



COMMISSION ON PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

SEVENTEENTH SESSION

OVERARCHING REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF IPPC STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK – DEVELOPMENT AGENDA THEMES (DAIS)

AGENDA ITEM 12.1

Background

- [1] The CPM Bureau met face-to-face in October 2022¹ and the members supported the concept of an annual, overarching report to CPM on implementation of the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020–2030, with NPPOs being given the opportunity to comment upon it during the CPM session.
- [2] Therefore, this paper includes an implementation status update on each of the DAIs and it also includes the final update from the CPM focus group on the Implementation of the IPPC Strategic Framework.

Overarching Implementation Plan for the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030 Development Agenda Items

- [3] The IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030 sets out the strategic objectives and priorities of the Commission of Phytosanitary Measures over this decade. The work priorities include the core activities of the IPPC, but they also include eight development agenda items (DAIs), or work programmes. These were identified based on the anticipated changes to the operational environment of national, regional, and global plant protection organizations, and the associated opportunities and challenges. The DAIs are designed to address the real needs of National Plant Protection Organisations (NPPOs) and are to make a tangible difference to the countries NPPOs serve. They will also deliver positive progress against the IPPC strategic objectives.
- [4] It was recognised early on that the Strategic Framework is highly ambitious and that there would be a need to sequence and carefully plan the implementation of the DAIs. CPM 15 in 2021 agreed to establish a CPM Focus Group to develop an overarching implementation plan. This focus group has been working since September 2021 to develop proposed DAI start dates, milestones, activities, timelines, estimations of required budget and resources, sequencing, monitoring, and reporting.
- [5] The development of long-term plans for each of the DAIs allowed the CPM Focus Group to sequence the various activities and ensure that the IPPC Secretariat and other bodies would not become overwhelmed over the course of delivering the Strategic Framework.
- [6] This paper summarizes the full Overarching Implementation Plan detailed as an attachment to this paper CPM 2023/13_01 (in English only) and provides the CPM with recommendations.

Sequencing the Development Agenda Items

- [7] Implementation of some DAIs commenced while the Strategic Framework was being drafted. Others commenced as soon as CPM endorsed the draft Strategic Framework in 2019. This urgency to deliver provides evidence of the value contracting parties see in the new DAIs. However, pressure on IPPC

¹ CPM Bureau October 2022 meeting report: <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/91812/>

Secretariat and NPPO resources, both time and funding, mean that it is difficult to work on all the DAIs simultaneously. Sequencing is therefore needed.

