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**Investment Plan**

**for the**

**International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)**

**2020 – 2024**

**Protecting the World’s Plant Resources from Pests**

**Developed by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures**

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# Glossary of Abbreviations

Terms used in this document, in addition to those defined In the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020 – 2030

RP Regular Program funding provided by the FAO Regular Program budget to support core activities of the IPPC Secretariat

MDTF Multi Donor Trust Fund. A fund established by the FAO for the collection and administration of donations from contracting parties

IntP Internal Project. These are generally projects supported by a project plan that are supported by contributions in cash or kind from contracting parties. They are generally activities with little attraction to donors external to the IPPC community

ExtP External Project. Projects supported by a project proposal and implementation plan approved by an external donor, and subject to governance and other conditions applied by the donor. Examples include the Standards and Trade Development Facility and the World Bank.

# Executive Summary

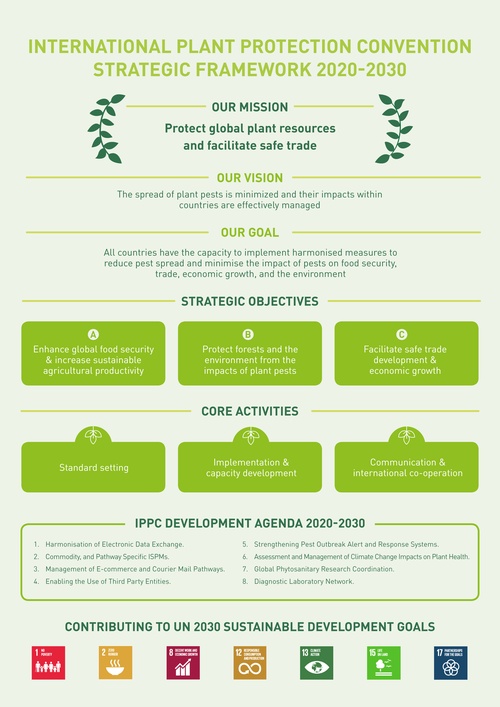
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This plan outlines at a summary level, an estimate of the resources required to implement the first five years of the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030, and their likely source under current financial governance provisions agreed by the Commission.

The plan should be read in conjunction with the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030, which describes the key priorities of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (Commission) during this period.

Implementing the Development Agenda will depend on sufficient resources being secured in addition to the FAO regular programme funding of core activities.

# IPPC 2020-2030 Strategic Framework on a Page



# Introduction

Plants are essential for life. Healthy plants feed people and animals, contributing to food security for nations and communities; and any surplus can be traded to generate income.

Healthy plants are critical to achieving the core FAO objectives of food security, zero hunger and poverty alleviation.

The International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) is the global international treaty for protecting plant resources. The IPPC provides a framework to protect the world’s plant resources from the harm caused by pests and diseases. As such, the IPPC is the leader in the global effort to promote and maintain plant health. Through the development of international standards and programs that enable their implementation, the IPPC creates a fairer trading system for all countries, whether they trade a little or a lot, and helps countries less able to protect themselves from the impacts of plant pests to produce food, protect valuable natural ecosystems and increase their ability to trade.

The IPPC extends beyond the protection of all cultivated plants to the protection of natural flora and plant products. It includes both direct and indirect damage by pests and pest plants, as well as the vehicles, aircraft and vessels, containers, storage places, soil and other objects or material that can harbour or spread pests.

Implementation of the IPPC involves collaboration by National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs), the official services established by contracting parties to carry out the functions specified by the IPPC; and Regional Plant Protection Organizations (RPPOs), which act as coordinating bodies at a regional level to achieve the objectives of the IPPC.

The IPPC is governed by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (Commission). The Commission comprises delegates from each of the contracting parties, 183 as at January 2018. The Commission reviews the state of plant protection around the world and

* identifies action to control the spread of pests into new areas
* develops and adopts international standards and guidelines
* approves programmes to support implementation of the Convention and adopted standards; and
* cooperates with international organizations on matters covered by the Convention.

# Strategic Objectives

The core purpose of the IPPC is to prevent the international spread of plant pests and reduce their impact.

The Commission has identified three Strategic Objectives that capture the major contributions it makes in a global context. They are equally important and the Commission work programme is balanced to ensure the collective work programme contributes to all three objectives.

The Commission’s three Strategic Objectives are to:

* 1. Enhance global food security and increase sustainable agricultural productivity
  2. Protect forests and the environment from the impacts of plant pests
  3. Facilitate safe trade development and economic growth

# 1. Achieving and Measuring Key Results

Key Result Areas are described for each Strategic Objective and outline the impact the Commission expects to see under each. Results are delivered through both the core work of the IPPC and the IPPC Development Agenda Initiatives.

## Enhance Global Food Security and Increase Sustainable Agricultural Productivity

Food security is achieved with community access to sufficient safe and nutritous food. This also requires food to move without impediment from where it is produced to where it is consumed.

Crop production intensification and pest management strategies need to be more sustainable than current or historical ones. They must also build on elements that include integrated pest management, conservation agriculture, access to and sustainable use of plant genetic resources, while also reducing soil, air and water pollution.

Contracting parties should be ensuring their phytosanitary regulatory frameworks are appropriately structured and resourced to avoid plant pests putting their food security at risk.

### 2030 Key Result Areas

A1: All NPPOs have effective pest surveillance systems in place for timely detection of new pest arrivals.

