



**Invasive Alien Species
Shortcomings in Safeguarding
Arrangements:
What are they and how can they be
remedied?**



GAP-I

- ▶ Limited capacity to implement ISPMs
- ▶ Prevention – regular surveillance and monitoring for pest (IAS)



- ▶ **Lack of data to identify common sources of introductions**



With Information (data)

- Necessary legislation, policies and programmes; prevention; risk analysis; early detection and rapid response; eradication, containment and control; restoration; taxonomy and diagnostics; research; data and information management; education and outreach; stewardship; and international cooperation Government



Difficulties

- NPPOs do not have the capacity to address all areas of concern
- Limited knowledge and exposure in the control of new introduced organisms
- Resources to conduct pest risk analysis on species that have potential to be invasive and if the analysis provides justification, regulate that species (IAS) as a quarantine pests



GAP 2

- Sharing of information - Lack of **timely reporting** of new pest
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- Reporting new pest in the IPPC website by Contracting parties
 - **National concern**
 - Trade impact



New Pest

- Once an IAS is regulated as a quarantine pest, the entire international system for controlling import, exports, etc. come into play for that IAS along with the strength of international standards that are recognized by the WTO-SPS agreement.



Recommendations

- **Strengthen the National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPO):**
Areas identified are:
- Phytosanitary capacity evaluation (PCE); training on phytosanitary capacity building.
- Implementation of ISPMs
- Build capacity to conduct Pest Risk analysis
- Updating national Pest list
- Establishment of pest free places of production



IPPC

- The International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) provides a framework for international cooperation to prevent the spread of pests of plants and plant products. The IAS theme is an important subject in the IPPC framework. Several Standards on Phytosanitary Measures can be applied to IAS.
- Up to date **thirty four** adopted standards are available.
- Updated version of the PCE is available, and the field testing will begin soon





Relevant ISPMs

- Phytosanitary principles
- Pest **(IAS)** risk analysis
- Bio-control agents
- Pest **(IAS)** free areas
- Glossary
- Pest **(IAS)** status
- Export system
- Diagnostic protocols for regulated pests **(IAS)**
- Recognition of pest free areas
- Pest **(IAS)** surveillance



Relevant ISPMs

- Import system
- Notification of non-compliance
- Integrated measures for pest **(IAS)** risk management
- Regulated pest **(IAS)** lists
- Inspection
- Pest **(IAS)** eradication
- Equivalence
- Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests **(IAS)**

FAO support -TCP

- The **Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP)** supports the FAO Member Nations through projects which address specific problems in the agriculture, fisheries and forestry sectors. The aim of a TCP project is to produce tangible and immediate results.



TCPF

- **The TCP Facility (TCPF)** enables FAO Representatives to respond to government requests for urgent small-scale technical assistance activities and to strengthen field programme development process.



Regional projects

- Three or more countries with similar problems can request for a regional Project through CARICOM
- FAO Regular programme support – Plant Production and protection activities



