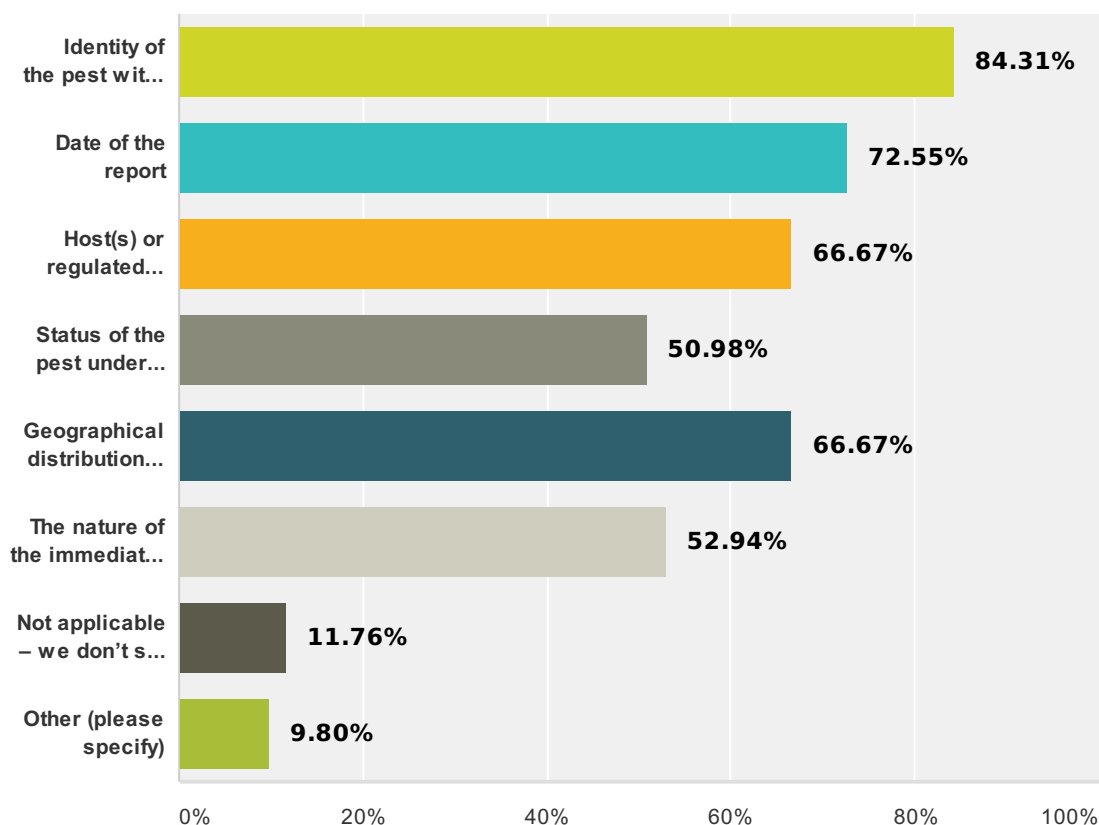
Answered: 51 Skipped: 0



Answer Choices	Responses	
Pest Occurrences	52.94%	27
Pest Outbreaks	60.78%	31
Pests known to be of immediate or potential danger to your country	37.25%	19
Pests not regulated in your country (but regulated in the country that made the report)	27.45%	14
Pests that are not-regulated in your country nor the country that made the report	11.76%	6
Eradication of a pest	37.25%	19
Pest reports concerning Pest Free Areas	29.41%	15
Not applicable - we don't receive reports	15.69%	8
Other (please describe)	13.73%	7
Total Respondents: 51		

Q12 For pest reports you PROVIDE, which of the following information is consistently given: (Please select only those that apply)

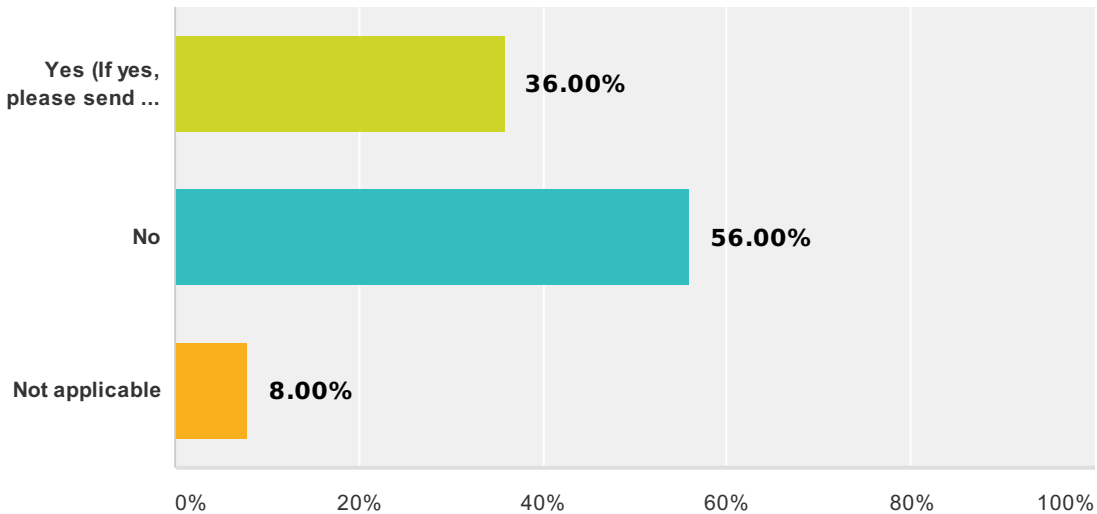
Answered: 51 Skipped: 0



Answer Choices	Responses	
Identity of the pest with scientific name (species level, below species level etc)	84.31%	43
Date of the report	72.55%	37
Host(s) or regulated article(s) concerned	66.67%	34
Status of the pest under ISPM8	50.98%	26
Geographical distribution of the pest (including a map if appropriate)	66.67%	34
The nature of the immediate or potential danger, or other reason for reporting	52.94%	27
Not applicable – we don't send reports	11.76%	6
Other (please specify)	9.80%	5
Total Respondents: 51		

Q13 Does your NPPO use a standard template to prepare a pest report?

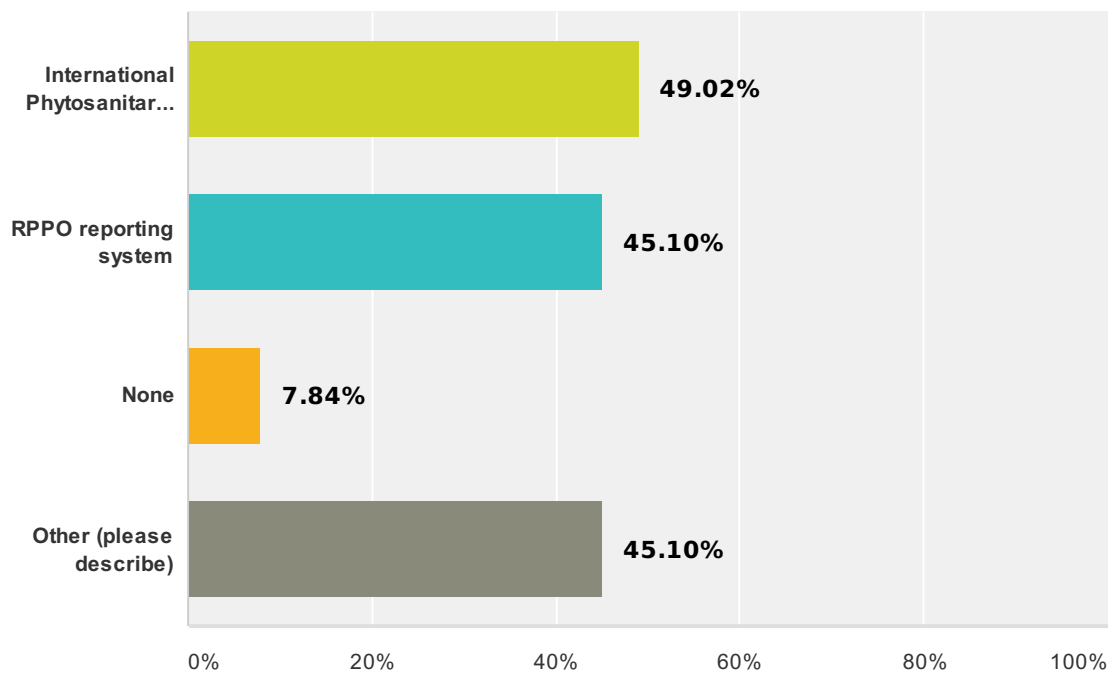
Answered: 50 Skipped: 1



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes (If yes, please send an example of the template to IPPC-IRSS@fao.org with subject: Pest Report Template [Country Name])	36%	18
No	56.00%	28
Not applicable	8%	4
Total	50	

Q14 Which reporting systems does your NPPO use to submit pest reports? Select all that apply.

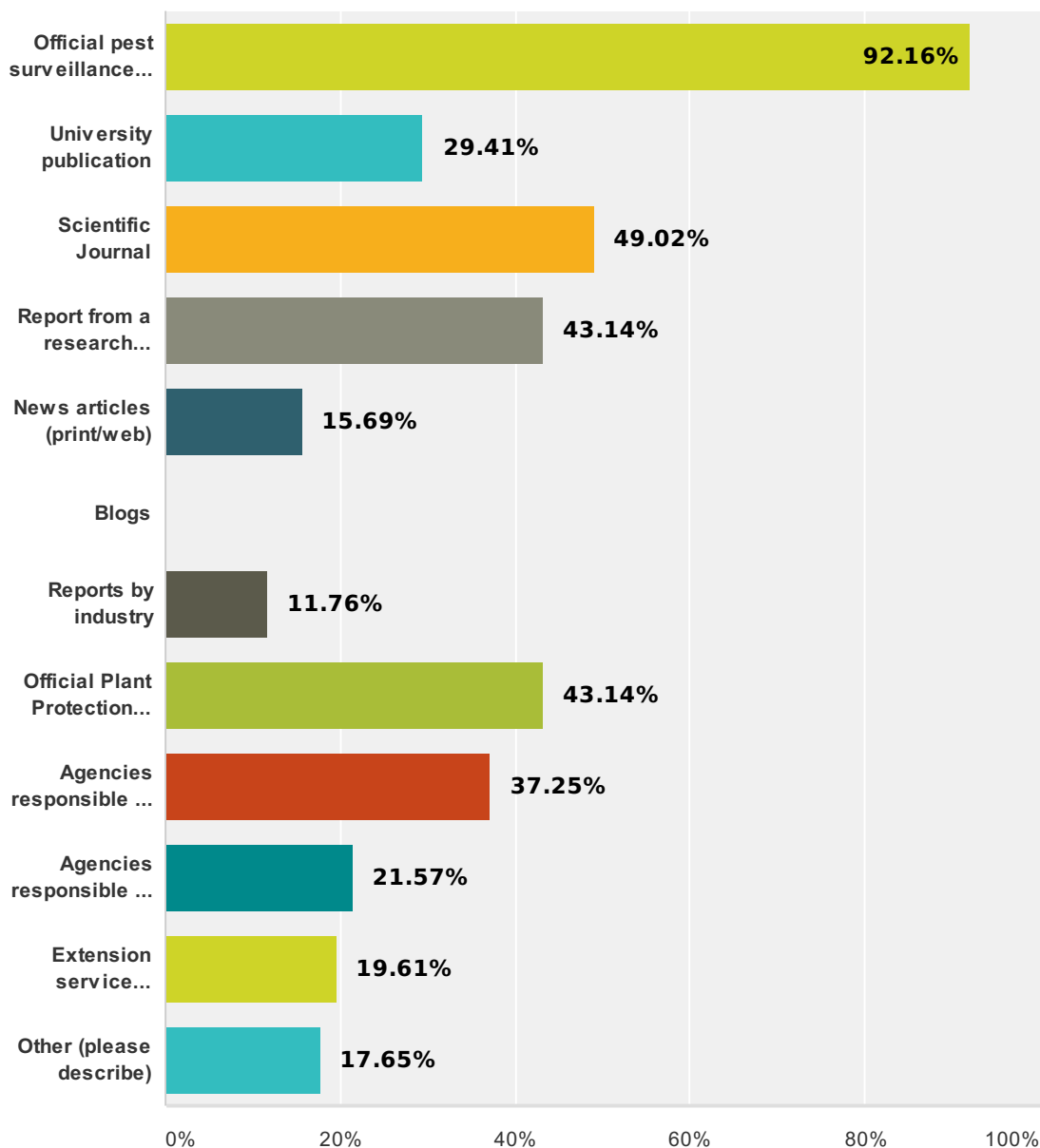
Answered: 51 Skipped: 0



Answer Choices	Responses	
International Phytosanitary Portal	49.02%	25
RPPO reporting system	45.10%	23
None	7.84%	4
Other (please describe)	45.10%	23
Total Respondents: 51		

Q15 From the following examples of information sources, please select those that your NPPO consider valid for publishing an official pest report:

Answered: 51 Skipped: 0



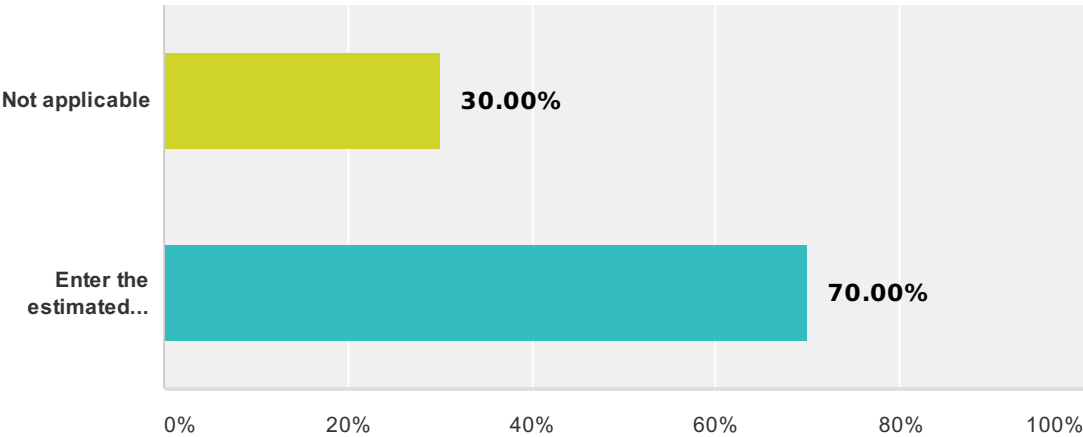
Answer Choices	Responses	
Official pest surveillance data	92.16%	47
University publication	29.41%	15
Scientific Journal	49.02%	25
Report from a research institute	43.14%	22
News articles (print/web)	15.69%	8

Survey: Guidelines on lists of regulated pests (ISPM19:2003) and Pest reporting (ISPM17:2002)

Blogs	0%	0
Reports by industry	11.76%	6
Official Plant Protection department authorization	43.14%	22
Agencies responsible for forestry	37.25%	19
Agencies responsible for the environment	21.57%	11
Extension service departments	19.61%	10
Other (please describe)	17.65%	9
Total Respondents: 51		

Q16 On average, how many pest reports
does your country RECEIVE annually?

