



Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs

The roles of the International Plant Protection Convention in plant health

– strengthening national and global plant pest surveillance, delivering on food security



International Plant Protection Convention

Communities of best practice in plant health

- Purpose

- Securing common and effective action to prevent the spread and introduction of pests of plants and plant products, and to promote appropriate measures for their control



International Plant Protection Convention

- Brief history
 - Traceable to conventions developed in response to *Phylloxera* on grapes and Coffee rust (~1870s)
 - IPPC first agreed in 1951
- 178 signatory countries
- Hosted by the FAO
- Recognised by WTO-SPS – one of the 3 sisters
 - IPPC – Plant health
 - Codex – Food and feed safety
 - OIE – Animal health



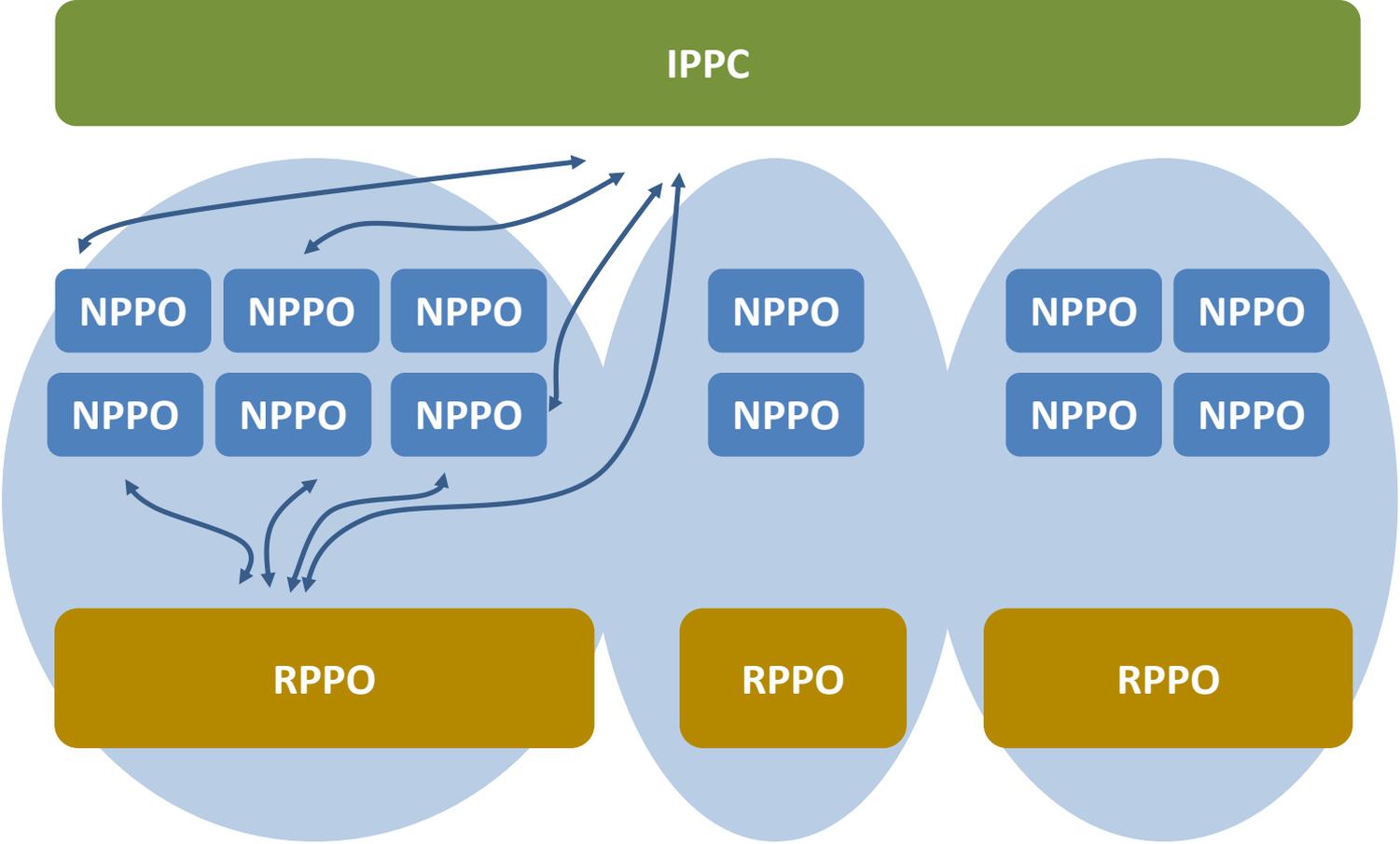
Implementation of IPPC

Pathways of influence

- Engagement with its membership
 - National and Regional Plant protection Organisation
 - Annual plenary meeting of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures
- Development of ‘best practice’ standards
 - International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures
- Training and capacity building
 - Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation tool for assessment
 - Workshops, training courses



Working with national and regional plant protection organisations (NPPOs & RPPOs)



Some key international standards

- 36 Standards agreed, plus 3 Diagnostic Protocols and 14 Phytosanitary Treatments
 - ISPM 4 – Pest free areas
 - ISPM 6 – Surveillance
 - ISPM 8 – Determination of pest status in an area
 - ISPM 9 – Pest eradication
 - ISPM 11 – Pest risk analysis
 - ISPM 17 – Pest reporting
 - ISPM 23 – Inspection
 - ISPM 28 – Treatments
 - ISPM 29 – Recognition of PFAs and PFPoPs



Training in Plant health



- IPPC expert working group on Pest Risk Analysis has developed a series of training aids suited for developing countries

- Staff at the Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service in discussion on Pest Risk Analysis

IPPC underpinning provides for:

- A. Sustainable agriculture and enhance global food security through the prevention of pest spread;
- B. Protected environments, forests and biodiversity from plant pests;
- C. Trade development through the promotion of harmonized scientifically based phytosanitary measures;
- D. Development of phytosanitary capacity by members (to accomplish A, B and C).



Summary

- A common approach to plant health through respect for the IPPC and its standards will lead to increased protection for crops and biodiversity, through less movements of pests
- But this depends on implementation, which requires understanding and resources, and appreciation of the issues at all levels of government, by stakeholders and the wider public
- Capacity development and common action is aimed at a “community of best practice”