- [8] Five phases are used to describe the work to implement the DAIs.
- *Not Started:* work has not yet commenced. Initial resources need to be allocated prior to moving into the Scope and Plan phase.
 - *Scope and Plan:* work is underway to understand the opportunity, needs, and scope of work required and to establish a plan that will deliver an effective programme of work. A focus group or steering group supported by the IPPC Secretariat usually leads this phase. At the end of the planning stage, a CPM or Bureau decision is typically required before delivery starts.
 - *Deliver:* the approved plan is being implemented, milestones are being achieved, and benefits are being delivered. The work is delivered using project management disciplines. It is not yet a core or ‘business as usual’ part of the Secretariat work programme.
 - *Review:* in this phase, the major change components of the planned work have been completed. A review is recommended to see whether the DAI can move from project-based work to a more ‘business as usual’ approach to delivery, whether further project-based work is required, or whether the DAI should be paused or stopped. In all cases, a CPM decision will be required.
 - *Ongoing core activity:* the work required by the DAI has become ‘business as usual’ for the Secretariat. Contracting parties are carrying out implementation efforts in their own countries and are being supported by Secretariat advice and resources developed during earlier stages. The Secretariat monitors and reports on delivery of the work and benefits.
- [9] It should be noted that these phases reference work at the level of the CPM and not work that may be done by contracting parties to implement the DAI within their countries. For example, implementing DAI 4: Developing guidance on the use of third-party entities may enter the delivery phase in 2027 for the work programme of the CPM, while some individual contracting parties may have already implemented the use of third-parties consistent with ISPM 45 and other contracting parties may not wish to consider the use of third-parties in their countries.
- [10] Five of the DAIs are already in Delivery phase and should continue. However, it has been possible to provide recommendations for the timeframe of the other three DAIs and the phasing of all DAIs out to 2030. These are illustrated in Figure 1.
- [11] Note that for some projects after delivering what is already planned, and having conducted a review of the work, CPM may consider entering a new Scope & Plan phase to consider whether more activity would add additional value. CPM would then decide whether to conduct more delivery activities. The detailed plans for each DAI are discussed in the section ‘Plan Summaries for SFDAIs’. For further detail on the funding and resources for each DAI, see Appendix A of the full overarching implementation plan.
- [12] The focus group proposals for each DAI are summarized as follows:
- (1) *Harmonization of electronic data exchange* – This should continue in Delivery phase until sustainable funding arrangements are in place, then reviewed to see if the DAI can transition to ongoing core activity.
 - (2) *Commodity- and pathway-specific ISPMs* – This should continue in Delivery phase until at least two ISPM 46 annexes have been adopted by CPM. This will enable lessons to be learnt and the standard setting process to be adjusted, if necessary, to support prioritization of commodity-specific topics and development of commodity-specific annexes to ISPM 46.
 - (3) *Management of e-commerce and postal and courier pathways* – This should continue in Delivery phase until an IPPC Observatory-type study has been completed and findings have been implemented into the work programme. Consideration then needs to be given to the value of scoping, planning and approving a second phase of work.
 - (4) *Developing guidance on the use of third-party entities* – Work on developing initial guidance by the IC may be able to commence in 2024. However, in 2025 a full scoping and planning exercise should be done to understand the needs of NPPOs who both support and don’t support the use of

third-party entities. This could provide the basis for a comprehensive implementation plan. Subject to CPM approval of the implementation plan delivery can occur.

- (5) *Strengthening pest outbreak alert and response systems* – The CPM Focus Group anticipates CPM approval of a revised POARS plan at CPM-18 (2024), at which point this DAI should immediately enter Delivery phase. When satisfied the programme is functioning well, there could be a review as to whether the programme should transition to Ongoing core activity.
- (6) *Assessment and management of climate change impacts on plant health* – This should continue in Delivery phase. Once the 2022-2025 action plan has been delivered, CPM may want to continue to build off the work done by scoping and planning a second phase of work. When scoping and planning of the second phase has been completed recommendation can be presented to CPM.
- (7) *Global phytosanitary research coordination* - The CPM Focus Group recommends not starting this development agenda item until 2025 at the earliest. During the Scope and Plan phase, a study should be conducted to build an understanding of the coordination mechanisms that already exist and what gaps the IPPC could fill (or whether existing mechanisms are sufficient). The continuation of the DAI would be subject to a CPM decision.
- (8) *Diagnostic laboratory networking* - The CPM Focus Group recommends the Scope and Plan phase should commence soon (2024) with the establishment of a focus group to work with the IPPC Secretariat and Bureau. We expect this to take two years before a viable proposal with enough detail is presented to CPM for approval.

Agenda Item	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
1. Harmonization of electronic data exchange	Delivery		Review	Ongoing core activity				
2. Commodity-specific ISPMs	Delivery					Review	Ongoing core activity	
3. Management of e-commerce and postal and courier pathways	Delivery	Complete & Review	Scope & Plan	CPM Go or Stop decision				
4. Developing guidance on the use of third-party entities	Delivery		Scope & Plan	CPM Go or Stop decision	Delivery			Review
5. Strengthening pest outbreak alert and response systems	Scope & Plan	CPM Go or Stop decision	Delivery				Review	Ongoing core activity
6. Assessment & management of climate change on plant health	Delivery		Complete & Review	Scope & Plan	CPM Go or Stop decision			
7. Global phytosanitary research coordination	Not Started		Scope & Plan	CPM Go or Stop decision				
8. Diagnostic laboratory networking	Not Started	Scope & Plan	CPM Go or Stop decision	Delivery				

Figure 1. Proposed sequencing of development agenda items and approximate programme phasing.

