

# The International Plant Protection Convention

## The international Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) towards 2020

IPPC Secretariat, December 2015



# Outline of the Presentation

- 1. Historical Development**
- 2. Main Achievements**
- 3. Major Challenges**
- 4. The Way Forward**

# 1. Historical Development

**1.1 The first development stage (1881 – 1951)**

**1.2 The second development stage (1952 – 1979)**

**1.3 The third development stage (1980 – 1997)**

**1.4 The fourth development stage (1998 – now)**

# 1.1 The first development stage (1881 – 1951)

- **In 1881**, the first international convention of Berne on plant health was issued, where a agreement was signed by five countries (Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, Portugal and Switzerland) to control the spread of grape aphids (*Phylloxera* sp)
- **In 1929**, the first text of an international convention with broader objectives was drafted at the International Conference for Plant Protection held in Rome
- **In 1951**, the Sixth Session of FAO Conference adopted the Convention, superseding all previous international plant protection agreements





## 1.2 The second development stage (1952 – 1979)

- In 1952, the IPP Convention first came into force after ratification by three signatory governments (Ceylon, Spain, and Chile)
- In 1973, the amendments to the IPPC were proposed by Canada, with a series of consultations on updating terminology and certain changes in the model phytosanitary certificates followed
- In 1979, the amendments were adopted by FAO, and came into force in 1991



## 1.3 The third development stage (1980 – 1997)

- In 1986, the landscape began to change significantly as GATT entered into the Uruguay Round, with a prominent position for IPPC in WTO-SPS later on
- In 1992, the IPPC Secretariat was established
- In 1993, the Committee of Experts on Phytosanitary Measures (CEPM) was formatted
- In 1995, the Negotiations for the IPPC revision was started
- In 1997, the 29th Session of FAO Conference approved the New Revised Text of the IPPC, and it came into force in 2005





# 1.4 The fourth development stage (1998 – now)

- **In 1999**, the Informal Working Group on Strategic Planning and Technical Assistance (SPTA) was established, from which Strategic Planning Group (SPG) evolved
- **In 2001**, the Standards Committee (SC) was established
- **In 2003**, the Subsidiary Body on Dispute Settlement (SBDS) was established
- **In 2006**, the First Session of the CPM took place when the CPM accepted all previous decision made by the ICPM
- **In 2010**, the Implementation Review and Support System (IRSS) was implemented
- **In 2012**, the Financial Committee (FC) and Capacity Development Committee (CDC) were set up



