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## **REPORT**

# **Focus Group on Climate Change and Phytosanitary Issues**

**Virtual Meeting  
30 November 2022**

**IPPC Secretariat**

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## 1. Opening of the meeting

- [1] The IPPC Secretariat (secretariat) opened the meeting and welcomed all participants.

## 2. Meeting arrangements

### 2.1 Selection of the rapporteur

- [2] FG-CCPI members selected Dominic EYRE as rapporteur of the meeting.

### 2.2 Adoption of the agenda

- [3] FG-CCPI members adopted the agenda as presented in Appendix 1 to the present report.

## 3. Administrative matters

### 3.1 Participant list

- [4] The secretariat noted that Samuel BISHOP, Pablo CORTESE, Karen CASTRO, Hannah SERWAA AKOTO NUAMAH and Runzhi ZHANG were not available to attend the meeting. The participant list is presented in Appendix 2.
- [5] The secretariat invited the participants to notify the secretariat if any changes were needed to their contact information, as it is reflected in the [FG-CCPI membership list](#) on the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP).
- [6] The secretariat informed FG-CCPI members that the representative from the Latin America and the Caribbean region would resign from the focus group. A call would be opened for a new representative from the region.
- [7] The chairperson inquired on the participation of Asia in the focus group, as there was a lot of interest in the region on climate change issues. The secretariat would contact the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) Bureau representative for Asia about the participation of the region in the FG-CCPI.

## 4. FG-CCPI member updates

### *Regional updates*

- [8] Southwest Pacific. One member said that biosecurity work in New Zealand was ongoing, and the country was looking for effective eradication strategies for wilding conifers. Another member said that they had attended a series of technical workshops on bioprotection and fall armyworm (FAW) held in Indonesia for the Asia and the Pacific region. Climate change had been a key topic discussed in the workshops. There were important links between climate change, agricultural development, and resilient and sustainable agricultural systems. The member's work in response and preparedness activities in Papua New Guinea could serve as a possible case study, illustrating climate change management strategies in a country with limited financial and technical resources. The member noted that the recent Australian federal budget had included a big focus on climate change issues, and strong support for the region to host a future Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. That would represent an opportunity to advocate for the work of FG-CCPI at an international level.
- [9] Europe and Central Asia. One member said that the Panel on Global Phytosanitary Affairs at the European Plant Protection Organization (EPPO) had asked FG-CCPI to provide an update on the work of the group at its meeting on 24 to 26 January 2023. The Panel would be an opportunity for FG-CCPI to connect with other people within EPPO who could support FG-CCPI activities. He also said that work was ongoing for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland National Adaptation Programme for climate change. Another member reported that the Ecological Society of Germany, Austria and Switzerland (GfÖ), in cooperation with the French Society for Ecology and Evolution (SFE)

and the European Ecological Federation (EEF), organized the International Conference on Ecological Sciences,<sup>1</sup> which had included sessions on invasive species and on climate change. A member noted that the International Pest Risk Research Group (IPRRG) had held its annual meeting in October, which had focused on risk assessment and climate change.<sup>2</sup> The group was preparing a publication that could be useful to inform the work of FG-CCPI, and noted that IPRRG could be willing to provide feedback on the guide. The CABI Pest Risk Information Service could also inform the work of the group and provide feedback on the guide.

- [10] Near East and North Africa. One member reported that the Eighteenth Summit of the International Organization of la Francophonie (OIF) had been held in Djerba, Tunisia on 19 to 20 November 2022.<sup>3</sup> Climate change and its impact to sustainable agriculture featured importantly on the agenda.

*Updates from the secretariat*

- [11] The secretariat said that the Expert Working Group (EWG) for the reorganization and revision of pest risk analysis (PRA) standards had completed its work to combine and streamline three standards into a new, single standard. The work of FG-CCPI was raised in the EWG. An annex on environmental risks would highlight the importance of incorporating climate change considerations into PRA. The new standard would be open for consultation starting on 1 July 2023.

