



هيئة تدابير الصحة النباتية

الدورة الثانية عشرة
إنتشون، جمهورية كوريا، 5-11 أبريل/نيسان 2017
الإطار الاستراتيجي للفترة 2020-2030
البند 8-2 من جدول الأعمال
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أولاً - مقدمة

1- في عام 2014، عمل الاجتماع الثالث للمجموعة المعنية بالتخطيط الاستراتيجي (المجموعة) على تحديد التحديات المقبلة أمام الاتفاقية الدولية لوقاية النباتات (الاتفاقية الدولية). وكان ذلك تحت عنوان "الاتفاقية الدولية لوقاية النباتات خلال العشرين سنة القادمة". وصنّف المشاركون الأفراد التحديات المحتملة والفرص المتاحة أمام الاتفاقية واختاروا عددًا من المواضيع باعتبارها مواضيع قيّمة ممكنة لمواصلة الاستقصاء بشأنها.

2- وقررت المجموعة في اجتماعها الرابع، في عام 2015، ضرورة أن يشكل العمل الخاص بالاتفاقية الدولية خلال العشرين سنة المقبلة أساساً لمراجعة الإطار الاستراتيجي للاتفاقية. واعتُبر أن "الإطار الاستراتيجي للاتفاقية الدولية للفترة 2020-2030" ينبغي أن يشكل مشروعاً طموحاً يمكن للاتفاقية الدولية أن تسير ضمنه أنشطة جديدة في السنوات التي تعقب السنة الدولية المقترحة للصحة النباتية في عام 2020. ورأت المجموعة مع مكتب هيئة تدابير الصحة النباتية أنه من المتوقع أن يمثل الاعتماد الرسمي للإطار الاستراتيجي جانباً رئيسياً للاجتماع وزاري ممكن للهيئة خلال السنة الدولية للصحة النباتية في عام 2020. ورأت المجموعة أن ثمة أهمية للشروع سريعاً في صياغة الإطار الاستراتيجي ضمناً لإمكانية اعتماد مشروع مقبول لذلك الإطار في عام 2020. وتطوّع عضوان في المجموعة هما السيد Peter Thomson (نيوزيلندا) والسيد Ralf Lopian (فنلندا) لإدارة عملية صياغة الإطار الاستراتيجي.

طُبِع عدد محدود من هذه الوثيقة من أجل الحدّ من تأثيرات عمليات المنظمة على البيئة والمساهمة في عدم التأثير على المناخ. ويرجى من السادة المندوبين والمراقبين التكرم بإحضار نسخهم معهم إلى الاجتماعات وعدم طلب نسخ إضافية منها. ومعظم وثائق اجتماعات المنظمة متاحة على

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3- وفي عام 2016 خلال الاجتماع الخامس للمجموعة المعنية بالتخطيط الاستراتيجي، عرض المتطوعان مشروعاً لهيكل الإطار الاستراتيجي ناقشته المجموعة. كما ناقشت المجموعة الأهداف الاستراتيجية المقترحة للمشروع وبتت في الأنشطة الإنمائية الممكنة في المستقبل للاتفاقية الدولية لوقاية النباتات. وأوصت المجموعة المسؤولين عن عملية الصياغة بأن يعدوا نسخة محدثة بالاستناد إلى المحادثات التي أُجريت لعرضها في اجتماع مكتب الهيئة في ديسمبر/كانون الأول. واتفقت المجموعة أيضاً على الجدول الزمني التالي لإعداد الإطار الاستراتيجي للاتفاقية الدولية لوقاية النباتات للفترة 2020-2030 ومناقشته واعتماده في المستقبل:

- 2017 - تزويد الدورة الثانية عشرة لهيئة تدابير الصحة النباتية بالمشروع الأول بالاستناد إلى مناقشات المجموعة.
- 2018 - الاتفاق المبدئي للهيئة في دورتها الثالثة عشرة بشأن القضايا الاستراتيجية الرئيسية المحددة في المشروع.
- 2018 - في حالة عدم التمكن من التوصل إلى اتفاق مبدئي في الدورة الثالثة عشرة للهيئة، تُعقد مشاورات فنية/حلقة عمل بحضور الأعضاء بشأن مشروع الإطار الاستراتيجي.
- 2019 - القبول المبدئي للإطار الاستراتيجي للاتفاقية الدولية للفترة 2020-2030 في الدورة الرابعة عشرة للهيئة.
- 2020 - الاعتماد النهائي للإطار الاستراتيجي للاتفاقية الدولية للفترة 2020-2030 في الاجتماع الوزاري للدورة الخامسة عشرة للهيئة.

