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COMMISSION ON PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

Ninth Session
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Strengthening Implementation of the IPPC and ISPMs
Agenda item 10.2.1
Prepared by New Zealand following SPG and Bureau discussions

I.   Introduction

1.   At CPM-8 (2013), a paper (CPM 2013/INF/13 Implementation of the IPPC and ISPMs)was presented by New Zealand raising the opportunity for IPPC contracting parties to establish a greater focus on implementation and inviting further discussion . The paper highlighted that, over the past 20 years, the IPPC has developed and adopted over 30 ISPMs with a number of annexes and appendixes, and that these standards provide for the foundation to establish fully functioning national phytosanitary systems. The paper suggested that it may now be timely to obtain greater value from the investment made in developing this foundation by shifting the emphasis of CPM's efforts to focus more on the implementation of the IPPC and ISPMs.

2.   During the brief discussion at CPM-8, many supportive comments were made. There was general agreement that implementation should be carefully considered at the CPM Bureau meeting and Strategic Planning Group (SPG) meeting before being further discussed at CPM-9 (2014).

II.   Overview of Papers Discussed at Bureau & SPG

At the June 2013 Bureau meeting several discussion papers (CPM 2013/INF/13 and two other papers prepared by New Zealand) were presented. Based on feedback from Bureau members and the Secretariat, a modified paper was developed for the Strategic planning group meeting held in October 2013. The SPG paper explored the implementation of the IPPC and ISPMs, emphasizing the importance of establishing a common vision, guiding principles and the process for establishing a more focused effort on implementation and proposed how such a programme could be established. The full paper   (SPG 2013/07 Implementation of the IPPC and ISPMs: A discussion Paper for the Strategic Planning Group) is available in English on the IPP. Contracting parties are encouraged to read it to understand the context for SPG recommendations. A brief summary is outlined below:

Guiding Principles for IPPC Implementation Work

3.   Guiding principles assist in identifying the most important aspects of a new system or programme as it is designed and implemented. The following guiding principles are identified in the paper:

    1)   CPM directed – CPM sets the priorities for implementation efforts and agreed workplan.
    2)   Cooperation and Coordination Within and Between IPPC Secretariat, CPM, NPPOs and RPPOs – CPM will achieve more with a collaborative and well -coordinated approach that bring together the full knowledge and resources of the IPPC Secretariat, subsidiary bodies, other IPPC bodies, RPPOs and contracting parties.
    3)   Targeted and Focused Effort – priorities for implementation must be set that focus efforts on the real needs of contracting parties and where a valuable improvement can be made.
    4)   All ISPMs and IPPC Provisions – scope would include all ISPMs and IPPC provisions – any aspect of the IPPC or and ISPM can be worked on, depending on what the CPM decides is appropriate
    5)   Measurable Progress and Impact – Clear and measurable targets should be set and monitored.
    6)   Flexible and Adaptable – changing circumstances and the unique needs of contracting parties should be accommodated in a programme that can change over time.
    7)   Focus on Feasibility and Sustainability – implementation programmes should be designed so that they are feasible for NPPOs to work with – in terms of costs and expertise.

Governance

4.   CPM would direct implementation efforts by deciding on priority subject areas in which implementation programmes should be established and giving explicit approval for new programmes to commence. CPM would also agree a strategic work plan and resource allocation to support the implementation programme.

5.   The Triennial Review Group (TRG) could be tasked by CPM to review IRSS type surveys and other information to identify priorities for implementation programmes, and work with the Secretariat to:

- develop implementation programmes for CPM consideration.
- provide input as needed into Secretariat management of the implementation programmes.
- monitor to ensure programme targets are achieved.

Coordination

6.   Implementation programmes will require a much greater level of coordination across the current work areas of the IPPC. Planning and delivery could be coordinated by the IPPC Coordinator who is best placed to ensure the work of the Secretariat and IPPC bodies are integrated and working together to deliver a coherent programme of work. An important tool for both coordination and resource allocation will be the development of a strategic work plan for each subject area that CPM makes a priority for implementation efforts. SPG noted that additional resources will be required to achieve the level of coordination required.

