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# 植物检疫措施委员会

## 第九届会议

2014 年 3 月 31 日—4 月 4 日，罗马

## 加强《国际植保公约》及 国际植检措施标准的落实工作

议题 10.2.1

## 新西兰根据战略规划小组和主席团讨论情况起草

### I. 引言

1. 在植检委第八届会议（2013 年）上，新西兰提交了一份文件（CPM 2013/INF/13-《国际植保公约》和国际植检措施标准的落实情况），该文件增加了《国际植保公约》缔约方更加关注落实工作的机会，要求进一步开展讨论。本文件着重说明，过去 20 年来，《国际植保公约》制定并通过了 30 多个国际植检措施标准及一系列附件附录，这些标准为建立全面运作的国家植检系统奠定了基础。本文件认为，现在通过将植检委的工作重点转向更加关注《国际植保公约》和国际植检措施标准的落实工作，使发展这一基础方面所提供的投资带来更大价值，可能正当其时。
2. 在植检委第八届会议的简短讨论中，提出了许多支持意见。会上普遍认为，关于落实工作，应当在植检委主席团会议和战略规划小组会议上认真审议之后再提交植检委第九届会议（2014 年）进一步讨论。

为尽量减轻粮农组织工作过程对环境的影响，促进实现对气候变化零影响，本文件印数有限。谨请各位代表、观察员携带文件与会，勿再索取副本。  
粮农组织大多数会议文件可从互联网 [www.fao.org](http://www.fao.org) 网站获取。

## II. 主席团和战略规划小组所讨论文件概述

在 2013 年 6 月主席团会议上，介绍了多个文件（CPM 2013/INF/13 和新西兰起草的另外两份文件）。根据主席团成员和秘书处提供的反馈意见，编制了一份修改文件供战略规划小组在 2013 年 10 月举行的会议审议。战略规划小组的文件探讨了《国际植保公约》和国际植检措施标准的落实工作，强调确定共同愿景、指导原则和做出更大努力进行落实的过程的重要性，就如何确立这样一项计划提出了建议。该文件（SPG 2013/07-《国际植保公约》和国际植检措施标准的落实情况：战略规划小组的讨论文件）英文版可从国际植检门户网站获取。鼓励各缔约方阅读该文件，以了解战略规划小组提出建议的背景。下文对此做了概述：

### 《国际植保公约》的落实工作指导原则

3. 指导原则有助于确定一个新系统或计划在制定和实施过程中的最重要方面。文件中确定了以下指导原则：

- 1) 由植检委指导 – 植检委确定落实工作的优先重点和商定的工作计划。
- 2) 国际植保公约秘书处、植检委、国家植保机构、区域植保组织内部及相互之间开展合作和协调 – 植检委采用了协作和良好协调方法，整合利用国际植保公约秘书处、附属机构、《国际植保公约》其他机构、区域植保组织、各缔约方的知识和资源，从而取得更大成效。
- 3) 工作目标明确、重点突出 – 必须确定落实工作的优先重点，重点集中在缔约方的实际需要及可做重大改进的领域。
- 4) 所有国际植检措施标准和《国际植保公约》条款 – 范围将包括所有国际植检措施标准和《国际植保公约》条款 – 可就《国际植保公约》和国际植检措施标准的任何方面开展工作，只要植检委认为适宜。
- 5) 可衡量的进展和影响 – 应制定明确而可衡量的目标。
- 6) 灵活性和可调整性 – 计划应符合不断变化的情况和各缔约方的独特需要，可随时调整。
- 7) 注重可行性和可持续性 – 落实计划应使国家植保机构在费用和专业知识方面能够操作。

### 治理

4. 将由植检委指导落实工作，就应在哪些优先主题领域确定落实计划做出决定，明确批准新计划以便开始执行。植检委还将商定一项战略工作计划和资源分配，以支持落实计划。

5. 植检委可要求三年期审查小组审查“实施工作审查和支持系统”类调查和其他信息，以确定落实计划的优先重点并与秘书处一道：

- 制定落实计划供植检委审议。
- 就秘书处管理落实计划提出必要建议。
- 进行监测以确保实现计划目标。

### **协调**

6. 落实计划需要在《国际植保公约》当前工作领域开展更大程度的协调。《国际植保公约》协调员可协调规划和执行工作，系确保秘书处和《国际植保公约》的工作相结合、使他们共同执行协调一致的工作计划的最佳人员。进行协调和资源分配这两项工作的一个重要工具是，为植检委视为落实工作优先重点的每个主题领域制定一项战略工作计划。战略规划小组指出，需要更多资源以实现所需协调水平。

### **工作流程**

7. 提出在优先重点主题领域制定一项新落实计划的一个工作流程，该流程一般包括以下步骤：

- a) 主题的确立-利用实施工作审查和支持系统的调查及战略规划小组、标准委、争端解决附属机构、能力建设委员会和各缔约方提供的反馈，以确定重点落实工作的可能优先领域。
- b) 计划制定工作-拟定战略工作计划和预算，以确定《国际植保公约》所有各机构和委员会的一项综合工作计划。
- c) 磋商、建议和植检委决定-磋商之后由植检委做出决定以推进工作。
- d) 计划的最后确定-制定最终的可交付成果、目标、预算及筹集所需资金。
- e) 计划的交付-执行该项工作计划，对工作进行协调、监测，鼓励各缔约方利用工作计划产出。
- f) 计划审查-进行监测和报告，以确保实现商定的里程碑和可交付成果，通过大大改进落实工作来实现价值。