ثانياً- مشروع هيكل الإطار الاستراتيجي

4- توخى المسؤولون عن عملية الصياغة إعداد هيكل محدث للإطار الاستراتيجي. وكان مشروع الهيكل مصمماً بقصد تعجيل التبليغ بشأن أعمال الاتفاقية الدولية والمجالات المتوخاة لتركيز جهود الاتفاقية الدولية في السنوات العشر المقبلة. واعتُبر أيضاً أنه ينبغي للقراء أن يتمكنوا سريعاً من فهم ماهية الاتفاقية الدولية، وما تحاول تحقيقه وسبب أهميتها. وبالتالي، اعتُبر أن الإطار الاستراتيجي موجه لجماهير واسعة بما في ذلك:

- الأطراف المتعاقدة،
- شعب منظمة الأغذية والزراعة وأجهزة الأمم المتحدة الأخرى،
- الوكالات المانحة،
- المتعاونون المحتملون، بما يشمل مجتمع البحوث والتعليم،
- المندوبون في هيئة تدابير الصحة النباتية وأجهزتها الفرعية.

5- ويرتبط هيكل مشروع الإطار الاستراتيجي (انظر المرفق الأول) ارتباطاً متيناً بأهداف الأمم المتحدة للتنمية المستدامة. وقد ناقشت المجموعة تلك الأهداف باعتبارها أهداف الإنسانية الرئيسية للمستقبل على المدى المتوسط، وهي وثيقة الصلة أيضاً بالاتفاقية الدولية. وبالفعل، فإن العديد من أنشطة الاتفاقية الدولية يؤثر بصورة مباشرة أو غير مباشرة في القدرة على إنجاز عدد من أهداف التنمية المستدامة. واعتُبر في هذه المرحلة أن الأهداف الاستراتيجية للمنظمة

متسقة مع أهداف التنمية المستدامة وبالتالي تُنصح الاتفاقية الدولية بأن تربط إطارها الاستراتيجي بأهداف التنمية المستدامة لتوضيح أي من بينها تساهم فيه الاتفاقية الدولية.

6- وتوخياً لتحقيق تقدم في صياغة الإطار الاستراتيجي للفترة 2020-2030، فإن المسؤولين عن الصياغة بحاجة لمعرفة مدى قبول الهيئة لمشروع الهيكل أو ما إذا كانت تلزم إضافة بنود أو إجراء أو تحسينات أخرى.

ثالثاً- الخطة الإنمائية للاتفاقية الدولية للفترة 2020-2030

7- الخطة الإنمائية للاتفاقية الدولية للفترة 2020-2030 (المرفق الثاني) هي محاولة لتحديد البرامج ذات الأولوية ضمن العمل الجديد المتسق مع رؤية الاتفاقية الدولية ورسالتها وأهدافها الاستراتيجية. وهي حصيلة المداولات بشأن "الاتفاقية الدولية لوقاية النباتات في العشرين سنة المقبلة" والمناقشات المستمرة للمجموعة. وقد اعتُبرت هذه البرامج في الأصل "مجالات ذات أولوية" لعمل الاتفاقية الدولية. ومع ذلك، رأى المسؤولون عن عملية الصياغة أنها لا تمثل أولوية للعمل مقابل أنشطة الاتفاقية الأخرى، كوضع المعايير مثلاً. وهي بالفعل أنشطة جديدة يجري تطويرها بمرور الوقت.

