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منظمة  
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# COMMISSION ON PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

## Twelfth Session

**Incheon, Republic of Korea , 5-11 April 2017**

### Implementation pilot surveillance

### Agenda item 10.2

**Prepared by the IPPC Secretariat**

## I. Background

1. The pilot project on surveillance aims to draw together pest surveillance managers and experts to exchange experiences, discuss challenges, showcase best practices and coordinate the development of pest surveillance products that are globally relevant and valuable. The pilot project will leverage past and existing surveillance work, and intends to initiate new and more integrated processes to provide useful information on emerging pests and ultimately prevent the introduction and spread of plant pests<sup>1</sup>.

## II. Advances during CPM-11

2. During the eleventh session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM-11), the IPPC Secretariat presented the concept note developed for the pilot on surveillance. The Secretariat recalled that CPM-10 had delegated management of the implementation pilot to the Secretariat, under the oversight of the Bureau and had urged contracting parties and regional plant protection organizations (RPPOs) to commit to an increased emphasis on plant pest surveillance and contribute resources.

<sup>1</sup> The CPM-11 document on the implementation pilot project on surveillance is available at [https://www.ippc.int/static/media/files/publication/en/2016/05/15\\_CPM\\_April\\_2015\\_Implementation\\_pilot\\_surveillance-2016-01-12\\_rXulCt9.pdf](https://www.ippc.int/static/media/files/publication/en/2016/05/15_CPM_April_2015_Implementation_pilot_surveillance-2016-01-12_rXulCt9.pdf)

3. During CPM-11, a small group met to discuss starting limited activities under the implementation pilot using three example pests for which information would be collated through a call for technical resources. The three examples pests were:

- *Xylella fastidiosa*
- *Bactrocera dorsalis* complex
- Invasive ants

4. A discussion, with experts, on the use of resources to be aggregated was organized for June 2016.

### **III. Call for technical resources**

5. The call for technical resources to support this project was issued by the Secretariat<sup>2</sup> to gather the following technical resources on the three example pests:

6. Ongoing and past projects;

- Manuals/guidance, case studies, standard operational procedures, factsheets, websites and databases;
- Software applications - including mobile apps for identification, diagnosis, surveillance and other activities related to surveillance and targeting different audiences;
- Risk communication resources - targeting different stakeholders, promoting and explaining pest management decisions, information and education programmes, different risk communication strategies e.g. during emergency, outbreaks and non-emergency conditions, outreach and citizen scientist programmes.

7. Resources were provided by:

- Food and Agriculture organization/ International Atomic Energy Agency (FAO/IAEA) division
- Pacific Plant Protection Organization (PPPO)
- United States Department of Agriculture/ Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA/APHIS)

### **IV. Informal working group on the IPPC Implementation Pilot Project on Surveillance (Bangkok, Thailand, 11-12/06/2016)**

8. An Informal Working Group on the IPPC Implementation Pilot Project on Surveillance was held in Bangkok, Thailand, from 11-12 June 2016, and attended by 13 plant pest surveillance experts. This meeting was organized by the APPPC with the cooperation of the Republic of Korea, and brought together representatives from Australia, Brazil, Japan, The Republic of Korea, New Zealand, Thailand, the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO), The International Center for Advanced Mediterranean Agronomic Studies (CIHEAM), the FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, and the IPPC Secretariat.

9. During this meeting, participants agreed that the three selected pests were relevant to the pilot project. The group also determined the champions for each pest would take an active role in undertaking activities with the Secretariat providing overall coordination to ensure coherence and wide dissemination of outputs:

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<sup>2</sup> The call for technical resources to support the project was launched: <http://phytosanitary.info/page/call-technical-resources-support-international-plant-protection-convention-ippc-implementation>

- For *Xylella fastidiosa*, CIHEAM and EPPO were appointed the champions.
- For *Bactrocera dorsalis* complex, the group considered it useful to work on this example pest, although the taxonomy is complex. The Republic of Korea was appointed the champion, with help from Australia, Brazil, Japan and Thailand. The Working Group suggested that the work on the *Bactrocera dorsalis* complex could be undertaken on a longer time frame. The champion would set up a committee to review the most appropriate material and to develop a roster of experts. This work would be undertaken in collaboration with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).
- For invasive ants, Australia was appointed the champion.