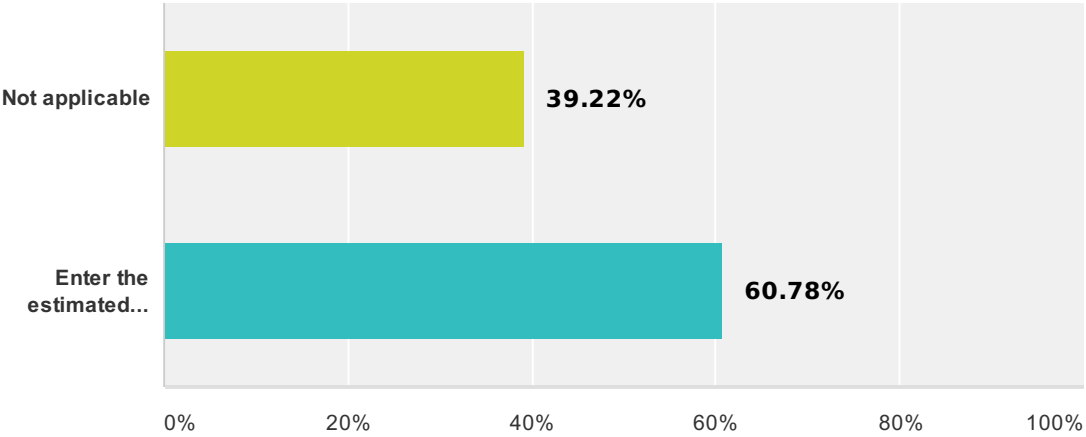
Answered: 50 Skipped: 1



Answer Choices	Responses	
Not applicable	30%	15
Enter the estimated number:	70%	35
Total		50

Q17 On average, how many pest reports does your country produce annually?

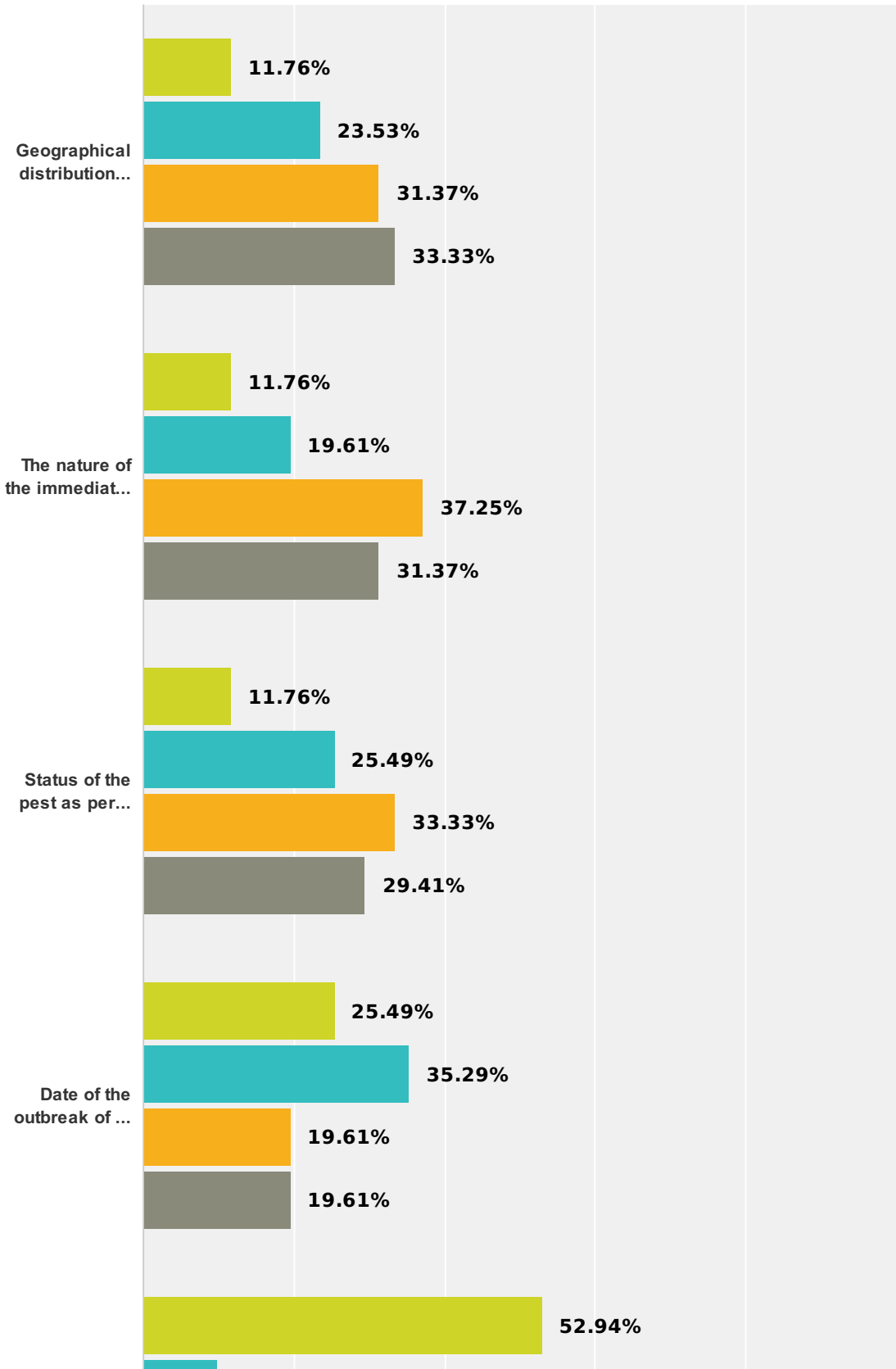
Answered: 51 Skipped: 0



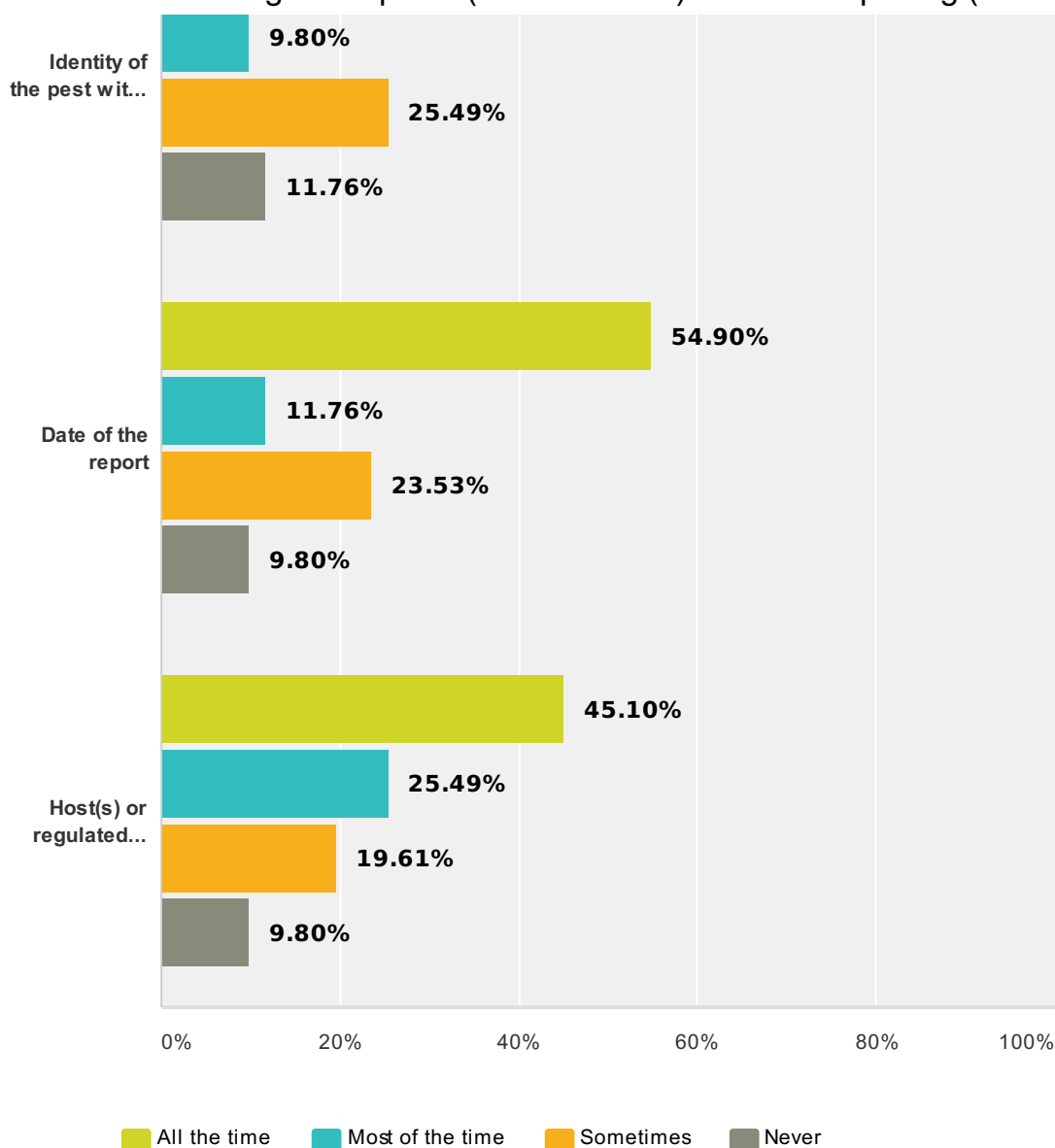
Answer Choices	Responses	
Not applicable	39.22%	20
Enter the estimated number:	60.78%	31
Total		51

**Q18 Concerning pest reports that you
RECEIVE, please indicate the frequency
with which they contain the following
information :**

Answered: 51 Skipped: 0



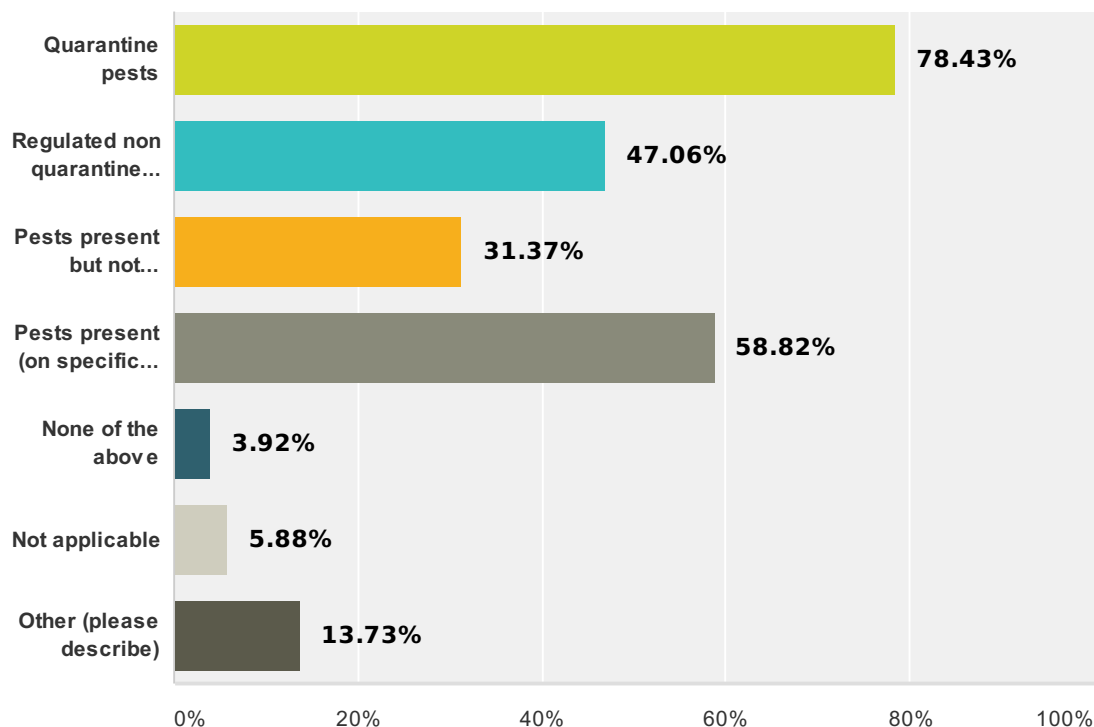
Survey: Guidelines on lists of regulated pests (ISPM19:2003) and Pest reporting (ISPM17:2002)



	All the time	Most of the time	Sometimes	Never	Total
Geographical distribution of the pest (including a map if appropriate)	11.76% 6	23.53% 12	31.37% 16	33.33% 17	51
The nature of the immediate or potential danger, or other reason for reporting	11.76% 6	19.61% 10	37.25% 19	31.37% 16	51
Status of the pest as per ISPM8	11.76% 6	25.49% 13	33.33% 17	29.41% 15	51
Date of the outbreak of a pest	25.49% 13	35.29% 18	19.61% 10	19.61% 10	51
Identity of the pest with scientific name (species level, below species level etc.)	52.94% 27	9.80% 5	25.49% 13	11.76% 6	51
Date of the report	54.90% 28	11.76% 6	23.53% 12	9.80% 5	51
Host(s) or regulated article(s) concerned	45.10% 23	25.49% 13	19.61% 10	9.80% 5	51