## **2. Major Achievements**

**2.1 Governance and strategies**

**2.2 Standard settings**

**2.3 Implementation facilitation**

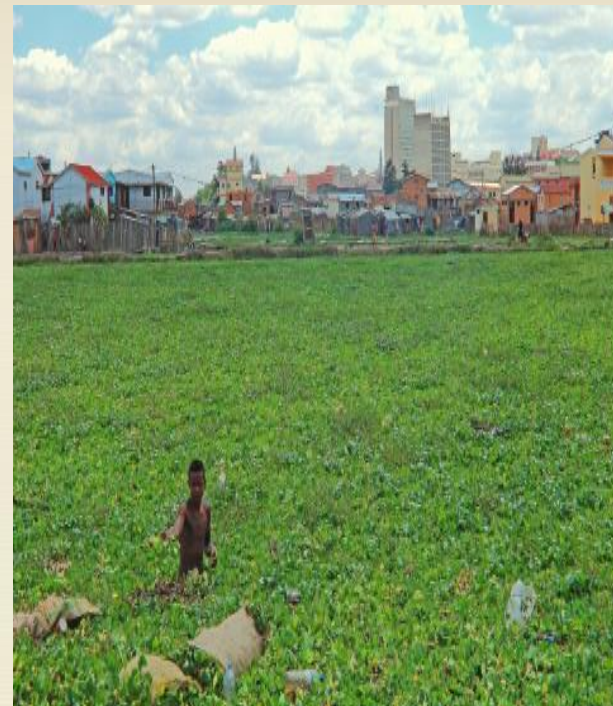
**2.4 Communication and partnership**

**2.5 Technologies and tools**

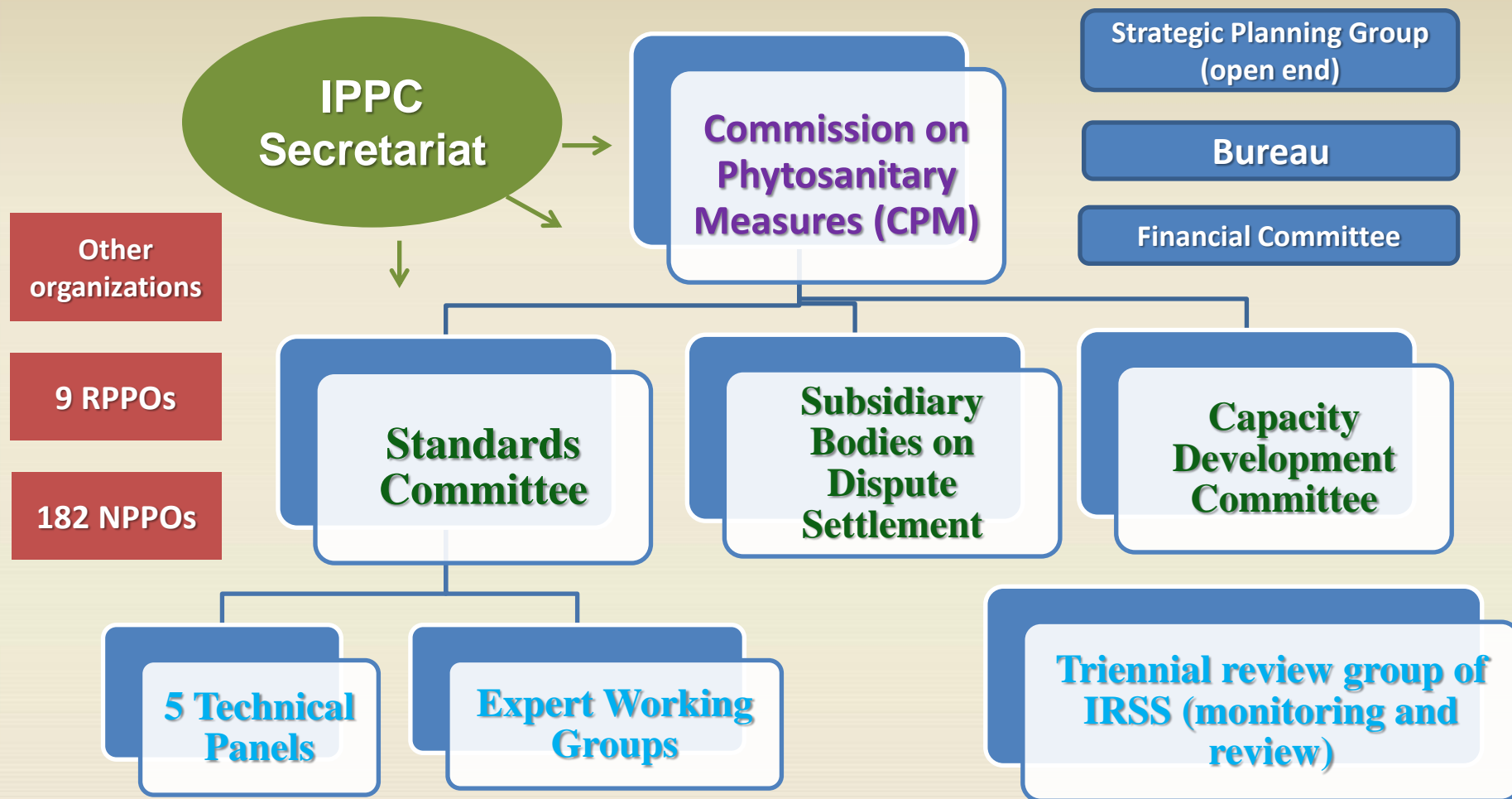


## 2.1 Governance and strategies

- CPM (1-10), CPM-BM, and CPM-FC
- Standards Committee (SC), Capacity Development Committee (CDC), and Subsidiary Body on Dispute Settlement (SBDS)
- Strategic Planning Group (SPG), NROAG, e-Phyto Working Groups.
- Operational mechanisms of governance bodies  
(*Procedure Manual for IPPC, 2011*)



