

## Extracts from 2016 IPPC regional Workshop reports

### New IPPC internet website

#### *Latin America*

Los participantes destacan la importancia que tiene para los países de Latinoamérica que la información que contiene esta página se encuentre en idioma español y por tanto solicita que se realice la traducción con la mayor prontitud debido a que la información que allí se encuentra es relevante para las ONPF de la región.

Ecuador felicita a la Secretaría de la CIPF por la nueva página la cual ha sido muy útil para encontrar mejor las materias.

#### *Caribbean*

The participants thanked the Secretariat and agreed that the new layout is much better and information is much easier to find. There was a comment that a mobile device application could be useful and the website used on smartphones could be improved.

### OCS

#### *Latin America*

Existió un intenso análisis e intercambio de opiniones sobre las características actuales de funcionamiento del sistema y los participantes destacan que el nuevo sistema OCS incorpora mejoras que facilitan la visualización del borrador de norma en consulta y la incorporación de comentarios, no obstante manifiestan su preocupación por los siguientes temas:

- El sistema podría ser más amigable en su manejo.
- No permite compartir los comentarios que se incorporan. Esto es aún más complejo a nivel de las ORPF ya que el sistema no permite compartir los comentarios con las ONPF que la integran. Esto resulta una complicación para las ONPF que deberán incorporar cada comentario en forma individual a pesar de haberlo trabajado en la ORPF y lo más probable es que se cometerán errores en la copia de los comentarios de la ORPF. La Secretaría aclara que ese problema se produce en 2016 y los programadores están trabajando para solucionarlo en 2017. Sugiere que los países que comparten comentarios con otras ONPF u ORPF lo informen por correo electrónico a la Secretaría de la CIPF.
- Los números de los párrafos no se los ve en el sistema, sólo se los encuentra en el panel de comentarios cuando se selecciona el párrafo. Los participantes consideran de suma utilidad que se visualice el número de párrafo en el panel de revisión (al igual que en el proyecto descargado del Portal).
- Es una función muy útil compartir comentarios con países específicos que puedan seleccionarse, por tanto se solicita que se habilite esta función, evitando que esta opción permita únicamente compartir con la totalidad de los países.
- En el panel donde se escriben los comentarios, en el cuadro "Editar el texto del párrafo abajo" los cambios se ven cuando se selecciona la opción "Guardar". Se solicita que el sistema permita ver los cambios con "control de cambios" sin que sea necesario guardar los mismos.
- Los recursos existentes para conocer y manejar el sistema (manuales, páginas web y tutoriales) se encuentran únicamente en inglés. Se solicita la producción de estas herramientas en español.

#### *Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia*

M. Ward has expressed a positive opinion on OCS and webinars meant to help countries to familiarize with OCS, but noted that there are problems in terms of sharing comments.

### FAO questionnaire on emerging issues

The analysis of the questionnaire will be undertaken separately.

### **Latin America**

Los participantes consideran interesante la iniciativa de un cuestionario sobre temas emergentes y agradecen a la Secretaría que les brinde mayor detalle sobre el uso que se le dará a la información que se brinda en las respuestas a los cuestionarios y cuales iniciativas se espera promover a partir de esa información.

## **Surveillance programme**

### **Latin America**

*What should be done at the national or regional level ?*

Los principales temas identificados fueron: posibilidad de postularse para capacitaciones, oportunidades de intercambio de experiencias entre ONPF y entre regiones, pasantías, financiamiento y recursos para infraestructura (captar recursos internacionales), intercambio de tecnología y métodos de trabajo, promover la transparencia de manera que si un país tiene una introducción o un brote avise de inmediato para que sus vecinos tengan oportunidad de tomar medidas preventivas oportunas.

También se mencionó la importancia de incrementar el conocimiento de las autoridades gubernamentales a nivel de ONPF y Ministerio para que conozcan y entiendan la importancia de la labor de la ONPF y de la CIPF, así como la incidencia y relevancia que la vigilancia tiene para los temas comerciales del país. Se sugiere que cuantificar los beneficios económicos de tener un sistema de vigilancia es una herramienta de incidencia efectiva a nivel de los tomadores de decisiones. La modernización de la legislación, así como disponer de recursos humanos, infraestructura y herramientas informáticas adecuadas se reconoció como un tema relevante.

Otros elementos sugeridos fueron realizar evaluaciones periódicas sobre la implementación de la vigilancia en el campo, mejorar los canales de comunicación con las universidades públicas y privadas, trabajar de manera más cercana y activa con las ORPF. Se mencionó que superar limitantes como barreras idiomáticas puede ser una ayuda para la cooperación entre regiones.