Q19 Upon a general request by a trading partner, does your NPPO provide a list that contains: (please select only those that apply)

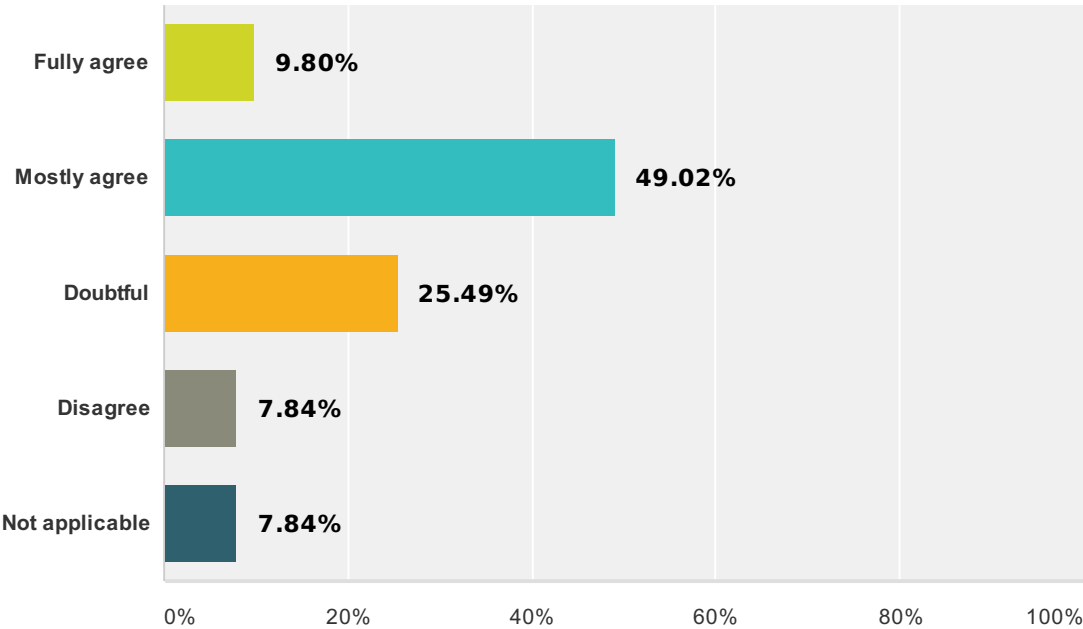
Answered: 51 Skipped: 0



Answer Choices	Responses	
Quarantine pests	78.43%	40
Regulated non quarantine pests	47.06%	24
Pests present but not submitted to official control	31.37%	16
Pests present (on specific hosts or commodities)	58.82%	30
None of the above	3.92%	2
Not applicable	5.88%	3
Other (please describe)	13.73%	7
Total Respondents: 51		

Q20 In general, most NPPO's that my country trades with have readily provided their lists of regulated pests. Please select the most appropriate choice that best describes your agreement with this statement:

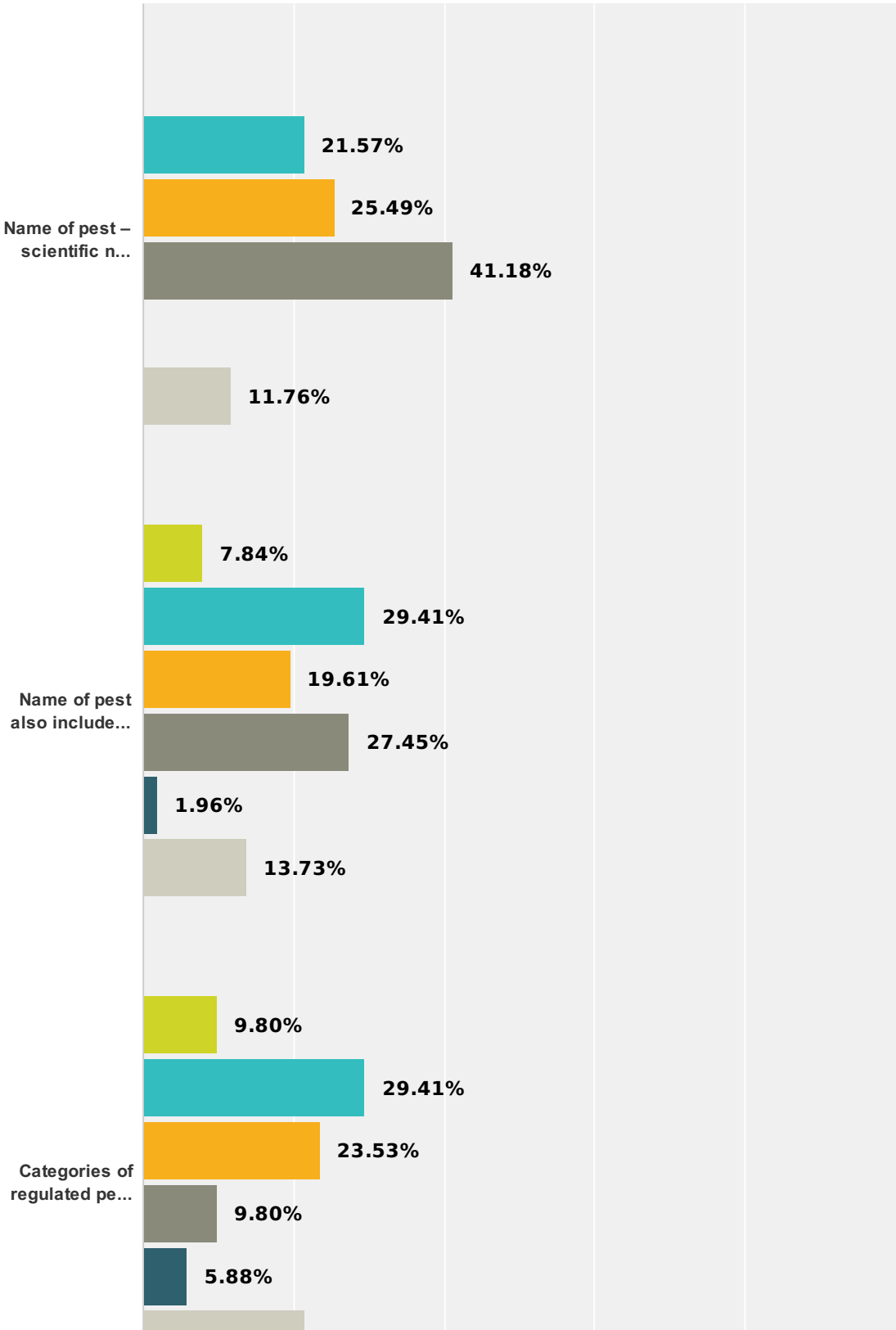
Answered: 51 Skipped: 0



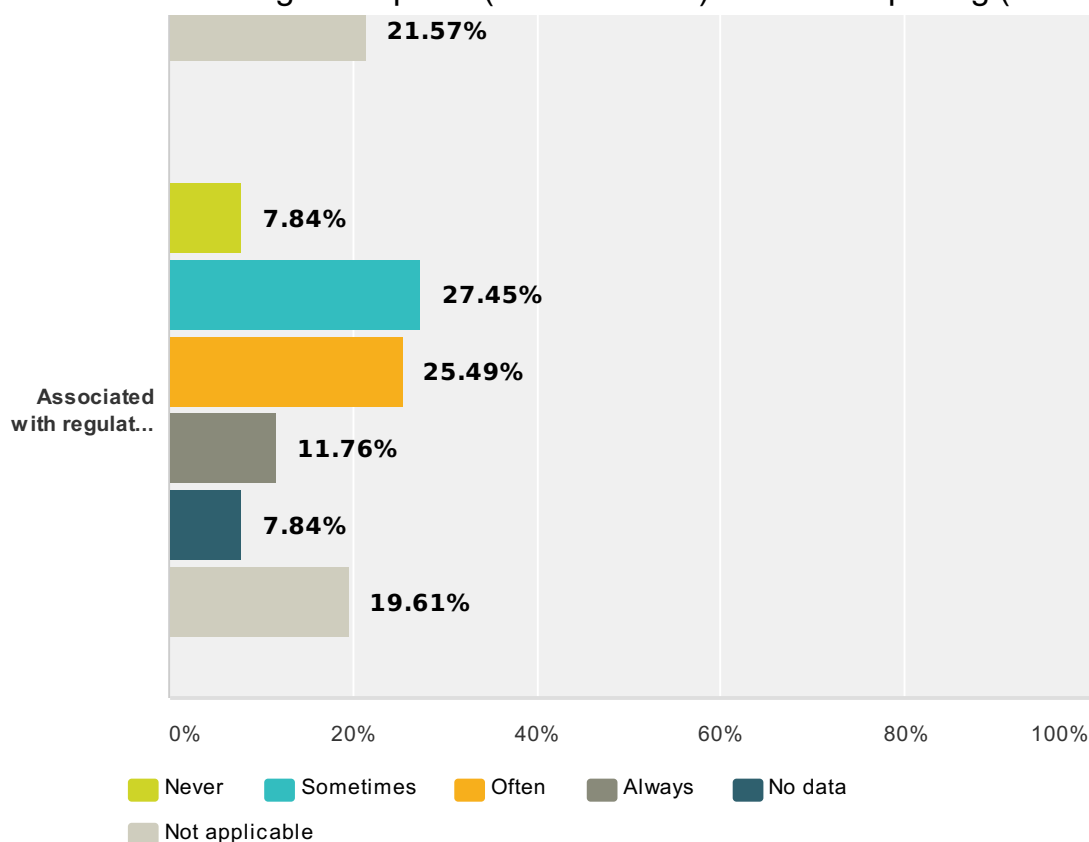
Answer Choices	Responses	
Fully agree	9.80%	5
Mostly agree	49.02%	25
Doubtful	25.49%	13
Disagree	7.84%	4
Not applicable	7.84%	4
Total		51

**Q21 In general, when your NPPO
RECEIVES a list of regulated pests from a
trading partner, do these lists include the
following information: Please select the
frequency**

Answered: 51 Skipped: 0



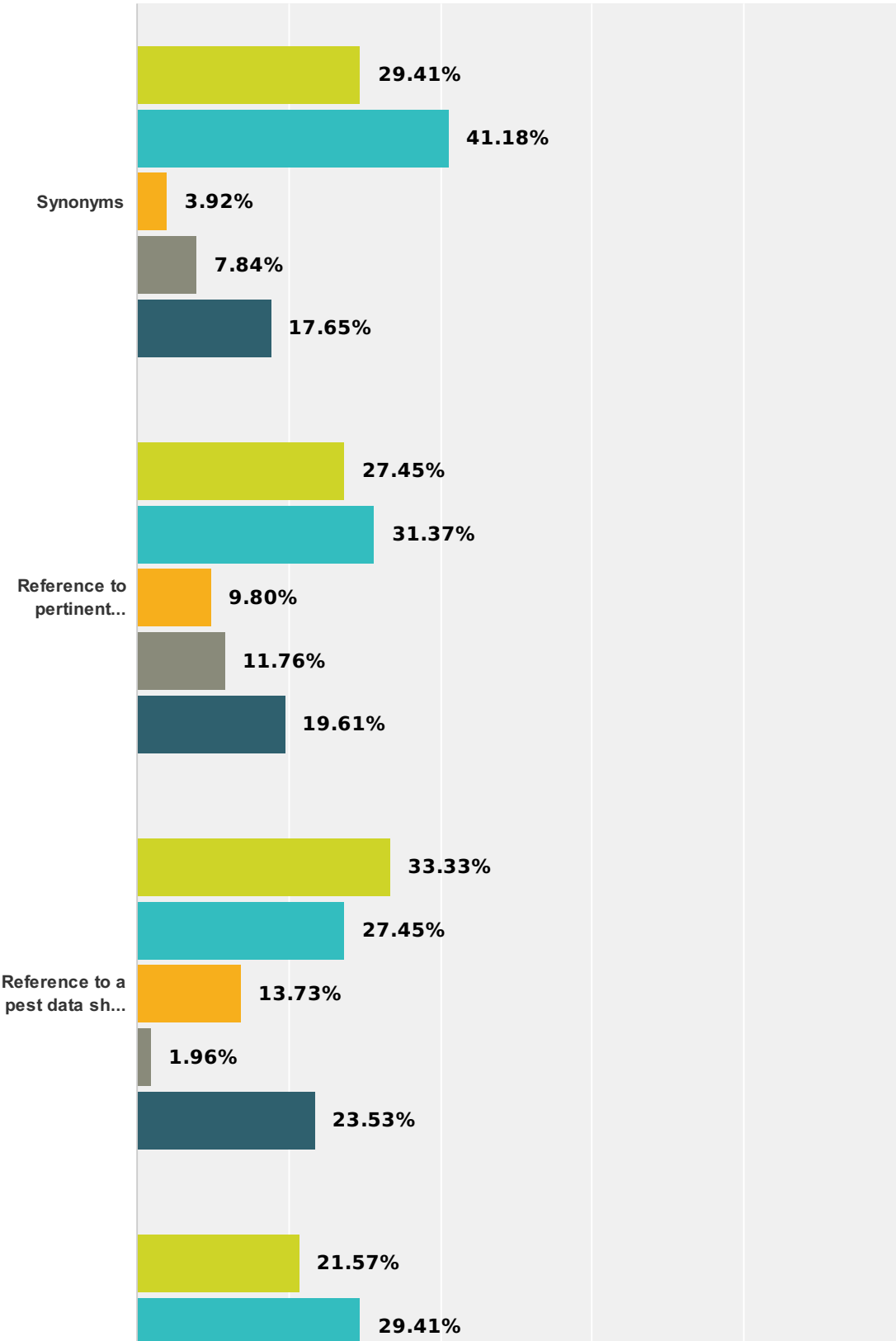
Survey: Guidelines on lists of regulated pests (ISPM19:2003) and Pest reporting (ISPM17:2002)