# Structure of IPPC Governance





## 2.2 Standard settings

- **36** ISPMs (1993-2015)  
covering suite of PRA  
standards, surveillance,  
phytosanitary certification ,  
regulation of wood packaging  
in international trade, fruit fly  
standards, etc
- **19** phytosanitary treatments
- **9** diagnostic protocols



## 2.3 Implementation facilitation

- **CD:** Competition of global projects (such as STDF 350 and STDF 401) and providence of technical assistance at national and regional level covering more than 30 countries
- **IRSS:** Running 6 regional workshops focused on surveillance, and carrying out the general studies on implementation of IPPC and its standards
- **SBDS:** Emphasis from dispute settlement to dispute avoidance





## 2.4 Communication and partnership

- **NRO:** NROAG established with the bulletin issued monthly
- **Information management:** IPPC website as well as [www.phytopsanitary.info](http://www.phytopsanitary.info), [www.APPPC.org](http://www.APPPC.org), IRSS, e-Learning, PCE, OCS etc.
- **Communication and advocacy:** Advocacy documents, news, newsletter, branding, strategic Plan, IPPC Regional Workshops, IPPC Seminar Series, CPM Science Session, CPM side events, etc.
- **Partnership and resource mobilization:** Close partnership with EC, WTO-SPS, STDS, BLG; and over 45% extra-budgetary fund from EC and STDF



## 2.5 Technologies and tools

- **Monitoring and surveillance:** Information technologies, GIS, simulation modeling, sex-pheromones, light traps, etc.
- **Diagnostic and risk assessment:** Biotechnologies, biochemistry, etc.
- **Regulation and control:** Pest-free areas
- **Trade facilitation:** e-Phyto





# 3. Great Challenges

**3.1 UN Post 2015 Development Agenda**

**3.2 FAO Strategies Objectives**

**3.3 IPPC's Strategic Goals**

**3.4 Increasing demands from CPs**

**3.5 Requests from Enhancement Evaluation**

## 3.1 UN Post 2015 Development Agenda

- UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) towards 2030: **17** goals with **169** targets

- Relevant to FAO: **14** SDGs

- Relevant to IPPC: **8** SDGs





## 3.2 FAO's Strategies Objectives (2010-2019)

- **Help eliminate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition**
- **Make agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and sustainable (20% IPPC)**
- **Reduce rural poverty**
- **Enable inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems (80% IPPC)**
- **Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises**

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT FINANCING, GOVERNANCE AND MARKET ACCESS

### NEW FAO STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK



Help eliminate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition



Make agriculture more productive and sustainable



Reduce rural poverty



Enable inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems



Increase the resilience of livelihoods from disasters



5



**International Plant Protection Convention**  
Protecting the world's plant resources from pests



# Articulation of IPPC Core Activities

IPPC Secretariat is major contributor to SO 2 (1 Outputs) and SO 4 (2 outputs)

## SO2 Output 3.1

- Support to stakeholders to participate in, update existing and develop new international mechanisms and instruments under the auspices of FAO

## SO4 Output 1.1

- New and revised international standards for food safety and quality and plant health are formulated and agreed by countries and serve as references for international harmonization