### *Emerging pests for the region*

OIRSA priorizó FOC 4, Trogoderma, HLB, Fusarium guttiforme, CBD del café, caracol gigante, Lobesia botrana, palomilla gitana y Xylella fastidiosa. Los países andinos coincidieron en priorizar moscas de los frutos, FOC4, Trogoderma granarium y caracoles, mientras que COSAVE definió como prioritarias HLB, mosca de los frutos y Lobesia botrana.

### **Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia**

Slovenia expressed its readiness to engage in the work on *Xylella fastidiosa* and *Bactrocera dorsalis*. In 2017, Lithuania starts a surveillance project on *Xylella fastidiosa* (2017-2018).

### **Near East and North Africa**

An interactive session about the priority pests of the region showed the following results:

- Algeria: *Xylella fastidiosa*, *Bactrocera zonata*, and *Rhynchoforus ferrugineus*.
- Libya, Tunisia and Morocco: *Xylella fastidiosa*, fruit flies, *Dactylopius opuntiae*, invasive weeds, *Ralstonia spp.*, citrus greening disease.
- Lebanon: *Leptoglossus occidentalis* on pine trees.
- Iran: *Eurygaster integriceps*, *Rhynchoforus ferrugineus*, *Bactrocera oleae*, *Ceratitidis capitata*, *Drosophila suzukii*, Dubas bug.
- Iraq: Dubas bug.

## **IYPH**

### **Latin America**

En respuesta a una propuesta de la Presidente, COSAVE y OIRSA asumen el compromiso de llevar el tema al nivel directivo de las ORPF con el propósito de promover la realización de un plan de trabajo. Algunas ONPF informan el compromiso de avanzar en el plan de trabajo y contactar a los representantes de los países en FAO para apoyar la iniciativa.

### ***Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia***

The participants proposed the following topics for inclusion in the provisional program for IYPH: International Conference: plant health and food safety (Azerbaijan), Alternative methods of plant protection and plant health (Turkey). Montenegro has proposed to inform ministers on the national level in order to provide support for the IYPH not only at the NPPO level, but also at a high official level. The importance of raising public awareness through information campaigns was stressed (Latvia). Countries should inform each other on planned activities for IYPH through OCP (Turkey).

FAO officers confirmed their readiness to participate in IYPH activities. Countries were invited to develop detailed suggestions for the IYPH for the next workshop.

### ***Caribbean***

The participants noted that it may be useful for the IYPH Steering Committee to consider dedicating a week of plant health during the year 2020 and to also consider developing a logo for the IYPH in 2020. The plant health community should also consider activities for after the year 2020, to keep the momentum going.

The participants listed the following activities related to the IYPH in 2020:

#### Conference ideas at an International Level

- Tourism: would link the issue of tourism and spread of pests
- Internet trade: this is an emerging area, this could be merged with other new emerging trends (e.g. seeds embedded in paper)
- Plant health and millennials: reaching out to them, getting them interested in plant health
- Using mobile devices and other new technologies in plant health
- Some technologies that are not understood
- Plant health and biosafety/biotechnology - pressures for GMOs
- Plant health and food security
- Biocontrol

#### Regional Level

- Enhanced CPHD meeting highlighting the IYPH (special symposium during 2020). Will need to make sectors knowledgeable about year or months before
- Caribbean Tourism Organization can look at this for one day or during one session
- Face-to-face meeting of RPPOs in the region, facilitated by GICSV

#### National Level

- Schools, developing materials promoting IYPH, garden competition, etc.
- Newspaper articles, talk shows, radio dedicated to plant health
- Carry out the IYPH week within the country
- Highlight plant health issues at Agriculture Events, which would include flower shows, trade shows
- Horticulture societies
- Uniforms to be recognized, maybe add pins with IYPH logo
- Create a jingle or song

- Promote environmentally friendly and bio control aspects
- Identify partners for the national IYPH 2020 activities
- Create national IYPH Steering Committee
- Establish a plan for national IYPH 2020 activities
- Secure funding

### ***Near East and North Africa***

A brainstorming was done for the recommendation of topics for the IYPH at the international level, resulting in the below:

- Plant Health and clean environment (Iraq)
- Plant Health and Protected Areas (Syria)
- Plant Health and Market Access (Bahrain)
- Plant Health and Food Security (Iran)
- Plant Health and pesticide alternatives (Iran)
- Plant Health and Trade (Libya)
- Plant Health for Small Holder Farming (Morocco)
- Plant Health and Economic Development (Pauline Eid)
- Plant Health and Animal and Human Health (Pauline Eid)