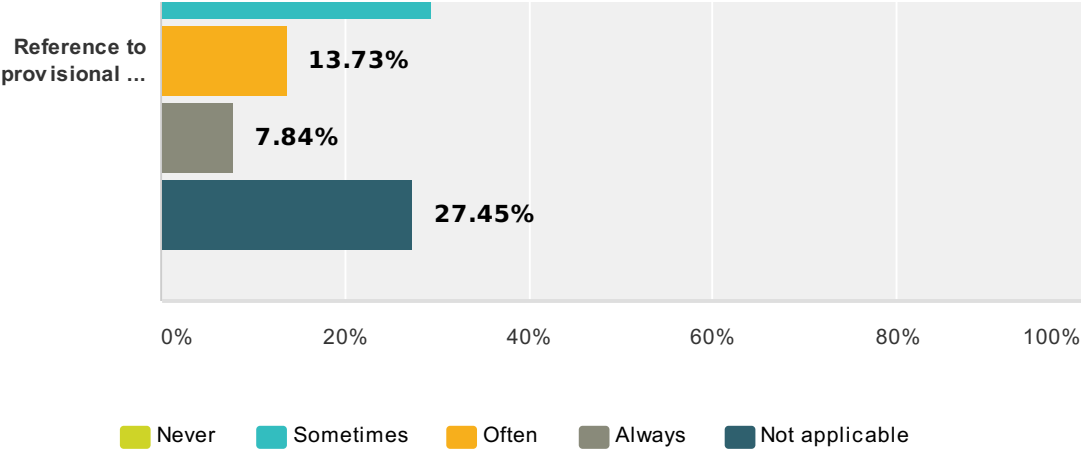
	Never	Sometimes	Often	Always	No data	Not applicable	Total
Name of pest – scientific name of the pest at the taxonomic level which has been justified by PRA	0% 0	21.57% 11	25.49% 13	41.18% 21	0% 0	11.76% 6	51
Name of pest also includes the scientific authority (where appropriate) and is complemented by a common name for the relevant taxonomic group (e.g. insect, mollusk, virus, fungus, nematode, etc.)	7.84% 4	29.41% 15	19.61% 10	27.45% 14	1.96% 1	13.73% 7	51
Categories of regulated pests (Quarantine pest, not present; quarantine pest, present but not widely distributed and under official control; or regulated non quarantine pest)	9.80% 5	29.41% 15	23.53% 12	9.80% 5	5.88% 3	21.57% 11	51
Associated with regulated article(s) – host commodities or other article that are specified as regulated for the listed pest(s)	7.84% 4	27.45% 14	25.49% 13	11.76% 6	7.84% 4	19.61% 10	51

**Q22 In general, when your NPPO
RECEIVES a list of regulated pests from a
trading partner, how often has the
following supplementary information been
included? Please select the frequency**

Answered: 51 Skipped: 0



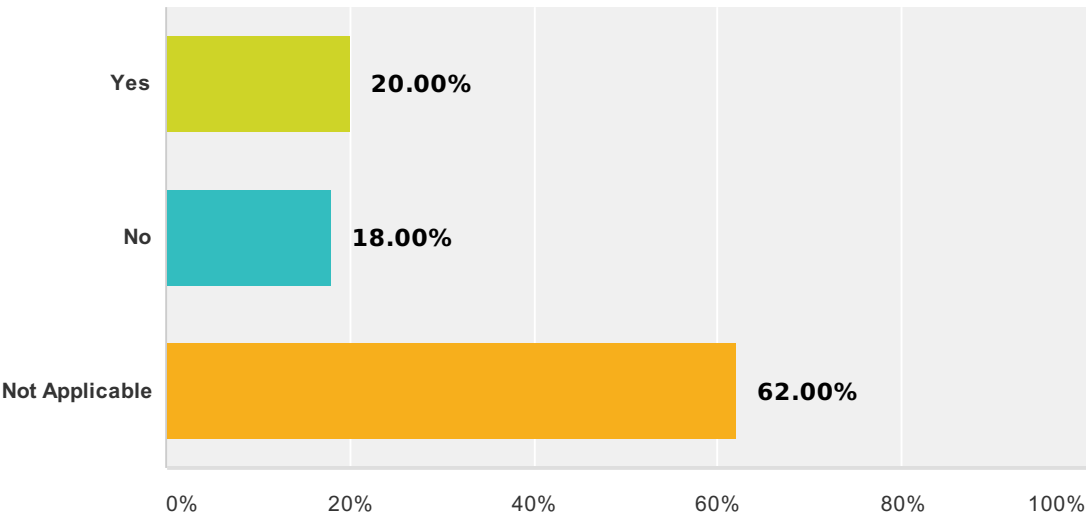
Survey: Guidelines on lists of regulated pests (ISPM19:2003) and Pest reporting (ISPM17:2002)



	Never	Sometimes	Often	Always	Not applicable	Total
Synonyms	29.41% 15	41.18% 21	3.92% 2	7.84% 4	17.65% 9	51
Reference to pertinent legislation, regulations, or requirements	27.45% 14	31.37% 16	9.80% 5	11.76% 6	19.61% 10	51
Reference to a pest data sheet or a PRA	33.33% 17	27.45% 14	13.73% 7	1.96% 1	23.53% 12	51
Reference to provisional or emergency measures	21.57% 11	29.41% 15	13.73% 7	7.84% 4	27.45% 14	51

Q23 In the case where codes are used for information contained in a list of regulated pests received from a trading partner, does that trading partner make available appropriate information to interpret the codes used?

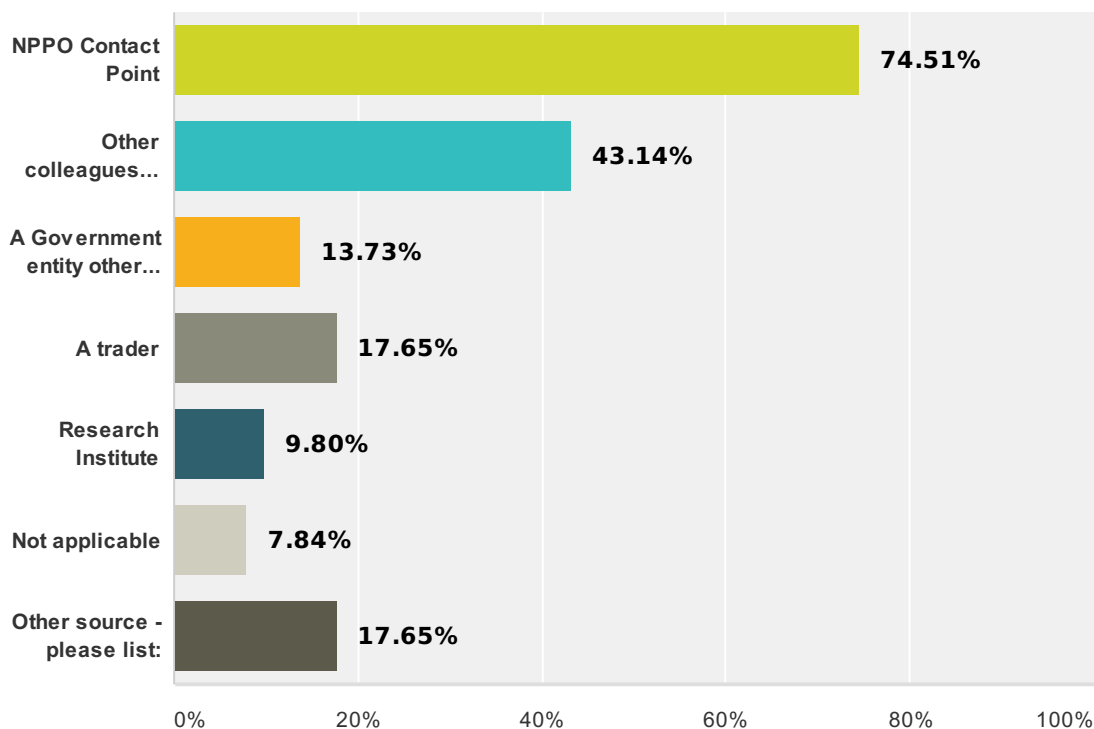
Answered: 50 Skipped: 1



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	20%	10
No	18%	9
Not Applicable	62%	31
Total		50

Q24 When your NPPO requests a list of regulated pests from a contracting party, from which of the following sources listed does your NPPO most frequently receive this information? (select all that apply)

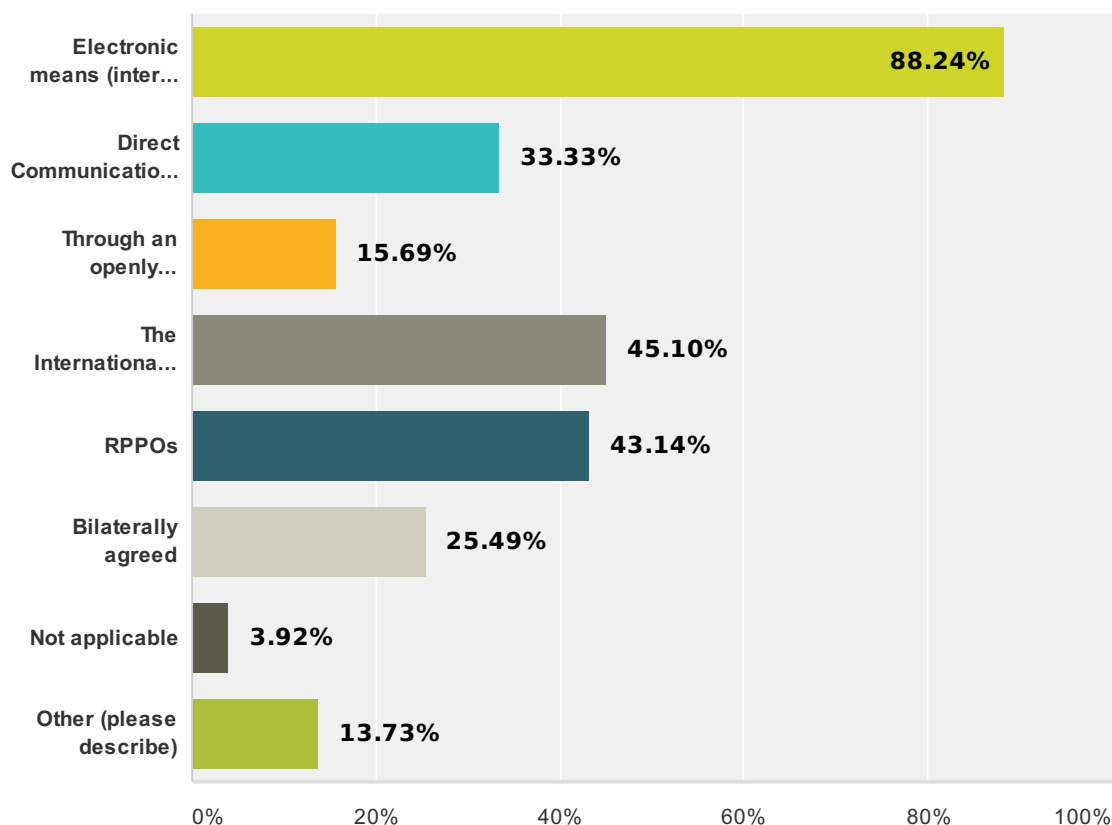
Answered: 51 Skipped: 0



Answer Choices	Responses	
NPPO Contact Point	74.51%	38
Other colleagues within the NPPO	43.14%	22
A Government entity other than the NPPO's host Ministry	13.73%	7
A trader	17.65%	9
Research Institute	9.80%	5
Not applicable	7.84%	4
Other source - please list:	17.65%	9
Total Respondents: 51		

Q25 In general, are the pest reports your NPPO RECEIVES communicated to you mostly through: (Choose any that apply)

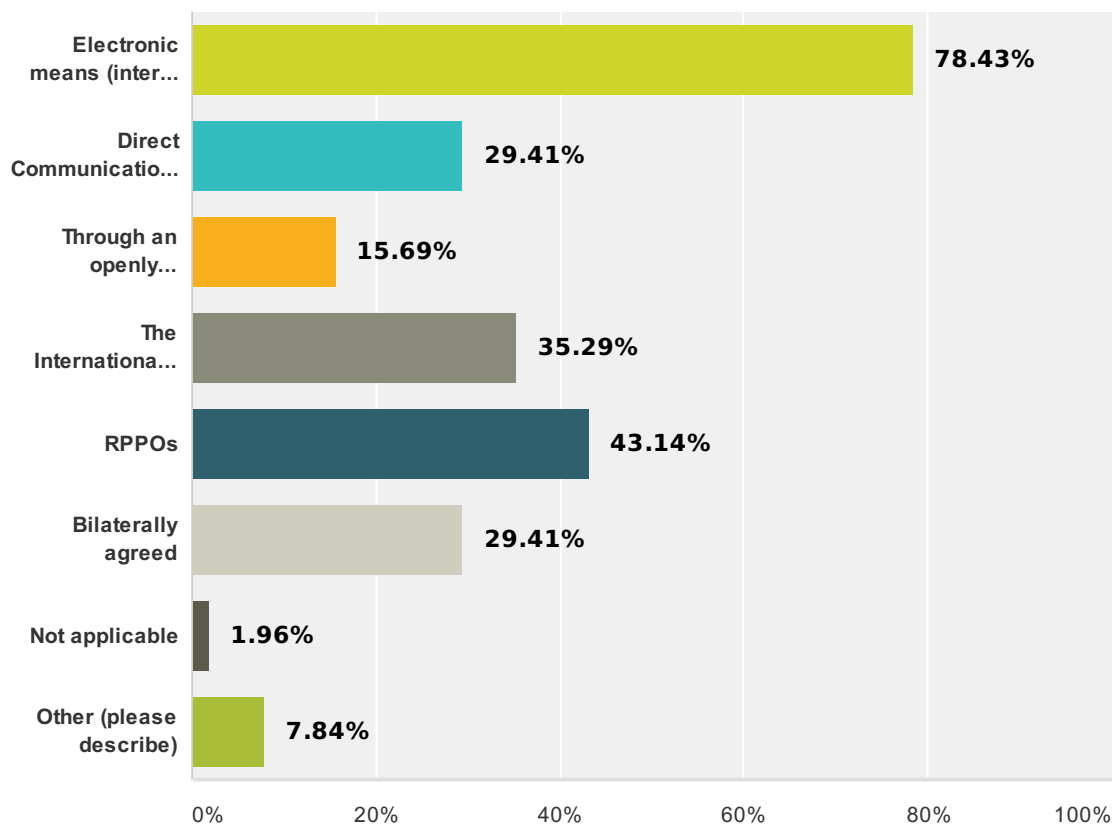
Answered: 51 Skipped: 0



Answer Choices	Responses	
Electronic means (internet – email)	88.24%	45
Direct Communication (telephone/fax, face-to-face)	33.33%	17
Through an openly available official national website	15.69%	8
The International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP)	45.10%	23
RPPOs	43.14%	22
Bilaterally agreed	25.49%	13
Not applicable	3.92%	2
Other (please describe)	13.73%	7
Total Respondents: 51		