Process

7.   A process for establishing a new implementation programme in a priority subject area is proposed that would generally include the following steps:

    a)   Subject identification –using IRSS surveys, feedback from SPG, SC, SBDS, CDC and contracting parties to identify potential priority areas for focused implementation effort.
    b)   Programme development – drafting a strategic work plan and budget identifying an integrated work programme across all of the bodies and committees of the IPPC.
    c)   Consultation, recommendation and CPM decision – consultation followed by a CPM decision to proceed with the work.

d)   Programme finalisation – the development of finalised deliverables, targets, budgets and sourcing of required funds.

e)   Programme delivery – carrying out the work plan, coordinating and monitoring the work and encouraging contracting parties to make use of work plan outputs.

f)   Programme review – monitoring and reporting to ensure agreed milestones and deliverables are achieved and value has been delivered through significantly improved implementation.

III.   Bureau and SPG Discussion and Conclusions

8.   The June 2013 Bureau meeting and October 2013 SPG meeting discussed the topic of implementation at length. The following conclusions have been reached:

9.   Increasing the focus on implementation of the IPPC and ISPMs is critical. CPM needs to be doing more than simply creating ISPMs. Implementing the standards and obligations is essential if CPM is to fulfil the purpose of the IPPC. Implementation means putting words into action and requires recognition that implementation is not the work of the Secretariat but requires all contracting parties to be engaged in it and doing their part. Each contracting party contributes to the impact of the IPPC as they implement its obligations and standards. Increasing CPM's focus on implementation will deliver better value from the ISPMs that we already have.

10.   The selection of the subject areas CPM focuses on for implementation needs to be based on contracting party needs and what will deliver most value. Implementation issues may be identified through multiple sources of information (IRSS, CPM comments, standards feedback). Contracting parties also could be given an opportunity in CPM meetings to raise issues where they are having difficulty implementing ISPMs or IPPC obligations. CPM needs to be directing/agreeing the areas to be focussed on, ensuring an integrated work plan is developed and that adequate resources are allocated to the work.

11.   CPM would benefit from having a strategic work plan to guide the work and ensure it is aligned to both implementation needs and the IPPC Strategic Framework. Integration of effort in the work plan across all the IPPC work areas will deliver greatest value and impact. For example establishing a stronger connection between standards development and capacity development would be very beneficial. The active participation of RPPO's and contracting parties will also be important for successful implementation. Attachment 1 attempts to provide an option for how a work plan might be developed and what it might need to contain.

12.   CPM needs to be able to measure the impact achieved through implementation programmes. If the programme is not delivering sufficient value, it should be amended. The benefits from this work (and all of the IPPCs work) should be published in order to attract the necessary resources. This aligns very well with the current functions of the IRSS. The strengthened focus on implementation and the IRSS work will need to be highly integrated.

13.   The resources required to achieve this change should not be under-estimated. Resources will be needed to identify priority topics and develop comprehensive and integrated work plans, coordinate and monitor the work, and to actually deliver the manuals, training, communications etc. that may be a part of the work plan. CPM will need to either find additional resources or shift resources from current programmes (or both). A long-term sustainable resource model will be required for this work. A very strong commitment will be needed from contracting parties to support and be engaged in the work. In the short-term CPM should build on or adapt existing mechanisms, structures and expertise where possible, e.g., the TRG could be reformed under a new terms of reference to provide direction and regular oversight to implementation efforts. It may be that some IRSS resources could be applied to this work. RPPOs may be able to play a much greater role in implementation within regions. There are potentially significant implications for how the Secretariat needs to operate and potentially how the work of the Secretariat is organised.