8- وسيساهم تنفيذ هذه البرامج مساهمة كبرى في بلوغ الأهداف الاستراتيجية للاتفاقية الدولية وكذلك أهداف الأمم المتحدة للتنمية المستدامة لعام 2030. وتحدد بعض برامج خطة التنمية أيضاً مجالات تركيز الاتفاقية الدولية من أجل توسيع تأثيرها وأهميتها في المستقبل. وهي تضمن للاتفاقية الدولية قدرة جيدة على معالجة التحديات المقبلة التي ستواجه الأطراف المتعاقدة ومنظمتها الوطنية لوقاية النباتات، وذلك علاوة على ضمان مواصلة تطوير السياسات الدولية لوقاية النباتات وتنسيقها بمقتضى الاتفاقية الدولية. وقد جرى في الأصل، في إطار المجموعة في عام 2016، تحديد 8 مجالات، ولكن المسؤولين عن عملية الصياغة رأوا إمكانية دمج اثنين منها. وبالتالي، تم تحديد سبعة برامج إنمائية للإطار الاستراتيجي للفترة 2020-2030:

- المعيار الدولي لتدابير الصحة النباتية الخاص بالسلع الأساسية والمسار: يتم تيسير التجارة الآمنة من خلال زيادة التركيز على الموامة الدولية الخاصة بالسلع الأساسية والمسار.
- نظم الموامة الإلكترونية: تكثيف الجهود من أجل توفير نظم إلكترونية لتيسير تنفيذ الاتفاقية والموامة الدولية.
- الشراكات بين القطاعين العام والخاص: إرساء شراكات للقطاعين العام والخاص بين الاتفاقية الدولية وأصحاب المصلحة من أجل دعم الجهود العالمية في مجال الصحة النباتية.
- التنسيق الدولي لبحوث الصحة النباتية: إرساء سياسة طوعية عالمية لتنسيق البحوث في مجال الصحة النباتية وهيكل لتنمية المعارف والوسائل اللازمة لتمكين التنفيذ الفعال للاتفاقية.
- الاستجابة لطوارئ الصحة النباتية: تيسير الاستجابات على مستوى الصحة النباتية للمخاطر الجديدة أو المتغيرة التي تتعرض لها الصحة النباتية والتي يترتب عليها أثر عالمي أو إقليمي هام.

- التثقيف في مجال الصحة النباتية على صعيد العالم ككل: تعزيز الروابط والتعاون مع الجامعات والمؤسسات التعليمية الأخرى بهدف تعزيز القدرات والإمكانات في مجال الصحة النباتية على مستوى العالم ككل.
- استعراض حالة وقاية النباتات في العالم: رصد وتحليل حالة وقاية النباتات في العالم ورفع تقارير منتظمة عنها لغرض تحديد مجالات الخطر والعمل، مع التركيز بصفة خاصة على تفشي الآفات وانتشارها.

