[PleaseReview document review. Review title: 2020 Second Consultation: CPM Recommendation on Safe provision of food and other aid (2018-026). Document title: 2018-026\_Draft\_CPM\_Rec\_Safe\_Provision\_Of\_Food\_Other\_Aid\_2020-06-26.docx]

[1]**DRAFT CPM RECOMMENDATION: Safe provision of food and other aid to prevent the introduction of plant pests during an emergency situation (2018-026)**

[2] **Status box**

|  |
| --- |
| [3]This is not an official part of the CPM recommendation and it will be modified by the IPPC Secretariat after adoption. |
| [4]**Date of this document** | [5]2020-06-25 |
| [6]**Document category** | [7]Draft CPM recommendation  |
| [8]**Current document stage** | [9]*To* second consultation |
| [10]**Major stages** | [11]2019-03 Topic proposed by Pacific Plant Protection Organisation (PPPO) for inclusion in the IPPC work programme for a standard.[12]2019-04 CPM-14 added the topic to the IPPC work programme for a CPM recommendation. [13]2019-05 Adjustments made following CPM-14.[14]2019-07 Consultation.[15]2019-11 Secretariat and submitting country addressed comments from consultation.[16]2019-12 CPM Bureau reviewed and recommended for additional round of consultation.[17]2020-06 CPM Bureau agreed to send for additional round of consultation.  |
| [18]**Notes** | [19]This is a draft document[20]2019-05 Edited[21]2019-12 Revised according to the comments received [22]2020-06 Edited  |

[23]BACKGROUND

[24]The provision of food and other aid assists areas or countries that are at risk of food and economic insecurity as a result of war and conflict, crop failures, and natural disasters including storms, earthquakes, tsunami and volcanic eruptions. Assistance can be urgent and short-term, or ongoing over the long term. The driver for this recommendation is provision of urgent, disaster-relief assistance, but the principles of phytosanitary preparedness and response apply equally to the provision of ongoing aid.

[25]There has been a significant increase in severe weather events which may be attributed to climate change, as well as human-induced and natural disasters that have precipitated the urgent need for food, water and machinery to prevent or ameliorate humanitarian crises. For example, Tonga has experienced three category 4 cyclones and one category 5 (Cyclone Ian) since 2010, while the Pacific region as a whole is increasingly experiencing damaging storms and storm surges. These events are not limited to developing countries or the Pacific region, and have occurred in all regions of the world.

[26]In providing aid, donors should be aware that the provision of aid supplies, unless appropriately prepared to meet the phytosanitary requirements of the recipient country, can in itself cause long-standing damage to the recipients of the aid. There are a number of examples of long-term impacts on the economy, environment and communities from pests introduced with aid, long after the country has recovered from the emergency situation. This should be considered by donors when preparing aid. National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) are impacted by these emergency situations, but are still bound by their role to manage effectively the risk posed by pests associated with imports of relief supplies received in the aftermath of such disasters. For example, crops and grain provided as food aid may be infested with quarantine pests.

[27]It can be difficult to manage pest risk effectively during an emergency situation. Authorities may demand that relief supplies are cleared without inspection by the NPPO and provided to those in need, even when it is clear that they would, under normal risk-based clearance processes, pose a pest risk that would require a treatment to address it, or would otherwise be re-exported or destroyed. Mixed consignments in shipping or air containers, which have a range of goods and pose various pest risks, can experience delays in clearance and release as they need to be fully unpacked to verify whether they pose a pest risk. Damaged infrastructure may prevent the application of treatments to mitigate pest risks identified, and normal procedures to manage the risk associated with diversion from intended use may be similarly impacted. Re-export may not be an option either, leaving the NPPO to deal with the pest risk.

[28]National plant protection organizations acknowledge and appreciate the aid from other countries and international organizations. However, to help minimize any unintended phytosanitary consequences of such aid, this Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) recommendation is intended to provide clear guidance to donor and recipient countries on the effective management of pest risk associated with commonly provided food and other supplies.

[29]ADDRESSED TO

[30]Contracting parties, donor agencies and organizations, food aid agencies, regional plant protection organizations, individuals, non-governmental organizations, customs and forwarding agencies, relevant government agencies and defence agencies.

[31]RECOMMENDATIONS

[32]The Commission notes that countries receiving food and other humanitarian aid may be exposed to pests that, unless managed appropriately, may become established and have an impact on the economy, environment and communities long after recovery from the emergency situation. Commonly provided aid includes food (fresh and processed plant products), water, building materials, planting materials (seeds, plants for planting), support personnel (e.g. volunteers), vehicles, machinery and equipment.

[33]While natural disasters cannot be foreseen, the Commission *encourages* contracting parties and regional plant protection organizations (as relevant) to:

* 1. [34]*develop* and *maintain* an emergency response plan and *undertake* preparedness activities to reduce the risk of introduction of regulated pests with food and other humanitarian aid that may be provided to them in the event of an emergency or disaster
	2. [35]*identify* and *engage* with relevant stakeholders (e.g. aid agencies, exporters, importers, regulators) to raise awareness of the pest risk associated with food and other aid materials that are provided to assist countries respond and recover after a natural disaster or other emergency, and the need to manage this pest risk effectively
	3. [36]*use* the guidance available in adopted ISPMs (e.g. ISPM 32 (*Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk*)) along with the general guidance in Appendices 1, 2 and 3 to identify measures that could be applied to food and other aid to prevent the international movement of pests that may be associated with them
	4. [37]*partner* with relevant stakeholders (e.g. aid and donor agencies) to better plan for the effective operation of their programmes to reduce pest risk, including standardizing supply and distribution operations for multiple countries to increase the efficiency of border clearance processes and potentially reduce regulatory burden
	5. [38]*encourage* the pre-dispatch treatment, treatment during transit or pre-clearance of food, other aid and personnel to expedite clearance
	6. [39]*establish* mechanisms for providing information to potential donors, aid agencies, importers and exporters to reduce the movement, in an emergency, of goods posing a pest risk.

[40]RECOMMENDATION(S) SUPERSEDED BY THE ABOVE

[41]None.

[42]This appendix is for reference purposes only and is not a prescriptive part of the CPM recommendation.

[43]APPENDIX 1: Examples of commodities or materials provided as food or other aid that are not capable of being infested with regulated pests

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [44]**COMMODITY** | [45]**END USE** | [46]**ASSOCIATED PEST RISK** | [47]**RISK MANAGEMENT OPTIONS OR MEASURES TO ADDRESS RISK** | [48]**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION** |
| [49]Bottled water | [50]Human consumption | [51]Nil – if fit for purpose | [52]Commercially prepared; sealed and pasteurized; clean, new packaging | [53]- |
| [54]Medical and sanitary supplies | [55]Medical and sanitary use | [56]Nil – if fit for purpose | [57]Sterilized; clean; new packaging | [58]- |
| [59]Cement components, except sand and gravel | [60]Construction | [61]Nil – if in clean packaging | [62]Clean, new packaging | [63]- |
| [64]Processed foods such as those listed in Annex 1 and Appendix 2 of ISPM 32 | [65]Human consumption | [66]Nil – if subject to processing methods that address pest risk | [67]Methods in Annex 1 of ISPM 32 | [68]ISPM 32 (*Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk*) |
| [69]Tents and tarpaulin  | [70]Shelter  | [71]Nil – if clean and new, and stored correctly away from contaminating sources (e.g. dirty tents) | [72]Absence of soil and other contaminants on tarpaulin and tents including poles, pegs and bags | [73]- |
| [74]New clothes | [75]Human use | [76]Nil – if clean and new | [77]Clean and in clean packaging | [78]- |
| [79]Roasted bean (coffee) | [80]Human consumption  | [81]Nil – if fresh | [82]- | [83]- |
| [84]Reagents for rapid field tests | [85]Human use | [86]Nil – if distilled or mixed with alcohol | [87]- | [88]- |
| [89]Bedding (e.g. mattresses, sleeping bags, blankets, pillows, cots) | [90]Use in temporary housing | [91]Nil – if clean and new | [92]Clean and in clean packaging | [93]- |
| [94]Electrical and machinery spare parts | [95]Electricity supply | [96]Nil – if clean and new | [97]Clean and in clean packaging | [98]- |
| [99]Construction materials (e.g. metal roofing) and polyvinyl chloride (PVC) fixtures | [100]Human use  | [101]Nil – if clean | [102]Clean and in new packaging | [103]- |
| [104]Other consumable items for personal hygiene (e.g. soap, paper towels) | [105]Human use | [106]Nil – if clean | [107]Clean and in new packaging | [108]- |

[109]

[110]This appendix is for reference purposes only and is not a prescriptive part of the CPM recommendation.

[111]APPENDIX 2: Examples of commodities or materials provided as food or other aid that are capable of being infested with regulated pests

| [112]**COMMODITY** | [113]**END USE** | [114]**ASSOCIATED PEST RISK** | [115]**PEST RISK MANAGEMENT OPTIONS OR PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES**  | [116]**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [117]Fresh fruits and vegetables | [118]Human consumption | [119]Crop production pests | [120]Adopted treatments under ISPM 28; sourced from pest free areas; pre-clearance; found free of visible damage, defects or disease  | [121]ISPM 28 (*Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests*) |
| [122]Soil, sand, gravel, clay and boulders | [123]Landfill or construction | [124]Soil-borne pests; propagative material; contaminating pests and animal diseases | [125]Sourced from pest free areas; fumigation; heat or steam treatment | [126]CPM Recommendation 3 (*Replacement or reduction of the use of methyl bromide as a phytosanitary measure*) |
| [127]New and used vehicles, machinery and equipment | [128]Debris removal; construction | [129]Pests associated with soil and other contaminants | [130]Methods in ISPM 41; pre-dispatch cleaning and inspection | [131]ISPM 41 (*International movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment*) |
| [132]Timber and lumber | [133]e.g. Construction | [134]Pests of living trees and wood  | [135]Sourced from pest free areas; bark removal, kiln drying; application of effective fumigation or preservative treatment appropriate to use of the timber | [136]ISPM 39 (*International movement of wood*).Some preservatives are toxic and should not be used where they impact human health. |
| [137]Processed foods | [138]Human consumption | [139]Reinfestation (e.g. by storage pests); or processing is insufficient to address the pest risk (methods in Annex 2 of ISPM 32) | [140]Methods in Annex 1 of ISPM 32 | [141]ISPM 32 (*Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk*) |
| [142]Dried food (e.g. rice, grain) | [143]Human consumption | [144]Stored product pests (e.g. *Trogoderma granarium* Everts (khapra beetle), *Prostephanus* *truncatus* (Horn) (larger grain borer)) | [145]Fumigation; sourced from pest free areas | [146]ISPM 4 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas*); ISPM 10 (*Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites*) |
| [147]Wood packaging material, including pallets | [148]e.g. Secure transport of food and other aid; animal crates; packaging for vehicles | [149]Pests of living trees and wood | [150]Approved treatment or ISPM 15 compliant | [151]ISPM 15 (*Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade*) |
| [152]Seeds and other propagating materials | [153]Planting  | [154]Pests associated with propagating materials | [155]Sourced from pre-approved, accredited sources, soil removed; treatment with pesticides or other physical treatments, although difficult to achieve 100 percent mitigation; complete risk can be ascertained through pest risk assessment | [156]ISPM 38 (*International movement of seeds*); ISPM 36 (*Integrated measures for plants for planting*); ISPM 40 (*International movement of growing media in association with plants for planting*) |
| [157] | [158] | [159] | [161] |
| [162]Used clothing and shoes or used clothing material | [163]Human use | [164]Contaminating pests (e.g. *Wasmannia auropunctata* (Roger)(little fire ant), beetles); soil | [165]Cleaning; fumigation; pre-clearance | [166]- |
| [167]Regulated living modified organism products | [168]Human consumption | [169]Subject to the laws of the receiving country | [170]- |
| [171]Used bedding (e.g. mattresses, sleeping bags, blankets, pillows, cots) | [172]Human use | [173]Contaminating pests (e.g. *Wasmannia auropunctata* (Roger)(little fire ant), beetles) | [174]Cleaning; fumigation; pre-clearance | [175]- |
| [176]Conveyances (e.g. sea containers) | [177]Transport | [178]Pests associated with soil; propagative material; contaminating pests and animal diseases | [179]Subject to the laws of the receiving country | [180]CPM Recommendation on *Sea containers* (R-06) |
| [181]Personal effects of support personnel | [182]- | [183]Pests associated with soil and other contaminants | [184]Cleaning; fumigation; pre-clearance | [185]- |
| [186]Live animals where there is a risk of contamination with plant pests | [187]- | [188]- | [189]- | [190]- |
| [191]Furniture | [192]Human use | [193]Pests associated with wood and wood packaging material- | [194]Cleaning; fumigation; pre-clearance | [195]- |
| [196]Cardboard boxes | [197]Freight transport | [198]Stored product pests (e.g. *Trogoderma granarium* Everts (khapra beetle); other contamination | [199]Fumigation; sourced from pest free areas | [200]- |
| [201]Tents (used and dirty) | [202]Shelter  | [203]Used tents may become contaminated; clean and new tents may become contaminated during storage if mixed with used ones or other source of contamination | [204]Cleaning and fumigation if necessary; found free of soil and other contaminants on tents including poles and pegs | [205]- |

* [206]“*Note:* Some risks not associated with plants are included in the above table for completeness.”

[207]

[208]

[215]This appendix is for reference purposes only and is not a prescriptive part of the CPM recommendation.

[216]APPENDIX 3: Examples of commodities or materials provided as food or other aid that are capable of causing harm

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [217]**COMMODITY** | [218]**END USE** | [219]**ASSOCIATED RISK** | [220]**RISK MANAGEMENT OPTIONS** | [221]**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION** |
| [222]Plant products that may contain or be contaminated with animal health risk materials | [223]Human consumption | [224]Animal diseases | [225]Sourced from pest free areas; properly vacuum packed and labelled | [226]See World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) restrictions; diseases include several zoonoses (e.g. avian influenza (bird flu), bovine spongiform encephalopathy (mad cow disease)) |
| [227]All expired processed food products of plant and animal origin | [228]Human consumption | [229]Human health risks; storage pests | [230]Products are fit for purpose | [231]- |

* [232]“*Note:* Some risks not associated with plants are included in the above table for completeness.”