Q26 In general, are the pest reports your NPPO PROVIDES to relevant countries communicated mostly through: (Choose any that apply)

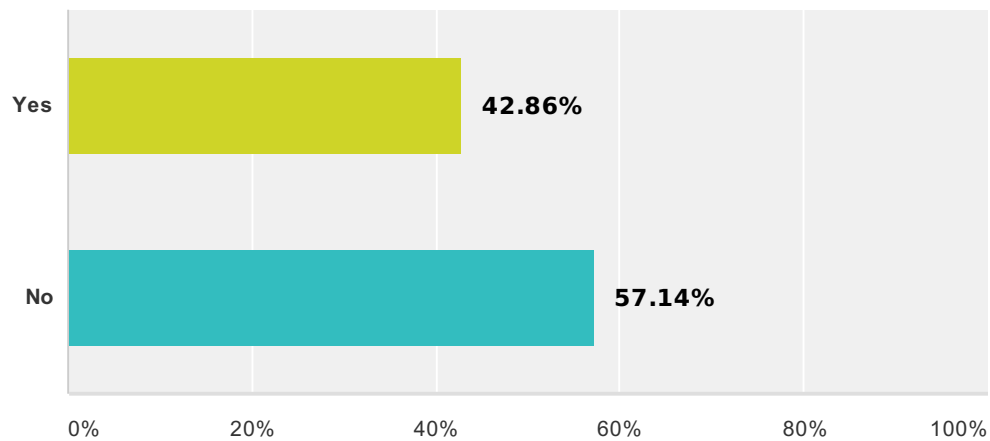
Answered: 51 Skipped: 0



Answer Choices	Responses	
Electronic means (internet – email)	78.43%	40
Direct Communication (telephone, face-to-face)	29.41%	15
Through an openly available official national website	15.69%	8
The International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP)	35.29%	18
RPPOs	43.14%	22
Bilaterally agreed	29.41%	15
Not applicable	1.96%	1
Other (please describe)	7.84%	4
Total Respondents: 51		

Q27 Does your NPPO have a computerized system for storing and retrieving PEST REPORTS?

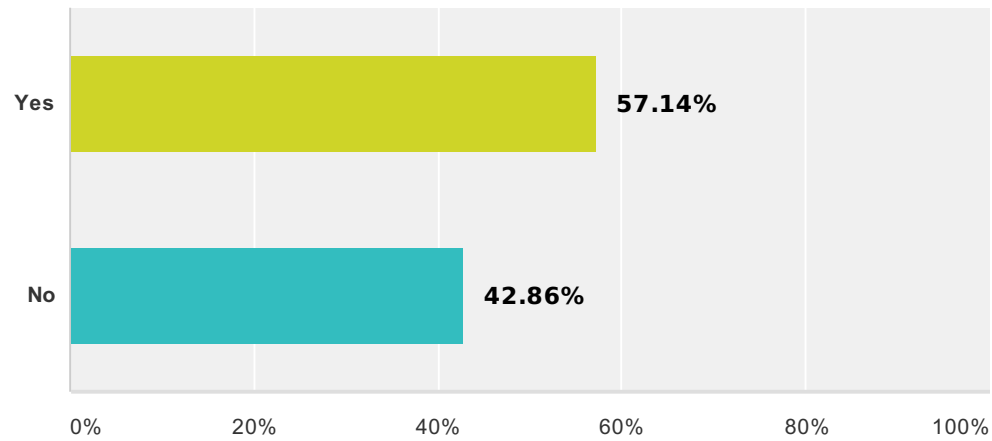
Answered: 49 Skipped: 2



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	42.86%	21
No	57.14%	28
Total		49

Q28 Does your NPPO have a computerized system for storing and retrieving LISTS OF REGULATED PESTS?

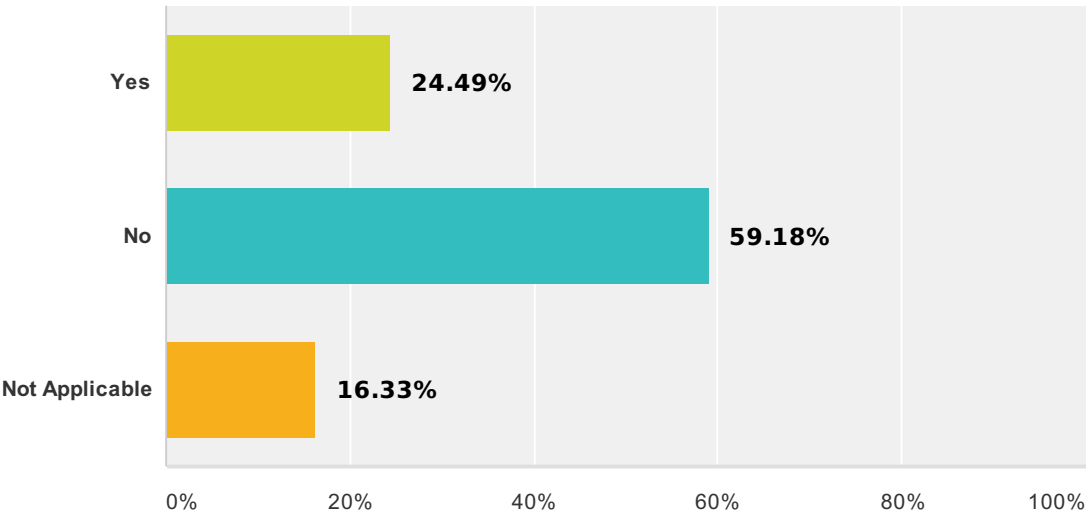
Answered: 49 Skipped: 2



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	57.14%	28
No	42.86%	21
Total		49

Q29 Does your NPPO have a national standard or set of guidelines or Operational Manual for LISTING REGULATED PESTS?

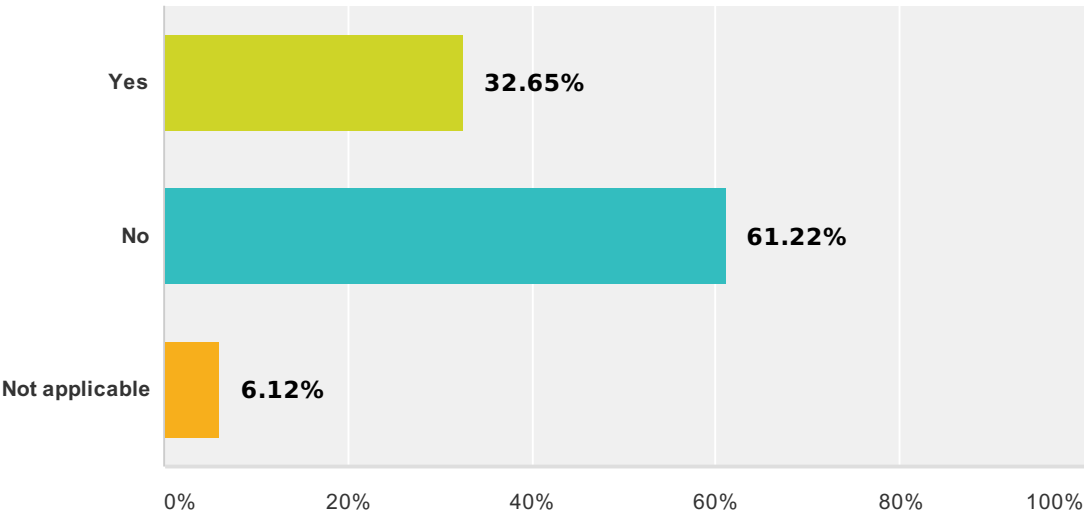
Answered: 49 Skipped: 2



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	24.49%	12
No	59.18%	29
Not Applicable	16.33%	8
Total		49

Q30 Does your NPPO have a national standard or set of guidelines for PEST REPORTING?

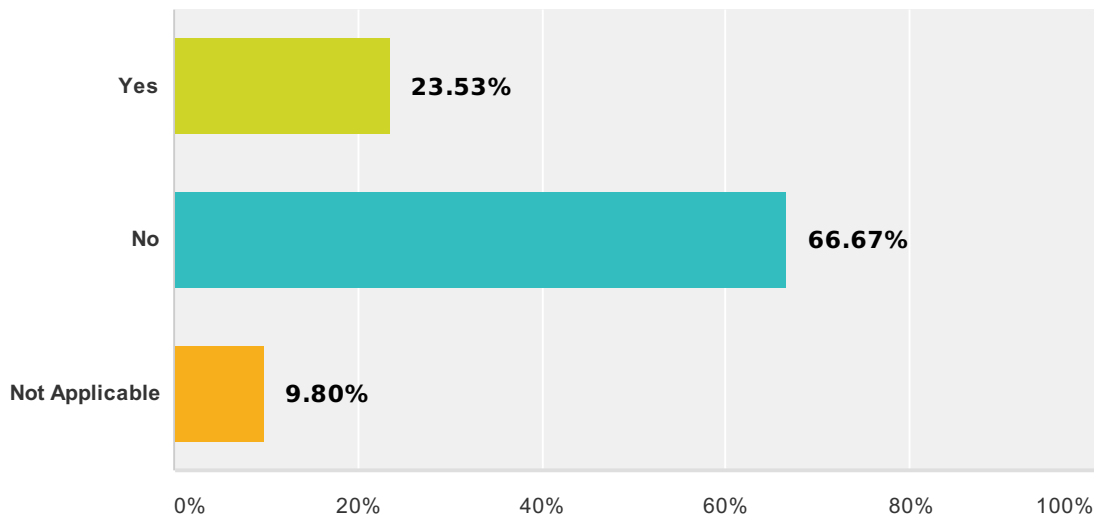
Answered: 49 Skipped: 2



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	32.65%	16
No	61.22%	30
Not applicable	6.12%	3
Total		49

Q31 Does your NPPO have procedures to review its performance in regard to the management of LISTS OF REGULATED PESTS?

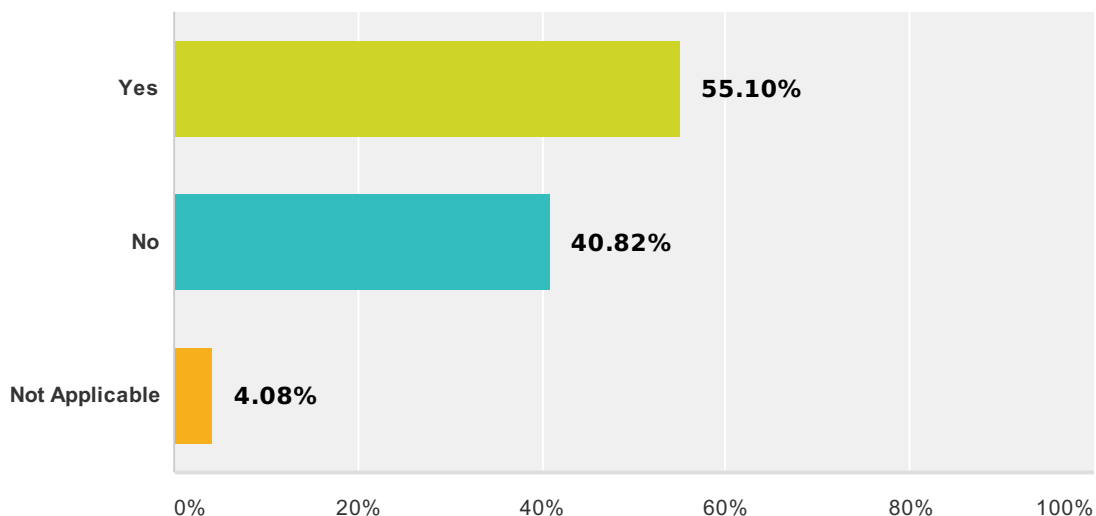
Answered: 51 Skipped: 0



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	23.53%	12
No	66.67%	34
Not Applicable	9.80%	5
Total		51

Q32 Does your NPPO have arrangements in place to collect, analyze and verify PEST REPORTS in your country?

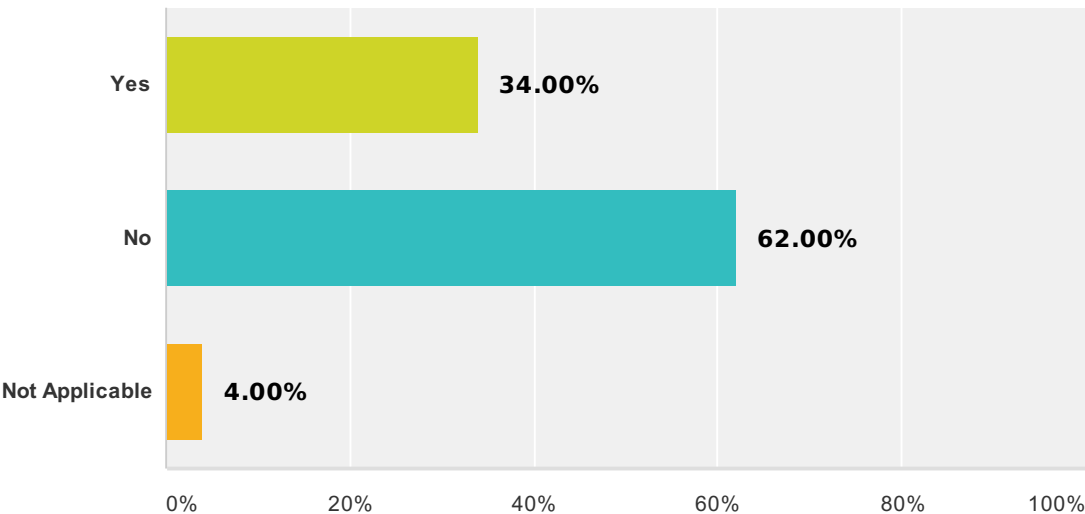
Answered: 49 Skipped: 2



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	55.10%	27
No	40.82%	20
Not Applicable	4.08%	2
Total		49

Q33 Does your NPPO have arrangements in place to collect, analyze and verify pest reports from other contracting parties?