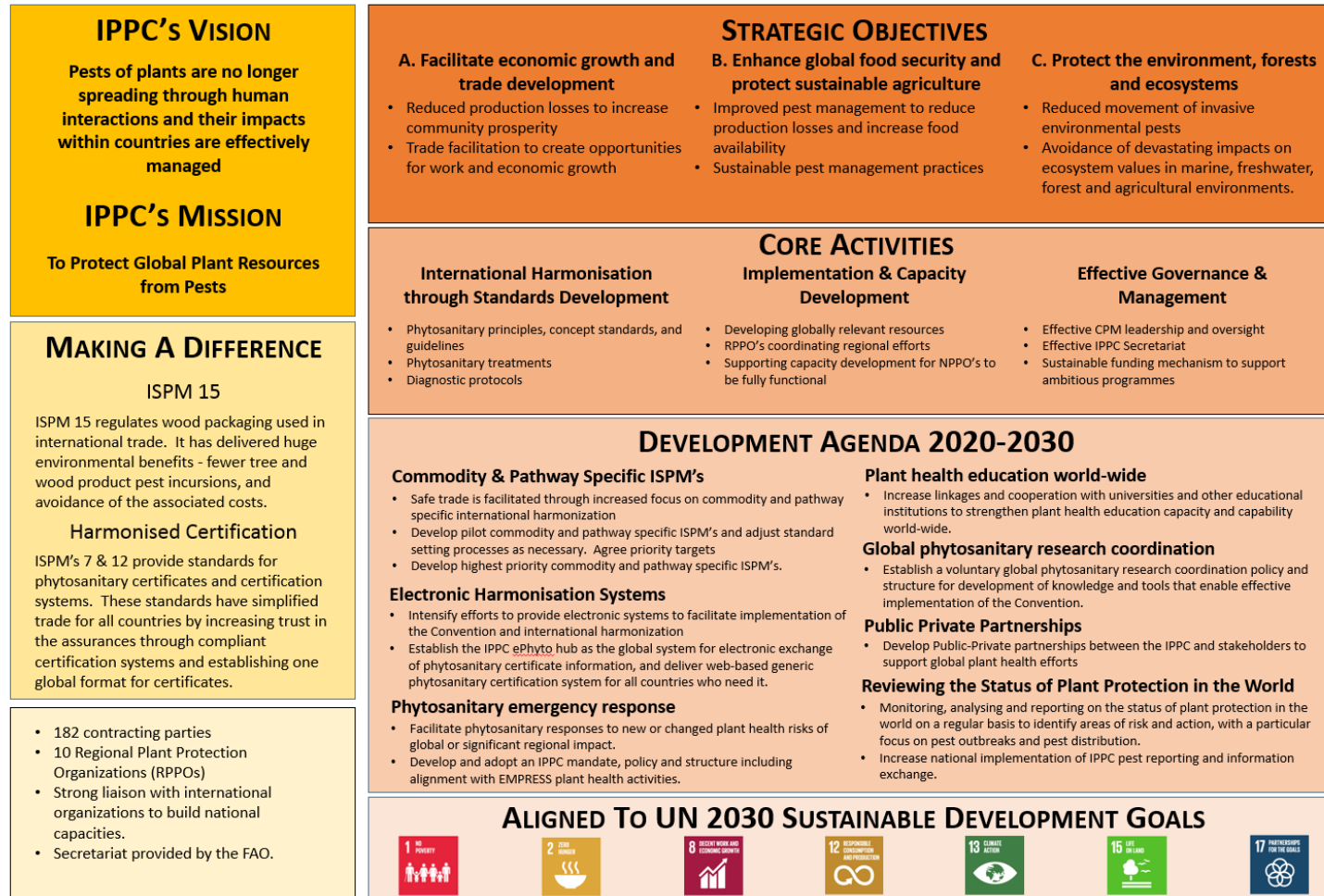
رابعاً- المناقشة وإسداء المشورة في الدورة الثانية عشرة لهيئة تدابير الصحة النباتية

9- توجيهاً لتوجيه المسؤولين عن عملية صياغة الإطار الاستراتيجي للفترة 2020-2030 بشأن أسلوب مواصلة إعداد هذا الإطار، سيكون مفيداً لو استطاعت هيئة تدابير الصحة النباتية في دورتها الثانية عشرة مناقشة هيكل ومضمون خطة التنمية للاتفاقية الدولية. وستدرج توجيهات الدورة الثانية عشرة للهيئة في الصيغة المقابلة لمشروع الإطار الاستراتيجي لغرض مناقشتها في الاجتماع السادس للمجموعة في أكتوبر/تشرين الأول 2017.

10- وإن هيئة تدابير الصحة النباتية مدعوة إلى:

- (1) تقديم تعليقات على المضمون الرفيع المستوى المقترح لهيكل الإطار الاستراتيجي للفترة 2020-2030 على النحو الوارد في المرفق الأول، مع تركيز خاص على الرؤية والرسالة والأهداف الاستراتيجية.
- (2) تقديم تعليقات على الخطة الإنمائية المقترحة للاتفاقية الدولية للفترة 2020-2030، باعتبارها جزءاً لا يتجزأ من الإطار الاستراتيجي، على النحو الوارد في المرفق الثاني.