14.   There are many details still to be worked out regarding how an implementation programme should be established and delivered. Processes, roles and responsibilities, tools and other mechanisms

are yet to be developed. If CPM is supportive of strengthening its focus on implementation, a working group and the Secretariat could develop more detailed proposals for consideration at CPM 10 (2015).

15.   CPM should focus on 1 or 2 priority areas at a time, not the entire work of the IPPC. CPM could pilot this new approach with one priority area and learn as the work plan is developed and delivered. It is also more realistic to pilot the approach given current resource constraints. Two options for pilot subject areas were suggested: 1. Surveillance and, 2. National Reporting Obligations (NRO). Generally SPG felt that surveillance would be a good option for a pilot due to the work already underway in this area and the need that has already been acknowledged by many contracting parties.

IV.   Recommendations

16.   The CPM is invited to:

1)   *Note* that as requested at CPM 8 (2013) discussions have been held in Bureau and SPG meetings to consider broadening work on implementation of the IPPC and ISPMs and establishing a CPM-directed implementation programme.
2)   *Discuss* the key conclusions of the Bureau and SPG discussions as described above.
3)   *Agree* to strengthen the focus of the CPM on implementation, recognising that this will require strong commitment from each CPM member and the Secretariat, and additional financial resources.
4)   *Request* the Secretariat to work with an Open Ended Working Group (OEWG) and the Bureau to establish the required mechanisms to focus on implementation, and ensure the work of the Secretariat staff and CPM bodies are able to be coordinated and working together to deliver a coherent programme of work,
5)   *Request* the Secretariat to test the outcomes of the OEWG with SPG and subsidiary bodies as necessary, and report back to CPM 10 (2015).
6)   *Agree* to develop a pilot work plan to improve implementation in the area of surveillance and request the Secretariat to submit a strategic work plan to CPM 10 (2015) for approval.

17.   Agree to review the results and impact of the pilot program two years after it is initiated to determine if an implementation program should be continued or formalized in the future.

ATTACHMENT 1

CPM IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME 1
ASSISTANCE WITH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
ISPM 6: GUIDELINES FOR SURVEILLANCE
STRATEGIC WORK PLAN (DRAFT)

1.   PURPOSE

1.   The purpose of this attachment is to provide contracting parties with a more tangible understanding of the process that could be used to develop an implementation work plan and what a work plan might contain. It is very much a test document to try to determine how such a programme should be prepared and documented. Depending on what decisions CPM takes, the process, supporting mechanisms and work plan will all be developed further over the coming year.

2.   This current draft work plan is for a pilot implementation programme on the topic of ISPM 6: Surveillance. The draft work plan is based on information currently available and does not yet contain the results of country and regional consultations. As such the draft programme is incomplete but it should provide contracting parties with an understanding of how such a work plan might be developed and what it might contain.

2.   PROCESS FOR DEVELOPING THE WORKPLAN

3.   The IRSS survey and resultant discussions at regional meetings and the global symposium on ISPM 6 have shown that countries would like assistance with just about all aspects of surveillance. Some regions have particular priorities for assistance that are different from other regions, but it is also the case that within a region each country has requirements for assistance that are different to other countries. To make sense of all this and meet the requirements of countries it is suggested that the process could be:

4.

   a)   **CPM agreement on the implementation topic:** The Secretariat working with the TRG identifies areas of the relevant ISPM's and IPPC obligations that countries most want assistance with implementing. The TRG makes a proposal to CPM and CPM decides which implementation topic to pursue.
   b)   **Prepare a list of potential priority implementation activities:** For the topic CPM has approved, the Secretariat uses the results of IRSS surveys, workshops and working groups, ideas from CPM bodies, feedback from contracting parties, feedback from RPPOs, etc., to identify more detailed needs and potential implementation activities
   c)   **Identify implementation activities already occurring:** The Secretariat creates a register of relevant activities currently occurring within IPPC or RPPO work programmes.
   d)   **Prepare a list of proposed activities:** The TRG compares the lists from B. and C. above and prepares a prioritised list of proposed activities. This may mean that the components of the implementation programme are different in the different regions or that regions can share resources and some aspects of their programmes.
   e)   **Identify candidate regions and countries to participate:** The Secretariat canvasses countries to determine who would like to be considered as candidates for the activities. In some regions RPPO's may already have work underway or have identified unique needs that need to be addressed. This may mean that the components of the implementation programme are different in the different regions. Countries and regions will need to be clear on their priorities.