## SO4 Output 1.4

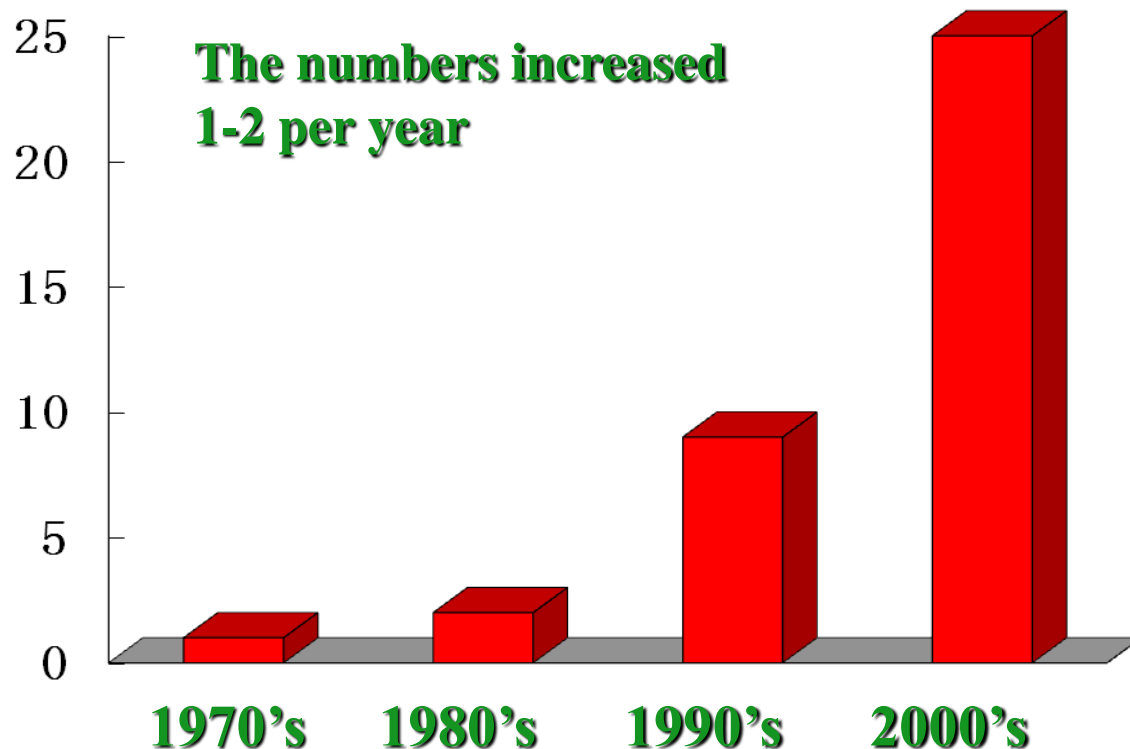
- Public sector institutions are supported to improve their capacity to design and implement better policies and regulatory frameworks, and to provide public services related to plant and animal health, food safety and quality.

## 3.3 IPPC's Strategic Goals (2012-2019)

- A. Promote** the sustainable agriculture and the global food security through the prevention of pest spread
- C. Facilitate** the trade development through the promotion of harmonized scientifically based phytosanitary measures
- B. Protect** the environment, forests and biodiversity from plant pests
- D. Develop** the phytosanitary capacity for members to accomplish A, B and C



## 3.4 Increasing demands from CPs: *Invasion of Quarantine Pests in China*





# ◆ Spread of Quarantine Pests in China

Coding moths  
(73 mil UDS)

Rice water weevils  
(71 mil USD)

Citrus canker  
(50 mil USD)

