**CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES – IPPC IN 20 YEARS**

*(Notes from the SPG insession brainstorming exercise based on the paper 06\_SPG\_2014\_Oct A-M;  
 numbers do not indicate priority)*

1. Resource mobilization: how can we ensure sustainable funding for IPPC?
2. Capacity of CPs to implement the IPPC standards and accomplish the IPPC mission.
3. Increase public awareness of IPPC.
4. Conglomerates, how can NPPOs deal with them? (E.g. through commodity standards).
5. Increasing the number of CPs; opportunity for IPPC for driving IPPC agenda in the future.
6. Quality standards vs IPPC standards; how to reconcile them.
7. Certification: investigate and develop systems for simplification of certification, hereby increasing trust and reliability.
8. Increase capacities of CPs to meet their national reporting obligations, e.g. explore implementation and capacity development to improve.
9. IPPC needs to claim its global role, becoming a recognized center of excellence for plant health, also in terms of food security and nutrition.
10. Ensuring that developing countries move at the same pace as developed countries, e.g. in the implementation of IPPC standards to gain the benefits.
11. IPPC should have a fantastic IT system that meets the users’ requirements (internally and externally).
12. Development of new technology, e.g. pest identification tools would help the work of the IPPC and NPPOs.
13. Development of phytosanitary treatments that are not already nationally adopted.
14. Building stronger relationships with research institutions and universities to drive IPPC related research and influence decision makers.
15. Sensitize industry and policy makers on the IPPC and its standards (African region in particular).
16. Add IPPC to university curricula.
17. Build awareness in the public domain on the IPP and its use.
18. Electronic certification.
19. Learning from other standard setting organizations’ systems to increase public governance and resource mobilization.
20. IPPC should be actively involved in plant health work (non-quarantine pests).
21. IPPC should initiate a system to …commodities…[not clear]
22. IPPC should engage properly in the environmental domain.
23. Increase IPPC’s role to decrease disputes.
24. Broad communication to include the full agricultural sector.
25. How can IPPC and CPs address globalization of trade and production.
26. Data management and ePhyto; IPPC can become the global center for information in relation to plant health.
27. How ensure that all 181 CPs participate actively in the IPPC processes.
28. Definition of relationships (internal within FAO, emergency; externally with trade, food security environment) with the purpose of delivering appropriately the IPPC mandate.
29. The Secretariat is a center of excellence where CPs can come for support and guidance.
30. Continue to provide a forum of dialogue to exchange information and resolve trade issues.
31. Utilizing new technologies; IPPC should be a leader.
32. Emphasizing multilateral vs bilateral or regional economic integration organization agreements (the challenge is that bilateral, regional free trade agreements may set up internal rules and thereby setting up preferential trade systems).
33. Connecting across FAO to be in a position to tackle new challenges and to understand the IPPC mandate in a changing world (e.g. GMO, new production systems).
34. Connection between plant health and food security.
35. Ensuring that issues related to plant protection has the same relevance when formulating national budgets and international agendas as e.g. animal and human health.
36. Take advantage of an International Year of Plants to raise awareness and mobilize resources.
37. How to facilitate countries to do their surveillance and determine pest status, ie. underpinning capacities.
38. Harnessing new technology and rapid methods in an IPPC context; engagement with these technologies for diagnostics and treatments. IPPC should work actively to get the most of the new opportunities.
39. Ensure policy makers’ support to the IPPC also through the development of more commodity/pathway specific standards.
40. Using big data systems for the IPPC to remain relevant.
41. The IPPC in a world with a growing global population.
42. Having measurable impacts (including economic impacts) of the IPPC activities and phytosanitary measures to increase awareness of IPPC.
43. Increase direct cooperation actions between CPs and regions not only related to trade but with the wider plant protection scope.
44. Improve and push international cooperation on all pests (regulated, non-regulated).
45. Improve the participation of the RPPOs in the IPPC processes; RPPOs’ views are important.
46. Have phytosanitary requirement that effectively reflect the principles of the Convention. NPPOs need to have more resources to have a quick PRA and better PRA.
47. Advocating and promoting studies on GMOs in relation to plant and human health, before they are released into the environment.
48. Seek solutions for the technological imbalance (both availability and capacity in using them) between countries specifically within regulatory work.
49. The number of quarantine pests is decreasing and this may influence the mandate of the IPPC.
50. That all stakeholders understand the benefits of implementing the IPPC.
51. Efficient management and operation of IPPC bodies (including the Secretariat, CPM, SPG, subsidiary bodies, etc.), responsibilities are clearly defined and collaboration across bodies is improved.
52. Decrease in diagnostic expertise provides for an opportunity for the IPPC to be a coordinator where experts are gathered, to avoid duplication.
53. Add clarity to the responsibilities of importing country and exporting country NPPOs; this would assist CPs in an environment of increased trade.
54. Use the improved technologies to IPPC advantage (e.g. IPP should show a real-time map of pest distribution).
55. More and more complex trade in the future; standards increase efficiencies because of the harmonization but the future will need an even simpler, cheaper, uncomplicated certification system.
56. In the trend of decreasing regular programme fund allocation, IPPC should seek opportunities for funding from elsewhere but in a sustainable manner (e.g. ePhyto).
57. Complexity of issues; climate change, biodiversity, pest resistance, GMOs. These cannot be worked on in isolation but must be addressed in combination with other multilateral organizations; IPPC should take a holistic approach.
58. Climate change risks in new distribution of pests, would collective actions for the IPPC community’s benefit be a possibility?
59. More attention on pest surveillance.
60. Collaboration and sharing of laboratories should be investigated.
61. Declining resources, also on a national level, provides for opportunities to increase efficiency; e.g. through a mutual recognition system.
62. The Secretariat in 20 years should become an essential resource to provide not only assistance on the processes but also guidance on knowledge and information to allow countries to operate the system more efficiently; be a broker to access expertise globally.
63. The basic principles of science and risk is constantly being challenged, our processes will be ever more politicized. Inclusiveness and transparency is important but should be weighed against the principles –not only to represent regional views.
64. The role of IPPC in pest outbreaks ad emergency response, e.g. fusarium in bananas.