f) **Identify resources:** The Secretariat identifies the necessary experts, materials and financing, and matches these to the proposed list of activities.

g) **Document the work plan and prepare for delivery**: A work plan with objectives, activities, accountabilities, timelines, milestones, resourcing, etc. is documented by the Secretariat.

h) **Work plan review by TRG**: The TRG reviews the plan and recommends adjustments prior to submitting it to CPM.

i) **CPM Approval**: CPM considers and approves the plan.

j) Initiate delivery of the work plan: The Secretariat commences coordinated delivery of the work plan

k) **Periodic review by the Triennial Review Group (TRG)**: The TRG reviews delivery with a focus on whether or not implementation in countries is improving and positive benefits being realised.

5. The draft work plan that follows only considers process steps A – G. It has limited information at this point but it is hoped it could be completed for consideration by CPM 10 (2015).

A.   CPM AGREEMENT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION TOPIC

6. The subject of surveillance has been selected because it is of such importance to all IPPC members. Recently the IRSS has conducted an implementation programme on ISPM 6. As a basis for this programme, the IRSS conducted a comprehensive survey of IPPC contracting parties on the use of ISPM 6. This was followed by regional meetings to discuss the survey results. The results and subsequent analysis by the IRSS staff have provided a great deal of information on the benefits and shortcomings of the ISPM. Countries provided clear indications on the areas where they require guidance and those areas where they require more information.

7. At the same time the APPPC was also undertaking a programme on the implementation of ISPM 6. Thus, a Global Symposium on plant pest surveillance was held in Korea run by the IRSS, the APPPC and the Department of Plant Quarantine, QIA, Korea. The participants of this meeting discussed all the aspects of surveillance and prepared a list of the manuals that were needed to assist NPPOs in the implementation of ISPM 6.

8. This work of identifying the manuals needed for NPPOs coincides with another aspect of the work of CPM. The IPPC Standards Committee is undertaking the revision of ISPM 6. This has provided some insight into the needs of countries as well.

9. Material from the discussions concerning ISPM 6 and the consultation on the revision of the ISPM has been used in preparing the objectives of this CPM implementation programme.

B.   POTENTIAL PRIORITY IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES FOR ISPM 6

10. Two key sources have been used to identify potential priority areas for implementation – the *IRSS Review of Implementation of ISPM 6, Challenges and Best Practices, and the Global Symposium on Plant Pest Surveillance* hosted by APPPC in Korea in 2012.

11. In the *IRSS Review of Implementation of ISPM 6, Challenges and Best Practices* a summary of regional priorities for assistance were identified. These are contained in Table 1: ISPM 6: Summary of Regional Priorities for Assistance. This table clearly shows that regions have very common needs in some areas and in others quite different needs. This will require careful targeting of the work plan to focus activities where the needs have been identified.

Table 1: ISPM 6: Summary of Regional Priorities for Assistance

Regional Priorities	Africa	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	Near East	Asia	Caribbean	South West Pacific	Latin America
Policy & Legislative							
Documentation of functions and responsibilities	▨		▨				
Need to coordinate surveillance programmes with those of other agencies		▨					
Development of strategic and operational plans				▨			
Legislation needed to mandate other organisations to undertake surveillance							▨
Technology							
Computer systems for national surveillance data collection, storage and retrieval	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨	
Need to use GIS coordinates		▨				▨	
Documented Procedures							
Operational manuals for general pest surveillance need to be developed	▨		▨		▨	▨	
Need to develop diagnostic service for public	▨						
Require procedures to review performance of surveillance programmes	▨						
Pest Diagnostics							
Diagnostic laboratories need accreditation	▨	▨			▨	▨	
			▨				▨
Need to develop diagnostic service for public			▨				▨