## 5. Outcomes from the Action Plan

### 5.1 Activities prioritized for 2022–2023

*IPPC guide*

- [12] The chairperson thanked all members for their contributions to the IPPC Guide for the assessment and management of the climate change impacts on plant pests. It would be important for members to continue to contribute to their sections intersessionally in order to meet the timeline for publication of the document.
- [13] The secretariat said that FG-CCPI would need to provide an update on its work to the CPM-17, via the Focus Group on Strategic Framework 2020–2030 development agenda items (FG-SFDAI) or through a separate paper. The chairperson supported the idea of seeking guidance on streamlining activities from the CPM-17.
- [14] The chairperson emphasized that it would be important to be mindful of the length of the guide, which should be succinct and appeal to a broad audience, in particular to less developed countries that may not have the same access to resources as developed countries. Each section should have an introductory paragraph to articulate the concept, and one or two additional paragraphs to further explain and provide links for additional information. The secretariat said that the IPPC guide on FAW was a good reference, as it had been through a similar process of elaboration and refinement.<sup>4</sup>
- [15] In that light, the group reviewed the contents of the guide to identify items for streamlining.
- [16] A number of members stated that their contributions would be refined and rewritten following the discussions of the present meeting.

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<sup>1</sup> International Conference on Ecological Sciences. Ecology and Evolution: New perspectives and social challenges. Available at: <https://sfe2gfomeeting.sciencesconf.org>

<sup>2</sup> 2022 Annual Meeting of the International Pest Risk Research Group: <https://pestrisk.org/iprrg-2022/>

<sup>3</sup> Eighteenth Summit of the International Organization of la Francophonie: [www.francophonie.org/Sommet-Djerba](http://www.francophonie.org/Sommet-Djerba) [in French]

<sup>4</sup> *Prevention, preparedness and response guidelines for Spodoptera frugiperda*: <https://doi.org/10.4060/cb5880en>

- [17] The chairperson observed that horizon-scanning was an important activity to include to the guide, but should be referred to as “forecasting” and/or “early warning” for better understanding. Members should seek to align their contributions to broader IPPC terminology.
- [18] The chairperson suggested that treatment could be incorporated into other items as treatment was usually a logical follow-on component of an activity.
- [19] The chairperson said that traditional knowledge and culturally significant plant species were important aspects of biosecurity, although not all national plant protection organizations (NPPO) would take them into consideration. Adding the notion of environmental biosecurity may be more inclusive to a wider audience. The member responsible for sections on Indigenous views stated that their contribution would be further informed by forthcoming meetings they had planned with Indigenous partners.
- [20] On the issue of preparedness for increased pest introductions, the chairperson provided the example of Australia, which had identified that FAW would arrive in the country and would have an impact to certain crops and industries. The country then spent 18 months researching, preparing and implementing control and management strategies. Another member said that countries in North Africa had collaborated with FAO to strengthen phytosanitary capacities in preparation for the arrival of FAW in the region. One member said that the United Kingdom had prepared contingency plans for pests that were not yet present in the country, such as emerald ash borer. Another member said that a possible case study for the section could be New Zealand and its recent establishment of banana crops, which would create the potential for a number of new pest species to enter the country.
- [21] On the issue of Indigenous preparedness, the chairperson provided the example of Indigenous ranger programmes that were used to surveil and monitor remote areas of northern Australia. Another member provided the example of Indigenous knowledge being used to inform wildfire management strategies in the United States of America.<sup>5</sup>
- [22] As regards surveillance programmes, a number of members noted the importance of including citizen science approaches that drew on members of the public to provide data. The chairperson encouraged members to provide examples of national or community surveillance programmes and tools that drew on citizen science that could be included as case studies in the guide.
- [23] Concerning preparedness and collaborative research, the chairperson said that including case studies of industry or academia involvement leading to proactive action would be beneficial for NPPOs to understand the possibilities for collaboration. Work with transboundary pests or *Xylella fastidiosa* could provide some examples, as would international collaboration when a country grew a crop for the first time.
- [24] The chairperson clarified that the section on Response was not intended to be prescriptive or describe actions to deal with specific pests, but rather provide an overview of processes and key actions. A case study on responding to a climate change-induced outbreak may be useful to include.
- [25] With respect to the Management section, the chairperson said that it provided a good opportunity to focus on the needs of NPPOs and what NPPO management action areas might be, including, in particular, communicating with stakeholders. The chairperson also noted that the remit of NPPOs differed and not all management activities would necessarily apply.
- [26] The chairperson pointed to the *Scientific review of the impact of climate change on plant pests* as a useful reference to inform contributions to the Management section.<sup>6</sup> The chairperson also said it would

