International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) 2020-2030 Strategic Framework

Workshop among biodiversity-related conventions on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

Bern, 10-12 June 2019





The impact of plant pests















Loss: 10-16% global harvest, 40% global food supply

- Costs: at least 220 billion USD
- More plant pests are appearing in places where they had never seen before.
- Invasive alien species can be plant pests





What is the IPPC?



- International convention on international cooperation in phytosanitary protection.
- The global instrument for the harmonization of phytosanitary measures for trade and the environment.
- The standard setting organization for plant health recognized by WTO (in SPS Agreement).
- Currently 183 NPPOs and 10 RPPOs are members of IPPC.
- IPPC Secretariat is housed by FAO.





What is the IPPC?

Our vision:



Our mission:

To secure cooperation among nations in protecting global plant resources from the spread and introduction of pests of plants, in order to preserve food security, biodiversity and to facilitate trade.





What does the IPPC do?

- The IPPC <u>develops</u> International Standards on Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) and facilitates their <u>implementation</u> to ensure food security and reduce the risks to agriculture and biodiversity.
- The IPPC directly works on 7 UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG):















The IPPC collaborates with other international organizations on aspects of plant health.





What are the IPPC objectives?



Protect sustainable agriculture and enhance global food security



Protect the environment, forests and biodiversity from plant pests



Facilitate economic and trade development



Develop phytosanitary capacity for members

*Current IPPC Strategic Framework: 2012-2019





Is there a strategy for post-2020?

- ✓ Newly endorsed IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030.
 - The final adoption is to be during the <u>International Year of</u> <u>Plant Health</u> (IYPH) at the Ministerial session of CPM-15 (2020).

Why?

A need for a new operating environment to address the below emerging demands:

- ✓ Increasing and more diversified trade
- ✓ Structural and operational changes in the way national plant protection organizations work
- ✓ Scientific and capacity development
- ✓ Impacts of climate change on plant health





IPPC SF 2020-2030 Organization and Timeline

- Development of the IPPC Strategic Framework for 2020-2030 in line with UN SDGs for 2030
- Establishment of a Working Group (WG) on the IPPC Strategic Framework for 2020-2030

• Timeline:

- 2016 SPG initializes the process and reports to CPM-12 (2017)
- 2017 CPM-12 establishes the WG, and the WG works for the first draft and gets comments from SPG
- 2018 CPM-13 discusses the first draft, and WG works for the second draft and gets comments from SPG
- 2019 CPM-14 endorses the Strategic Framework for 2020-2030
- 2020 Start implementation of the Strategic Framework in combination of celebrating the IYPH 2020





Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

INTERNATIONAL PLANT PROTECTION CONVENTION STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK 2020-2030



OUR MISSION

Protect global plant resources and facilitate safe trade



OUR VISION

The spread of plant pests is minimized and their impacts within countries are effectively managed

OUR GOAL

All countries have the capacity to implement harmonised measures to prevent pest introductions and spread, and minimise the impacts of pests on food security, trade, economic growth, and the environment

CORE ACTIVITIES



Standard setting



Implementation & apacity development



Communication & international cooperation

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES



Enhance global food security & increase sustainable agricultural productivity



Protect the environment from the impacts of plant pests

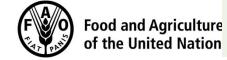


Facilitate safe trade, development & economic growth

IPPC DEVELOPMENT AGENDA 2020-2030

- 1. Harmonisation of Electronic Data Exchange.
- 2. Commodity, and Pathway Specific ISPMs.
- 3. Management of E-commerce and Courier Mail Pathways.
- 4. Developing Guidance on the Use of Third Party Entities.
- 5. Strengthening Pest Outbreak Alert and Response Systems.
- 6. Assessment and Management of Climate Change Impacts on Plant Health.
- 7. Global Phytosanitary Research Coordination.
- 8. Diagnostic Laboratory Networking.

CONTRIBUTING TO UN 2030 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

















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Strategic Objective B - Protect the environment from the impacts of plant pests.

- Targeted at plant pests which are invasive alien species and which can and do have a significant and devastating impact on the terrestrial, marine and freshwater environments, agriculture and forests.
- Consequently, the IPPC framework is applied to address environmental concerns as they relate to plant biodiversity and emerging problems associated with invasive alien species that are plant pests.





Strategic Objective B - Protect the environment from the impacts of plant pests.

2030 Key Result Areas

- B1: Contracting parties recognise management of environmental plant pests as part of their responsibilities and work with national environmental sector agencies to support pest management programmes aimed at environmental protection.
- B2: Contracting parties have mechanisms in place to control the spread of environmental contaminating pests on non-plant trade pathways, e.g. invasive ants on vehicles and machinery, or gypsy moth egg masses on sea containers and vessels.
- B3: Mechanisms are in place to share adaptation strategies for responding to the impacts of climate change.
- **B4**: Agencies with environmental and forest biodiversity stewardship responsibilities regularly access information and other resources managed by the IPPC Secretariat.
- B5: Contracting parties continue to improve their capacity to implement key IPPC standards which directly address the spread of forest and environmental pests, such as ISPM 15 on wood packaging materials and other such standards, to contain the global spread of pests which threaten forests, biodiversity, and non-cultivated flora.





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Recommendations to a post-2020 global biodiversity framework

- A robust framework that considers plant health as a key component.
- A framework that highlights invasive alien species that are plant pests.
- A framework "supported by a coherent, comprehensive and innovative communication strategy".









Contacts

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INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PLANT HEALTH

2020





Additional references





IPPC ISPM No. 5: Glossary of phytosanitary terms

"Invasive alien species"

CBD definition	Explanation in IPPC context
An alien species whose introduction and/or spread threaten ⁹ biological diversity ^{10, 11}	An invasive ¹² alien species (CBD) is an alien species (CBD) that by its establishment or spread has become injurious to plants ¹³ , or that by risk analysis (CBD) ¹⁴ is shown to be potentially injurious to plants

"Alien species"

CBD definition

such species that might survive and the area subsequently reproduce

Explanation in IPPC context

A species, subspecies or lower taxon, An alien² species (CBD) is an individual³ or introduced outside its natural past¹ or population, at any life stage, or a viable part of present distribution; includes any part, an organism that is non-indigenous to an area gametes, seeds, eggs, or propagules of and that has entered⁴ by human agency⁵ into





The IPPC standards: International Standards on Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs)





international trade

ISPMs adopted (1993- June 2019)



42 ISPMs



29 diagnostic protocols



32 phytosanitary treatments



08 CPM Recommendations



UN FAO International Year of Plant Health (2020)

"The International Year of Plant Health (IYPH) will raise awareness of the importance and impacts of plant health in addressing issues of global importance, including hunger, poverty, threats to the environment and economic development"