A2: All NPPOs have strong capacities to monitor, detect, report, and prepare rapid responses to pest outbreaks, so these pests do not have major impacts on food supplies and they do not spread to threaten other regions and trading partners.

A3: A phytosanitary emergency response system facilitates timely action against new pest incursions and supports countries with emergency response systems tools and knowledge.

A4: Sustainable pest management practises, such as ‘systems approaches’, are implemented widely to minimise pest impacts right through the production process and harvesting, and minimise the need for endpoint treatments.

| **Key result area** | **Performance indicator** | **Measurement** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Early detection surveillance systems implemented | Systems are available  CPs are implementing the system(s)  The system(s) works | PCE assessments of early detection capacity  Increased detection and reporting of new pests  Pests detected earlier than before |
| Reporting and response capability established and maintained | Enabling guidance developed and proven through testing  CPs report ability to report and respond  Earlier and shorter responses occur | PCE assessments of reporting and response capacity  Number of new pests reported  Average time to initiating a response  Length and cost of responses – average over time  Cost impact of new pests reduced  Successful eradications increase over time |
| IPPC phytosanitary emergency response system established and used | System in place  Fit for purpose and working effectively | CPs aware of the system  Alerts integrated into intelligence systems  Resources generated through the system are received and used  CPs contribute resources and material through the system |
| Systems approaches are implemented for sustainable production systems | Import and export pathways are documented as systems  Critical control points are applied  Validation and verification processes confirm the efficacy of systems approaches  Information is shared to assist other CPs implement and approve systems approaches | Number of systems approaches approved and operating in trade  Efficacy and impact assessments collated and analysed  SWOT analysis completed  Website analytics |

## B. Protect Forests and the Environment from the Impacts of Plant Pests

Invasive alien species can have a significant and permanent impact on terrestrial, marine and freshwater environments, agriculture and forests. Continuing concern with climate change and protecting forests and the environment compels the Commission, RPPOs and contracting parties to be aware of the potential for pest distribution and impacts to change with the changing climate.

The IPPC standards and the IPPC framework are applied to address environmental concerns as they relate to plant biodiversity and emerging problems associated with invasive alien species that are plant pests. As climates modify, environmental ranges will change and pest impacts have the potential to increase significantly.

Importantly the IPPC has recognised the need to protect environments from plant pests in ways that don’t themselves have negative environmental impacts. Acceptance of sustainable pest management practises, such as systems approaches and integrated pest management is reducing reliance on end-point chemical treatments. The prevention of pest spread also significantly reduces the need to use harmful chemicals in the environment.

The IPPC engages with biodiversity and environment related conventions, international collaborations, and capacity development arrangements such as the Convention on Biodiversity (CBD), the Global Environmental Facility and the Green Climate Fund. Whereas the CBD addresses biodiversity and the environment in general, the IPPC deal specifically with those invasive alien species that are pests of plants, and establishes standards and provides guidance for protection against them. Many International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) developed by the IPPC have elements directed to protection of biodiversity. The ISPMs on pest risk analysis, for example, can be essential and important tools for the assessment of environmental pest risks. The standard concerning the treatment of wood packaging material is aimed at risk management of tree and wood pests that can affect biodiversity or commercial forests.

The IPPC has and continues to progress the development of a number of other standards, guidance and recommendations dealing with the potential movement of invasive alien species important to the protection of biodiversity. These deal with invasive aquatic plants, minimizing pest movement by sea containers and air containers, and reducing the pest risk from waste material from ships.

The IPPC also makes accessible a wide range of resources for environmental agencies to take action against plant pests with environmental and biodiversity impacts.

### 2030 Key Result Areas

B1: Contracting parties recognise management of environmental plant pests as part of their responsibilities and work with national environmental sector agencies to support pest management programmes aimed at environmental protection.

B2: Contracting parties have mechanisms in place to control the spread of environmental contaminant pests on non-plant trade pathways, e.g. invasive ants on vehicles and machinery, or gypsy moth egg masses on sea containers and vessels.

B3: Mechanisms are in place to share adaptation strategies for responding to the impacts of climate change.

B4: Agencies with environmental and natural forest stewardship responsibilities regularly access information and other resources managed by the IPPC Secretariat.

| **Key result area** | **Performance indicator** | **Measurement** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| National arrangements support pest management for environmental protection | National arrangements shared as examples for other CPs  A model framework for national arrangements available on the IPP | PCE assessments of national arrangements supporting environmental protection  Number of CPs with arrangements in place  Number of CPs developing arrangements  Analysis of impediments to implementing national arrangements  Website analytics |
| Strategies to manage the risks associated with the introduction of pests on non-plant pathways are developed and implemented | Risk pathways are identified and impacts assessed to raise awareness  Associated pest risks and their impacts identified and quantified  Pathways strategies shared as examples for other CPs  Model systems available on the IPP for a number of pathways | Outcomes and impacts from SCTF are assessed and reported  Data on pest risks across a number of pathways consolidated and shared  [Replicate all or some of the SCTF program to define and address risks - as relevant]  Website analytics |
| Climate change adaptation strategies are shared | Climate change impacts on IPPC objectives identified and published  Adaptation strategies shared as examples for other CPs  Research results published  Adaptation implementation information shared | A list of climate change adaptation projects – location, outcomes, resources, outputs, costs  Strategies published  Strategies implemented  Changes in the impact of climate change parameters on impacts of plant pests on trade, food and the environment  Adaptation options increasingly applied  Website analytics |
| Information and other resources that assist environmental and forest stewardship are accessed | Information to assist CPs is made available | Information on stewardship programs sourced  Information posted  Website analytics – access stats |

## C. Facilitate Safe Trade Development and Economic Growth

Trade builds wealth and supports economic and social stability. Trade in plants and plant products, stimulates economic growth and brings well-being and prosperity to rural communities and agricultural sectors. The main pathway for the spread and introduction of harmful pests is through international trade.

