The elements of successful capacity development for Xylella fastidiosa

Brunel S., Sosa O.

in

D'Onghia A.M. (ed.), Brunel S. (ed.), Valentini F. (ed.).
Xylella fastidiosa & the Olive Quick Decline Syndrome (OQDS). A serious worldwide challenge for the safeguard of olive trees

Bari : CIHEAM
Options Méditerranéennes : Série A. Séminaires Méditerranéens; n. 121

2017
pages 117-119

The elements of successful capacity development for *Xylella fastidiosa*

Sarah Brunel, Orlando Sosa

International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) - FAO, Italy

The International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) has made significant strides to support its contracting parties to implement the Convention and its Standards through phytosanitary capacity development activities. Phytosanitary capacity development is defined as "the ability of individuals, organizations and systems of a country to perform functions effectively and sustainably in order to protect plants and plant products from pests and to facilitate trade, in accordance with the IPPC" (IPPC, 2012).

Capacity development activities are crucial at various regulatory intervention points, which correspond to the 3 regulatory stages: prevention, detection and rapid response, as shown in table 1. Contingency plans should encompass all this range of activities.

Table 1. Capacity development activities needed for different regulatory intervention points.

Regulatory stages	Regulatory intervention points for which capacity development is needed
Prevention	Pest Risk Assessment Pest Risk Management (incl. legislation, certification) Surveillance
Detection	Pest Diagnostic Import verification Inspection
Rapid response	Monitoring Eradication Containment

For each one of these intervention points, relevant stakeholders should be engaged to conduct the different activities as best as possible. A stakeholder is defined as "a person, group or organization that has interest in the phytosanitary activities of an NPPO" (IPPC, 2015). A proposal of stakeholders to be involved, as well as the material needed and available for these activities on *Xylella fastidiosa* is presented in table 2.

The IPPC Secretariat has made available the website www.phytosanitary.info to provide resources to its contracting parties in support of the development of their phytosanitary capacities. The website provides hundreds of relevant resources developed by the IPPC Secretariat and others. The IPPC Secretariat currently runs a pilot project on surveillance and available capacity development resources were aggregated for *Xylella fastidiosa*. These resources and others are regularly posted on the www.phytosanitary.info website.

Table 2. Capacity development and other needs and available resources from this workshop for different Capacity development intervention points for which stakeholders to be engaged have been identified.

Capacity development intervention points	Stakeholders (non exhaustive list)	Capacity development and other needs	Available resources from this workshop
Pest Risk Assessment (PRA)	National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO), research, experts and other professional resources	Expertise in PRA, taxonomy and other required areas	Data sharing on biology (hosts, vectors), impacts, all scientific publications, existing PRAs
Pest Risk Management (PRM) (incl. legislation, certification)	NPPO, legal experts, policy makers	Expertise in PRM, specialized skills to develop and assess appropriate risk management options (including integrated options), certified propagating material	Existing PRM, existing legislations
Pest Diagnostic	NPPO, research and other diagnostic entities	Training in diagnostic methods, well equipped laboratory, infrastructure and resources, access to expertise, technical protocols and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)	EPPO standards and related trainings, innovative on site diagnostic methods, laboratory accreditation
Import verification Inspection	NPPO, customs, immigration	Trainings in documentary checks, trainings for collaborative agencies such as customs, immigration, postal services	Updated list of host plants to be inspected at entry points
Inspection	NPPO, diagnostic entity	Trainings for inspectors in sampling and diagnostic methodologies, and documented procedures, SOPs	Symptoms on hosts, vectors identification, on site detection tools
Surveillance and monitoring	NPPO, authorities, extensions, media, researchers, plant owners (nurserymen, producers, etc.), importers/exporters, police, military, citizens	Legislation, technical protocols, trainings for inspectors and various stakeholders, communication strategy and advocacy, infrastructures, human and other resources	General surveillance: global pest distribution, remote sensing applications, webserver and GIS development Monitoring: apps, detection tools and technical protocols
Eradication and containment	NPPO, authorities, extensions, media, researchers, plant owners (nurseryman, producers, etc.), police, military		Buffer zone, delimiting survey, uprooting of infected plants, vector control

References

IPPC, 2012. IPPC National Phytosanitary Capacity Development Strategy. 22 p. https://www.ippc.int/fr/publications/11/

IPPC, 2015. Managing relationship with stakeholders. A guide to stakeholder relations for national plant protection organizations. 55 p. http://www.phytosanitary.info/sites/phytosanitary.info/files/Managing_Relationships_with_Stakeholders_manual_English_1.1.pdf