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REPORT

Focus Group on Climate Change and Phytosanitary Issues

**Manaus, Brazil
7-11 October 2024**

IPPC Secretariat

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1. Opening of the meeting

- [1] The chairperson opened the meeting and welcomed the participants attending in Manaus, Brazil and the two members attending virtually, namely representing the Cook Islands and the United States.

2. Meeting arrangements

- [2] This was the first meeting being held in person since the group was established at CPM-15 (2021). This follows the invitation of the Brazil national plant protection organization (NPPO) at CPM-17 (2023) to host the face-to-face meeting in Manaus. The meeting was held on 7-11 October 2024.

2.1 Election of the rapporteur

- [3] At the request of the IPPC Secretariat (secretariat), one note-taker volunteered each day to verify the day's proceedings that are summarized in this report, which was prepared by the secretariat. The following members volunteered as note-takers: Karen CASTRO (Monday), Hannah SERWAA AKOTO NUAMAH (Tuesday), Bastian HESS (Wednesday) and Erika MANGILI (Thursday).

2.2 Adoption of the agenda

- [4] The chairperson suggested to add one item on the agenda, particularly, that the group should review the PowerPoint presentation that the chairperson would give virtually at the 18th Caribbean Week of Agriculture. The secretariat suggested to add in the agenda the group's potential participation at the UN CBD COP30 and the International Plant Health Conference 2026 and that these be added to the group's workplan. In reference to developing the action plan as part of the agenda, the focus group member from Asia suggested that the group must first identify the main contents of the action plan before developing it to determine the limitations of the group's scope of work. The member from Latin America replied that the group already had an existing action plan; while not all the activities had been completed, these can be added to the new action plan. The group adopted the agenda with these two items added (Appendix 1).

3. Administrative matters

- [5] The member from Latin America, representing the NPPO of Brazil, briefed the group on the logistics of the meeting and provided local information around Manaus, as well as logistical arrangements on the planned technical visit on the last day of the meeting (Friday).
- [6] The secretariat updated the group that the nominations for the NENA representative had been opened to the CPM Bureau for e-decision from 4-18 October 2024. Three nominations were received from Egypt, Lesotho and Oman. The chairperson noted that since Lesotho is in the African region and not in the NENA region, that there could potentially be two African representatives, just as there are currently two members from North America. The secretariat noted that the CPM Bureau would decide accordingly on the best candidate.

3.1. Participant list

- [7] The participant list is presented as Appendix 2 to this report.

4. Presentation at the 18th Caribbean Week of Agriculture

- [8] Focus group members reviewed and updated the existing PowerPoint presentation prepared by the North American member that was initially presented at the webinar series organized by the group in September 2024. The presentation centred around the publication of the "*Technical Resource on Climate Change*" developed by the group. The presentation was to be made virtually at the 18th Caribbean Week of Agriculture (CWA 2024) being held in the same week in hybrid mode in St. Vincent and the Grenadines, upon the invitation of the FAO Office of Latin America and the Caribbean. The presentation was in line with the session theme "*Climate-resilient Sanitary and Phytosanitary Practices: Safeguarding Agriculture in a Changing Climate*" that would help raise awareness on the

Technical Resource for organizations working on climate change impacts on food security. The group identified innovative strategies that could inform the panel discussion, including the horizon scanning tool developed by the Centre for Agriculture and Bioscience International (CABI), novel technologies for pest risk analysis, integrated pest management, climate-smart pest management and sustainable farming practices.

- [9] However, it was not anticipated that other speakers in the session would take longer than expected and the FAO Latin America focal point did not make it clear to the event organizer that the focus group chairperson was presenting, apart from speaking in the panel discussion. After two hours of waiting, the chairperson shared the PowerPoint presentation to the organizer and the group left the virtual meeting, as it was taking too much time away from the group's ongoing meeting.