Then a brainstorming was done on regional events that could include IYPH components, the following ideas were suggested:

- **Morocco**
  - Organizing one full week focused on plant health and plant protection including training and awareness sessions, field visits, in addition to an agricultural exhibition where agricultural products from each country of the region are exposed.
  - Involving Ministers from the Region in this activity.
  - Providing diplomas to the best farmers.
- **Tunisia**
  - Regional workshops involving producers and exporters, focusing on the importance of plant health and its impact on the economy at both the national and regional levels.
- **Sudan**
  - The use of awareness posters, and awareness programs on TVs and radios.
- **Palestine**
  - The importance of involving Senior decision makers was highlighted.
- **Bahrain**
  - Conducting a regional workshop to raise awareness about plant health, aiming to increase trade.
- **Lebanon**
  - Addressing the health of people, by highlighting the negative effect of pesticide residues on Human health.
- **NEPPO**
  - Focusing on the concept of food security being equivalent to country security.
  - Benefiting from already planned regional conferences (e.g. ISESCO, Near East Conference, etc...).

- Consulting with media experts to properly plan activities.
- **Iran**
  - Conducting workshops on the effect of smuggled plant products on plant health and food security.

Finally a brainstorming was done on national events that could include IYPH components, the following ideas were suggested:

➤ **Sudan**

Using mass media such as TV and radio

➤ **Morocco**

Trade shows, cultural events, and radio and TV interviews

➤ **Algeria**

National fairs, symposiums.

➤ **Palestine**

Include information about phytosanitary and plant protection topics in the school curricula.

➤ **Lebanon**

Involving a National celebrity as Ambassador of IYPH.

<b>Additional areas of work discussed</b>
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***Latin America***

*Reorganización de las Normas de Moscas de la fruta a consideración de la CMF 12.*

Se destaca que la NIMF 30 debería ser mantenida como una norma independiente ya que el área de baja prevalencia de plagas es, en si misma, una opción de medida de manejo del riesgo para moscas de los frutos. El grupo considera importante que las partes contratantes de la región manifiesten esta posición en la CMF 12.

*Avances en el sistema de certificación electrónica (e-phyto).*

Los participantes destacan la importancia de que el sitio correspondiente sea traducido al español por ser un tema de mucha importancia e interés para los países.

En respuesta a una consulta se informa que los países de la región seleccionados para el programa piloto son Ecuador, Guatemala y Chile. Los países participantes solicitan conocer el estado de avance, debido a que han enviado la información solicitada pero no cuentan con una actualización.

***Africa***

**Political interference, NPPO structural organization, outdated legislative framework and lack of political support** continues to be major challenges for appropriate IPPC implementation in some countries. Participants suggested that there is a role for FAO and the Secretariat to provide advice and technical assistance, if and when appropriate.

**Adequate personnel, appropriate qualifications and appropriate training of personnel** remains a limitation in most countries to a greater or lesser degree. The Secretariat was identified has having a significant role is arranging/facilitating appropriate training.

Most countries still do not have **appropriate technical justifications, including pest risk analysis**, for their national phytosanitary measures. Included in this is the need to identify new and less obvious pest risk pathways.

### Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia

Countries have highlighted that the IPPC Secretariat should actively provide official consultations to contracting parties or give it's official opinion on controversial measures. The participants proposed to establish a regional forum for discussions and exchanging of experience among regional experts. Such a forum already exists for EPPO diagnostics experts.

Topics discussed:

- ePhyto should be discussed in more details.
- Information on NPPOs on the IPP should be constantly updated and protected.
- The problem of fraud phytosanitary certificates is substantial.
- Possible detection of fireblight on the stone fruit crops.
- A need to develop a draft standard on organizational and operational principles of an NPPO.
- A need for providing by the IPPC arbitration services.
- A need for a regional meeting to identify common actions and priorities related to emerging pests.
- Pests of relevance in the region:
  - Fruit and grapes: PPV virus, *Erwinia amylovora*, *Flavescence dorée* and *Scaphoideus titanus*, fruit flies (*Ceratitis capitata*, *Bactrocera*), *Drosophila suzukii*, *Dryocosmos kuriphilus* and *Xylella fastidiosa*
  - Forests and plantations: *Phytophthora ramorum*, *Anoplophora glabripennis*, *Anoplophora chinensis*, *Bursaphelenchus xylopholus* and *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus*

Opinions were raised to conduct trainings for inspectors to strengthen technical potential in the region. Conducting national PRA trainings was recommended.