Need development of virtual diagnostics	▓						
Resources							
Need to develop stakeholder agreements to fund surveys	▓	▓	▓		▓	▓	▓
Resources both financial and human need improvement	▓			▓	▓		
Need training to supply discipline experts	▓						
Require stakeholder involvement in emergencies			▓				

12.   The Global Symposium on Plant Pest Surveillance hosted by APPPC in Korea in 2012 identified the requirement for a manual guideline development to assist countries in implementing ISPM 6.

13.   The following areas were identified:

- Plant pest surveillance development
- Training manual guide for field surveys
- Information sharing and reporting (including warning)
- Auditing and verification
- Databases
- Response surveillance (plan/planning) including delimitation and trace-back
- Prioritisation – target pests
- Trapping
- Sampling and inspection
- Procedures for traceability
- Operational mapping/modelling
- Crop loss-damage assessment
- Response threshold
- Plant pest diagnostics
- Surveillance tools
- Information management
- Training (lab procedures and diagnostics)
- Policy and management
- Financial mechanisms
- Training

14.   The areas for manual guide development that coincide well with the IRSS survey regional needs include:

- Plant pest surveillance development
- Training manual guide for field surveys
- Information sharing and reporting (including warning)
- Databases
- Plant pest diagnostics
- Surveillance tools
- Information management
- Policy and management
- Financial mechanisms.
-

C.   IDENTIFY ACTIVITIES ALREADY OCCURRING

15.   This is a short list of some of the planned activities for 2014 and 2015. This list is incomplete and does not have all the information that is needed. There may be planned activities that have been missed, and it is not yet clear what exactly is being covered by the projects and the funding resource for each of them. However, it does indicate that some surveillance implementation work is planned for the next period.

Global

- STDF 350 - development of manuals, SOPs and training kits: A series of manual chapters on the surveillance topic is being planned. Estimated allocation approx. USD 50,000. End date of project January 2015. Implemented by IPPC. Not known which manual guides are planned.

Regional

Africa

- EU funded project - Central Africa countries - Project targeting 10 countries involving training on NPPO management, surveillance and PRA. USD 1M approx. Implemented by FAO-Gabon.
- FERA/UK funded project targeting North Africa and NEPPO - surveillance primary focus. USD not yet known. 2014-2016. Implemented by FERA/IPPC

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

- TCP/SEC/619429 - Strengthening phytosanitary capacities in Central Asia (Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan). USD 425,000. End date of project 2015. Implemented by FAO-Turkey.
- STDF/PG/316 - Strengthening pre-border plant quarantine inspection and diagnostic services in Azerbaijan: Includes surveillance. USD 3M. End date December 2016. Implemented by FAO-Turkey.

Near East

- Noted in Africa section also: FERA/UK funded project targeting North Africa and NEPPO - surveillance primary focus. USD not yet known. 2014-2016. Implemented by FERA/IPPC

Asia

- GCP/RAS/286/ROK - Korea funded regional project providing assistance on pest surveillance and information management in selected countries (Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Nepal, Viet Nam, and Thailand) in Asia. USD 1,796,642. End date of project May 2016. Implemented by FAO-Bangkok.

APPPC

- Surveillance data management workshop on ISPM 6: This involves a workshop on surveillance data collection and management, using tracking tools developed by Australia and inputting into a database. The plan will be led by Australia supported by Timor-Leste.
- Training workshops on pest surveillance: It was agreed that the APPPC should try to follow up on the Global Symposium with a workshop on the instruction in the use of manuals. It is hoped that the IRSS will have some manuals prepared and available for workshops. If not, the APPPC might try to develop some.
- South American leaf blight of rubber- Twice-yearly surveillance programmes will be developed. Data from the region will be collected and exchanged with a specific database being developed by the SALB working group (together with the APPPC information exchange working group).