5. Feedback on the webinar series

- [10] The secretariat shared the statistics of the highly successful webinar series that, which the group organized on 23-25 September 2024, titled "*Climate change and phytosanitary measures.*" A total of 1 023 webinar participants and 463 webcast viewers attended the webinar series. The webinars focused on three themes: Webinar 1: Climate change, plants and pests (432 participants and 308 webcast viewers); Webinar 2: Risk assessment, (317 attendees and 69 webcast viewers; and Webinar 3: Pathways and risk management (283 attendees and 86 webcast viewers). The chairperson shared that the guest speakers were pleased to have been involved with an incredible number of participants, but he also noted the lack of speakers from Asia and to consider equal geographic representation as a criterion for selecting speakers.

- [11] Group members shared the logistical issues during the webinars that could be addressed or prevented in future webinars, as follows:

- Some participants encountered problems with links to connect to the Zoom call, but these were eventually sorted out.
- In the recording, the screen was not showing the speaker or the corresponding slide. It was also cumbersome that the webcast recordings and the PowerPoint presentations were on different websites (FAO and IPPC, respectively). The secretariat noted that links to recordings and the PPT slides have now been added to the webinar page on the IPPC website for ease of access.
- One member stated that having the speakers answer the Q&A in the chat box was helpful although some questions were not very relevant to the topic. Another member suggested that in future webinars, it could be helpful to have canned questions that could facilitate relevant feedback from participants. On the other hand, one member noted that since the program was packed, there was not enough time for participants to ask questions, which was the same feedback received by another member. A member also suggested having someone translate the French questions received from participants so that the respective speaker/s can respond.
- A member suggested that the group could have two facilitators wherein one oversees the ongoing program and another facilitator managing the Q&A chat.
- A member noted that some participants were asking for speakers' email addresses to contact for further questions. He also suggested that the group can have a survey on topics that participants liked and would want to see more, and what guides or technical resources participants would like the group to develop. This would give the group an indication on what people would find useful and what the group can focus on. A member added that feedback from this survey could also provide input to the group's new action plan.
- A member suggested that the IPPC Secretariat send thank you emails to speakers and certificates to participants who requested.
- The IPPC Secretariat recommended that future webinars could be scheduled in July for better preparation, since many colleagues take a break in August.

6. Presentation of climate change national adaptation plans

[12] Group members shared a summary of the climate change national adaptation plans of their respective countries. Highlights are below:

[13] **Brazil** – the focus group member presented the organizational structure of the Secretariat of the Animal and Plant Health and Inspection (SDA) as the NPPO of Brazil, under which the Department of Plant Health and Agricultural Inputs (SDV) manages the prevention and surveillance of pests absent in Brazil. In a separate presentation, the member shared the Sectoral Plan for Mitigation and Adaptation to Climate Change for the Consolidation of a Low Carbon Economy in Agriculture (ABC Plan). The ABC plan 2010-2020 helped Brazil exceed its voluntary climate change mitigation targets. Meanwhile, the ABC+ Plan 2022-2030 supports the implementation of the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the Paris Agreement to promote adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change by incorporating integrated landscape management approaches.

[14] **Canada** – the National Adaptation Strategy (NAS) focuses on five key systems: disaster resilience, health and wellbeing, nature and biodiversity, infrastructure, and economy and workers. The Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) as the national plant protection organization adopts a climate change approach by prioritizing risks, implementing adaptation solutions, One Health approach and addressing knowledge gaps. It also supports policy coherence e.g. Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the UN Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. CFIA is developing a “Call to Action”, climate change adaptation plan and an approach to incorporate the Government of Canada’s Strategic Environmental and Economic Analysis into all initiatives.

[15] **Germany** – the German Climate Action Plan 2050 outlines the measures to meet greenhouse gas emissions reduction goals until 2050 and fulfill international commitments under the 2016 Paris Climate Agreement. Greenhouse gas policy targets for Germany is an 80-95 percent reduction below 1990 levels by 2050, as agreed with the European Union in 2009. The German Climate Protection Programme 2030 covers seven core areas: climate protection in the energy industry, climate-friendly building and housing strategy, climate protection and mobility, in industry and business, agriculture, land use and forestry. In the agriculture sector, the targets include reducing surplus nitrogen, supporting research and development projects, developing new strategies to reduce emissions in livestock farming, and promote more organic farming (20% of agriculture land). As an example of climate change adaptation in the plant health sector, the group member presented a simulation model and examples of simulations used by the National Plant Health Organisation to estimate future risks from plant pests under different climate change scenarios.