Minimising production losses from pests and reducing pest control costs is important to maximising returns for domestic growers. Eradicating newly established pest populations, or creating recognised pest free areas simplifies access to export markets. Exporting countries need strong phytosanitary systems to assure their trading partners that the imports they receive will not come with pests that would harm the importing country economy or environment. When the phytosanitary assurances and certification of exporting countries have integrity, trade pathways are smoothed and barriers to trade are minimised.

The World Trade Organization’s (WTO) Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) entered into force on 22 February 2017. This agreement will support NPPOs in their responsibilities as border agencies and offer greater opportunites to faciitate safe trade through greater collaboration with other border agencies, including Customs.

### 2030 Key Result Areas

C1: Pest specific and commodity specific standards with harmonised phytosanitary measures have sped up trade negotiations and simplified trade in significant plant products.

C2: Detections of pests on trade pathways are declining as exporting countries take more responsibility for managing the pest risk on exports, and importing countries report detections more quickly and more consistently.

C3: NPPOs have been supported to establish export assurance and certification systems that have strong integrity and are trusted by trading partners.

C4: The cost of administering export certification systems has reduced and the circulation of fraudulent certificates has been eliminated through the electronic phytosanitary certification systems including the Generic National System and the Global ePhyto Hub.

C5: NPPOs have ready access to expert advice on phytosanitary issues in trade.

| **Key result area** | **Performance indicator** | **Measurement** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Pest and commodity standards apply harmonised treatments and measures | Systems and processes for developing and implementing pest and commodity specific standards are available  Countries have the required capacity and apply methods competently  Multiple countries apply the same measures on pathways | Number of standards  Volume of trade in these commodities  Clearance times measured over time  Compliance and non-compliance data compiled and analysed for changes |
| Pest interceptions are reducing due as the efficacy of pest management on traded goods improves | Fewer pests intercepted on imported goods  Increased pest reporting  Non-compliance reporting systems used consistent with ISPM 13 | Interception data  Non-compliance reporting  Pest reports by country  Remedial actions identified and implemented |
| Integrity of export and import assurance | Implementation guidance available  Training available and accessed by CPs | Training programs available  PCE assessments of capacity and capability  Number of assurance systems in place  Volume of trade that systems support  Published lists of competent third-party entities |
| Efficiency of export certification systems | EPhyto systems implemented and available to all CPs  Milestones in the 5-year ephyto implementation plan in achieved | Ephyto implementation and impact measured and reported  Number of fraudulent certificates over time |
| Expert phytosanitary advice available | Mechanism for seeking, providing and receiving expert advice implemented | Requests received  Advice provided  Analytics on nature, source etc. of requests, issues |

**2. Core Activities**

### Standard Setting

Standards developed under the auspices of the IPPC Secretariat are recognized by the World Trade Organization (WTO) Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (the SPS Agreement) as the only international standard setting body for plant health. ISPMs are adopted by the Commission and come into force once countries establish aligned requirements within their national legislation. The standards of the IPPC are recognized as the basis for phytosanitary measures applied in trade by the Members of the World Trade Organization.

The standard setting work of the IPPC is led by the Commission’s Standards Committee. The Standards Committee is supported by various technical panels, expert working groups, and the IPPC Secretariat.

Three main types of standards have been developed to provide an internationally agreed approach for the harmonisation of phytosanitary regulations and to guide and assist NPPO’s in performing their various functions.

1. Foundational Standards – these establish internationally accepted principles and approaches for NPPO’s to undertake such activities as pest risk analysis, establishing pest free areas, surveillance, establishing a phytosanitary certification system, pest reporting, etc.
2. Phytosanitary treatments – these establish internationally accepted treatments for pests on commodities such as irradiation, fumigation, temperature treatment, etc.
3. Diagnostic Protocols – these are targeted at specific pests and establish the internationally accepted method for accurate diagnostic pest identification.

In addition, CPM recommendations are also adopted on a range of topics that are highly relevant to contracting parties but not deemed suitable for the development of an ISPM. The Commission is now starting to develop more ISPMs for specific commodities and pathways. Examples include ISPM 15 for international movement of wood packaging and ISPM 41 for international movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment. Developing ISPMs for major traded commodities including fresh produce and grain would fill a significant need when used as the starting point for market access agreements. They have the potential to significantly simplify bilateral trade negotiations. Similarly ISPMs for pathways (such as used vehicles and machinery) will do much to limit the spread of invasive alien species that commonly spread as contaminating pests on inanimate objects.

The Standards Committee works hard to ensure ISPMs are not only technically robust, but that they are also practical and can be implemented in real situations. Increasingly the IPPC is inviting industry bodies to participate in expert working groups to provide advice on development of ISPMs. Industry perspectives will further enhance the value of ISPMs but some conflicts of interest may also arise and these need to be recognised and managed.

2030 Key Result Areas – Standards Setting

SS1: Major traded commodities and trade pathways are covered by commodity or pathway specific ISPMs adopted or being developed by the commission.