Financial and Resource Plan

- [13] Budgets have been developed for each DAI. They have been built bottom-up by estimating the resources required to deliver the milestones. Budgets include secretariat resources, contract costs, publication costs etc. Budgets include secretariat resources, contract costs, publication costs etc. Budgets do not include provision for the time and direct costs incurred by contracting parties as they engage in the CPM work programme to deliver these DAIs. The budgets also do not include country-specific capacity building projects organised by contracting parties to implement DAIs in their own countries.

[14] In addition to Secretariat resource for each DAI, the CPM Focus Group recommends the Secretariat engage a Programme Manager. The core purpose of this role is to coordinate delivery across the breath of the DAI implementation activity. The role would ensure:

- appropriate forward planning and budgeting,
- coordinated resource mobilisation for the programme,
- periodic reviews of progress,
- maintenance of risk and issues registers and other programme management disciplines,
- coordinated reporting of progress to the Secretary, Bureau and CPM,
- increased application of programme and project management disciplines across the work,
- timely communication of the positive impacts resulting from implementation.

[15] If CPM chooses to proceed with implementation at the pace proposed, additional resources will need to be mobilized. Resource mobilization planning for each DAI should be part of the Scope & Plan phase. Projects should not proceed to Delivery phase until sufficient resources have been secured to support delivery. As strategic priorities, the DAIs need to be properly resourced. The Secretariat should not be asked to commence work for which there is not adequate resourcing. Unless the DAIs are properly resourced, the Secretariat will be put under increased pressure, core programmes could suffer, implementation at the IPPC level will be poor, and contracting parties will find it more difficult to implement in their countries. As noted above, the new Programme Manager may be able to assist with coordinating resource mobilization efforts in advance of a CPM approval to proceed with a programme of work.

[16] Total indicative cost of the DAI programme is approximately \$17.9 million over the next 8 years (including 2023). Half the budget cost is for the ePhyto Solution for which a sustainable funding mechanism is being developed. Annually, the cost of the programme ranges from \$0.85 – 1.13 million per annum (excluding the ePhyto Solution).

Budget Summary	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Total
	(\$'000)	(\$'000)	(\$'000)	(\$'000)	(\$'000)	(\$'000)	(\$'000)	(\$'000)	(\$'000)
1 Harmonisation of electronic data exchange	971	1,147	1,163	1,263	1,263	1,263	1,263	1,263	9,596
2 Commodity and pathway specific ISPMs	254	254	324	254	324	309	239	239	2,197
3 Management of e-commerce and postal and courier pathways	112	122	-	-	-	-	-	-	234
4 Developing guidance on the use of third party entities	-	-	50	81	91	121	111	151	605
5 Strengthening pest outbreak alert and response systems	265	425	425	425	425	425	425	425	3,240
6 Assessment and Management of climate change on plant health	161	161	161	-	-	-	-	-	483
7 Global phytosanitary research coordination	-	-	47	95	-	-	-	-	142
8 Diagnostic laboratory networking	54	54	125	165	285	245	265	285	1,478
Total	1,817	2,163	2,295	2,283	2,388	2,363	2,303	2,363	17,975
Total excl. Electronic Exchange	846	1,016	1,132	1,020	1,125	1,100	1,040	1,100	8,379

Figure 2: Summary of proposed implementation budget.

Plan Summaries for Development Agenda Items

[17] Detailed plan summaries are available in the full overarching implementation plan and include the following components:

- Benefit Statement
- Status
- Delivery
- Long-term Plan
- Timeline of milestones
- Finance and resource plan
- Sequencing recommendation

- Issues and risks

Regional Plant Protection Organisations

- [18] Regional Plant Protection Organisations can play an important role in supporting and coordinating NPPOs to implement the Convention and associated standards, recommendations, guidance and programmes. In November 2022, the Technical Consultation among RPPOs analysed the work of the CPM Focus Group in relation to the inputs and roles of the RPPOs for the implementation of the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030. The RPPOs concluded they can contribute to the implementation of each one of the eight DAIs. However, the way and the extent to which RPPOs can contribute depends on their mandate, background, needs of the region, resources and experience, which differ between RPPOs, and will differ for each one of the DAIs. The RPPOs also decided that at each Technical Consultation among RPPOs meeting, the strategic topics of the IPPC will be discussed and experiences with their implementation activities will be shared to support collaboration among RPPOs.