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<sup>5</sup> To Manage Wildfire, California Looks To What Tribes Have Known All Along. NPR: [www.npr.org/2020/08/24/899422710/to-manage-wildfire-california-looks-to-what-tribes-have-known-all-along](http://www.npr.org/2020/08/24/899422710/to-manage-wildfire-california-looks-to-what-tribes-have-known-all-along)

<sup>6</sup> *Scientific review of the impact of climate change on plant pests: A global challenge to prevent and mitigate plant pest risks in agriculture, forestry and ecosystems*: <https://doi.org/10.4060/cb4769en>

be important to underline the fact that climate change may impact the efficacy and/or sustainability of any management programme.

- [27] As regards the Communication section, the chairperson commented that often there was a focus on communicating with industry and commercial stakeholders, but it would be important to acknowledge the need to communicate with communities most affected by the impacts of climate change, such as smallholder and subsistence farmers and Indigenous people.
- [28] The group discussed the most appropriate place in the guide for the Modelling and Forecasting section, as it was relevant for all sections and would inform prevention, preparedness, response and management actions for dealing with the climate change impacts on plant pests. The chairperson noted that modelling and forecasting was often a core function for NPPOs and drove many considerations of climate change in biosecurity systems. The group agreed that, given the importance of the topic, the section on Modelling and Forecasting should come at the beginning of the document.
- [29] The chairperson commented that, although there would be an inclination to discuss specific modelling tools in the section, it would be important to be mindful of commercial considerations, and to keep the text high level and not focused on specific details or activities. There were other activities in the work plan where detailed information could be provided on modelling tools and products.
- [30] The FG-CCPI members agreed to a deadline of 31 December 2022 to submit their contributions.

## **6. Any other business**

- [31] No other business was raised.

## **7. Date and arrangements of the next meeting**

- [32] FG-CCPI members agreed to hold the following virtual meeting on 11 January 2023 at 11:00 to 13:00 CET.

## **8. Close of the meeting**

- [33] The chairperson thanked the participants for their contributions, wished everyone a happy year-end holiday period and then closed the meeting.

**Appendix 1: Agenda**

**COMMISSION ON PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES  
FOCUS GROUP ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND PHYTOSANITARY ISSUES  
VIRTUAL MEETING**

	<b>Agenda Item</b>	<b>Document No.</b>	<b>Presenter</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>Opening of the meeting</b>	–	IPPC Secretariat / Chairperson
<b>2.</b>	<b>Meeting arrangements</b>		
2.1	Election of the rapporteur	–	Chairperson
2.2	Adoption of the agenda	01_FG_CCPI_2022_Nov	Chairperson
<b>3.</b>	<b>Administrative matters</b>		
3.1	Participant list	02_FG_CCPI_2022_Nov	IPPC Secretariat
<b>4.</b>	<b>FG-CCPI member updates</b>	–	Chairperson / All
<b>5.</b>	<b>Outcomes from the Action Plan</b>		
5.1	Activities prioritized for 2022–2023 - IPPC guide	–	Chairperson / All
<b>6.</b>	<b>Any other business</b>		Chairperson
<b>7.</b>	<b>Date and arrangement of the next meeting</b>		IPPC Secretariat / Chairperson
<b>8.</b>	<b>Close of the meeting</b>	–	Chairperson

**Appendix 2: Participant list**

A check (✓) in column 1 indicates confirmed attendance at the meeting.