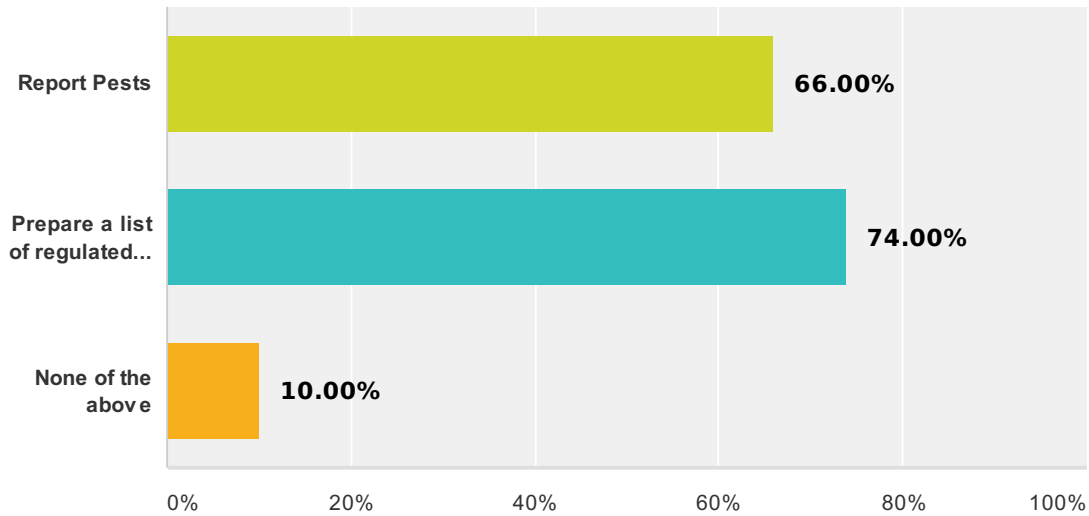
Answered: 50 Skipped: 1



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	34%	17
No	62%	31
Not Applicable	4%	2
Total		50

Q34 Does your national legislation mandate your NPPO to:

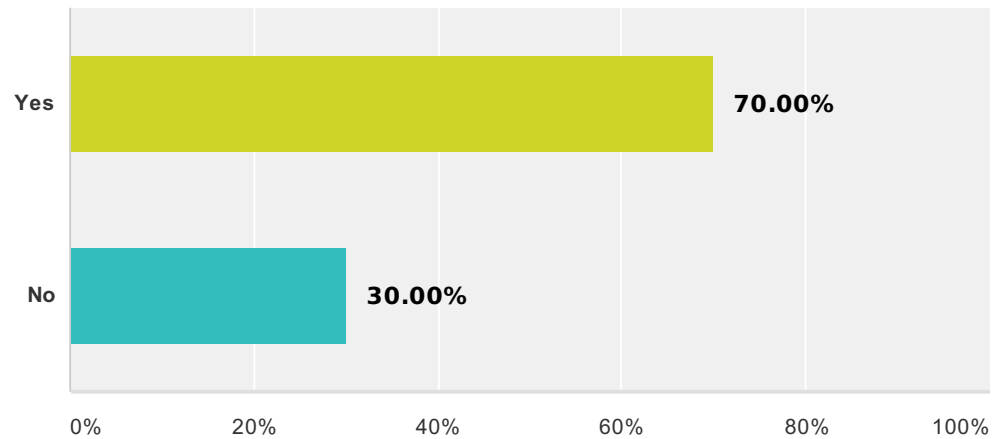
Answered: 50 Skipped: 1



Answer Choices	Responses	
Report Pests	66%	33
Prepare a list of regulated pests	74%	37
None of the above	10%	5
Total Respondents: 50		

Q35 Does your legislation have provisions to require your NPPO to report on the outbreak and/or occurrence of new pests?

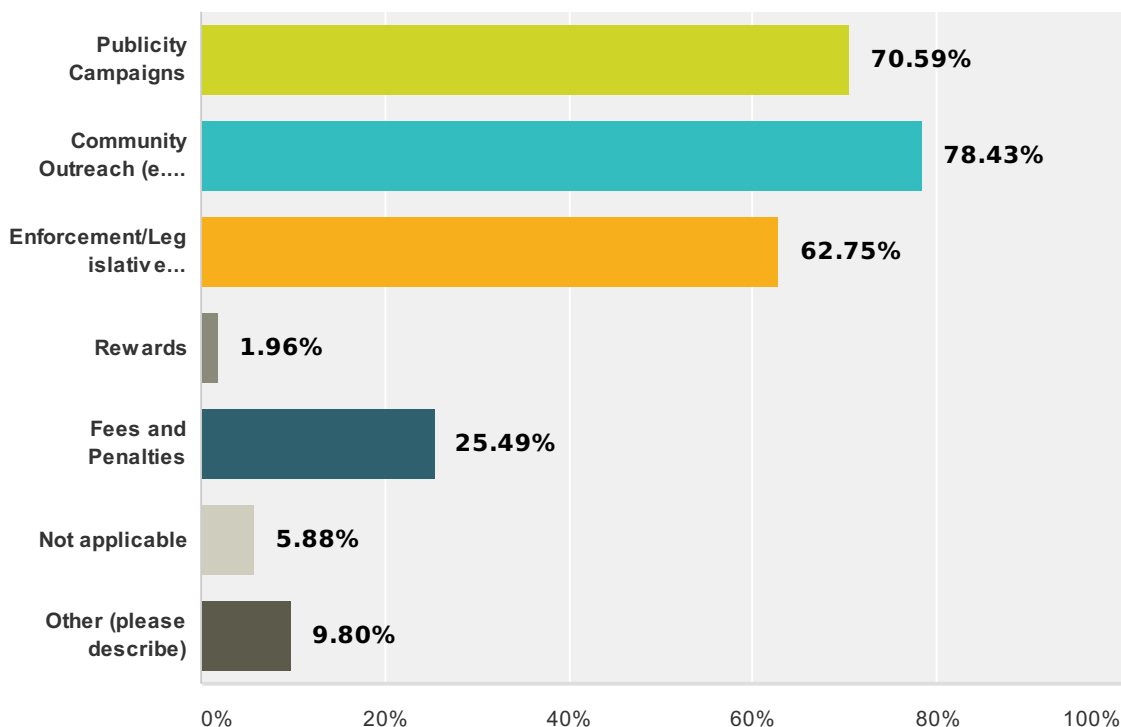
Answered: 50 Skipped: 1



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	70%	35
No	30%	15
Total		50

Q36 Which of the following are in place in your country to encourage stakeholders to report on pests?

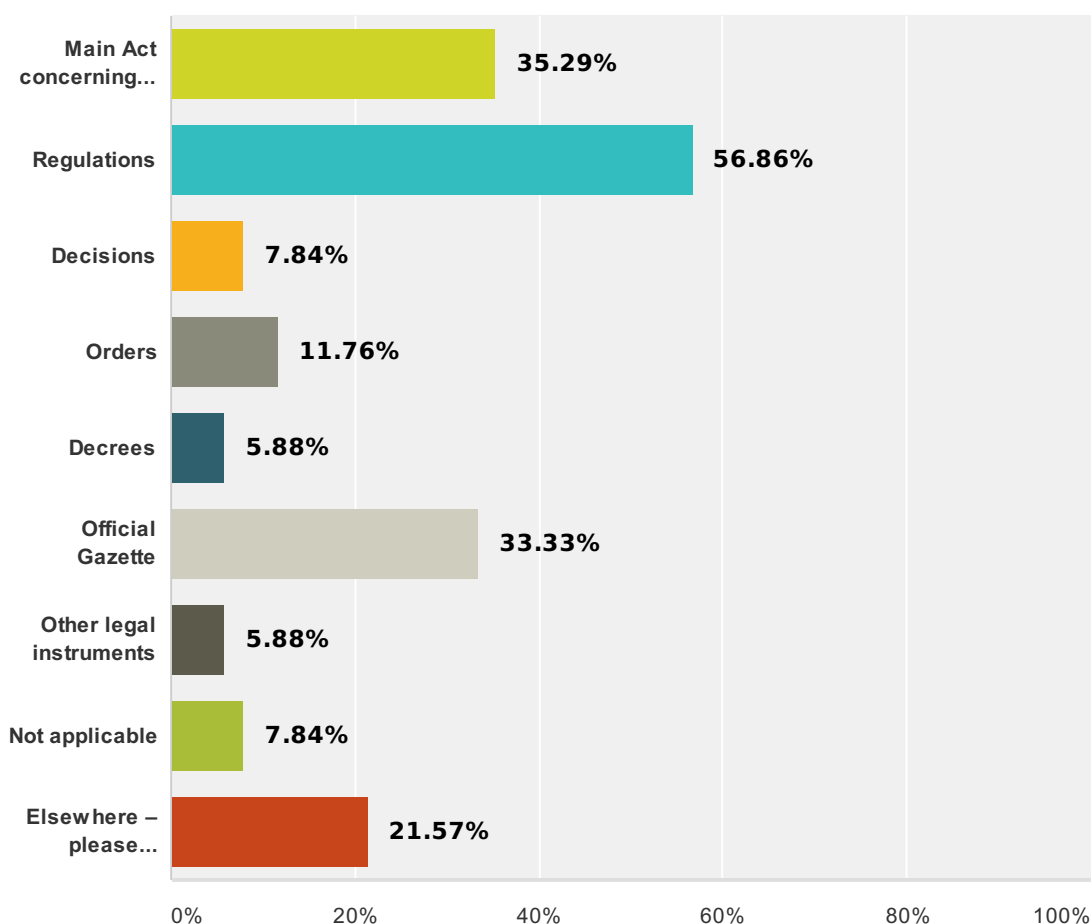
Answered: 51 Skipped: 0



Answer Choices	Responses	
Publicity Campaigns	70.59%	36
Community Outreach (e.g. extension service, professional associations)	78.43%	40
Enforcement/Legislative Actions	62.75%	32
Rewards	1.96%	1
Fees and Penalties	25.49%	13
Not applicable	5.88%	3
Other (please describe)	9.80%	5
Total Respondents: 51		

Q37 At the national level, where does your NPPO publish its list of regulated pests?

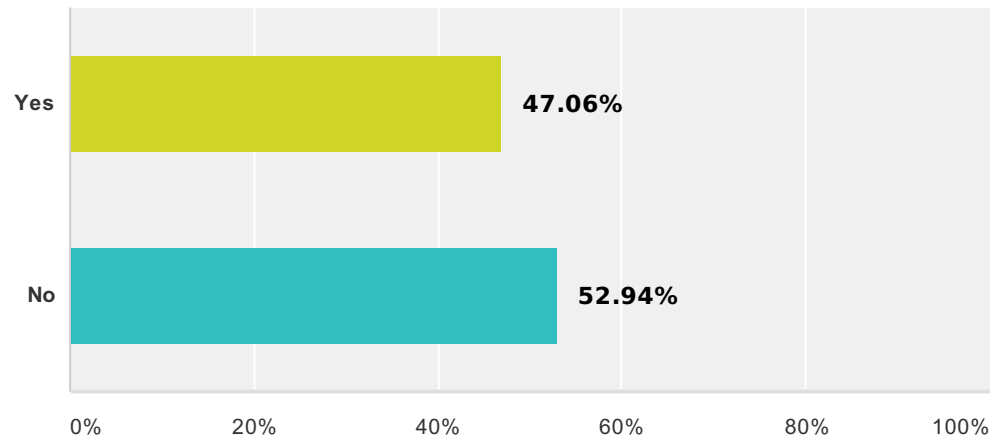
Answered: 51 Skipped: 0



Answer Choices	Responses	
Main Act concerning Plant Health /Protection /Quarantine	35.29%	18
Regulations	56.86%	29
Decisions	7.84%	4
Orders	11.76%	6
Decrees	5.88%	3
Official Gazette	33.33%	17
Other legal instruments	5.88%	3
Not applicable	7.84%	4
Elsewhere – please describe:	21.57%	11
Total Respondents: 51		

Q38 Has your NPPO experienced the situation where non-official pest reports have been treated as official by your trading partners?

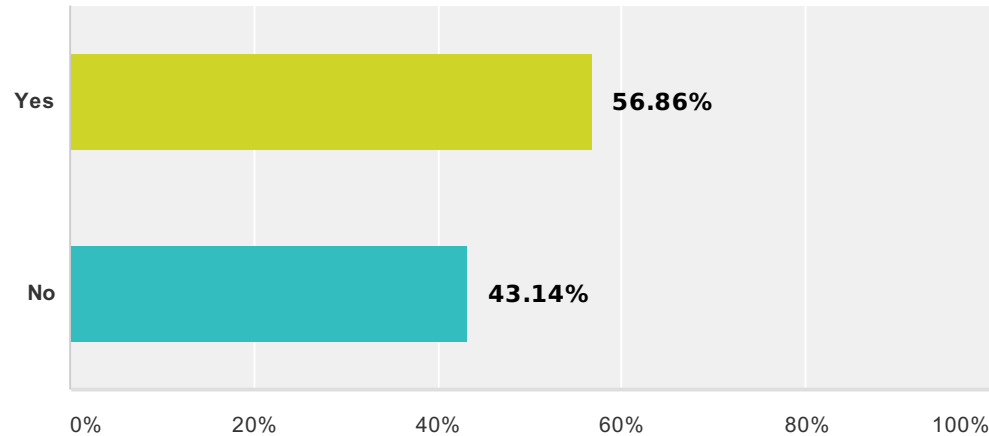
Answered: 51 Skipped: 0



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	47.06%	24
No	52.94%	27
Total		51

Q39 Has your NPPO established agreements, either on a regional or bilateral basis, for reporting regulated pests?