[16] **Ghana** – implements the “*Ghana Cluster of the Accelerating Impacts of CGIAR Climate Research for Africa (AICCRA)*” project, which piloted climate smart agriculture techniques based on Climate Smart Information Services in six regions. The project includes crops such as cowpea, tomatoes, yam and maize and has been adopted by 42 more communities due to the successful implementation of these validated technologies. Activities include field trials, training workshops, farmer field schools, engaging women in the community and setting up of pheromone traps. The project has produced a number of publications and technical reports.

[17] **United Kingdom** – the country’s National Adaptation Plan (NAP3) is revised every five years and must respond to the latest evidence on UK climate risks and opportunities. The Climate Change Act 2008 makes adaptation a legal duty wherein the UK government has the power to request reports from public bodies and the climate change committee can hold government to account and report the progress made to Parliament. The MET Office produces climate report annually such as on the status of heatwaves, rainfall and wildfires. The NAP3 focuses on actions towards the following areas: terrestrial and freshwater species; coastal and marine habitats and species; forests and peatlands; and agriculture and soils. Specific actions are also targeted to mitigate risks to agriculture from pests,

pathogens and invasive non-native species, as well as risks to forestry from pests, pathogens and invasive non-native species.

- [18] **United States** – the member presented the Climate Change Adaptation Plan (May 2022–October 2025) which identifies USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service’s (APHIS) vulnerabilities due to climate change and lists actions that will be implemented and tracked to address them. APHIS uses the [Spatial Analytic Framework for Advanced Risk Information Systems \(SAFARIS\)](#), a modelling framework to forecast pest risk. SAFARIS is a web-based framework that incorporates historical and current weather and climate change data, pest biology and other factors to create predictive models for plant pests. The Plant Protection Act’s Section 7721 makes provisions for APHIS to offer funding for projects to strengthen pest exclusion system and optimize pest management and eradication programs, among others.
- [19] **FAO OCB** – the group member shared the FAO Climate Change Strategy 2020–2031 which highlights the approach on the global and regional levels by strengthening climate policy and governance. At the country level, the strategy focuses on developing the country’s capacity for climate action. FAO has been supporting 78 countries in implementing their National Adaptation Plans through 63 projects, with USD 360 million funding from the Global Environment Fund (GEF), the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and bilateral funds. Since 2016, FAO has been partnering with GCF to accelerate countries’ access to climate finance for projects that make the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors more efficient, inclusive, sustainable and resilient to climate change.

7. FG-CCPI report for CPM-19

- [20] With the focus group’s mandate extended to 2026 at CPM-18 (2024), the group agreed to produce a progress report that summarizes its achievements since its inception, to be presented at CPM-19 (2025).
- [21] The member from Latin America, Erika MANGILI, volunteered to draft the report, for review by the group before sending it to the secretariat for posting on the IPPC website.

8. New Action Plan 2025–2026

- [22] The group discussed the existing Action Plan 2022–2025 and identified which items have already been done, which ones should be continued and added new action points.
- [23] The group member representing the IPPC Implementation and Capacity Development Committee (IC) shared that in the upcoming IC meeting in November 2024, he will propose that all documents and projects that are approved [by the IC] should be checked for climate change consideration. The focus group had developed the draft Action Plan 2025–2026 and can be found on Appendix 4.
- [24] The group agreed to present the new Action Plan to the CPM Bureau in December for review and approval.

