

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



International Plant Protection Convention



INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF



PROTECTING PLANTS, PROTECTING LIFE

INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PLANT HEALTH

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Summary

- Plant pests and diseases: a global problem
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- The role of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)



The International Year of Plant Health









The global context: 2030 agenda









The impact of plant pests and diseases

- Annual loss: 20-40% of cultivated crops, USD 220 billion.
- More and different pest varieties are present earlier and in areas where they were not present before.
- One of the five factors of biodiversity loss (IPBES).









Plant pests and diseases

Spodoptera frugiperda





Rhynchophorus ferrugineus



Xylella fastidiosa

Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. cubense









Causes of increase of plant pests and diseases

- 1. Climate change
- 2. Anthropic activities: international trade and movement of people











International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)

Established in April 1952 as a FAO Article XIV body



- **Mission:** Protect global plant resources and facilitate safe trade.
- **Vision:** The spread of plant pests is minimized and their impacts within countries are affectively managed.
- Recognized as standard setting organization for plant health by the WTO SPS Agreement along with Codex and OIE ("SPS sisters").
- 184 Member Countries as of September 2020.
- IPPC Secretariat collaborating with 10 Regional Plant Protection Organizations and over 40 international organizations – IPPC Secretariat is a member of the Biodiversity Liaison Group (BLG).







IPPC Strategic Objectives

Enhance global food security and increase sustainable agricultural production





IPPC DEVELOPMENT AGENDA 2020-2030

- 1. Harmonization of Electronic Data Exchange.
- 2. Commodity- and Pathway- Specific ISPMs.
- 3. Management of E-commerce and Courier Mail Pathways.
- 4. Developing Guidance for 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 Network.

CONTRIBUTING TO UN 2030 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS









IPPC core activities

Standard Setting

-Over 100 Standards (ISPMs) adopted



E.g.: wood pallets treated according to ISPM-15 to kill insects.

Implementation



-Phytosanitary capacity of contracting parties strengthened for IPPC and standards implementation (e.g. PCE, projects, guides and training materials).

ePhyto

-IPPC ePhyto solution being implemented in over 90 countries.



Communication and Partnerships



-Effective information exchange and national reporting obligations via IPPC website (<u>www.ippc.int</u>).

-Partnerships developed with over 40 international organizations.







2020: the International Year of Plant Health



ANNO INTERNAZIONALE DELLA SALUTE DELLE PIANTE 2020







FAO and IYPH

"As with human or animal health, prevention in plant health is better than cure. [...]

Much still needs to be done to secure plant health."

Qu Dongyu, FAO Director-General, 2 December 2019









IYPH objectives

- Raising public awareness of the importance of plant health to achieve SDGs and for daily life, as well as the risks that each person's behavior poses to plant health.
- Increase resources dedicated to plant health.
- Promote good practices, knowledge, research and partnerships.









IYPH key initiatives

Launch event (2 Dec. 2019)





CPM-15 (March 2021?)



IPHC (28 June-1 July 2021)









IYPH national and regional initiatives











Here's why protecting plants means protecting life!

Don't bring plants when you travel

Tweet

XNo food.. XNo clean air...

XNo life...

bit.ly/2CW3p0u

#IYPH2020

Communication





Gustavo Marún

Maintaining a hundred-year family tradition in Ecuador's plantations

Ecuador

"I keep everyone on high alert to prevent the spread of plant pests."

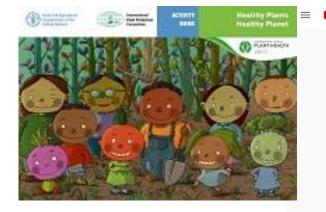
at is when agriculture first planted its seed in my grandfather's family tree," Gustavo explains. "But it also unfortunati ided with a devastating plague of Moniliophthora perniciosa - the fungus that causes witches' broom disease in the coc

Ecuador is one of the most fertile countries in the world and its production includes a large variety of fruits and vegetables. Coc

YouTube









A day in the life of a #PlantHealth professional









Other initiatives



nature plants

Explore our content V Journal information V

nature > nature plants > comment > article

Comment | Published: 11 August 2020

Science diplomacy for plant health



Pests and diseases can hide on plants. Please do not bring home plants, seeds, fruit, vegetables or flowers.









PLANT HEALTH



FAO AMBASSADORS PROG RAMME

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS







How can I contribute?









How can I contribute?

- 1. Use and share the IYPH logo and materials.
- 2. Promote the photo contest and the art and drawing competition.
- 3. Be active on social media! Use the hashtags #PlantHealth and #IYPH2020
- 4. Suggest online events for the IYPH calendar.
- 5. Attend IYH webinars.
- 6. Support the IYPH legacy (e.g. proclamation of International Day of Plant health)
- 7. Interact with the IYPH Secretariat.
- 8. Be an IYPH champion/spokesperson, even beyond 2020.







PROTECTING PLANTS,

PROTECTING LIFE

International Plant Protection Convention



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