International Plant Protection Convention Strategic Framework 2020-2030



المرفق الثاني

IPPC Development Agenda

1. *IPPC Development Agenda 2020 – 2030*

1. The IPPC Development Agenda identifies priority programmes of new work aligned to The IPPC Vision, Mission and Global Outcomes. Delivery of these programmes will contribute significantly to achieving the IPPC Global Outcomes and also to explain how the IPPC contributes to the achievement of the UN 2030 Sustainable Development Goals. Some development agenda programmes also identify areas the IPPC will focus on to extend its influence and relevance for the future. The development programmes are firmly grounded within the strategic objectives. They ensure the IPPC is well positioned to address future challenges contracting parties and their NPPO's will face, as well as ensuring continuing development and coordination of international plant health policies under the IPPC. Seven development programmes have been identified for the strategic framework 2020 - 2030:

- Commodity & Pathway Specific ISPM's: Safe trade is facilitated through increased focus on commodity and pathway specific international harmonization.
- Electronic Harmonisation Systems: Intensification of efforts to provide electronic systems to facilitate the implementation of the Convention and international harmonization.
- Public-Private Partnerships: Development of Public-Private partnerships between the IPPC and stakeholders to support global plant health efforts.
- Global Phytosanitary Research Coordination: Establishment of a voluntary global phytosanitary research coordination policy and structure for development of knowledge and tools that enable effective implementation of the Convention
- Phytosanitary Emergency Response: Facilitating phytosanitary responses to new or changed plant health risks of global or significant regional impact.
- Plant Health Education World-wide: Increasing linkages and cooperation with universities and other educational institutions to strengthen plant health capacity and capability world-wide.
- Reviewing the Status of Plant Protection in the World: Monitoring, analysing and reporting on the status of plant protection in the world on a regular basis to identify areas of risk and action, with a particular focus on pest outbreaks and pest distribution.

2. **Commodity & Pathway Specific ISPM's: Safe trade is facilitated through increased focus on commodity and pathway specific international harmonization**

2. Trade is no longer characterized by the exchange of finished products alone, but also by the co-production of goods between countries. Some of the largest agricultural companies diversify their presence and production around the world. This enables companies to move plants and plant products around the world to respond to fluctuations in demand, as well as source agricultural materials from different countries and regions. Plant health strategies need to evolve to respond and manage pest risks in this type of changing business practises. The IPPC can respond by generating future commodity or pathway specific standards that will

facilitate safe trade and reflect traditional and changing business practices for the international movement of plants and plant products.

3. Trade follows bilateral negotiation between countries to ensure they are satisfied phytosanitary risks will be appropriately managed. These negotiations are based on SPS principles and IPPC standards. Currently, multiple trading partners separately bilaterally negotiate rules to manage pest risks associated with a commodity, even though often, many of the pests associated with the commodity are identical in each of the bilateral negotiations. Significant advances in trade facilitation would be made if standards (ISPM's) were developed that establish a baseline level of risk management for the major pests associated with a commodity or pathway. Countries would still be free to negotiate measures for pests of concern not covered by the baseline commodity or pathway specific ISPM, subject to the technical justification requirements.

4. Future standard setting will focus more and more on commodity or pathway specific topics rather than on broad conceptual issues which have been largely addressed. Treatment, diagnostic or commodity or pathway standards will shape IPPC standard setting in coming decades. This will necessitate that standard setting formats, procedures and practices are reviewed and if necessary adjusted to facilitate a smooth identification and prioritization of topics as well as the efficient development and adoption of such standards. The period 2020 - 2030 should be employed to adjust IPPC standard setting formats, procedures and practices to ensure that the vibrant standard setting of the IPPC also continues to contribute to safe trade and its facilitation in the future.

5. Standard setting is the major undertaking and mandate of the IPPC. The development activity which adjusts IPPC standard setting formats, procedures and practices to facilitate the identification, prioritization, development and adoption of pest, commodity or pathway specific standards is therefore of considerable significance to the IPPC strategic objectives A, B and C.

