

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

International Plant Protection Convention
Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

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 Plant
Protection Convention

- **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 develops International Standards on Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) and facilitates their implementation 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 **International Year of Plant Health** (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

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 & capacity development
- Communication & international cooperation

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

- **A** Enhance global food security & increase sustainable agricultural productivity
- **B** Protect the environment from the impacts of plant pests
- **C** 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***".



INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF
PLANT HEALTH
2020

Contacts

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INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PLANT HEALTH 2020

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Additional references

IPPC ISPM No. 5: Glossary of phytosanitary terms

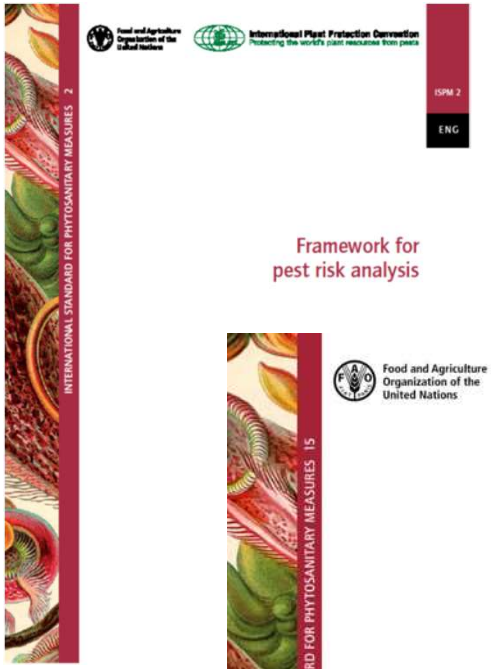
"Invasive alien species"

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	Explanation in IPPC context
A species, subspecies or lower taxon, introduced outside its natural past[1] or present distribution; includes any part, gametes, seeds, eggs, or propagules of such species that might survive and subsequently reproduce	An alien[2] species (CBD) is an individual[3] or population, at any life stage, or a viable part of an organism that is non-indigenous to an area and that has entered[4] by human agency[5] into the area

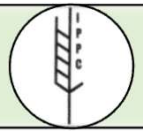
The IPPC standards: International Standards on Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs)



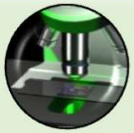




ISPMs adopted (1993- June 2019)



42 ISPMs



29 diagnostic protocols



32 phytosanitary treatments



08 CPM Recommendations

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

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"

