International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)

Osama El-Lissy, Secretary
Protect global plant resources & facilitate safe trade of agricultural products
The IPPC develops International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) and facilitates their implementation to ensure food security and reduce the risks to agriculture and biodiversity.
International Standards on Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) and CPM Recommendations (as of July 2022)

- 46 ISPMs
- 31 diagnostic protocols
- 44 phytosanitary treatments
- 10 CPM Recommendations
Challenges

**Plant pests cause the loss of:**

40% of all **food crops** globally

USD **220 billion** of trade in agricultural products annually

**Introduced pests cause:**

USD **100 billion** of **annual environmental losses** in the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Australia, South Africa, India and Brazil

**Invasive alien species** are one of the main drivers of **biodiversity loss**
Invasive plant pests increased by 40%

Banana fusarium

Xylella fastidiosa

Coffee leaf rust

Invasive plant pests

Fall armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*)

Tephritid fruit flies

Spotted Lanternfly

Red palm weevil

Citrus greening disease
Challenges

As many as

828 MILLION
empty plates in 2021

Between 702 and 828 million people were affected by hunger in 2021.
Africa Phytosanitary Programme

Plant health is crucial in enhancing global food security, sustainable agricultural productivity, environmental protection and safe trade of agricultural products. Plant health is a priority in Country Programming Frameworks and Technical Cooperation Programmes of various countries where the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) work.
Global Phytosanitary Programme

Main objectives:
The programme aims to provide the NPPOs the capacity to **effectively** and **timely** detect plant pests of regulatory, economic, and environmental significance.
Global Phytosanitary Programme

Main objectives:
1. Provides *early detection of pests*;
2. Positions NPPOs and RPPOs:
   • to *prepare for*
   • *respond to* and
   • *recover from plant pests*. 
Global Phytosanitary Programme

Main objectives:

• Proactive surveillance of plant pests.
• Timely and adequate pest identification and diagnostics.
• Effective pest data collection, storage, and analytics.
Global Phytosanitary Programme

Safeguarding

Safe trade
Safeguarding aid NPPOs in protecting agriculture and natural resources against the introduction and spread of plant pests.

- Pest Surveillance
- Data Management
- Capacity Development and Support
- Pest Management
Safe Trade
aid NPPOs to facilitate the imports and exports of agricultural products in a safe phytosanitary manner.

- Pest free area
- Import requirements
- Inspection and testing of imported cargoes for plant pests
- Phytosanitary export certification
- Expansion of international and regional market access of agricultural products
Programme outcomes among participating countries and regions:

- **Enhanced capacity** to manage and prevent pest spread
- **Improved pest surveillance** and early warning systems
- **Improved food security** and agricultural resilience against invasive plant pests
- **Harmonization of phytosanitary practices**
- **Coordinated regional plant protection strategies**
- **Technical skills development**
- **Improved trade facilitation** and opportunities
- **Enhanced regional collaboration** on emerging plant health issues
Phased-in implementation strategy targeting the 54 countries of Africa

Pilot phase: 2 countries from each of the five Africa’s Sub-Regions, including all Regional Economic Communities (RECs)

10 Countries

2 additional Countries per RECs (or 10 additional countries)

20 Countries

2 additional Countries per RECs (or 10 additional countries)

30 Countries

2 additional Countries per RECs (or 10 additional countries)

40 Countries

Will cover the remaining 14 countries in Africa

54 Countries

Maintenance phase:
Aims to empower countries to build on their gained experiences and sustainably expand the program. Countries and regions would have the capacity to address additional pests of concern and collaborate consistently and in synergy.
NPPOs would be responsible for carrying out the day-to-day implementation of programme in their respective countries.

Africa’s Regional Economic Communities (RECs) will provide regional programme coordination and logistical support for their member countries to ensure consistent and effective program delivery as well as collaborating with other RECs in Africa.

FAO regional and country offices will provide the administrative and operational support of program delivery.

IPPC Secretariat will provide the overarching technical coordination of the program and will ensure optimum synergy and harmonization of program delivery, particularly to emergency preparedness and response plans.

The African Union - Inter Africa Phytosanitary Council (AU-IAPSC) will provide the overall strategic coordination among all five RECs and continues to serve as Africa’s RPPO in fostering the strategic “One Africa Voice” in the international and regional fora.
Estimated Budget

The overall budget estimate for the entire programme, including all 54 countries, is USD 37.8 million for five years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimated costs (USD) per country (for five years)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capacity Building (Training)</td>
<td>100 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel</td>
<td>50 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordination</td>
<td>50 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical Cooperation Agreement</td>
<td>500 000</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>700 000</td>
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</table>
Thank you

IPPC Secretariat

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

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