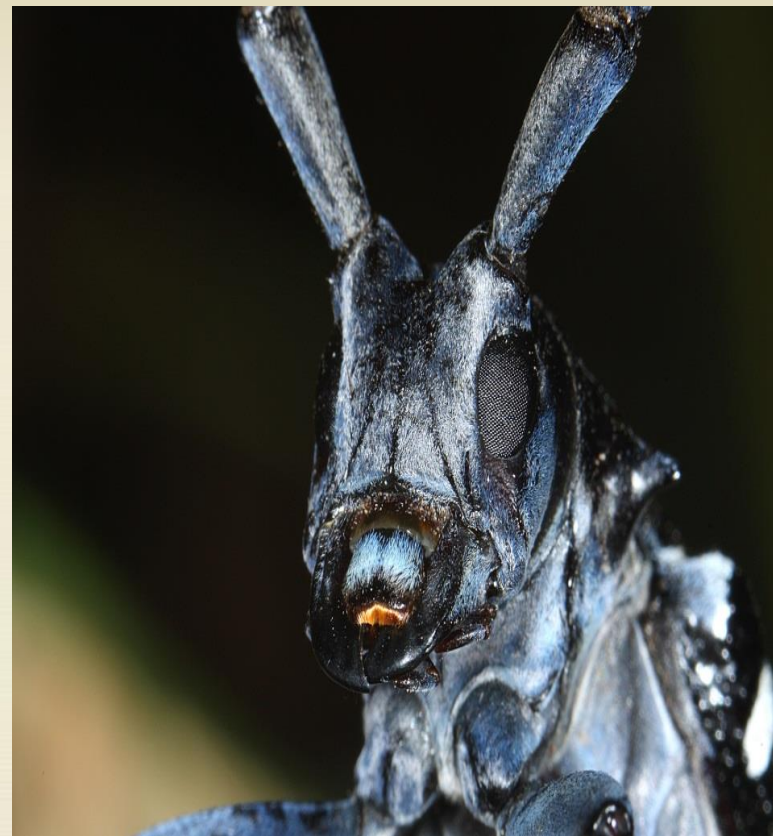
**Annual loss 20  
billion USD**

Orient fruit flies  
(97 mil USD)

Red fire  
ants

## 3.5 Requests from Enhancement Evaluation

- **Adjusting** the IPPC Secretariat and the CPM structures to the findings of the Enhancement Evaluation
- **Ensuring** that work programme expectations of contracting parties and FAO do not exceed resource limitations
- **Ensuring** that science under lays all standard setting and capacity development activities
- **Ensuring** that communication and partnership increase the IPPC visibility and contribute to the satisfaction of the information needs of the CPs
- **Ensuring** sufficient extra-budgetary funding to implement IPPC work-programme



## 4. Way towards 2020

4.1 One general goal

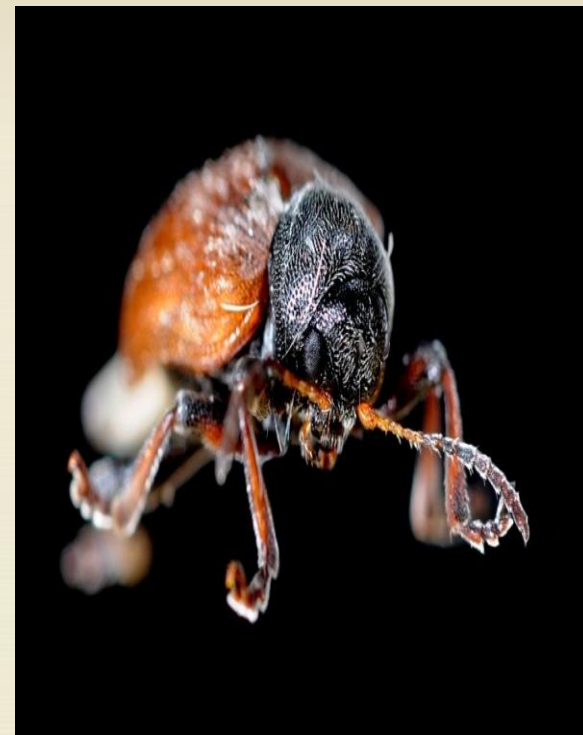
4.2 Three core activities

4.3 Five main themes



## 4.1 One general goal

- **General goal:** An overall increase in capacity to implement the International Plant Protection Convention
- **Overall capacity:** Improvement of infrastructure and facilities, team and culture building, and optimization of communication and coordination
- **Integrated approach:** Unified framework and SOPs for standards and implementation



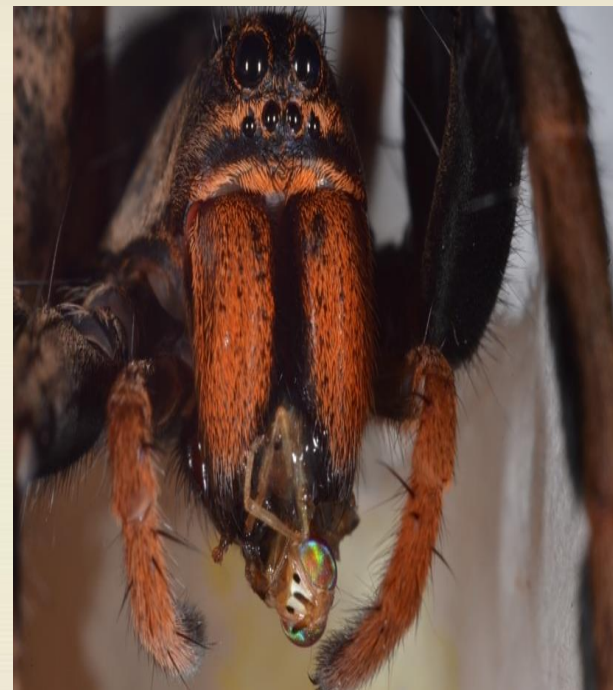
## 4.2 Three core activities : *Standard settings*