SS2: NPPOs can be seen to be basing their phytosanitary systems and import requirements on adopted ISPMs.

SS3: Efficient mechanisms are in place to globally coordinate plant health research, with evidence that duplication of effort is reducing.

| **Key result area** | **Performance indicator** | **Measurement** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Refer commodity and pathway standards – Development Agenda 2.* | | |
| Phytosanitary systems and import requirements are based on adopted ISPMs | ISPMs are referenced in policies and operational procedures by NPPOs | IRSS analysis of published import requirements and risk analyses to measure increases in references over time |
| Mechanisms for global coordination of plant health research are established | Increased research collaboration – cross regional  Reduced duplication | IRSS monitoring and reporting based on literature analytics |

### Implementation and Capacity Development

The IPPC is typically referred to as a standard setting body, which it is. However, the IPPC has long recognised the futility of setting standards without also supporting capacity development to enable the Convention and its standards to be effectively implemented by member countries. The IPPC Secretariat has established an Implementation Facilitation Unit to facilitate and coordination implementation.

Within each member country, fully functioning NPPOs are charged with operating an effective national system to prevent the introduction and spread of pests. Delivery of the system often requires the joint effort of multiple government agencies and the private sector. The Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation tool was developed by the Commission many years ago to help countries evaluate their capacity to implement the convention. This forms the basis for many capacity development plans, and also provides an insight into global capacity needs and programs.

Through the suite of ISPMs and capacity development programmes, the Commission provides the framework for the NPPOs and the support to help NPPOs build capacity to carry out their functions. Examples of national capacity include the ability to establish and operate an import regulatory system, the ability to conduct pest risk analysis, pest surveillance, pest eradication operations, and operation of an export system capable of providing official assurances through phytosanitary certification.

The Commission collaborates with donor partners and contracting parties to assist NPPO’s to develop the required capacity. This collaborative work is essential for countries to capitalise on the economic growth opportunities available through trade development, and protect their natural resources.

In 2014 the Commission agreed to significantly strengthen its focus on implementation of the Convention and ISPMs. Since then:

* The first major implementation pilot programme has been established focused on pest surveillance,
* The IPPC Secretariat has been reorganised to more strongly focus on implementation and capacity development, and
* A new subsidiary body has been created, the Implementation and Capacity Development Committee (IC) charged with oversight of the IPPC’s long-term Capacity Development Strategy.

Substantial efforts are being focused on implementation and capacity development, however, it is limited by the extra-budgetary resources that can be secured (additional to the FAO regular programme funds). Fortunately, development agencies are willing to assist with programs to lift the capacity of countries to improve their economy through trade, and support communities to manage pest problems. Capacity development projects can have a major positive impact on the ability of NPPOs to discharge their responsibilities. The project to develop and implement a Global ephyto Hub and Generic National System funded by the STDF and member country contributions is an outstanding example of this.

2030 Key Result Areas – Implementation Facilitation

IF 1: The state of plant health in the world is understood, needs are known and mechanisms to facilitate action are functioning.

IF 2: All contracting parties have used the Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation tool to understand strengths and weaknesses and develop plans to address issues.

IF 3: The IPPC Secretariat is resourced to help countries access assistance to address phytosanitary capacity needs.

| **Key result area** | **Performance indicator** | **Measurement** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| The state of plant health in the world is defined and a desired future state agreed by CPM  A roadmap to achieving the future state is developed and being implemented through an action plan | State is defined  Future state agreed by CPM  Road map endorsed by CPM  Action plan adopted and resourced | Actions agreed by CPM are completed on time and on-budget |
| Contracting parties are actively addressing capacity and capability needs | PCE-based implementation plans are in place and actions are progressing | Number of PCEs completed  Number of development plans linked with PCEs  Outcomes identified in implementation plans achieved |
| IPPC Secretariat is sufficiently resourced to meet implementation expectations of contracting parties | Funding mechanisms are in place and supported  A mechanism to link donors and capacity needs is in place and operational | Additional ongoing RP funding is achieved in FAO budget  A mechanisms for partnership agreements is developed, approved and implemented  The extent to which CP requests of the Secretariat for ongoing assistance are met |

### Communication and International Cooperation

The communications efforts of the Commission are aimed at ensuring understanding of the potential for serious negative impacts from introduced pests worldwide. This must be understood not just by the plant health community but also by key audiences such as the general public, national governments, and decision makers (policy and financial), to demonstrate the importance of plant health being a national and global priority that justifies and receives appropriate and sustainable support.

The IPPC recognizes the importance of maintaining strong links with organizations that share common interests. These relationships can range from informal flexible arrangements to highly defined relationships. The IPPC Secretariat has strong relationships with all [Regional Plant Protection Organizations (RPPOs)](https://www.ippc.int/en/external-cooperation/regional-plant-protection-organizations/) in facilitating contracting parties to implement the IPPC.

The IPPC Secretariat also cooperates with many other organizations. This cooperation is essential to mainstream plant health considerations and policies into the general debate on environmental and development issues. Especially with regard to climate change and capacity building a more intensified cooperation with relevant international organizations is necessary to ensure that the evaluations of climate change impacts incorporate pest related impacts and that attention is drawn to potential donor organizations about the phytosanitary capacity building needs of developing country NPPOs.