Answered: 51 Skipped: 0



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	56.86%	29
No	43.14%	22
Total		51

Survey: Guidelines on lists of regulated pests (ISPM19:2003) and Pest reporting (ISPM17:2002)

OPEN-ENDED FEEDBACK

Q40. What has been your NPPO's experience with pest reporting in terms of either helping or hindering trade? Please describe any positive or negative experiences:
Response Text
We have tried to implement a mechanism to allow biologic war against coconut whiteflies, the studies done until now have been a positive experience for the countries with gradual recovery of the status of our coconuts
Positive experience related to establishment of phytosanitary measures at regional level
There are no obstacles nor simplifications
Reporting helps to improve trade and bring the better certification system to correct compliance with norm
Negative experience: Certain countries established the phytosanitary requirements related to import this pests. <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Neutral experience: following the report of a pest, one country requested additional information which our country provided, and there's no impact on the trade. <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Positive experience: All the reports for our country are integrated in the EPPO Bulletin and our NPPO works closely with the stakeholders in order to provide the reports.
Pests reporting, which is quarantine for other countries in general provoke some commercial obstacles. The countries adopt more frequently restrictive measures to avoid introduction of pests in their territories
Positive: collaboration with the NPPOs of member countries. Negative: Interference of other national institutions (research, university) without consulting NPPO
Our country has a low export volume. So far none to a low impact was observed
The notifications have not affected facilitation or obstacles of trade
Most countries are reluctant to report pest especially of quarantine significance
Concern is high especially if countries outside our region don't do so
Reports sometimes result in unjustified changes to import requirements. Bilateral discussions are then needed to correct this.
Helping to build trust with trading partners and facilitate discussion in case of trade/market access issue (the info is easily accessible)
Helping - it is our obligation to assist NPPOs with positive attitude in maintaining trade.
When the trade partner ask for the status we consult with concerned party and provide to the partner - so it helping the trade.
We have encountered minor difficulty with trading partners regarding verification of pest free status and treatment
Pest reporting needs to be improved for effective trade. Many countries including our country do not report pests and those who do, sometimes may not have comprehensive information making NPPOs revert to expensive PRAs.
when we announced a certain pest in our country some countries stopped importing much of the host product
Pest reports have no or very little influence to the trade, but the control system does.
Negative experience in reporting a specific pest with partners raising objections to trade.
Some countries have taken a single unsubstantiated pest report over 70 years old to justify bans on fresh produce. They will not remove the ban despite proof of absence. The same countries will not accept that different countries within our economic region can have different pest status
Our country has had one partner listing that we have a specific pest, using information from an unofficial, out of country source
Reports submitted. Trade impact unknown
Negative experience: receive erroneous data <input type="checkbox"/>
Positive experience: learning good reporting practice from some countries
Pest reporting has blocked several markets especially fruits exports due to potentially harmful organisms
With pest reporting, importing countries have more information about the status of the pest which can influence trade. For instance, trading is made easier from Pest Free Areas given that the pest status is very clear.

Survey: Guidelines on lists of regulated pests (ISPM19:2003) and Pest reporting (ISPM17:2002)

OPEN-ENDED FEEDBACK

Q 41. When one of your trading partners is unable to provide a list of regulated pests, what would your NPPO do to facilitate trade?
Response Text
Application of phytosanitary control
It has never occurred
Our NPPO requested the list of current pests in order to proceed with the PRA. In case we don't receive this data, we'll use the international data
It's requested that the goods are processed when possible
Lack of means to proceed
we hold bilateral meetings to agree on what should become regulated
Control the documentation and obligatory inspection of the goods at entry or exit to and from the country
We will try to contact NPPO for the trading partner to obtain this list. If no response, we won't have the possibility of trading with the potential partner
NPPO ensures that, proper regulations are respected, that optional clause of phytosanitary certificate is respected
To obtain information from other information resources regarding presence/lack of pests in the country
Inspection of goods for issuance of phytosanitary certificates
Our NNPO uses PRAs to make a decision
Contact NPPO of importing country
Resolved in a bilateral way
Continue correspondence until list of regulated pests is presented from trading partners. Look at existing policy/PRAs from other countries
Appeal to the list of neighbour countries.
Never experienced this.
We investigate the phytosanitary requirements of our trading partners and communicate the list of pest of our country
For export, if phytosanitary requirements and/or list of regulated pests of importing country is not available, our NPPO checks consignments according to our internal instructions for pests which are typical for given production
Use of international database
We advise trading partner to send (bilateral communication)
Yet to occur
Our region perceives this as one of the most important problems. Transparent pest listing is often not readily available and subject to lengthy procedures. In such situations, we provide all requested information to / allow system audits by the other trading partner and insist that undue administrative delays shall be avoided.
We normally wait until we receive information - it is difficult to make decision without such
NPPO insists on import permit, inspection by phytosanitary officers at entry point to certify it free from pests and diseases and conduct PRA as well
There is not much to do then ask for it, which normally does not results in receiving a list. This is a serious problem to export certification and therefore to trade.
According to ISPM 12, we would certify exports of plants and plant products for any pest we believe could be of concern to the importing country.
Suspension of trade
Search the information from CABI source
We correspond to the concerned authority
conduct a literature review of the regulated pests in question , followed by a pathway analysis or PRA if needed
NPPO generates pest list, share and for confirmation from the concerned country.
Initiate visits to the country to the phytosanitary controls as stipulated in imports/ exports certification(ISPM 20).
through direct contact with the plant health of that country
Negotiate on the level of controls guaranteed by the NPPO (e.g. treatment of consignment before export).
NPPO of the country of export get in contact with NPPO of the country of import to receive information about phytosanitary requirements and restrictions before issuing of PC.
1. Look at documentation from trading partner e.g. trapping records.
2. For pre-clearance team visits country of export.
Bilateral approach
Ask for pests of concern re specific produce
bilateral discussion
ascertain the information by ourselves and submit to the trading partners for consideration
Use all the officially available sources of information to conduct pest risk analyses to facilitate trade
Direct contact with the trading NPPO to check about the status of the pests.

Survey: Guidelines on lists of regulated pests (ISPM19:2003) and Pest reporting (ISPM17:2002)

OPEN-ENDED FEEDBACK

Q42. It is an obligation under the IPPC to make the list of regulated pests available to the IPPC Secretariat. If your country is not meeting this obligation, please list the technical and other factors behind this:
Response Text
As already mentioned, we have a phytosanitary law which includes the expectation of legislation implementation to become effective. It is still work-in-progress, available but requires approval in order to be applied. As a consequence, our contract point cannot publish the list of pests because it's not approved.
The completion of the list is in progress but not with the corresponding up-date
We don't have that list yet
As previously mentioned, we have a decree on phytosanitary inspection. The law is already provided and prepared to become effective, but it's missing approval in order to be applied. Due to this fact, the list of pests cannot be published even though it's ready
The NPPO communicated the list of regulated pests to IPPC
In this case, our country followed the list of regulated pests on International Phytosanitary Portal and now we up-date this list (eliminate old and insert new) as a result of pests risk analysis and pest detection of imported products
Separation of surveillance missions, alerts and interventions of phytosanitary control in the Office of Plants Protection and National Agriculture Directory
Our country meets this obligation already
Yes
Not applicable. The list is available at international phytosanitary portal
The list of pests has been published at phytosanitary portal
Our country meets the obligation
Has not been done yet
Information is available but getting down to putting reports in format for reporting on IPP seems to be a problem. Lack of technical support also comes in.
Is met
Missing communication tools
As already mentioned above, we have a phytosanitary law which consists of effective regulations implementation. These regulations are still in progress and await the approval in order to be applied. As a consequence, as a point of contact, I cannot release the list of pest prior to approval.
this is available to the IPPC Secretariat
yes
Inadequate funding
first time I am aware of this
The list for our region is accessible through the IPP
Insufficient qualified staff to conduct PRA <input type="checkbox"/>
Lack of an official pest list <input type="checkbox"/>
insufficient collaboration with stakeholders to put pest information together
List not updated
Technical capabilities is limited in terms of tools available to perform collection of the data recording.
We may cause constraints with our trade partners
Inadequate technical and physical capabilities of the organization.
the list has not been enacted by parliament
Lists are not comprehensive <input type="checkbox"/>
Inadequate pest surveillance data
The list of regulated pests for our country were published in 2005
It is available
Lack of staff, pest identification capabilities
shortage of human resources
The list is available but needs to be updated regularly through official surveys. The NPPO is not able to conduct official surveys due to logistics
This is available on the IPPC portal.

Survey: Guidelines on lists of regulated pests (ISPM19:2003) and Pest reporting (ISPM17:2002)

OPEN-ENDED FEEDBACK

Q 43. List any other constraints that limit your country from publishing a LIST OF REGULATED PESTS:
Response Text
the limitation in principal is the availability of staff to work on this task
No limitation
See response to question 42
lack of HR, lack of skills for the regulated pests which are not quarantine
In this case, our country followed the list of regulated pests on International Phytosanitary Portal and now we up-date this list but sometimes it is difficult to obtain the information about the pests.
Insufficient concertation in the structures whose mission is the plant protection, absent list of regulated pests
None
Our country meets this obligation already
The list is published, but not up-to-date
None
Low human resources sometimes influences the the speed of the updates.
Assistance with surveillances
Missing instructions for financial means to establish this list
no constraints
Various different list are not approved due to multiple changes in government
none
have to go through them
Management is poor in terms of generating, storing, retrieving and coordinating information
Lack of a phytosanitary information system;
Insufficient communication network with stakeholders;
Unwillingness of some staff to work
Capacity for diagnostics
adequate monitoring
long list of HO
emergency measures versus definitive listing
Resources available is limited at the National level.
eg Expertise, equipments, etc.
Less capacity building
Expertise and financial support
capacity to identify and verify pest
Inadequate funding to undertake requisite activities related to pest listing
Resource allocation and legal constraints
Lack of staff, pest identification capabilities, lack of equipment
no expertise
NONE

Survey: Guidelines on lists of regulated pests (ISPM19:2003) and Pest reporting (ISPM17:2002)

OPEN-ENDED FEEDBACK

Q 44. What capacity development activities would be most beneficial to help you meet these obligations?
Response Text
Up-date of the present list by an expert
Strengthening of PRA capacity <input type="checkbox"/>
Training on evaluation of phytosanitary capacity
At the NPPO level, we have done a survey in different countries in this regard and we have experienced some difficulties due to the information requested, as it should have been addressed especially to clarify the case of legislative obligation (Art VII 2 (b) and also the reference to official reporting of pests (Art IV 2 (b)). In addition, the training of guidelines for up-date of information data on PFI is required.
Learn how to establish the list of regulated pests
Strengthen the PRA skills
To improve identification skills, a functional and operational diagnostic laboratory
It would be helpful to hold a course in order to explain better standards 19, 17, 13 in order for the countries to better implement and use the norms
Advocacy to bring back the missions of phytosanitary control to Office of Plants Protection <input type="checkbox"/>
Strengthen the possibilities of OPV for the establishment of regulated pests and provide the data on IPP online <input type="checkbox"/>
Strengthen the possibilities of phytosanitary inspectors to identify the regulated pests
Establish stronger relation with the official contact point between our territory and the country NPPO
Our meets this obligation already
Workshops to increase knowledge of standards
i) analysis of phytosanitary risks <input type="checkbox"/>
ii) elaboration of procedures manuals <input type="checkbox"/>
iii) phytosanitary surveillance <input type="checkbox"/>
iv) taxonomy of pests
None
None
Surveillance capacity building
Training and material
not needed
Strengthening of IT capacity and internet navigation
Strengthening of PRA capacity, training in evaluation of phytosanitary capacities
Our is meeting these obligations
Training, grants to support sps initiatives
procedure guideline
Better management strategies, giving more responsibilities to officers because Contact Point has too many responsibilities. Computerisation of data, network system to access information
Training of staff on PRA and pest surveillance; <input type="checkbox"/>
Sensitisation of stakeholders on the obligations of the IPPC; <input type="checkbox"/>
Put in place a good communication system
1. Advance training in pest diagnostics <input type="checkbox"/>
2. Diagnostic equipment and facilities <input type="checkbox"/>
3. Capacity for surveillance
Training of trainers and supply of equipments or technologies available for NPPO's.
Training the national staff, financial resource availability
Training, financial support, expert consultation for particular period, assistance in IPP updating, exposure visit, reference laboratory for the identification and verification of pest. Training in quantitative PRA
IT support
Trained legal department in SPS matters
Staff (curation, collection, research & documentation), lab identification services (minimal costs), specialized scientific literature
procedure of surveillance
Technical support to conduct surveys, diagnostic capacity and other laboratory infrastructure

Survey: Guidelines on lists of regulated pests (ISPM19:2003) and Pest reporting (ISPM17:2002)

OPEN-ENDED FEEDBACK

Q 45. It is an obligation under the IPPC to make reports on regulated pests available on the IPP. Please list both technical and other factors that prevent your NPPO from fulfilling this obligation:
Response Text
See point 44 - we need an expert to up-date the current list
The only reason at the moment is lack of phytosanitary legislation implementation
Difficulty with up-dating of data
Missing the implementation of phytosanitary legislation
A very important technical factor is to communicate immediate danger or its potential danger which derives from the presence of pests, the outbreak or spread of pests (quarantine pests in the countries where they are present, in the neighbour countries, and countries with commercial interests)
Lack of phytosanitary control related to OPV are a major constraint of regulated pests reporting
Currently, our reports are done by our RPPO. On the International Phytosanitary Portal (PPI) links take the user to our RPPO's bulletin to avoid access to reports the second time on PPI. Currently, the automatic electronic transmission of reports on pests of the RPPO versus the IPP of NPPO is missing.
Lack of training and management of IPPC portal, manual for portal up-date is not clear, there is no translation
The list is available at international phytosanitary portal
None
Our country uses services in reporting from the RPPO.
Lack of staff for data processing and therefore possible risks related to NPPO alerts/notifications
Lack of human resources dedicated to producing pest reports. Not possible to make pest reports made to RPPO available also at IPP,
1. basis for the list of regulations <input type="checkbox"/>
2. Utility of regulations <input type="checkbox"/>
3. Establishment of regulations
Missing approval of phytosanitary legislation rules.
Lack of capacity (lack of staff, language skills of staff not good enough).
yes, due to transparency of contracting parts
Need more knowledge on this obligation
List of regulated pest not available
List not updated
time consuming <input type="checkbox"/>
unsufficient resources to develop and maintain <input type="checkbox"/>
lack of scientific background <input type="checkbox"/>
few countries invest in it <input type="checkbox"/>
list already available on RPPO website
Lack of resources, Technical assistance, upskilling training of staff, PRA training, etc.
Less capacity building
Inadequate pest survey, surveillance capacity and expertise in its verification.
Timely laboratory result <input type="checkbox"/>
political will by authorities to report with the fear of restriction on commodities
Human resources
Survey of pests present must precede. Expertise to catalogue pests present is needed.
shortage of human resources, surveillance programme, expertise
The list is not up to date needs up date. Need for standard procedures for conducting surveys