Caribbean

- Unknown

South West Pacific

PPPO

- Pacific island countries and territories undertake monitoring and structured detection and delimitation surveys for pests of economic and environmental concern. Three year programme. 1st year involves the development of a pilot programme for two countries in each sub-region to define their surveillance activities, define needs and develop strategy and implementation plan. Funding estimated – but not known if available.
- Linked programme: Regional coordination framework to support emergency response and longer term management strategies.
- Diagnostic training conducted in 5 countries (Fiji Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu, and Tuvalu). Diagnostic laboratories established. Remote microscopy nodes established, internet access confirmed. Funded by New Zealand and Pacific Island Countries and Territories.

Latin America

- COSAVE has nothing specific on surveillance at the moment.

North America

- NAPPO has nothing specific on surveillance at the moment.

Europe

- Workshop on data collection and information sharing – EPPO and EFSA, Parma April
- Workshop on contingency planning (linked to surveillance), EPPO, London, November 2014.
- Ongoing work: Panel of Phytosanitary Procedures to develop standards on inspection and surveillance, December,2014
-

D. LIST OF PROPOSED ACTIVITIES

[To be completed as the draft is further developed]

16.   The TRG would compare the list of priority needs of countries with the list of activities already occurring. If necessary, the TRG proposes new activities to be added to the list of activities to support implementation of ISPM 6. This will require the identification of appropriate resources (see section E).

17.   All of the activities, new and existing, with details of what would be delivered and how they could be funded could be added here.

E. CANDIDATE REGIONS AND COUNTRIES

[To be completed as the draft is further developed]

18.   Individual countries will need to identify their priority requirements for assistance. This may best be done via their RPPOs. With the RPPOs providing the coordination, resources, particularly training resources, may be shared among countries.

19.   The programme may run for 3 – 5 years but would not be able to cover every country needing assistance. Candidate countries would be involved in developing and implementing activities (tools, systems, manuals, training programmes, etc.) which could then be rolled out to other countries over a number of years as countries are able to engage in the work and resources identified.

F. RESOURCES AVAILABLE AND REQUIRED

   i) Available:
1) Present programmes that could supply information able to be shared by countries needing surveillance assistance include:

- STDF 350 - development of manuals, SOPs and training kits: A series of manual chapters on the surveillance topic is being planned. Estimated allocation approx. USD 50,000. End date of project January 2015. Implemented by IPPC. No known which manual guides are planned.

- FERA/UK funded project targeting North Africa and NEPPO - surveillance primary focus. USD not yet known. 2014-2016. Implemented by FERA/IPPC

- APPPC - Surveillance data management workshop on ISPM 6: This involves a workshop on surveillance data collection and management, using tracking tools developed by Australia and inputting into a database. The plan will be led by Australia supported by Timor-Leste.

- GCP/RAS/286/ROK - Korea funded regional project providing assistance on pest surveillance and information management in selected countries (Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Nepal, Viet Nam, and Thailand) in Asia. USD 1,796,642. End date of project May 2016. Implemented by FAO-Bangkok.

- Diagnostic training conducted in 5 countries (Fiji Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu, and Tuvalu). Diagnostic laboratories established. Remote microscopy nodes established, internet access confirmed. Funded by New Zealand and Pacific Island Countries and Territories.

20.   Other programmes, e.g., TCP programmes or those overseen by the IPPC Secretariat on strengthening phytosanitary systems may have a surveillance component and these may be able to be added to an implementation programme.

21.   The above programmes may well cover the major areas that need attention as listed above. More detail would be needed on the content of each programme.

ii) Required

22.   If it is found that the present programmes are able to meet many of the priority requirements of countries to assist in the implementation of ISPM 6, then the planning of activities with the linking of needs to available resources could proceed. If the present programmes are insufficient to meet country requirements, the development of assistance material or programmes would need to be undertaken and resources identified to enable to work to occur. It is clear that the implementation programmes of the IPPC will have to be matched to available resources.