The IPPC make use of many different opportunities to reach out internationally so its mission is understood, well connected and actively participating where doing so will advance achieving its mission. Annual themes were introduced to promote specific aspects of the IPPC mandate on an annual basis. For the period 2016-2019 the IPPC focused on the following themes:

* [2016 Plant Health and Food Security](https://www.ippc.int/en/themes/food-security/)
* [2017 Plant Health and Trade Facilitation](https://www.ippc.int/en/themes/trade-facilitation/)
* [2018 Plant Health and Environmental Protection](https://www.ippc.int/en/themes/environment-protection/)
* [2019 Plant Health and Capacity Development](https://www.ippc.int/en/themes/capacity-development/)

In addition, through the efforts of contracting parties to the IPPC, the United Nations proclaimed [2020 the International Year of Plant Health (IYPH)](https://www.ippc.int/en/iyph/).

These communication efforts are guided by the [**IPPC Communications Strategy**](https://www.ippc.int/static/media/uploads/ippc_communicationsstrategy_cpm8_2013.pdf)**.** The four objectives of the IPPC Communications Strategy are to:

1. Increase global awareness of the importance of the Convention and of the vital importance to the world of protecting plants from pests;
2. Highlight the IPPC’s role as the sole international plant health standard setting organization with the objective of helping to ensure the safe trade of plants and plant products;
3. Improve the implementation of the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs); and
4. Support the activities of the IPPC Secretariats Resource Mobilization programme.

| **Key result area** | **Performance indicator** | **Measurement** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Global awareness of the IPPC and the importance of plant health | The International Year of Plant Health is widely supported | All CPs participate in IYPH activities  Communications material is widely used  Impact is measured, analysed and reported |
| International standards underpin the majority of global trade of plants and plant products | CPs demonstrate use and benefits of ISPMs to facilitate and achieve safe trade | Impact assessments – pre- and post- market access  Analysis of global dispute resolution cases |
| ISPMs are implemented by all CPs | Import requirements reference relevant international standards | Analysis of SPS notifications for references to the use of ISPMs  Analysis of issues raised at SPS committee |
| Sufficient resources are mobilised to fund the full implementation of this strategy | All identified activities in relevant implementation and action plans are completed | Milestones are identified in action plans and met  Budgets are set and funds secured |
| Strong links are maintained with organisations that share common interests with the IPPC | Plant health considerations are progressed through cooperation with relevant international organisations | CPM priorities are reflected in cooperation agreements  Progress is monitored and reported against milestones  Cooperation agreements are reviewed every 3 years  All agreements are assessed against CPM priorities every 5 years |
| Identify, plan and implement ongoing program of theme years | Strategic theme years focus global audiences on the role, function and achievements of the IPPC | Theme years endorsed by CPM  Annual theme activities completed  Impact assessment completed |

**3. IPPC Development Agenda 2020 - 2030**

The IPPC Development Agenda 2020-2030 aims identifies priority programmes of new work aligned to the Commissions’ Vision, Mission, and Strategic Objectives, taking into account prospective changes to the operational environment of national, regional, and global plant protection organizations.

The success of the Commission to deliver on the purpose of the Convention will ultimately be measured against its ability to support the needs of member countries to stop the spread and reduce the impact of pests, but it will also be measured on its contribution to achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

The IPPC Development Agenda 2020 – 2030 will contribute significantly to achieving the Strategic Objectives of the Commission and also the UN 2030 Sustainable Development Goals. The development programmes are firmly grounded within the strategic objectives. They ensure that the Commission is well positioned to continue development and coordination of international plant health activities to well beyond 2030. However, each of the new programmes is subject to securing required resources to sustain them.

Eight key development programmes have been identified. Each of these are described in terms of the outcome envisaged for 2030 and a more detailed description of each development programme.

1. Harmonisation of Electronic Data Exchange

Implementing a global system for production and exchange of electronic certification information.

**Desired 2030 Outcome**

A global system for production and exchange of electronic certification information is fully operational and integrated at a country level into trade single windows. The system is supported by a sustainable business model and is self-funded. A significant global effort to implement it in all countries has been completed. The system has strengthened and simplified trade in plants and plant products, reducing transaction costs, expediting the clearance of compliant products and eliminating fraud.

Activities to be carried out during 2020 - 2030 include:

* Successful establishment of the IPPC ePhyto hub as the international system for exchange of electronic phytosanitary certificate information.
* Successful establishment of the IPPC Generic ePhyto National System for production, sending, and receiving of electronic phytosanitary certificate information.
* The successful implementation of both the ePhyto hub and the Generic National System, where needed, in all member countries.
* Investigation of 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.

| Action | Funding  Source | Estimated budget (USD) | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
| Implement the ePhyto solution 5 year plan | MDTF | 1 M | 1 M | 1.2 M | 1.2 M | 1.4 M |
| Develop and adopt the business and funding model   * Consultant * Business and IT system development * Governance framework * Transition to permanent funding and business model | ExtP | 40 K | 150 K | 300 K | 150 K | 160 K |
| Identify and evaluate expansion of ePhyto utility | ExtP | - | 40 K | - | 40 K | - |
| Develop and implement pilot projects for expanded utility | ExtP | - | - | 150 K | - | 150 K |
| **Total** | **ExtP** | **1.04 M** | **1.190 M** | **1.65 M** | **1.39 M** | **1.71 M** |
| FTE (estimate) | ExtP | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 |

2. Commodity and Pathway Specific ISPMs

ISPMs developed for specific commodities and pathways, with accompanying diagnostic protocols, phytosanitary treatments and guidance.