Monitoring and Review

- [19] Ownership of the overarching implementation plan for the Strategic Framework DAIs rests with the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM). As the CPM's executive body, between CPM meetings, the CPM Bureau will provide oversight and strategic direction for the overarching implementation plan. Each DAI should have its own implementation group and be supported by one or more members of the IPPC Secretariat.
- [20] To ensure the overarching implementation plan is progressing well and remains fit for purpose, the plan will be reviewed on a regular basis. These reviews should include plan refreshes prior to the start of each FAO biennium and a more substantial review half-way through the Strategic Framework period. These reviews will be carried out using monitoring and review plans that are developed for each DAI and for the entire overarching implementation plan. Progress against milestones and deliverables will be regularly reported to the CPM Bureau and other relevant groups.
- [21] Each DAI will have its own implementation group as follows:
- *Harmonization of electronic data exchange* – the ePhyto Steering Group, which provides guidance and advice on IPPC efforts to facilitate the international exchange of electronic phytosanitary information among contracting parties.
 - *Commodity- and pathway-specific ISPMS* – the TPCS, which develops and updates commodity standards within the framework of the concept standard and develops guidance on related aspects.
 - *Management of e-commerce and postal and courier pathways* – the IC team on e-commerce, which helps to guide the work on e-commerce.
 - *Developing guidance on the use of third-party entities* – the IC team on developing guidance on the use of third-party entities.
 - *Strengthening pest outbreak alert and response systems* – the POARS Steering Group, which will provide coordination, guidance and advice on IPPC actions to develop and implement a Global Pest Outbreak Alert and Response System, avoiding duplication and building synergies with other systems.
 - *Assessment and management of climate change impacts on plant health* – the FG-CCPI, which will coordinate the development and support the implementation of the IPPC's action plan on climate change to 1) raise awareness of the impacts of climate change on plant health; 2) enhance evaluation and management of risks of climate change to plant health and 3) enhance the adequate recognition of phytosanitary matters in the international climate change debate.
 - *Global phytosanitary research coordination* – a CPM Focus Group on Global Phytosanitary Research Coordination (yet to be decided by CPM).
 - *Diagnostic laboratory networking* – a CPM Focus Group on Diagnostic Laboratory Networking (yet to be decided by CPM).

[22] Each of these groups will be led by a member of a contracting party and will be supported by the IPPC Secretariat. The groups will be responsible for developing monitoring and review plans for their respective DAIs. The IPPC Secretariat will be responsible for coordinating development of monitoring and review plans and reporting results to CPM.

Investment Prospectus

[23] The overarching implementation plan should be accompanied by an investment prospectus, which will be used to raise awareness of the overarching implementation plan to contracting parties, RPPOs and other relevant international bodies, and be used as information material for donor organisations, including funding decision-makers in contracting parties, to attract funding for the DAIs. The investment prospectus should be developed by the Secretariat in close collaboration with the CPM Bureau.

[24] The full overarching implementation plan is available as an attachment to this paper as CPM 2022/13_01.

Recommendations

[25] The CPM is invited to:

- (1) *Note* consistent with the request of CPM, a sequenced overarching implementation plan for the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030 development agenda items has been developed.
- (2) *Note* the annual cost of the programme ranges from \$1.4 – 2.4 million per annum (\$0.85 – 1.13 million per annum excluding the ePhyto Solution).
- (3) *Agree* the implementation plan including proposed sequencing and budgets.
- (4) *Agree* regular reviews of development agenda item plans and budgets should occur and that a review of the IPPC Strategic Framework should start in 2025 and be reported to CPM in 2026.
- (5) *Agree* each DAI should have its own implementation group (largely comprised of contracting party participants) and be supported by one or more members of the IPPC Secretariat.
- (6) *Agree* projects should not proceed to Delivery phase until sufficient resources have been secured to support delivery. As strategic priorities, the DAIs need to be properly resourced. The Secretariat should not be asked to commence work for which there is not adequate resourcing.
- (7) *Request* the Secretary to consider establishing a new position of programme manager, to coordinate, monitor, report and mobilize funds for the programme.
- (8) *Request* the Secretariat to develop an investment prospectus, to be used to raise awareness of the overarching implementation plan to contracting parties and relevant international bodies, and be used to support resource mobilization with donor countries and organizations.
- (9) *Note* that Regional Plant Protection Organizations (RPPOs) can play an important role in supporting and coordinating NPPOs to implement the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030 development agenda items. However, the way and the extent to which RPPOs can contribute depends on their mandate, background, needs of the region, resources and experience, which differ between RPPOs, and will differ for each one in the development agenda items.