6. Activities to be carried out during 2020 - 2030 would include:

- Development of pilot commodity and pathway specific ISPM's with adjustments to the standard setting process as required.
- Agreement on a priority list of commodity and pathway specific ISPM's and securing country commitments to support development.
- Development and adoption of new commodity and pathway specific ISPM's.
- Establishing a priority setting process for the development of commodity standards, that apply agreed criteria such as global impact and benefits

3. Electronic Harmonisation Systems: Intensification of efforts to provide electronic systems to facilitate the implementation of the Convention and international harmonization

7. Electronic systems to facilitate the implementation of the IPPC and its standards have been in the focus of the IPPC for some years. The establishment of an international hub for the exchange of electronic phytosanitary certificates (ePhyto) has captured the attention of the IPPC and has been identified as a major key to facilitating safe trade. The successful establishment of an ePhyto system within the IPPC firmly positions the IPPC with the trade

facilitation context the IPPC's ability to contribute more than just ISPMs to support the trade environment.

8. The development of electronic systems undergoes changes at a pace which makes it impossible to accurately predict what the developments and opportunities will be in 2020 - 2030. For the IPPC the aim must be to keep abreast of the newest developments in electronic systems and their potential to help in facilitating the implementation of the IPPC and its ISPMs. This would primarily focus on information exchange activities and the elaboration and further extension of the ePhyto system. Activities of the IPPC could be the investigation in how far a centralized import requirements database, based on information uploaded by each importing country, could automatically pre-populate the electronic phytosanitary certificates. In addition, the establishment of an officially verified database could also be connected to an extended ePhyto system to improve certification based on electronic systems. Also other notification requirements, such as notification of non-compliance, could be included into the ePhyto system.

9. To intensify the IPPC efforts to maintain or develop electronic systems to facilitate the implementation of the IPPC and international harmonization would significantly contribute to trade development and the implementation of the IPPC and its standards. For that reason it has specific importance to the strategic objectives A.

10. Activities to be carried out during 2020 - 2030 would include:

- Successful establishment and use of the IPPC ePhyto hub as the international standard system for exchange of electronic phytosanitary certificate information.
- Investigation on including other databases into the ePhyto hub or associating them with the electronic certification requirements.
- Establishment of pilot projects for new or improved electronic systems.
- Integrating ePhyto with the global trade facilitation agenda, including paperless trading, single window to government and relevant Trade Facilitation Agreement implementation activities
- Defining and establishing the cost base for ePhyto to optimize participation, benefits and ongoing sustainability of the system
- Exploration of ePhyto and other electronic trade platforms that may offer opportunities for further innovation.

4. Public-Private Partnerships: Development of Public-Private partnerships between the IPPC and stakeholders to support global plant health efforts

11. The Convention is the domain of government. Expanding outreach through Public-Private partnerships will engage stakeholders in collaborative phytosanitary activities with the aim to achieve more together than would be possible alone, and to improve the effectiveness of the results generated. Although stakeholder involvement in phytosanitary activities has been promoted for national levels its application within the proceedings of the IPPC has been limited. For some of the standard setting activities private stakeholder representatives had been invited, but for policy development within the IPPC usually stakeholder input was not directly solicited.

12. Close stakeholder cooperation with the IPPC can have substantial benefits for the organization and its international acceptance. It may also provide opportunities to extent the resource base of the IPPC. To involve the private sector into the IPPC activities a clear policy

would have to be developed. It would necessitate clear directions for which activities these public-private partnerships would be designed and what the rules of interactions would be. The potential activities, such as regular biennial stakeholder conferences could be elaborated in such a policy.

13. Public- Private partnerships between the IPPC and stakeholders may have significant impacts on all of the IPPC's activities. It is therefore of significance to the strategic objectives A, B and C.

14. Activities to be carried out during 2020 - 2030 would include:

- Development of an IPPC policy on stakeholder involvement.
- Adoption of an IPPC policy and structure for public-private partnerships.
- Establishment of public-private partnerships activities.
- Engagement with communities and governments that managing pests is a shared responsibility and should not rest solely with government
- Linking through other development actions, such as commodity standards, to integrate commercial industry or best practice, to achieve better plant health and protection outcomes.