10. A framework for the collection of resources was elaborated, and the IPPC Secretariat facilitated the collection of resources. Participants were provided with collected and reviewed information and resources such as manuals, case studies, standard operating procedures, etc. regarding the three pests. Working Group participants reviewed materials and identified gaps and tools in surveillance for each of the three pests.

11. This group agreed:

- To develop a webpage on the [Phytosanitary.info](http://Phytosanitary.info) website to publish the most relevant resources for each of the three pests;
- To develop a factsheet for each pest, to be available electronically and distributed during CPM-12;
- That events related to surveillance should be advertised on the event section of the [Phytosanitary.info](http://Phytosanitary.info) website;
- That, for *Xylella fastidiosa*, a training module on surveillance and diagnostic methods should be developed, as well as advocacy material, to be provided to regions and countries.

12. The report of the meeting is available on the IPP<sup>3</sup>.

## V. Revision of ISPM 6 “Guidelines for surveillance”

13. ISPM 6: Guidelines for surveillance was revised in 2015 and the draft standard was sent for a first consultation in 2016. This draft standard was presented and discussed during 2016 IPPC Regional Workshops.

## VI. Session on the implementation pilot on surveillance during 2016 IPPC Regional Workshops

14. An interactive session on emerging pests and surveillance projects in the various FAO regions was organized during the 2016 IPPC Regional Workshops. During these sessions, feedback was provided to each region on the outcome of the 2015 questionnaire on surveillance. The information gathered was on national surveillance programmes and will be useful baseline information within the pilot. NPPO and RPPOs provided updated information on their surveillance programmes, highlighting priority pests.

15. The presentations and reports from each of the 2016 IPPC Regional Workshops are available on the IPP<sup>4</sup>.

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<sup>3</sup> Report of the Working Group on the Pilot Project on Surveillance, Bangkok, Thailand, 11-12 June 2016: <https://www.ippc.int/en/news/working-towards-a-stronger-focus-on-ippc-implementation-the-working-group-on-the-pilot-project-on-surveillance-convened/>

<sup>4</sup> Presentations and reports from the 2016 Regional Workshops: <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/capacity-development/regional-ippc-workshops/>

## VII. Collaboration with IAEA on fruit fly work

16. The Secretariat has been in dialogue with the IAEA on possible collaboration on technical guidance on fruit flies. Besides further support to the Technical Panel on Pest Free Areas and Systems Approaches for Fruit Flies (TPFF), the IAEA has indicated interest in developing guidance to implement existing fruit fly standards in 2017. The proposal is in its infancy, but the idea is to prepare a technical guide on prevention of fruit fly incursions, eradication and management following the outline established for the small working group which met in Thailand in June 2016. This would involve working with IAEA technical staff as well as some members of the TPFF. The IAEA has already begun working on the development of some possible communications tools such as a 2-3 minute animated video similar to the animated Infographic (SIT and Mosquito are available on the IAEA website<sup>5</sup>). The Secretariat is awaiting a proposal from the IAEA on the details of the work proposed.

## VIII. Contributions from the TC-RPPO and the CDC

17. The Technical Consultation among Regional Plant Protection Organizations noted the activities on the implementation pilot project on surveillance.

18. The Capacity Development Committee (CDC) agreed that:

- CDC members and observers will facilitate the collection of material on the three example pests in their respective regions using the framework developed.
- A new page dedicated to the technical resources collected through the pilot project for the three example pests will be created on the [Phytosanitary.info](http://Phytosanitary.info) website.

19. The CPM is invited to:

- 1) *Note* the advances of the implementation pilot on surveillance.
- 2) *Note* the factsheets on the three example pests and promote them and the new webpages on [www.phyotosanitary.info](http://www.phyotosanitary.info).
- 3) *Encourage* contracting Parties to contribute financial resources and resources to the implementation pilot on surveillance.

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<sup>5</sup> Insect Pest Control information from the IAEA: <http://www-naweb.iaea.org/nafa/ipc/ipc-multimedia.html>