	FAO Region	Name, Organization, Address, Telephone	e-mail account
<b>FG-CCPI members</b>			
	Africa	<b>Ms Hannah SERWAA AKOTO NUAMAH</b> Assistant Director, Plant Protection and Regulatory Services Directorate, Ministry of Food and Agriculture Accra, Ghana	<a href="mailto:hsnuamah@gmail.com">hsnuamah@gmail.com</a> <a href="mailto:hsakoto@st.ug.edu.gh">hsakoto@st.ug.edu.gh</a>
✓	Europe and Central Asia	<b>Mr Dominic EYRE</b> Senior Plant Health Scientist Department for Environment, Farming and Rural Affairs, York, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	<a href="mailto:dominic.eyre@defra.gov.uk">dominic.eyre@defra.gov.uk</a>
	Asia	<b>Mr Runzhi ZHANG</b> Professor, Institute of Zoology Chinese Academy of Sciences Beijing, China	<a href="mailto:zhangrz@ioz.ac.cn">zhangrz@ioz.ac.cn</a>
	North America	<b>Ms Karen CASTRO</b> Senior Risk Assessor – Botany Canadian Food Inspection Agency Ottawa, Canada	<a href="mailto:Karen.Castro@inspection.gc.ca">Karen.Castro@inspection.gc.ca</a>
✓	North America	<b>Mr Glenn FOWLER</b> Risk Analyst USDA APHIS Plant Protection and Quarantine Sacramento, United States of America	<a href="mailto:glenn.fowler@usda.gov">glenn.fowler@usda.gov</a>
✓	Southwest Pacific	<b>Ms Victoria LAMB</b> Co-Lead, HE Waka Eke Noa Climate Change Programme Extension Ministry for Primary Industries Wellington, New Zealand	<a href="mailto:Victoria.Lamb@mpi.govt.nz">Victoria.Lamb@mpi.govt.nz</a>
✓	Southwest Pacific (Chairperson)	<b>Mr Christopher DALE</b> Biosecurity Specialist Agricultural Development and Food Security Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade Climate Integration and Programming Branch Climate Change and Sustainability Division Canberra, Australia	<a href="mailto:christopher.dale3@dfat.gov.au">christopher.dale3@dfat.gov.au</a>
	Latin America and the Caribbean	<b>Mr Pablo CORTESE</b> Director of Strategic Phytosanitary Information Servicio Nacional de Sanidad y Calidad Agroalimentaria (SENASA) Buenos Aires, Argentina	<a href="mailto:pcortese@senasa.gob.ar">pcortese@senasa.gob.ar</a>
✓	Near East and North Africa	<b>Ms Essia Limem SELLAMI</b> Head of the Entomology Department Ministry of Agriculture Tunis, Tunisia	<a href="mailto:essialimem@yahoo.fr">essialimem@yahoo.fr</a>

✓	Europe and Central Asia	<b>Mr Bastian HESS</b> Research assistant Julius Kühn-Institute, Federal Research Centre for Cultivated Plants (Institute for National and International Plant Health) Braunschweig, Germany	<a href="mailto:bastian.hess@julius-kuehn.de">bastian.hess@julius-kuehn.de</a>
<b>Other participants</b>			
	CPM Bureau champion for the FG-CCPI	<b>Mr Samuel BISHOP</b> Plant Health Policy team Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs National Agri-Food Innovation Campus Sand Hutton York, North Yorkshire, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	<a href="mailto:sam.bishop@defra.gov.uk">sam.bishop@defra.gov.uk</a>

***IPPC Secretariat***

		<b>Name</b>	<b>Email address</b>
✓	IPPC Secretariat (Lead)	<b>Ms Erika MANGILI ANDRE</b> Standard Setting Specialist	<a href="mailto:Erika.Mangiliandre@fao.org">Erika.Mangiliandre@fao.org</a>
✓	IPPC Secretariat (Support)	<b>Ms Maki IIZUKA</b> Agricultural Officer	<a href="mailto:Maki.lizuka@fao.org">Maki.lizuka@fao.org</a>
✓	IPPC Secretariat	<b>Mr Daniel McKINNON</b> Report writer	<a href="mailto:danielmckinnon@yahoo.com">danielmckinnon@yahoo.com</a>