5. Global Phytosanitary Research Coordination: Establishment of a voluntary global phytosanitary research coordination policy and structure for development of knowledge and tools that enable effective implementation of the Convention

15. International research collaboration across nations, institutions, and disciplines, leads to higher quality science, efficiencies of resource use, better outcomes and wider adoption of results. However, these benefits of collaboration only occur where there is mutual interest and alignment of goals, leadership, and support for collaboration. The ingredients for successful collaboration are facilitating processes and structures, leadership, a 'vision' and ultimately funding - for both research and collaboration. In addition, the need to develop a balanced portfolio of research work, ranging from strategic to applied research and extension for adoption, is essential in creating synergies through collaboration.

16. To establish an international research coordination and collaboration it should be important to develop an IPPC policy on the matter and to agree on structures. Collaboration with EUPHRESKO, a plant health research coordination structure housed within the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO), may present perspectives for the policy and structural planning. Other research consortiums may also exist and provide further options for global research collaboration.

17. Science stands at the base of all plant health related activities of NPPOs, RPPOs and the IPPC. For this reason, the development initiative to establish a global phytosanitary research coordination policy and structure should be an equally important component for the IPPC strategic objectives A, B and C.

18. Activities to be carried out during 2020 - 2030 would include:

- Analysis of existing research international coordination policies and structures.
- Development of an IPPC policy and structure, if appropriate.

- Adoption of an IPPC international research coordination and policy and structure.
- A needs analysis that identifies and directs action on priority knowledge and tools needed to achieve IPPC outcomes

6. Phytosanitary Emergency Response: Facilitating phytosanitary responses to new or changed plant health risks of global or significant regional impact.

19. Outbreaks and spread of pests presents in many cases challenges to the countries or the region in which these pests occur. Because of these challenges, such as the lack of know-how, funding or insufficient plant health structures, emerging issues requiring global, regional or sub-regional action, including funding are in many cases not addressed sufficiently to prevent further spread. In such cases it is important to be able to respond quickly through access to immediate support mechanisms for emergency activities. In many cases regional coordination structures to combat efficiently emerging pests on a regional level are not specifically developed. The need to develop a global mandate, model structure and potential scope for emergent pest activities under the authority of the IPPC is warranted.

20. IPPC ARTICLE XI 2(a): ‘review the state of plant protection in the world and the need for action to control the international spread of pests and their introduction into endangered areas’) is a provision which delegates this task to the CPM. Consequently, and in order to implement the IPPC it should be envisaged to develop during the duration of the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020 - 2030 a policy and structure for identifying and addressing emerging or changed pest risks. This policy and structure should include concepts for voluntary funding mechanisms and should take into account responsibilities of NPPOs and RPPOs. In addition, the need to establish supplementary agreements to the IPPC, as provided for in Article XVI of the IPPC, should be explored within the context of such a policy or structure.

21. The ability to react in a timely and efficient manner to outbreaks of emerging pests is for all IPPC contracting parties of critical importance. This development initiative to establish a global emerging pest risk structure and policy is of high relevance to the IPPC strategic objectives A, B and C.

22. Activities to be carried out during 2020 - 2030 would include:

- Analysis of existing regional or global initiatives for emergent pest activities.
- Development of a clear IPPC mandate, policy and structure including, if appropriate, the integration of EMPRESS plant health activities into an overall plant health mandate.
- Adoption of an IPPC global mandate, structure and potential scope for emergent pest activities.
- Establishment of pilot projects.
- Establishing and using a mechanism that connects the review and analysis of the ‘status of plant protection in the world’ to direct actions on emerging pest risks

7. Plant Health Education World-wide: Increasing linkages and cooperation with universities and other educational institutions to strengthen plant health capacity and capability world-wide

23. Education and training relevant to plant health is built from primary, through secondary and into tertiary and vocational education and training. The capacity to provide

this varies greatly among contracting parties to the IPPC and would be greatly supported by linkages and cooperation between teaching and training institutions and the IPPC.

