

**Appendix 2:**

**Outline for RPPOs Report at the IPPC High-level Symposium on Cooperation of the Phytosanitary Measures among the Chinese Initiative “One Road” Countries to be held 25-28 September 2018 in Nanning, Guangxi, China**

<p><b>Please provide by the 1<sup>st</sup> of September 2018 the below information as a word document to Ms. Xiaonan Li, Implementation Facilitation Unit Associate of the IPPC Secretariat (<a href="mailto:Xiaonan.Li@fao.org">Xiaonan.Li@fao.org</a>) with copy to Ms Sarah Brunel, Implementation Facilitation Officer (<a href="mailto:Sarah.Brunel@fao.org">Sarah.Brunel@fao.org</a>)</b></p>
<p><b>1. Background information on the RPPO (less than 200 words)</b></p> <p>Please provide general information: member countries, history, budget and main activities of the RPPO.</p> <p><i>The Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (CAHFSA) was established to assist the Member States in strengthening their infrastructure, institutional and human capacities to effectively deliver agricultural goods which achieve international agricultural health and food safety standards. Within this framework, the Agency to replace the defunct Caribbean Plant Protection Commission. This goal was realized when CAHFSA was recognized as the 10<sup>th</sup> RPPO at the 13<sup>th</sup> Session of the CPM, April 2018.</i></p> <p><i>Membership of CAHFSA is opened to all members and associate members of the Caribbean Community: Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago; Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, and the Turks and Caicos Islands.</i></p> <p><i>The CAHFSA work programme is organized under six broad headings: standard setting, capacity building, rapid response mechanism and safeguarding, information exchange, regional and international cooperation, dispute avoidance and settlement.</i></p> <p><i>The Agency is funded through annual contributions from Member States assessed at approximately US\$380,00 per annum.</i></p>
<p><b>2. Activities are undertaken by the RPPO on regulated pests to ease the work of the member countries ((less than 100 words)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li><i>1. Development of a regional priority (Regulated) pest list;</i></li><li><i>2. Development of a database on regionally regulated pest with attached technical information such as PRAs, Diagnostic Protocols and surveillance guidelines where available;</i></li><li><i>3. Training in the development of a regulated pest list as per ISPM 19;</i></li><li><i>4. Maintenance of voucher specimens of select regulated pest to assist in rapid detection;</i></li><li><i>5. Development of fact sheets, quick reference guides.</i></li></ol>
<p><b>3. Overview of cases of surveillance, non-compliance and control of regulated pests (less than 100 words)</b></p> <p>Please provide notable case studies related to surveillance activities, non-compliance and control of regulated pests in the member countries of the RPPO.</p>

Case study 1.

*Rhynchophorus ferrugineus (Red palm Weevil) (RPM), a regionally regulated pest was accidentally introduced into the Caribbean on imported date palms. In the absence of effective phytosanitary regulations, it quickly spread to another country. This triggered a regional response including surveillance and identification training. This pest is still confined to two territories.*

Case study 2

*A regional fruit fly surveillance programme, including training and a regional database was established to assist Members in early detection, reporting and information sharing. This programme supported the early detection, containment and (hopefully) eradication of the Anastrepha obliqua (West Indian Fruit Fly) following its detection in traps in the Cayman Islands.*

#### **4. Information on emerging issues on Phytosanitary Measures (less than 100 words)**

Emerging issues in Phytosanitary Measures are issues which are new, unexpected or can cause change in the status quo in Phytosanitary Measures. Please quote emerging issues (including emerging pests) in plant health for the countries which are members of the RPPPO

#### **Emerging Issues**

1. *Climate change and variability (Changes in food production patterns and trade, changes in crop/pest interactions. Impact on surveillance, monitoring and pest risk analysis)*
2. *Resource limitations (Conflicting priorities for resources and funding/ reduced budgetary allocation)*
3. *Declining human resource (shortage of persons with appropriate plant health skills and knowledge, difficulty in attracting and retaining people to the agriculture sector).*
4. *Loss of plant protection products (change in the range of registered agricultural products available, alternatives costly or require substantial inputs.*
5. *Technology trends (continuing developments in molecular biology and genetics where the region lacks the capacity)*
6. *Emerging pests such as Xyella fastidiosa,*

**5. Identification of opportunities and challenges in Phytosanitary Measures (less than 100 words)** Please provide a macro conclusion in several point about your concern on opportunities and obstacles to promote the RPPPO's member countries' capability on implementation of IPPC and Phytosanitary Measures.

**Major Obstacle:** *The Caribbean Region comprises small developing and least developed countries with populations as small as 5000 persons. In most cases the agricultural sector is very small (approx. 0.1% GDP) and dimension of the sector cannot justify or support the level of investment necessary for a effective phytosanitary system. Very limited resources are channeled into other areas.*

**Opportunity:** *Fortunately, the Caribbean is also a very intimate community. Many islands are close together with free movement of people. This provides an opportunity to regionalize some phytosanitary services. Opportunity to engage each other on a regional level to offset constraints faced domestically.*

#### **6. Suggestions on international, Regional and bilateral cooperation in Phytosanitary Measures among the Chinese Initiative “the Belt and Road” countries (less than 200 words)**

Please identify areas for cooperation in Phytosanitary Measures:

- To be conducted by the IPPC Secretariat
- To be conducted by the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture
- To be conducted by the One Road One Belt countries and related RPPPOs