Implementation of IPPC Strategic Framework – Development Agenda themes (DAIs)

(1) Harmonization of electronic data exchange

[26] *Status:* started – in progress

[27] The details on the implementation status of this DAI can be found in agenda item 12.2 document CPM 2023/14]

(2) Commodity-and pathway-Specific ISPMs

[28] *Status:* started – in progress

[29] As identified in the IPPC strategic framework, commodity standards will set the scene as thematic area for the IPPC as a new approach to standard setting. The CPM-14 in 2019 had agreed with the main principles and benefits around the commodity standards, which are expected to facilitate and accelerate trade negotiations and simplify safe trade in plant products by 2030.

[30] The CPM had also agreed that the “over-arching” ISPM would be developed, and the specific commodity standards would be annexes to it. The annexes will be narrow in scope and will clearly describe what is covered, and will include lists of pests known to be associated with the commodity. Also, the specific commodity standards will include phytosanitary measures which have been shown to effectively mitigate the risk posed by those pests.

[31] Main milestones so far (as of December 2022):

- November 2020 - The [Specification TP - 06 for the Technical Panel on Commodity Standards \(TPCS\)](#) was approved by the Standards Committee in November 2020.
- February 2022 – The IPPC Secretariat organized a webinar on Commodity Standards with the overall objective to enhance understanding of the IPPC community about this development agenda item. It had as speakers Standards Committee members and the European Union. More information at <https://www.ippc.int/en/news/workshops-events/webinars/ippc-commodity-standards/>
- April 2022 - The “over-arching” commodity standard [ISPM 46: Commodity-specific standards for phytosanitary measures \(2019-008\)](#) was adopted in 2022.
- May 2022 - The [TPCS](#) had its first meeting in May 2022. More information here: <https://www.ippc.int/en/news/paving-a-new-direction-to-plant-health-standards-the-ippc-technical-panel-on-commodity-standards/>
- July 2022 - The IPPC Secretariat has issued a call for papers and case studies on mango fruits. A total of eight information material were submitted and it will be further discussed by the TPCS: <https://www.ippc.int/en/calls/wed-like-to-hear-your-experience-2022-07-ippc-call-for-information-material-on-mango-fruits/>
- August/September 2022 - The IPPC secretariat developed a [short presentation for the 2022 IPPC regional workshops](#) on commodity standards.
- November 2022 - As of December 2022, there is one topic in the TPCS work programme: International movement of mango fruits. The Standards Committee approved in its November 2022 meeting the Specification 73 Annex to ISPM 46 (*Commodity-specific standards for phytosanitary measures*): International movement of mango (*Mangifera indica*) fruit (2021-011).
- January 2023 - The first face to face meeting of the TPCS will happen in January 2023 in Tokyo, Japan. The main task of the TPCS is to draft the annex to ISPM 46 on mango fruits and to develop a criteria for inclusion of phytosanitary measures.
- Notes:
 - It is expected that the first annex to ISPM 46 on “mango fresh fruits” will be submitted for first consultation in July 2023; second consultation in July 2024 and presented for adoption in 2025.

- It is to highlight that in 2023 there will be another IPPC call for topics: standards and implementation and therefore, it is expected that new commodity standards proposals be putted forward for inclusion into the IPPC SC work programme.
- **Other related activities:** Several phytosanitary treatments (PTs) were adopted as annexes to ISPM 28 in the past years. Also, some diagnostic protocols (DPs) were adopted as annexes to ISPM 27. These PTs and DPs will support the work of contracting parties to help implement commodity standards.