**Desired 2030 Outcome**

Many new ISPMs have been adopted and implemented for specific commodities and pathways, with accompanying diagnostic protocols and phytosanitary treatments to support implementation. They provide NPPOs with harmonized phytosanitary measures, which they may use to support their pest risk analysis activities or to establish export oriented production systems. This has simplified trade and expedited market access negotiations.

New, sustainable phytosanitary treatments and alternative pest management approaches are continually being developed through a global coodination and funding program, ensuring a strong technical basis for harmonisation and effective tools for NPPOs to mitigate pest risks and impacts.

Activities to be carried out during 2020 - 2030 include:

* Develop and agree on the structure, format and content of commodity and pathway specific ISPMs and apply these concepts on two agreed commodity or pathway specific ISPMs functioning as pilots projects
* Conduct an assessment of the critical factors necessary for an NPPO to effectively implement a new commodity standard, and the barriers that have to be overcome.
* Agree on the criteria to prioritize a list of commodity and pathway specific ISPMs and, if appropriate, establish a work programme for the development of commodity and pathway specific ISPMs.
* After implementation, evaluate the economic, trade, food security, and environmental benefits delivered by a selection of commodity or pathway specific standards.
* Intensify current activities on phytosanitary treatments.
* Establish technical panels to develop alternative pest risk management approaches for individual pests or commodities.

| Action | Funding  Source | Estimated budget (USD) | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
| Develop and pilot processes for commodity and pathway standards | RP | 60 K |  |  |  |  |
| Analyse and address implementation challenges | IRSS |  | 20 K | 20 K | 20 K |  |
| Identify priority pathways | RP | 20 K |  |  |  |  |
| Establish and implement a work plan for commodity and pathway standards | RP |  | 50 K | 50 K | 50 K | 50 K |
| Establish evaluation criteria and analyse impacts of commodity and pathway standards | IRSS | 20 K |  | 30 K |  | 20 K |
| Establish and operate technical panels on alternative risk management approaches   * 40% RP FTE (SSU) * Meetings | RP  MDTF | 50 K  60 K | 50 K  60 K | 50 K  60 K | 50 K  70 K | 50 K  70 K |
| Identify top priority treatments needs | IRSS  RP | 20 K  50 K | 50 K | 20 K  50 K | 50 K | 20 K  50 K |
| Intensify current treatment activities   * Coordinator * Expert meetings or analysis | MDTF | 150 K | 150 K | 200 K | 200 K | 200 K |
| **Total** | **Various** | **430 K** | **380 K** | **480 K** | **440 K** | **460 K** |
| FTE (estimate) | Various | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 2.0 |

3. Management of E-commerce and Courier Mail Pathways

A coordinated international effort to address the spread of pests and pest host material sold through e-commence and distributed through rapid mail and courier pathways.

**Desired 2030 Outcome**

A coordinated international effort has largely addressed the spread of pests and pest host material sold through e-commence and distributed through rapid mail and courier pathways. Volumes of high risk plant material purchased online in small quantities and shipped via courier pathways is sourced from high health programs, and compliance is tracked and enforced in collaboration with other border agencies, the international postal services and courier services.

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

* An international communications effort targeting companies selling through e-commerce channels and consumers, to ensure they understand the need and how to comply with importing country phytosanitary requirements.
* Establishment of an inter-agency network (CITES/WCO/IPPC) to create synergy in developing a joint policy and requirement catalogue with regard to E-commerce and courier/postal pathways.
* Establishment of a joint inter-agency toolkit for the regulation and screening of E-commerce and courier/postal pathways.

| Action | Funding  Source | Estimated budget (USD) | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
| Communications strategy and implementation | ExtP | 60 K | 20 K | 20 K | 20 K | 20 K |
| Interagency network for E-Commerce and courier/postal pathways | ExtP | 30 K | 30 K | 30 K | 30 K | 30 K |
| Interagency tool kit   * Regulation * Operations * Other support materials | ExtP | 60 K | 30 K | 30 K | 20 K | 20 K |
| **Total** | **ExtP** | **150 K** | **80 K** | **80 K** | **70 K** | **70 K** |
| FTE (estimate) | ExtP | 1.25 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 |

4. Enabling the Use of Third Party Entities

Enabling use of third parties to perform phytosanitary actions, including treatments, inspections, etc.

**Desired 2030 Outcome**

Standards have been adopted and implemented that enable use of third party entities to perform various phytosanitary actions, including treatments, inspections, diagnostic identification, etc. This provides more timely services for stakeholders and results in cost savings for government and business. Governments are able to direct internal resources to areas of highest risk.

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

* Adoption of relevant ISPM(s) and guidance providing guidance on authorization of third party entities to perform phytosanitary actions such as inspection, testing, surveillance and treatment on behalf of the NPPO.
* Explore how confidence in authorization systems can be increased internationally, e.g. through an international accreditation system.
* Provide capacity development resources as needed to assist NPPOs wanting to start using a third party entity model.

| Action | Funding  Source | Estimated budget (USD) | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
| Authorization of third party entities – standard completed | RP | 20 K | 20 K |  |  |  |
| Scoping study and analysis to increase international confidence in authorisation systems | ExtP | 60 K | 60 K | 30 K | 30 K | 30 K |
| Implementation support and capacity development resources available | RP | 50 K | 100 K | 50 K | 30 K | 30 K |
| **Total** | **ExtP** | **130 K** | **180 K** | **80 K** | **60 K** | **60 K** |
| FTE (estimate) | ExtP | 0.4 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 |

5. Strengthening Pest Outbreak Alert and Response Systems

A global pest alert and response system to communicate emerging pest risks, so countries can proactively adapt their phytosanitary systems to reduce the risk of introduction and the strengthening of country and regional abilities to respond effectively to pest outbreaks including new incursions.