Latvia suggested including implementation challenges of the ISPM 12 as a topic for the IRSS study. The challenges to be studied and explored are traceability of origin of certified consignments and products, and fraud phytosanitary certificates. It was highlighted that evolving logistical arrangements make it impossible to identify origin of products and consignments and trace them back. In addition, ISPM 12 does not establish neither clear criteria for recognition of authenticity of original phytosanitary certificates in cases of re-export and changing a consignee, nor sets liability of exporting countries regarding traceability of certified products. Therefore the ISPM 12 needs to be reviewed in this regard.

### Near East and North Africa

Recommendations	Challenges
Development of an ISPM focused on Palm trees (or a Regional standard?)	Variety of pests threatening Palm trees, in addition to the threat of climate change
Capacity building for inspectors on fruit flies identification, especially at the larvae stage (By IAEA/FAO)	Identification of fruit flies especially at the larvae stage
Capacity building on how to implement proper phytosanitary measures in case of interception of Fruit flies	Some countries lack the capacities (financial and technical) to conduct heat treatment

Support (financial and technical) to improve the infrastructure needed for heat treatment	Increase of trade exchange of plants and plant products with special emphasis on the trade of ornamental plants
Coordination and in-depth work to prevent the entry of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> to the countries of the region (e.g. list of host pests)	Movement of plants and plant products with passengers, smuggling
Dissemination of information related to <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> by NEPPO	
Implementation of a Regional TCP for Fruit flies surveillance, management, and identification (Request should be submitted by Governments)	
Capacity building and exchange of knowledge on how to implement proper phytosanitary measures in case of interception of new quarantine pests	
TCP to build capacities of phytosanitary inspectors at the border points of entry, based on related ISPMs	
IPPC and NEPPO to develop a simplified manual for phytosanitary inspectors at the border points of entry	
Develop an inspection mechanism and system focused on passengers, in addition to the development of awareness material (flyers, banners, etc....), enforce passengers to declare any plants or plant products	
Explore the possibility to develop a guideline or manual on how to put in place a system for the control of the movement of plants and plant products with passengers	
Reinforce/review the phytosanitary measures related to ornamental plants	

### General comments on the workshop

#### *Latin America*

Los participantes reconocen y valoran que la nueva modalidad de los Talleres es más participativa. Mencionan que los Talleres consideran el análisis y consulta de los proyectos de normas que van a consulta por primera vez, pero la agenda debería también dar un espacio para compartir y analizar las opiniones sobre las normas que se encuentran en segunda o tercera etapa de consulta de manera de tener un panorama regional respecto a las normas que tuvieron objeciones formales o que se encuentran en segunda y tercera consulta.

### Traduction issues

#### *Latin America*

Teniendo en cuenta que se trata del taller para la Región de América Latina, consideran que hubiera sido deseable que la encuesta se hiciera en idioma español lo cual hubiera facilitado las respuestas. Los participantes destacan su preocupación debido a que la mayoría de los manuales y guías de la CIPF se encuentran únicamente en idioma inglés.

#### *Africa*

Participants requested the IPPC Secretariat to increase publication of documents in French through the website for a better engagement and follow-up of the IPPC activities.

#### ***Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia***

Participants appealed to IPPC to consider the possibility of translating the phytosanitary.info site into Russian. Participants noted the importance of translation of the IPPC guides for the development of their phytosanitary services, and decided to prioritize them and to submit an official request to FAO for their translation into Russian, in particular:

- Establishing a national plant protection organization
- Operation of a national plant protection organization
- Managing relationships with stakeholders
- Plant pest surveillance
- Manual of good practices for CPM participation
- IPPC meeting participation support materials

Translation of the new OCS is priority for Russian-speaking countries. In this regard participants appealed to the representatives of FAO to translate the OCS and relevant training materials in Russian. That would facilitate active participation of Russian-speaking countries in the development and commenting process on draft International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures.

#### ***Caribbean***

When reviewing the Phytosanitary Resources web page, the participants noted that not all of the IPPC Technical Manuals were translated into all FAO languages (for example, the Market access manual is posted in five FAO languages, the Transit manual is in four FAO languages, but the other manuals are in only one or two FAO languages). The Secretariat noted she would contact the Implementation and Facilitation group in the Secretariat and have them respond to the Caribbean workshop participants.