(3) Management of e-commerce and postal and courier pathways

[32] **Status:** Started – In progress

[33] **Work planning:** The Implementation and Capacity Development Committee approved the IPPC Secretariat's 2023 e-Commerce work plan during their November 2022 meeting.²

[34] **IPPC e-Commerce Guide for plants, plant products and other regulated articles (2017-039):** In order to seek broad input on the draft e-Commerce guide before it is finalized by the working group, subject matter experts from NPPOs, RPPOs and international organizations were invited to review the draft guide in December 2022. The technical content of the guide will be revised considering the comments of the peer reviewers and is expected to be available in 2023. Once the new guide is published, the focus will shift toward promoting the guide and seeking partners to support its translation to all FAO languages.

[35] **Awareness-raising:** A key objective of the e-Commerce DAI is to raise awareness about the phytosanitary risks associated with e-Commerce among all stakeholders in the e-Commerce supply chain and to support NPPOs in taking an integrated approach to address the associated phytosanitary risks. Work to develop an e-Commerce factsheet, coordinate the production of an e-Commerce video, improve the e-Commerce webpages on the IPP and explore opportunities to co-host an e-Commerce workshop in collaboration with an RPPO or NPPO are currently underway.

[36] **Monitoring and evaluation:** An e-Commerce study was added to the IPPC Observatory workplan in 2022 and work developing the survey questionnaire has been initiated.³ The survey is expected to take place in the fourth quarter of 2023. The primary intent of the study is to establish a baseline for measuring key e-Commerce outcomes, as specified in the Strategic Framework; and to evaluate the extent to which NPPOs and RPPOs have implemented the CPM Recommendation on Internet trade in plants and other regulated articles.⁴ The study will also characterize the current phytosanitary risks associated with e-Commerce trade and will be used to guide further work on e-Commerce. The e-Commerce survey will incorporate several recommendations to improve survey delivery and survey design and will serve as a pilot to improve survey response rates and obtain high quality data for analysis.

[37] **Strengthened collaboration with key international organizations to create synergy in developing a joint policy and recommendations regarding e-Commerce and courier/postal pathways:** Representatives from the WCO and the Global Express Association participated in a technical symposium that discussed e-Commerce as an emerging pathway during the first International Plant Health Conference⁵ in London in September 2022. The IPPC Secretariat continues to participate as an observer in the World Customs Organization (WCO) e-Commerce working group and the Universal Postal Union (UPU) postal security group virtual meetings.

² See Appendix 9 of IC_2022_Nov report: <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/91837/>

³ See Appendix 7 of IC_2022_Nov report: <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/91837/>

⁴ CPM R-05: <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/84232/>

⁵ International Plant Health Conference: <https://www.ippc.int/en/news/international-plant-health-conference/>

(4) Developing guidance on the use of third-party entities

[38] *Status:* Started – In progress

[39] The Convention allows phytosanitary actions to be carried out by public officers and properly authorized third parties. Authorization of third-party entities to perform specific phytosanitary actions such as inspection, testing, surveillance, pest diagnosis, treatment and auditing on behalf of the NPPO is now common in many countries. In the absence of harmonized guidance, NPPOs have used a variety of systems for authorizing third-party entities and widely varying levels of oversight, control and verification take place. This variation could contribute to a reduced confidence in the reliability of actions undertaken by the third-party entities. This in turn could lead to trade difficulties where importing countries impose additional import requirements to increase their confidence in the safety of the import. In order to address these issue ISPM 45 was developed and adopted by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in 2021.

[40] ISPM 45 outlines harmonized approach and provided requirements for authorization of third-party entities to perform phytosanitary actions such as inspection, sampling, testing, surveillance, monitoring and treatment on behalf of NPPOs.

[41] To further enhance implementation and delivery of Development Agenda “Developing guidance on the use of third-party entities” the IC included in its work programme development of the IPPC guide on authorization of third party entities. This guide will provide guidance to NPPOs and the authorized entities to understand the process of authorization and mechanisms to enable authorization such as establishments of regulatory framework. It will also provide guidance on the roles and responsibilities of parties and meeting requirements of the ISPM 45 during the development and implementation of authorization programmes to carry out phytosanitary actions.