9. Technical visit to the Amazon

- [25] The focus group visited the Amazon FACE project in Manaus, around 100 km from Manaus City on the last day of the meeting. The project simulates the worsening climate conditions by pumping artificial carbon dioxide into the atmosphere to test the resilience of the Amazon rainforest to higher carbon dioxide levels. Using the Free Air CO₂ Enrichment (FACE) technology, six experimental forest plots have been established, surrounded by a ring of metal towers. In three of the plots, carbon dioxide would be released to elevate the concentration to 200 ppm above the ambient levels. Scientists would monitor how some plant species would change, adapt or die in the tropical rainforest and what impact this would have on the fauna and general ecological functions. Such data is instrumental in predicting how the Amazon would respond to climate change as well as in shaping global policies. Amazon FACE is managed by Brazil’s Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation, with a £ 7.3 million funding from the United Kingdom through the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office.

11. Date and arrangement of the next meeting

- [26] The focus group agreed to hold the next virtual meeting on 6 November and 5 December, at 17:00-18:30 CET (Rome time), considering the different time zones where members are. The group agreed that shorter meetings (1.5 hours) would suffice unless lengthy documents (such as the Technical Resource on Climate Change) need to be reviewed.

12. Close of the meeting

- [27] The chairperson thanked the participants for their contributions, as well as the group member from Latin America for organizing and hosting the face-to-face meeting in Manaus, and closed the meeting.

Appendix 1: Agenda**COMMISSION ON PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES
FOCUS GROUP ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND PHYTOSANITARY ISSUES***(Prepared by the FG-CCPI)***7-11 October 2024, Manaus, Brazil****Day 1 – Monday 07.10.2024**

- Introductions
- Presentation from Head, NPPO of Brazil
- Feedback on the webinars
- Drafting the FG-CCPI report 2024

Day 2 - Tuesday 08.10.2024

- Discussion on NPPOs' work on climate change adaptation in plant health
- Making a (better) concept for the webpage
- Make a new priority/focus list for the tasks of the focus group

Day 3 – Wednesday 09.10.2024

- Develop a new Action Plan for 2025-2026
- Forging linkages with CBD, CABI, IPCC
- FAO climate change adaptation strategy- OCB, TBC

Day 4 – Thursday 10.10.2024

- Discussion on possible new materials:
 - A guide to help extension work
 - A guide relevant to indigenous agriculture and island communities
 - A guide about climate change and forestry. Plant health risks associate with climate change and forests. Information on modelling and tree species selection that is fit for future climates
 - A practical guide for climate change and PRA which NPPOs can use – possibly as an Annex to the new ISPM development

Day 5 – Friday 11.10.2024

- Technical visit to the Amazon FACE project, Manaus

Appendix 2: Participants List**CPM FOCUS GROUP ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND PHYTOSANITARY ISSUES***(Prepared by the IPPC Secretariat)***7-11 October 2024, Manaus, Brazil****PARTICIPANTS LIST**

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

	FAO Region	Name, Organization, Country	Attending in person
1	Africa	Ms Hannah SERWAA AKOTO NUAMAH Assistant Director, Plant Protection and Regulatory Services Directorate, Ministry of Food and Agriculture Accra, Ghana	✓
2	Asia	Mr Bhakta Raj PALIKHE Plant Protection Adviser Nepal Plant Disease and Agro Associates (NPDA) Kathmandu, Nepal	✓
3	Europe (Chairperson)	Mr Dominic EYRE Senior Plant Health Scientist Department for Environment, Farming and Rural Affairs , York, UK	✓
4	Europe	Mr Bastian HESS Research assistant Julius Kühn-Institute, Federal Research Centre for Cultivated Plants (Institute for National and International Plant Health) Braunschweig, Germany	✓
5	Latin America and the Caribbean	Ms Erika MANGILI ANDRÉ Agricultural Inspector Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Brasilia, Brazil	✓
	Near East and North Africa	VACANT	
6	North America	Ms Karen CASTRO Senior Risk Assessor – Botany Canadian Food Inspection Agency Ottawa, Canada	✓
7	North America	Mr Glenn FOWLER Risk Analyst USDA APHIS Plant Protection and Quarantine Sacramento, USA	Attended virtually
8	Southwest Pacific (Vice-Chairperson and IC representative for FG-CCPI)	Mr Ngatoko NGATOKO Director, Biosecurity Service Ministry of Agriculture Rarotonga, Cook Islands	Attended virtually
9	CPM Bureau champion for the FG-CCPI	Mr Samuel BISHOP Plant Health Policy team Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs National Agri-Food Innovation Campus Sand Hutton York, North Yorkshire, UK	
10	FAO Office of Climate Change, Biodiversity and Environment (OCB)	Ms Xiaoxiao WANG Natural Resources Officer FAO Office of Climate Change, Biodiversity and Environment (OCB), Rome, Italy	✓