**Desired 2030 Outcome**

A global pest alert system with mechanisms to evaluate and communicate emerging pest risks is in place, providing regular information to NPPOs on changes in pest status around the word. NPPOs are using this to quickly adapt their phytosanitary systems to reduce the risk of introduction and establishment. In case of outbreaks, strengthened pest outbreak response systems and tools are helping countries take much more timely action against especially new incursions. NPPOs, RPPOs and the FAO have collaborated to develop and roll out a comprehensive but easy to use toolbox to support countries responding quickly and effectively. RPPO’s are playing an active role to assist NPPO’s and coordinate outbreak responses across their regions.

Activities to be carried out during 2020 - 2030 could include:

* + Understand the global state of emerging pest risk scanning and reporting at NPPO and RPPO levels, and user requirements for an enhanced system.
  + Continue to work with countries to facilitate the development of pest surveillance systems, based on IPPC standards and other technical guidance, necessary for early detection and response to emerging pest threats.
  + Develop a system to coordinate the dissemination of emerging pest risks and changes in pest status, including establishing common data standards for all countries and regions engaged in this activity.
  + Set-up a generic system countries and RPPO’s could use to enter and report emerging risks including changes in pest status.
  + Explore new ways to remove current barriers that work against proactive pest reporting.
  + Develop a clear IPPC mandate, policy and structure including, if appropriate, the integration of EMPRESS plant health activities into an overall plant health mandate.
  + Establish a network of phytosanitary emergency response expertise
  + Facilitate engagement of expertise and response resources in a timely manner
  + Develop a simple and effective incursion response toolbox that countries can use including contingency response plans, delimitation methods, diagnostic protocols, containment protocols, lists of lures, lures, attractants and control agents, control options, phytosanitary treatments, etc.

| Action | Funding  Source | Estimated budget (USD) | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
| Analysis and report – global state of emerging pest risk scanning and reporting, impediments to reporting | IntP | 80 K |  |  |  |  |
| User requirements for an enhanced scanning and reporting system | IntP | 60 K | 60 K |  |  |  |
| Facilitate development and implementation of standards-based pest surveillance systems | ExtP | 100 K | 60 K | 30 K |  |  |
| Global system for providing and sharing information on emerging pest risks and changes in pest status (potential joint project FAO (EMPRESS)/RPPOs) | ExtP | 30 K | 100 K | 60 K | 30 K |  |
| Develop and globally adopt enabling policies to optimise reporting including IPPC mandate and operating structures | RP | 30 K | 15 K |  |  |  |
| A network of phytosanitary emergency response expertise is established | IntP | 30 K | 10 K | 10 K | 10 K | 10 K |
| Develop, adopt and apply processes for rapidly engaging expertise and response resources | IntP | 60 K | 25 K | 10 K |  |  |
| Establish an incursion response tool box | RP | 20 K | 60 K | 100 K | 20 K | 20 K |
| **Total** | **Various** | **410 K** | **330 K** | **210 K** | **60 K** | **30 K** |
| FTE (estimate) | ExtP | 3.0 | 3.0 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 0.2 |

6. Assessment and Management of Climate Change Impacts on Plant Health

A work programme is initiated to assess and manage impacts caused by climate change with regard plant health and international trade of plants and plant products.

**Desired 2030 Outcome**

The impacts of climate change on plant health and the international trade of plants and plant products are evaluated especially in relation to risk assessment and risk management issues and phytosanitary issues are adequately reflected in the international climate change debate under the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

Activities to be carried out during 2020 - 2030 could include:

1. Explore how far the Commission needs to address climate change issues and their impact on plant health policies.
2. Establishment, if appropriate, of a structure to systematically analyse and discuss climate change and plant health.
3. Development of recommendations with regard to climate change and plant health and if necessary guidelines for pest risk analysis and surveillance.
4. Mainstreaming phytosanitary policies into the climate change debate.

| Action | Funding  Source | Estimated budget (USD) | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
| Analysis of CPM responsibilities on climate change issues as they impact plant health policies | IntP | 25 K |  |  |  |  |
| Consider recommendations from the analysis and shape a response for adoption and implementation | IntP |  | 30 K |  |  |  |
| Review and revise IPPC policies and guidelines as recommended | RP |  |  | 15 K |  |  |
| Establish working relationships with the IPCC and other climate-focussed organisations, as appropriate and relevant to IPPC outcomes | RP | 15 K | 15 K | 15 K | 15 K | 15 K |
| **Total** | **IntP** | **40 K** | **45 K** | **30 K** | **15 K** | **15 K** |
| FTE (estimate) | IntP | 0.25 | 0.4 | 0.25 | 0.1 | 0.1 |

7. Global Phytosanitary Research Coordination

A voluntary mechanism for global phytosanitary research coordination, to accelerate development of science to support all regulatory phytosanitary activities.

**Desired 2030 Outcome**

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 synergistic collaboration.

To establish an international research coordination and collaboration it is important to develop a Commission policy on the matter and to agree on structures. Collaboration with EUPHRESCO, 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 and the complete administration and governing of this activity could be delegated to RPPOs thus avoiding resource requirements on behalf of the IPPC Secretariat.