24. While universities and other educational institutions are the foundations for the distribution of plant health knowledge to agricultural and environmental professionals, including regulators, world-wide, they can only successfully transmit this knowledge to their students if they are fully involved in plant health matters. In many countries there is no clear connection between NPPOs and universities and other educational institutions. Only in few universities and even lesser lower educational institutions dedicated courses for plant health are offered. This leads to situations that universities and other educational institutions are disconnected from the regulatory “world” of plant health and that students graduating have little knowledge of plant health benefits and advantages. NPPOs and other regulatory bodies in turn have difficulties in finding competent graduates and are often dependent on training their new appointments on the job with elementary plant health knowledge.

25. In order to strengthen plant health education and training world-wide and to reap the benefits of having well trained graduates and increased research in plant health relevant topics the IPPC should develop a policy and a programme on the interactions with universities and other educational institutions as a full academic and vocational curriculum. The policy may include aspects such as balance and levels of educational institutions the IPPC cooperates with, the degree of cooperation in developing plant health specific curricula, the involvement of universities and other educational institutions in IPPC aspects and possibly the establishment of an international professional title “plant doctor”. A full academic and vocational curriculum might also integrate core elements of the capacity and capability needed to effectively implement the IPPC – potentially with reference to the standards and implementation framework. This could utilise resources that have been developed, collected and/or published by the IPPC. Resultant skills may include regulatory, science and technology, innovation and support global issues around dwindling expertise.

26. Activities to be carried out during 2020 - 2030 would include:

- Development and adoption of a model, baseline academic and vocational curriculum, and supporting resources that supports contracting parties to implement the Convention, standards, recommendations and policies.
- Development and adoption of an IPPC policy and structure on the cooperation with universities and other educational institutions.
- Development of IPPC guidelines for NPPOs on the cooperation with universities and other educational institutions.
- Consideration of developing in cooperation with universities a curriculum for plant health.
- International recognition of the professional title “plant doctor” and the qualifications necessary to receive this title.

8. Reviewing the status of plant protection in the world: Monitoring, analysing and reporting on the status of plant protection in the world on a regular basis to identify areas of risk and action, with a particular focus on pest outbreaks and pest distribution.

27. Article XI 2(a) of the IPPC provides that the function of the Commission shall be to promote the full implementation of the objectives of the convention and in particular to ‘review the state of plant protection in the world and the need for action to control the international spread of pests and their introduction into endangered areas’. Although the review of the status of plant protection in the world is an obligatory task for the CPM this has not been carried out or initiated since the adoption of the revision of the IPPC in 1997. In fact, there is no clear general understanding what the “review of the status of plant protection in the world” actually incorporates.

28. In order to implement the Convention, the CPM is required to address the issue of the review of the status of plant protection in the world. To do this one would first have to define carefully what such a review incorporates. The easiest interpretation of the review of the status of plant protection in the world would be to determine that the reporting of the outbreak and distribution of pests and its systematic publication through electronic retrieval systems may be the most appropriate way of implementing this obligation. This would also have the benefits of fulfilling the contracting parties’ obligation to report the occurrence, outbreak or spread of pests (IPPC Article VIII 1(a)). To achieve that, the establishment of a regular scientific plant health event, such as an “International Phytosanitary Conference” could be of benefit to encourage official reporting. In addition, the establishment of an IPPC Secretariat based electronic retrieval system for pest distribution, based on official verification procedures, may add considerable benefits to contracting party’s efforts to conduct Pest Risk Analysis.

29. Activities to be carried out during 2020 - 2030 would include:

- Defining the content and scope of the review of the status of plant protection in the world with due consideration to the value that the IPPC would add.
- Identify key indicators of changes in status
- Define systems, processes and standards for measuring and reporting changes in status
- Development and adoption of an IPPC policy and structure on the establishment of regular international plant health conferences as the global forum for analysis and decision-making on actions arising from changes in status.
- Intensifying efforts to implement the reporting obligation to report the occurrence, outbreak or spread of pests.
- Establishment of an electronic retrieval system in the IPPC Secretariat for the occurrence and distribution of pests in the world.