[42] The draft Specification went for consultation in 2022 and the IC agreed to change the priority level of this topic from 1 to 2 and development of this guide will be coordinated with the guide on Audits in the phytosanitary context.

(5) Strengthening pest outbreak alert and response systems

[43] *Status:* Started – In progress

[44] The chairperson of the CPM Focus Group on Pest Outbreak Alert and Response Systems (POARS) presented a report on the activities of the focus group during CPM-16 (2022)⁶. CPM-16 thanked the members of the CPM Focus Group on POARS for their work and agreed, as an interim measure, to establish a POARS Steering Group to work on establishing a POARS capability.

[45] The Terms of Reference of the POARS Steering Group were agreed by the Bureau and a call of experts was opened from 22 August until 19 September 2022⁷. Excellent nominations were received and analyzed, and the Bureau selected eleven members, during its October 2022 meeting⁸. The Bureau also recognized the synergies between the work on POARS and the global phytosanitary programme currently being considered by the secretariat, noting that POARS may form the structure through which the new phytosanitary programme is delivered. The Bureau agreed that a contract position (i.e. one drawn from extra-budgetary resources) should be created to support the work of the Pest Outbreak Alert and Response Steering Group and the development of plans for a global phytosanitary programme. The POARS Steering Group will be set in 2023.

⁶ IPPC Secretariat. 2022. Recommendations for an Effective Pest Outbreak Alert and Response System Mar. 2022. Rome, FAO on behalf of the Secretariat of the International Plant Protection Convention. <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/90720>

⁷ Call for expert for the Pest Outbreak Alert and Response Systems Steering Group <https://www.ippc.int/en/calls/call-for-experts-for-the-pest-outbreak-alert-and-response-systems-steering-group/>

⁸ CPM Bureau report – October 2022 <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/91812/>

[46] CPM-16 (2022) also invited the SC to ask the Technical Panel for the Glossary to consider including the term “emerging pest” in ISPM 5 (*Glossary of phytosanitary terms*) and to also consider the suggestion made by the POARS focus group for this definition. The TPG discussed the background and rationale for the proposed addition of the term “emerging pest” to the Glossary during its November 2022 meeting. The TPG looked at the earlier definition proposed by the TPG in 2018, the draft report by the POARS focus group, and subsequent informal correspondence with relevant members of the focus group. The TPG recommended a draft definition of “emerging pest (2018-003)” to the SC for approval for first consultation, as presented in the November 2022 TPG meeting report⁹.

(6) Assessment and management of climate change impacts on plant health

[47] *Status:* Started – In progress

[48] The details on the implementation status of this DAI can be found in agenda item 12.3 document CPM 2023/15

(7) Global Phytosanitary Research Coordination

[49] *Status:* not started yet.

(8) Diagnostic Laboratory Networking

[50] *Status:* not started yet.

[51] As reported to the Bureau in October 2022¹⁰, although this strategic development agenda item (SFDAl) is listed as “not started” in the draft implementation plan, it was progressing, albeit slowly. The Secretariat opened a vacancy announcement in mid-2022 for an international consultant and the process is being undertaken along with FAO HR. The role of this international consultant is to gather information, analyze it and make some recommendations on this SFDAl, with the aim of submitting a report to the SPG in 2023 and then to the CPM in 2024. Some consultations were done with the Standards Committee (SC), Technical Panel on Diagnostic Protocols (TPDP), the CPM Bureau and with the TC-RPPOs, where they had the opportunity to input to SFDAs at an early stage. It is expected that the international consultant will start with the IPPC Secretariat in the first quarter of 2023, and that further consultations with IPPC subsidiary bodies and TC-RPPO will be made.

[52] The CPM is invited to:

(10) *Note* the update on the implementation for the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030 development agenda items.

⁹ TPG November 2022 meeting report: <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/standards-setting/expert-drafting-groups/technical-panels/technical-panel-glossary-phytosanitary-terms-isp-5/>

¹⁰ CPM Bureau October meeting report: <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/91812/>