

Webinar on the Impacts of Climate Change and Plant Pests

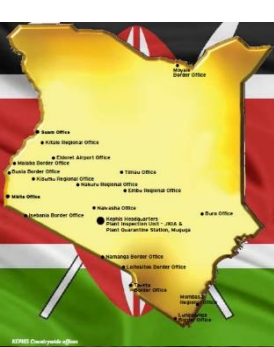
A Talk on: International cooperation and POARS

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Climate Change; Pest Outbreaks

Examples of impacts due to climate change:

- ✓ Increased pest outbreaks;
- ✓ Changes in pest status & host range;
- ✓ Reduced international trade;
- ✓ Applicable Phytosanitary measures may be costly (increased checks, stringent, post-harvest treatments e.g. fumigation);
- ✓ Increased costs of pest management/ control/ eradication;
- ✓ Reduced incomes/ employment/ food security;
- ✓ Impacts on economies, environment etc.



International Cooperation

➤ Is part of the IPPC Mission

- **IPPC Mission:** To secure cooperation among nations in protecting global plant resources from introduction and spread of plant pests (ensure safe trade, sustained food & nutrition security, protect biodiversity).
- Mechanisms used by the IPPC to foster cooperation among its contracting parties (185) includes:
 1. Developing ISPMs;
 2. Fostering exchange of plant health information, for example through National reporting obligations;
 3. Developing capacity; and
 4. Providing legal and policy guidelines



International cooperation

Contracting parties are expected to cooperate with one another in:

1. Protecting world's plant resources from introductions and spread of pests and safe trade facilitation;
2. Sharing/ Exchange of plant pest information;
3. Reporting pest occurrences, outbreak or spread;
4. Participate in special campaigns for combating invasive pests;
5. Cooperate in providing technical and biological information necessary for pest risk analysis;
6. Promote international inclusivity in the application of phytosanitary measures, in international movement of commodities, conveyances and people;
7. Designate a contact point for the exchange of information connected with the implementation of this Convention;
8. Among many others.



Pest Outbreak Alert and Response Systems (POARS)

Introduction to POARS

- By the year 2030, the IPPC contracting parties are expected to have a **Plant Health Emergency Response System (e.g. POARS)** to facilitate timely action against new pest incursions and support countries with **Emergency Response Systems, Tools and Knowledge**
- Driving forces, Practical mitigations for emerging threats to plant health, global food security, and livelihoods e.g. the *Fusarium oxysporum* f.sp. *cubense* Tropical race 4 (Fusarium TR4), *Spodoptera frugiperda* (Fall armyworm), etc.
- Several contracting parties expressed concerns on *S. frugiperda* management/control/ eradication and strongly supported exploring how the IPPC community could develop and/or strengthen Global Pest Outbreak Alert and Response Systems (POARS)



Pest Outbreak Alert and Response Systems (POARS)

- The CPM 16 authorized the formation of POARS SG, to implement the above proposals)
- Strengthening of the POARS activities, considered as one of the 8 development agenda items (DAIs) within the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030
- POARS SG activities started in March 2024
- Currently six (6) meetings (virtual) successfully conducted
- First in-person meeting of the POARS SG on going (23 to 27 September 2024) at the FAO headquarters in Rome, Italy.



Establishment of the POARS SG and its functions

The SG POARS is established to address the following functions:

1. Review and provide recommendations to the CPM as required in ToRs19 agreed upon by the Bureau;
2. Ensure coherent development and implementation of the POARS framework designed for the early detection and rapid response of pests of economic and environmental significance,
3. Establish a proactive approach to the POARS framework,
4. Make recommendations for the necessary POARS resources (staff and financial)
5. Provide detailed recommendations on existing and new pest alert and response systems,



Pest Outbreak Alert and Response Systems (POARS)

6. Provide detailed recommendations to promote and articulate the establishment of a network of international organizations and experts actively involved in Pest Alert and Emergency Response,
7. Provide detailed recommendations to promote and articulate a network for information exchange and resource mobilization in the event of an imminent threat, incursion, or outbreak to facilitate advocacy initiatives with potential donors,
8. Set up ad hoc working groups calling upon subject matter experts to address specific tasks, including establishing emerging pest criteria and a clear procedure to assess and rank emerging pests, as recommended by the POARS Focus Group
9. Among other matters relating to pest outbreaks