Science stands at the base of all plant health related activities of NPPOs, RPPOs and the Commission. For this reason, the development of an initiative to establish a global phytosanitary research coordination policy and structure is an important component for the Commissions’ strategic objectives.

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

* Analysis of existing international research coordination policies and structures.
* Development of an IPPC policy and structure, especially determining the role of RPPOs in this activity.
* Adoption of an IPPC international research coordination and policy and structure.

| Action | Funding  Source | Estimated budget (USD) | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
| Analyse existing international research coordination policies and structures | IntP | 25 K |  |  |  |  |
| Develop IPPC policy and coordination structures | RP |  | 20 K |  |  |  |
| Adopt and implement coordination arrangements | RP |  |  | 25 K | 10 K | 10 K |
| **Total** | **IntP** | **25 K** | **20 K** | **25 K** | **10 K** | **10 K** |
| FTE (estimate) | IntP | 0.25 | 0.2 | 0.25 | 0.1 | 0.1 |

8. Diagnostic Laboratory Network

A network of recognised diagnostic laboratory services to support countries to identify pests in a more reliable and timely manner.

**Desired 2030 Outcome**

An international network of recognised diagnostic laboratory services provides reliable and timely pest identifications. National laboratories with strong diagnostic functions are officially recognised as capable of offering reliable services within regions or globally, reducing the need for all countries to develop duplicated capacity.

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

* Conceive a model for the establishment of sub-regional joint diagnostic laboratories
* Establish required standards and protocols
* Facilitate the establishment of an international laboratory network
* Establish and communicate a listing of available diagnostic laboratories and their expertise.

| Action | Funding  Source | Estimated budget (USD) | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
| Coordinate and publish a list of diagnostic laboratories including operational expertise | ExtP | 30 K |  | 10 K |  |  |
| Develop a model for networked or shared diagnostic laboratories | ExtP |  | 100 K | 60 K |  |  |
| Draft standards and protocols | ExtP |  |  | 60 K | 15 K | 15 K |
| Coordinate a pilot laboratory network | ExtP |  |  | 15 K | 30 K |  |
| **Total** | **ExtP** | **30 K** | **100 K** | **145 K** | **45 K** | **15 K** |
| FTE (estimate) | ExtP | 0.25 | 0.5 | 1.25 | 0.5 | 0.1 |

**4. Projected expenditure 2020 - 2024**

The collective investment in the IPPC Development Agenda from 2020 to 2024 based on indicative activities is USD 12.78 million over the 5 years, or around $2.5 million each year. This includes funding for between 7.5 and 12.3 staff per annum (as full time equivalent or FTE) to undertake the activities. This is largely in addition to the expected budget and staffing levels of the IPPC Secretariat that are funded from the FAO Regular Program biennial budget.

Around half of the expenditure is for the implementation of the ePhyto Solution, which will be directed by a separate five year investment and implementation work plan. Most of the remainder is projected to be funded as external projects beyond the contributions by contracting parties to the IPPC Multi Donor Trust Fund, with donors potentially entering into joint projects with the IPPC Secretariat. These projects will require funding for staff resources in addition to operating capital in order for them to be undertaken.

**Total projected investment in the IPPC Development Agenda, 2020 to 2024**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Development Agenda Item | | | | | | |
|  | Primary Source | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
| 1. Harmonisation of Electronic Data Exchange | | | | | | |
| USD | ExtP | 1.04 M | 1.190 M | 1.65 M | 1.39 M | 1.71 M |
| FTE (estimate) | ExtP | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2. Commodity and Pathway Specific ISPMs | | | | | | |
| USD | Various | 430 K | 380 K | 480 K | 440 K | 460 K |
| FTE (estimate) | Various | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 2.0 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3. Management of E-commerce and Courier Mail Pathways | | | | | | |
| USD | ExtP | 150 K | 80 K | 80 K | 70 K | 70 K |
| FTE (estimate) | ExtP | 1.25 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 4. Enabling the Use of Third Party Entities | | | | | | |
| USD | ExtP | 130 K | 180 K | 80 K | 60 K | 60 K |
| FTE (estimate) | ExtP | 0.4 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| 5. Strengthening Pest Outbreak Alert and Response Systems | | | | | | |
| USD | Various | 410 K | 330 K | 210 K | 60 K | 30 K |
| FTE (estimate) | ExtP | 3.0 | 3.0 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| 6. Assessment and Management of Climate Change Impacts on Plant Health | | | | | | |
| USD | IntP | 40 K | 45 K | 30 K | 15 K | 15 K |
| FTE (estimate) | IntP | 0.25 | 0.4 | 0.25 | 0.1 | 0.1 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 7. Global Phytosanitary Research Coordination | | | | | | |
| USD | IntP | 25 K | 20 K | 25 K | 10 K | 10 K |
| FTE (estimate) | IntP | 0.25 | 0.2 | 0.25 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 8. Diagnostic Laboratory Network | | | | | | |
| USD | ExtP | 30 K | 100 K | 145 K | 45 K | 15 K |
| FTE (estimate) | ExtP | 0.25 | 0.5 | 1.25 | 0.5 | 0.1 |
| **TOTAL** | | | | | | |
| **USD** | | **2.665 M** | **2.655 M** | **2.910 M** | **2.150 M** | **2.400 M** |
| **FTE** | | **11.9** | **12.3** | **10.95** | **8.2** | **7.5** |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |