



IPPC WEBINAR ON

**Introduction to IPPC Implementation:
your questions answered**

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26 May 2022

Questions & Answers

This document compiles Questions & Answers from the webinar *Introduction to IPPC Implementation: your questions answered* held on 26 May 2022, 15:00 – 17:00 (CET). About a hundred and fifty (150) participants from 68 countries attended the session.

Some questions and answers were further edited for enhanced clarity.

The speakers' profile, agenda, presentations and recording of the sessions can be found [here](#).

- 1. How do the "Three Sisters" (FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission, OIE, IPPC) recognized by the World Trade Organization's (WTO) Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS) Agreement collaborate?**

Answer: Through the “One Health” initiative, the three organizations have recently begun some serious discussions on how best to collaborate and create synergies in fulfilling the collective mission. The IPPC focuses on the phytosanitary aspect of “One Health”, while OIE on sanitary and WHO on human. We look forward to sharing additional update in the near future as the discussion continues.

- 2. How can the IPPC Secretariat encourage NPPOs to strengthen the role of the federal and local authorities?**

Answer: There are a few guides that may be of interest on this topic, such as *Establishment of NPPO, Operation of an NPPO, Managing relationships with stakeholders* available at this link: <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/capacity-development/guides-and-training-materials/>

- 3. The interpretation of the standards is a big issue for NPPOs. How is this addressed by the IPPC?**

Answer: Contracting Parties need to enhance the capacity of the personnel to be able to understand and apply the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs). Implementation materials developed by the IPPC Secretariat have many goals, one of them is to facilitate the

uptake and implementation of the ISPMs. Various implementation resources can be found (insert link to guides, phytosanitary systems page, etc.) at <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/capacity-development/guides-and-training-materials/>

4. How can NPPOs communicate their training needs in order to improve their own individual capacities?

Answer: There are many ways to do that, one of them is to apply the Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE) because it gives the opportunity to the NPPO to have a self-assessment of the national phytosanitary system including the training needs. More information about the PCE is available at this link: <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/capacity-development/phytosanitary-capacity-evaluation/>

RPPOs are another way to make training needs known to the Secretariat, and then to the Implementation and Capacity Development Committee (IC). In addition, the regional workshops could be a good opportunity to raise this issue too.

5. What is the role of IPPC in biosecurity legal issues and how does the IPPC work with other International Organizations within this framework?

Answer: A 2016 study entitled “*The Biosecurity Approach: A review and evaluation of its application by FAO, internationally and in various countries*” was published on this topic by the Implementation Review and Support System (IRSS) and is available at this link: <https://www.ippc.int/en/irss/activities/24>

In addition, the IPPC is now involved in the "One Health" approach, in collaboration with FAO departments working on animal health and food safety. You can find additional information at: <https://www.fao.org/one-health/en>

6. How can the private sector (e.g. seed industry) team up and help NPPOs to build capacity to ensure harmonization with regards to certification?

Answer: There are various IPPC guides and training materials on how to manage the relation between the NPPO and other stakeholders including industry.

With respect to export certification, the capacity of the industry staff could be developed through the e-learning course that will be published shortly. There is also useful information on export certification for the industry as a stakeholder in the IPPC guide entitled “*Managing Relationships with Stakeholders: A guide to stakeholder relations for national plant protection organization*” available at this link: <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/ca6383en>

Additional information on export certification can be found in the IPPC guide “*Export Certification: a guide to export certification for national plant protection organizations*” available at this link: <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/ca6379en>

In addition, the specification for the IPPC guide on “*Authorization of entities to perform phytosanitary actions*” will be sent for consultation this year. This future guide will support implementation of ISPM 45 (*Requirements for national plant protection organizations if*

11. Has work been done to identify pest-free areas for the red palm weevil to limit its spread?

Answer: As implementation materials, the IPPC guide “*Establishing and Maintaining Pest Free Areas*” could be used to support the national or regional efforts to establish pest free areas or pest free places of production for any pest, including Red Palm Weevil (*Rhynchophorus ferrugineus*). This guide is available at this link: <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/ca5844en>