- **Prioritizing the topics for new standards and/or revisions**
- **Adopting all existing draft DPs on the LOT, as well as 3-5 standards annually**
- **Sorting out Commodity standards**
- **Strengthening scientific advices**



## 4.3 Three core activities : *Implementation facilitation*

- **New organization:** Establishment of an integrated body for Implementation Facilitation (IF)
- **New work plan:** Development of a realistic work plan on IF
- **New working approach:** Implementation of IPPC in coordinated, adaptable, responsive, reliable, effective and transparent manner
- **New technologies:** Application of new technologies and tools for promoting efficient implementation





## 4.2 Three core activities : *Communication & Partnership*

- **Information management:** Integration into the FAO communications systems, and involvement of RPPOs and NPPOs in IPPC communications
- **Communication and advocacy:** Re-establish clear branding, and revise advocacy material
- **Partnership and resource mobilization:** Continuation with traditional partners and development of new ones in terms of resource mobilization
- **Advisory supports:** Scientific, policy and league consultation



## 4.3 Five main themes (2016):

### *Plant health & food security*

- **Purposes:** To demonstrate the important contribution of plant health to the global food security through prevent and control the introduction and spread of pests of both plants and plant products
- **Contents:** To organizing a series studies on the theme with universities or research institutes, and form the basis for a couple of seminars, popular publications and media stories
- **Outcomes:** To be a major conference on "Plant Health and Food Security" in IYPH 2020



## 4.3 Five main themes (2017):

### *Plant health & trade facilitation*

- **Purposes:** To highlight the important role of plant health in the global trade facilitation through implementing an electronic certification hub and generic e-Phyto portal, and to show the great contribution of these systems to a less costly, more efficient and safer trade of food and plant commodities
- **Contents:** To showcase the positive benefits from using the hub or generic portal for developing countries involved
- **Outcomes:** To be a major conference on "Plant Health and Trade" in IYPH 2020





## 4.3 Five main themes (2018):

### *Plant health & environmental protection*

- **Purposes:** To highlight the important role of plant health in the environmental protection through managing the spread of damaging pests and diseases by applying ISPMs for assisting countries to avoid these negative impacts
- **Contents:** To carry out a series case-studies and profile negative impacts of pests on natural ecosystems, and to demonstrate some positive examples for avoiding or mitigating the negative impacts of pests by application of ISPM's
- **Outcomes:** To be one major conference on "Plant Health and Environmental Protection in IYPH 2020



## 4.3 Five main themes (2019):

# *Plant health & capacity building*

- **Purposes:** To highlight the important role of the IPPC in helping countries to build national capacity for implementing the ISPMs, such as surveillance, risk assessment, etc.
- **Contents:** To demonstrate the integrated approaches for developing countries to implement standards more easily by using a number of materials, e.g. manuals, databases
- **Outcomes:** To be one major conference on "Plant Health and Capacity Building" in IYPH 2020



## 4.3 Five main themes (2020):

### *International year of plant health*

**International Year of Plant Health 2020 IS:**

**Decision/Declaration by CPM 10  
(2015)**



**Contracting Parties Driven Initiatives  
and Activities**





# The Objective of IYPH 2020

- To raise awareness of the importance of plant health in addressing issues on food security, environmental protection and trade facilitation at global, regional and national levels
- To increase political, policy, scientific and financial supports for plant health at global, regional and national levels
- To promote the sustainable developments of plant health at global, regional and national levels





***THANK YOU  
FOR YOUR  
KIND  
ATTENTION!***