Survey: Guidelines on lists of regulated pests (ISPM19:2003) and Pest reporting (ISPM17:2002)

OPEN-ENDED FEEDBACK

Q 46. List any other constraints that limit your country from making PEST REPORTS:
Response Text
Technical competence, lack of specialists
Apart from need of phytosanitary legislation it is also important to analyze the phytosanitary risks, complete and up-date the list of pests
Limited number of staff wokring on surveillance activities
Apart from phytosanitary legislation, it is also important to do analysis of phytosanitray risks and complete the current list of pests
In the case for our country, reporting is in progress
Insufficient means (human resources, material, finance)
Our country meets this obligation already
Nothing to report, only the need of additional expertise to up-date our list
None
Lack of theoretical knowledge and practice to fill in the alert/notification forms
Insufficient internet connection
Heavy administrative work related to folders/filing
Apart from phytosanitary legislation rules, it is important to analyse the phytosanitary risk, and complete and up-date the list of pests
there are no serious constraints
none
no experience
Resources to conduct survey.
Poor information coordination, sharing and lack of training in relevant fields
Difficult access to information available at the level of research (information sources in general) because of lack of incentive, since some expect to be motivated
Capacity for diagnostics
Lack of Budget support from National Government annual appropriation fund.
Less Scientific knowledge skills
Updating of IPP
relatively high cost of some laboratory diagnosis
lack of cost effective or free diagnostic services
Limited resources; access to certified labs
Need for trained staff (plant pathologists, weed scientist, entomologists etc)
administration and policy
Technical capacity in pest identification

Survey: Guidelines on lists of regulated pests (ISPM19:2003) and Pest reporting (ISPM17:2002)

OPEN-ENDED FEEDBACK

Q 47. What capacity development activities would be most beneficial to help you meet these obligations?
Response Text
Staff training, technical support from an expert
Training on database of crop pests
Training on technology to rapid detection of pest
training to prepare the list
Training on crop pests database
Training on technology for rapid detection of pests
Help to implement ISPM at regional level
support harmonization of IPPC missions with the provision of International Convention for Plant Protection (CIPV) - exchange of experience with the countries with advance experience on the topic of regulated pests reporting; strengthen the capacity of Point of Contact and Editor to ensure the information publishing on the Portal
It is necessary that NPPO and IPPC Secretariat work closely together on the automatic transmission of reports related to pests in OEPP versus PPI of IPPC electomically
i) Acquisition and instalation of Internet
ii) creation and management of website
iii) endowment and management of software (CABI & Climex)
iv) initiation and implementation of documented procedures (IT system to register and recover data, operational directives and guidelines, collection devices, analysis and verification of reports)
Standard model of reporting
none
Training of specialists
Surveillance Training
Improvement of internet system
not needed
Training in the area of reporting and surveillance
Training based on crop pests data
local capacity development activities in our country
procedure capacity
Training on how to conduct a survey and to write a survey report.
Training in project management, networking, data collection pest and disease identification.
Establish a pest list, training on PRA, Conduct a PRA;
Sensitisation of stakeholders on the obligations of the IPPC;
1. Advance training in pest diagnostics
2. Diagnostic equipment and facilities
3. Capacity for surveillance
link between our RPPO and IPPC reporting
Strenthening Capacity development activities of NPPO's in all area of pest reporting and regulated pests.
Trainings, funding and other resources overall
Training on IPP handling and updating
diagnostics training of the magor regaluted pests
DNA lab for identification
pest labs, specialist on contract: pathologist, entomologist
phytosanitary manuals, standard operating procedures
Technical capacity in pest identification
Doubling the pest reporting for most countries in our region thus leading to an increase in administrative burden.

Survey: Guidelines on lists of regulated pests (ISPM19:2003) and Pest reporting (ISPM17:2002)

OPEN-ENDED FEEDBACK

Q 48. Please list a maximum of three things your NPPO would like to see improved in ISPM17 - Pest Reporting:
Response Text
Up-date of list of pests
Establish structure for quarantine
Technology for rapid identification of pests for laboratories
To clarify the notification systems and notification destination as well as the systems for verification of pests notification
There should be a section added in the norm to help the countries with better implementation. this could be done through regional workshops
1. Establishment of a zone exempt from pests 2. Precise the reporting time 3. Revision
Part 3.2 (sources of information). It is important to indicate official validation of unofficial and inevitable sources for NPPO
Part 5.2 The paragraph on revision of ISPM17 should be verified and modified when they are completed.
i) set up of NIMP application ii) surveillance system and reporting efficiency iii) collection devices to analyse and verify reports
Synergies between IPP and RPPO
describe and define the most important information sources (NPPO); oblige NPPO to provide information regarding the status of carantaine organisms at least once a year; prepare a standard notification/alert form
Information systems
Speed and update; eradication of pests
Templates for pest reports
Reporting elements
Mecanisms of reporting and recipients
Best communication practices
Up-date the pests inventory; build a quarantine structure; technology for fast identification of pests for lab technicians
specific number of pests involved, time and form notification
to establish a simple reporting template
learn how to use
set samples
Countries need to do regular pests surveys
Update pests lists on a reguclr basis
Appoint more persons as contact point we are too dependant on one person to provide information not just for the IPP
Provisions of the IPPC Pest Reporting
Verifications and analyze
Reporting obligations.
The surveillance should not be on going and timely since for developing country there is lack of resources
Expertise in the concerned field
Lab facilities
IPP handling and updating
regarding the transparency issues , when any country officially report any pest this situation reflect negatively on its trade, the ispm should consider this point in its new edition.
Define a timeframe for reporting - "timely" means at the appropriate time (not promptly).
good reporting practices
Surveillance simplified not be referred to ISPM6

Survey: Guidelines on lists of regulated pests (ISPM19:2003) and Pest reporting (ISPM17:2002)

OPEN-ENDED FEEDBACK

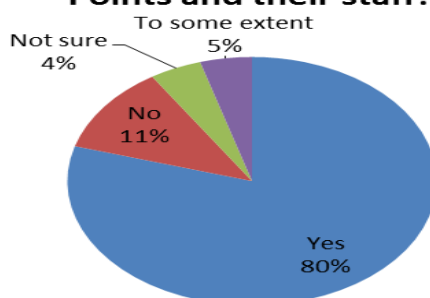
Q 49. Please list a maximum of three things your NPPO would like to see improved in ISPM19 - Guidelines on lists of regulated pests.
Response Text
Up-date of list of pest
Additional guidelines on how to list the pest in relation to hosts for which these pests are regulated
The ISPM19 includes other ISPM such as ISPM 12 up-dated in 2011 and ISMP 19 published in 2003. The quotes do not correspond to quotes in ISPM12. The ISPM19 should clarify better the list of generic pests and specific pests. ISPM19 indicates, that the list of specific regulated pests for basic products is a part of generic list, and it is not clear if there are two or three different list or just a single list.
Provision of official list of regulated pests
Part 3 (establishment of list of pests' regulations) It should be indicated, that all the regulated pests have to appear in the published lists and therefore they must be accessible to all: it should not happen, that some pests do not appear in the import permit (lack of transparence and stability). Part 4.1 (Obligatory Information) It should be clearly indicated that "regulated pests categories" (absent quarantine organisms, present quarantine organisms, regulated non quarantine organisms) is obligatory information (ex. Title of this part), hence it is currently written that "The lists of pests can be established using these categories" (contrary to the purpose of norm's objective). Part 6.1 (Official Provision) In the second paragraph, Le PPI of CIPV could be mor explicit. Point 6.8 (Format and Language) The end of second paragraph could be revised as internet has become the inevitable tool for international communication.
i) set up an effective NIMP application at national level
ii) initiation and implementation of of procedures
iii) system of up-date and lists archiving
Sufficient disposal of ISPM17.
oblige NPPO to allocate updated lists on NPPO websites
Basis for the list of regulations
Utility of regulations
Establishment of regulations
Up-date the list of pests
In our opinion this standard does not need improvements yet
synonyms of pests involved, relation to regulated articles
training on how to do a report
The standard may need to elaborate more on the concept of "to the best of their abilities" in order to facilitate less divergent implementation of the IPPC obligation of pest listing.
countries need to be more honest and transparent
better labs for diagnostic work
more overseas inspection
The means of strengthening NPPO's in pest reporting.
Standardized survey surveillance system
PRA
Declaration of ALOP, PFA
list of reference labs for pest
how to prepare a lists of regulated pests

Survey: Guidelines on lists of regulated pests (ISPM19:2003) and Pest reporting (ISPM17:2002)

OPEN-ENDED FEEDBACK

Q 50. Has completing this survey helped you and your NPPO?
Response Text
It is not clear yet
Yes, very helpful as it was an occasion for us to express ourselves, participate and acknowledge our difficulties and constraints
yes
yes
Great opportunity for us to participate and express ourselves, to acknowledge our difficulties and constraints
Not really
Yes, it was helpful and allowed us to improve our knowledge on this topic and up-date the list of regulated pests in our country
Yes, it allowed us to reflect on two standards and to acknowledge our capabilities (strong and weak points) to apply these norms
Yes. From one point of view, it has allowed us to reflect on NPPO's devices (balance of reporting obligations, identification of points that could be improved). On the other side, it has allowed us to be a part of the problems which we face due to non compliance of these two standards by certain countries (mainly related to ISPM19 which touches upon exports, but also a certain degree of ISPM 17 related at times to import and export)
Yes
yes, it helped us to understand our strengths and weaknesses
Yes
Yes, it increased the awareness within the organisation.
yes
Yes, although the questions could have been more specific
Yes, it has highlighted obligation which needs to be adhered to and work that will need to be done to ensure compliance
yes
Yes, raised awareness on the subject of pest reporting. However not all questions in the survey are easily interpreted
Yes, very helpful
yes, it's a great opportunity for us to express ourselves, participate and to share our difficulties and constraints.
To some extent it was helpful. Due to specific situation with pest lists of our country (we have lists of regulated pests but they are unified for our region) it was difficult to choose most appropriate answers to questions concerning lists of regulated pests
Yes
Yes
yes very much, I just realize that this part of NPPO job
not really
Yes, because it will indicate the level of implementation of the guidelines (it has served as an eye-opener to know what is expected of the NPPO)
Yes
My country is already meeting its pest reporting obligation.
Certainly.
Yes
To some extent
yes
yes
It has been useful as a basis for discussion in the service.
yes
Has helped to sensitise officials
No
Yes
Yes, pointed out areas for improvement
Yes
Yes. provided the opportunity to revise ISPM17 and get informed of NPPO obligations
It helped us better understand the situation of the NPPO with regards the pest reporting.

Did completing the survey help NPPO Contact Points and their staff?



Survey: Guidelines on lists of regulated pests (ISPM19:2003) and Pest reporting (ISPM17:2002)

OPEN-ENDED FEEDBACK

Q 51. Please describe the consultative process used to provide answers to the questions in this survey:
Response Text
We have contacted different stakeholds including plant protection service, service for elaboration of agricultural strategy, laboratory of phytopathology and entomology
Consulting at NPPO level with Plan Quarantaine Department
exchange with the colleagues
We have contacted different stakeholders including the service of plants protection and the research institutions
Limited consultation
Internal consulting regarding reporting
Workshops together with the team of NPPO, concertation with other stakeholders
No consultation. I base my work on my professional experience as agricultural entomologist and chief of departement of plant protection
Services for other reporting on pests, on exports and imports participated in the completion of the questionnaire for the questions of their concern
Meeting with stakeholders regarding reporting of pests and elaboration of lists of regulated pests
i) professional experience of technical staff of NPPO
ii) use of NIMP 17 and 19
iii) phytosanitary law in our country and its application measures
Large internal concertation of our services in the field
The document taken into consideration in department of phytosanitary safety/security and in central phytosanitary laboratory (accepted participation of 5 specialists)
Completed by quarantine staff based on current knowledge of status for pests reporting
Consultation within NPPO
We have drawn attention to different stakeholders regarding the service of plant protection, elaboration of agricultural strategy, and laboratory of phytopathology and entomology
Only internal consultations of State Plant Protection Service were carried out, because this is the only organization in our country
Got them from various stakeholders
Mainly from the Contact Point's perspective and knowledge of the entire national system.
The questionnaires were given to the quarantine staff and phytosanitary staff responsible for phytosanitary controls and a summary of their responses has been used to fill this questionnaire
Contacts were made to the head of our NPPO, an entomologist and a pathologist
very limited
Internal consultation within various sections of the NPPO.
Consultation of NPPO Staff and relevant stakeholders
I discussed with concerned and available experts within the country
Laboratory and surveillance team
through consulting persons in charged and persons specialist in plant health in our country
The IPPC contact point prepared draft answers consulting with officials at Plant health department; the hierarchy approved the text before filling in the on-line questionnaire.
Members of the crop protection senior staff were consulted and decisions were made by consensus
Consultation with other territorial and sectoral administrations and with official plant health consultancy service
The consultation between Plant quarantine officer/PP editor and Pest Risk Analysis Unit
Plant Quarantine staff consultations
sent the questionnaire pdf file to the authorities concerned a week before having a meeting for discussion and provide answers
reference was made to the ISPMs, staff consultation (direct) telephone calls and reviews of field reports
Internal Consultation with relevant plant health officials.