23.   It is likely that additional training programmes to deal with the following areas would be required for:

- Policy and management
- Financial mechanisms

24.   The major constraint for a CPM global implementation programme would be the means of enabling of the present programme suppliers to have their programmes extended to other regions. This would involve human resource availability and financial support. This would require investigation by the IPPC Secretariat. If further assistance material and programmes are required, further resources would be needed.

G.   DOCUMENT WORK PLAN AND PREPARE FOR DELIVERY

25.   A work plan with objectives, activities, accountabilities, timelines, milestones, resourcing, etc. will be prepared. This is where the integrated nature of the work plan will become apparent with various work areas of the Secretariat and IPPC bodies each playing a role in delivering the plan. For example, an ISPM 6 implementation work plan the following parts could be actioned by the Secretariat as follows:

- Policy and Finance
  - Led by the Secretariat Governance and resource mobilisation section
- Plant pest surveillance development (e.g. manuals & training)
  - Led by the Secretariat Capacity development and IRSS sections
- Information sharing and reporting and databases
  - Led by the Secretariat NRO section
- Plant pest diagnostics
  - Led by the Secretariat Standard Setting and IRSS sections.

26.   The final work plan might have a structure as outlined below, but with relevant detail of activities and resources included under each objective.

Purpose

27.   Assist IPPC members to implement ISPM 6: Guidelines for surveillance through:

Goal 1: develop manual guides for high priority areas identified by the Global Symposium on Plant Pest Surveillance

[The manual guides to be prepared will have been selected by the IRSS group by now – those listed below are only examples.]

Objective 1: develop manual guide outlining the conduct of field surveys by December 2104

Objective 2: develop manual guide on the prioritisation of target pests by December 2104

Objective 3: develop manual guide on sampling and inspection procedures used in surveillance by March 2015

Objective 4: develop manual guide for response surveillance including delimitation and trace-back by March 2015

Objective 5: develop manual guide for information sharing and reporting by March 2015.

Etc…

Objective 10: review the use of the manual guides and if they have met the needs of countries by December 2015.

Goal 2: develop and present a training course on fundamental practices of surveillance

Objective 1: Develop a basic training course on surveillance including management support, operational guidance, and technical support by January 2015. (This could be already developed as some are being presented this year)

Objective 2: Identify resource experts; arrange finance for participant attendance and expert employment by January 2015.

Objective 3: present the training course within 4 regions with RPPO assistance (as requested) by December 2015.

Objective 4: review the usefulness of the courses and identify follow-up if needed by March 2016.

Goal 3: develop and present basic training workshops on surveillance data collection and management.

Objective 1: develop material for workshops on surveillance data collection and management by July 2014. Note: APPPC is holding course (run by Australia) in July 2014.

Objective 2: Identify resource experts; arrange finance for participant attendance and expert employment by July 2014.

Objective 3: present the training course within 4 regions with RPPO assistance (as requested) by July 2015.

Objective 4: review the usefulness of the courses and identify follow-up if needed before December 2015

Objective 5: develop assistance for diagnostic laboratories to become accredited by July 2015.

Goal 4: develop diagnostic training course including use of virtual diagnostics.

Objective 1: develop material for workshops on pest diagnostics (some already available)

Objective 2: develop material for course on use of virtual diagnostics

Objective 4: Identify resource experts; arrange finance for participant attendance and expert employment by January 2015.

Objective 3: present the training course within 4 regions with RPPO assistance (as requested) by December 2015.

Objective 4: review the usefulness of the courses and identify follow-up if needed before March 2016.

Goal 5: develop material for courses on financial mechanisms to support surveillance and the associated advocacy that is required.

3.   NEXT STEPS

What has been presented above is far from what a complete work plan would need. Also, it may be that with the benefit of Secretariat and RPPO knowledge, a simpler process could be followed to develop an implementation programme. If CPM is supportive of an increased focus on implementation, an improved process and a work plan for an implementation pilot programme can be developed during 2014.