IPPC Secretariat

Name	Attending in person
Ms Mutya FRIO Communications Specialist	✓
Mr Arop DENG Integration and Support Team (IST) Lead	
Ms Emma Gibbs Copy-Editor and Report Writer	

Appendix 3: Documents List**CPM FOCUS GROUP ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND PHYTOSANITARY ISSUES***(Prepared by the IPPC Secretariat)***7-11 October 2024****Manaus, Brazil**

DOCUMENT NO.	AGENDA ITEM	DOCUMENT TITLE	DATE POSTED / DISTRIBUTED
Administrative documents			
Brazil Agenda	2	Brazil agenda	2024-10-01

Appendix 4. Action Plan 2025-2026

CPM FOCUS GROUP ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND PHYTOSANITARY ISSUES

(detailed plan for FG internal use)

Core action areas	Key activities	Tentative delivery dates	Priority	FG Lead
Outcome 1: Awareness on the impacts of climate change on plant health is improved				
1. Convene and participate in meetings and side events related to the impacts of climate change on plant health	1.1. Participate in the next International Plant Health Conference (side session), in person or hybrid - Draft concept note for side session (Secretariat to provide template concept note) - Group to decide on theme of side session, identify speakers - OR: convene a global webinar on climate change and plant health	2025 Dec 2024	HIGH	
	1.2. Participate in regional level webinars or workshops on the impacts of climate change on plant health (targeted to regional priorities) - Customize PPT template in promoting the Technical Resource	2025	HIGH	
	1.3. Promote the FG-CCPI and its action plan at the 2025 IPPC Plant Health conference and other relevant conferences, workshops and events, FAO events (e.g. World Food Forum) and UN International Days - Use posters, flyers, QR codes to distribute	2025	HIGH	
2. Raise awareness on the impacts of climate change on plant health	2.1. Investigate opportunities to raise awareness on the impacts of climate change on plant health at the next UN Climate Change Conference Forums (COP30 in Brazil) - Develop a topic proposal for NSP selection of topics (May 2025)	2025	HIGH	
	2.2. Investigate opportunities to raise awareness of the impacts of climate change on plant health, including cultural and social impacts (e.g., radio talk shows, social media, poster and flyers, videos, digital platforms, etc.) - Web stories, updated video, blogs, case studies, social media posts/cards that can be broadcasted by NPPOs - Develop a communications plan	2025	MEDIUM	