## **III. 主席团和战略规划小组的讨论及结论**

8. 2013年6月主席团会议和2013年10月战略规划小组会议详细讨论了落实主题。得出以下结论：

9. 进一步关注《国际植保公约》和国际植检措施标准的落实至关重要。植检委需要做更多工作，而不是仅仅制定国际植检措施标准。植检委若想要实现《国际植保公约》的目标，则必须落实这些标准和履行义务。落实意味着把文字变成行动，需要认识到落实不是秘书处的的工作，而是需要所有缔约方参与，尽自己一份力量。各缔约方在履行义务及落实标准时，就是在帮助《国际植保公约》发挥更大作用。植检委进一步关注落实工作，这将使国际植检措施标准实现更大价值。

10. 需要根据缔约方需求及实现最大价值这一要求来选择植检委关注的落实工作的主题领域。可通过多个信息来源（实施工作审查和支持系统、植检委评论意见、各项标准反馈等）确定落实问题。在植检委会议上还可以让缔约方就其有困难落实国际植检措施标准或履行《国际植保公约》义务的领域提出问题。植检委需要指导/商定重点关注领域，确保制定综合合作计划，为该项工作分配充足资源。

11. 植检委将得益于制定一项战略工作计划以指导工作及确保其符合落实工作需要并与《国际植保公约》战略框架相一致。在工作计划中使《国际植保公约》所有工作领域的工作相结合，从而实现最大价值和成果。例如，在标准制定与能力建设之间建立更加密切的联系十分有益。区域植保组织和各缔约方的积极参与对于成功落实也很重要。附件 1 就如何制定一项工作计划及该项工作计划需要包含哪些内容提出了一个备选方案。

12. 植检委需要具备能力衡量通过落实计划而取得的成效。若该计划没有实现充分价值，应予以修改。该项工作（和《国际植保公约》的所有其他工作）所带来的利益都应当公布以吸引必要资源。这与实施工作审查和支持系统的当前职能非常一致。需要高度整合对于落实工作及实施工作审查和支持系统工作的进一步关注。

13. 对于实现该项变动所需资源一定要有充分估计。需要资源来确定优先重点主题，制定全面综合工作计划，对工作进行协调、监测，以及提供手册和培训及进行宣传等活动，这些活动可能成为工作计划中的部分内容。植检委需要找到更多资源或从现行计划转拨资源（或者两者都需要）。需要为该项工作确定一个长期可持续资源模式。需要各缔约方坚定承诺支持并参与该项工作。在短期内，植检委应当利用或改变现有机制、结构和专业力量，如三年期审查小组可以改变，给予新的职责范围，对落实工作进行指导和定期监督。实施工作审查和支持系统的部分资源有可能用于该项工作。区域植保组织在本区域内的落实工作中也许能够起到更大作用。秘书处需要如何运作及秘书处如何安排工作等问题，可能关系重大。

14. 关于如何制定和执行一项落实计划，尚有许多细节需要弄清。流程、作用、责任、工具和其他机制尚待制定。若植检委支持进一步关注落实工作，工作组和秘书处可以制定详细建议供植检委第十届会议（2015年）审议。

15. 植检委应一次着重关注 1 个或 2 个优先重点领域，而不是《国际植保公约》的所有工作。植检委可试点采用这项新计划，先关注一个优先重点领域，然后随着工作计划的制定和执行，再逐步完善。鉴于目前资源有限，试点采用也比较实际。提出以下两个试点主题领域备选方案：1.监测，2.国家报告义务。一般来说，战略规划小组认为选择监测做试点比较合适，因为这一领域已经在开展工作及许多缔约方已承认有该项需要。

#### IV. 建议

16. 请植检委：

1) 注意正如植检委第八届会议（2013年）所要求的，主席团和战略规划小组会议就考虑扩大《国际植保公约》和国际植检措施标准的落实工作及制定一项由植检委指导的落实计划开展了讨论。

2) 讨论上述主席团和战略规划小组讨论会的主要结论。

3) 同意植检委进一步关注落实工作，认识到这需要植检委各成员和秘书处的坚定承诺及需要更多资金。

4) 请秘书处与开放性工作组和主席团一道建立必要机制，以着重关注落实工作，确保秘书处人员和植检委机构的工作能够得到协调，共同执行协调一致的工作计划。

5) 请秘书处检验开放性工作组的成果，必要时与战略规划小组一起检验，并向植检委第十届会议（2015年）报告检验结果。

6) 同意制定一项试点工作计划以改进监测领域的落实工作，请秘书处向植检委第十届会议（2015年）提交一项战略工作计划供批准。

17. 同意在试点计划开始之后两年审查该计划的成果和影响，以确定落实计划将来是否应继续执行或正式化。

## 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.

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





Need to develop diagnostic service for public							
Need development of virtual diagnostics							
<b>Resources</b>							
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							

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 NEPPPO - 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.