ATTACHMENT 2

Open Ended Working Group

For

Implementation

DRAFT - TERMS OF REFERENCE – DRAFT

1.   CPM 9 may wish to convene an open ended working group (OEWG) to work with the Secretariat to examine how CPM can strengthen its focus on implementation.

Are the member countries of the CPM and the IPPC Secretariat capable of designing and delivering a programme supporting the implementation of the IPPC and its ISPMs?

2.   In considering this question the OEWG should consider:

a)   What the scope of such a programme should be. Whether or not scope should be limited to ISPM or if other IPPC obligations should be included.

b)   How priority topics (e.g. ISPM 6) should be identified and agreed.

c)   The nature of the support required for effective implementation, e.g. manuals, guides, workshops, courses, e-learning, placement training, tools, databases, communications, reporting mechanisms, etc. What a comprehensive generic suite of implementation activities might comprise for any particular subject area.

d)   How a global implementation programme might be organised drawing on the resources and commitment of the FAO, IPPC, contracting parties, RPPO's, external funding agencies or any other mechanism.

e)   The process of developing an implementation programme and putting it in place, e.g.:

   i)   understanding the needs of countries
   ii)   preparing a list of proposed activities (taking note of what is already planned)
   iii)   identification of regions and countries to participate
   iv)   identification of resources
   v)   preparation of workplan
   vi)   review of workplan
   vii)   CPM approval
   viii) delivery of workplan

f)   How the programme might be managed, including the role and function of the various parties needed to make it work and how they relate to each other and are organised. For example the CPM, the IPPC Secretariat and the IPPC Coordinator, the Bureau, the SPG, a modified TRG or new body; a strengthened IRSS; the CDC; or others to perform necessary functions.

g)   The coordination approval, monitoring and reporting mechanisms that will be required.

h)   How the programme might be resourced – including Secretariat input, the input from subject experts, the role of RPPOs, and how to financially support the programme including realigning resources from other areas of the IPPC's work.

i)   If CPM agrees to the development of a pilot programme, provide advice to the Secretariat on this.

3.   The OEWG should provide advice on each of the above-mentioned aspects, with preferred options, for the consideration of CPM.

Proposed Terms of Reference for an Open-Ended Working Group on Implementation

A.   Background

1.   The Commission on Phytosanitary Measures recognizes the need for emphasizing the importance of establishing a common vision, guiding principles and the process for establishing a more focused effort on implementation.

B.   Purpose

2.   The purpose of the Open-Ended Working Group on Implementation is to provide guidance and advice on IPPC efforts to develop an implementation programme.

C.   Duration

3.   The Open-ended working group will remain an active group until it completes its programme of work.

D.   Functions

4.   The Open-Ended Working Group on Implementation will:

  1) determine the scope of the programme,
  2) how priorities will be determined,
  3) the nature of support required for effective implementation,
  4) how a global implementation programme might be organised,
  5) the process of developing and managing an implementation programme,
  6) coordination approval, monitoring and reporting mechanisms, and
  7) how to financially support the programme including realigning resources from other areas of the IPPC's work.

E.   Membership

5.   The OEWG participants shall be from contracting parties and have a good knowledge of:

  - The capacity and capability needed to deliver the elements of a phytosanitary system,
  - The IPPC, its objectives and structures,
  - Planning funding and delivery of technical assistance
  - Appropriate strategic planning and management experience
  - A chair will be elected from the membership

6.   Members should have sufficient time available to actively participate.

7.   Only one face-to-face meeting is planned, and all other forms interactions should take place virtually. The OEWG will be supported by the IPPC Secretariat and will maintain close liaison through the IPPC Coordinator.

F.   Funding

8.   To undertake this work, participants will either be self-funded or extra-budgetary resources will need to be identified and on-hand so that the IPPC Secretariat can consider funding assistance for participants from developing countries.