FG CCPI - ACTION PLAN Oct 2024 - March 2026 – detailed plan for FG internal use

Core action areas	Key activities	Tentative delivery dates	Priority	FG Lead
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Secretariat to share a sample comms plan 			
	<p>2.3. Develop a 'climate change impacts on plant pests' webpage (landing page) on the IPP as a repository of all FG-CCPI related materials and resources (including links to tools)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ongoing – proposed template created during Brazil meeting - links to be added by FG members by 22 Oct - Target date of completion - end of 2024 	2025	HIGH	
	<p>2.4. Identify and engage stakeholders at different levels (Online survey, in-person or telephone interactions) to gather information on climate change impacts on plant health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop survey questions during the IPHC 2025/post-workshop survey - FAO OCB member and Secretariat to work on draft - Add this in agenda in next FG meeting in November 	2025	MEDIUM	
	<p>2.5. Include the 'climate change impacts on plant pests' topic into the agenda of all IPPC meetings (SPG and Bureau) to raise awareness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop the update papers for respective SPG and Bureau meetings (September, December for Bureau (new action plan)) 	2025	HIGH	
<p>3. Facilitate discussions within IPPC subsidiary bodies, regional workshops as well as other IPPC technical groups and CPM</p>	<p>3.1. Include 'climate change impacts on plant health' topic into the agenda of all upcoming RPPO meetings and conferences (including annual workshops)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop PPT updates for IPPC Regional Workshops (July) and TC-RPPO meeting (September) 	2025	HIGH	
	<p>3.2. Include side session into the CPM-20 agenda</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Revisit in April 2025 after CPM-19 	2026	HIGH	
Outcome 2: Risks of climate change to plant health are evaluated and managed				
<p>4. Support countries to collect, analyse and use climate change impacts-related information in decision-making</p>	<p>4.1. Incorporate climate change considerations in the new pest risk analysis (PRA) standard to be developed by the IPPC Expert Working Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Include in the letter to SC 	2025		

FG CCPI - ACTION PLAN Oct 2024 - March 2026 – detailed plan for FG internal use

Core action areas	Key activities	Tentative delivery dates	Priority	FG Lead
	<p>4.2. Continue to provide advice on the use of climate change models e.g., pros and cons of different models (e.g. predictive models for plant pests), time period to use, uncertainties, geographical and temporal scale (webinars/ publications and other materials).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Include links to references, journal publications and relevant resources in the CC webpage of IPPC. - Secretariat to check the process of adding external authors (technical and scientific inputs) in IPPC-published materials 	2025	LOW	
	<p>4.3. Provide advice on how to assess the impact of climate change on individual pests, the suite of pests on an individual crop and pest management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop short summaries on select pests on IPPC authored by FG with technical inputs from external experts 	2025	LOW	
	<p>4.4. Suggest to IPPC Call for Topics group to include climate change considerations into the criteria for decision-making on the topics.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Include in the IC letter 	2025	MEDIUM	
	<p>4.5. Review and promote tools to enhance the preparedness and response of Agricultural Extension Agents, community-based organizations (CBOs), farmers and other relevant stakeholders on the impacts of climate change on plant health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Link with FAO PSU work on FFS (see Bringing climate change adaptation into farmer field schools (fao.org)) - Publish on the CC webpage on IPPC website 	2025	MEDIUM	
Outcome 3: Enhanced recognition of phytosanitary matters in the international climate change debate				
5. Strengthen collaboration with relevant organizations	<p>5.1. Cooperate and exchange information on climate change and plant health matters with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and other international and regional organisations (e.g., International Pest Research Group, Centre for Agriculture and Bioscience International (CABI), FAO Office of Climate Change and Biodiversity (OCB), IPBES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FG member from FAO OCB to invite IPCC to attend FG meeting - Consider contributions to next IPERG meeting in 2025 - Contact CABI and EPPO to propose inclusion of CC or evidence of CC to pests in the CABI factsheets 	2025	HIGH	

FG CCPI - ACTION PLAN Oct 2024 - March 2026 – detailed plan for FG internal use

Core action areas	Key activities	Tentative delivery dates	Priority	FG Lead
	5.2. Collaborate with FAO OCB in identifying cultural and social impacts of climate change on plant health, including island communities under threat of sea level rise ⁷ . - FG to provide inputs to the FAO Technical Guidelines for assessing loss and damage to agrifood systems	2025-2026	MEDIUM	

Related resources:

- <https://www.fao.org/farmer-field-schools/ffs-overview/climate-change/en/>
- <https://openknowledge.fao.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/bf804419-9038-44f9-a066-ab52fbe26a55/content>
- <https://www.fao.org/family-farming/detail/en/c/1471148/>
- <https://www.fao.org/farmer-field-schools/ffs-overview/integrated-pest-management/en/>