

# OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

<b>DIALOGUE DATE</b>	Wednesday, 30 June 2021 13:00 GMT +02:00
<b>DIALOGUE TITLE</b>	IYPH webinar: climate change, plant health and biodiversity
<b>CONVENED BY</b>	International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) Secretariat, International Year of Plant Health (IYPH) International Steering Committee
<b>DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE</b>	<a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/12757/">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/12757/</a>
<b>DIALOGUE TYPE</b>	Independent
<b>GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS</b>	No borders

The outcomes from a Food Systems Summit Dialogue will be of use in developing the pathway to sustainable food systems within the locality in which they take place. They will be a valuable contribution to the national pathways and also of interest to the different workstreams preparing for the Summit: the Action Tracks, Scientific Groups and Champions as well as for other Dialogues.

# 1. PARTICIPATION

## TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

304

## PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0 0-18      39 19-30      185 31-50      77 51-65      3 66-80      0 80+

## PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

131 Male      173 Female      0 Prefer not to say or Other

## NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

195	Agriculture/crops	14	Education	3	Health care
0	Fish and aquaculture	0	Communication	57	Nutrition
0	Livestock	0	Food processing	0	National or local government
3	Agro-forestry	0	Food retail, markets	0	Utilities
11	Environment and ecology	0	Food industry	0	Industrial
0	Trade and commerce	0	Financial Services	22	Other

## NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

9	Small/medium enterprise/artisan	0	Workers and trade union
3	Large national business	0	Member of Parliament
6	Multi-national corporation	3	Local authority
6	Small-scale farmer	170	Government and national institution
0	Medium-scale farmer	6	Regional economic community
3	Large-scale farmer	26	United Nations
0	Local Non-Governmental Organization	0	International financial institution
14	International Non-Governmental Organization	0	Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance
3	Indigenous People	0	Consumer group
37	Science and academia	20	Other

## 2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

### HOW DID YOU ORGANIZE THE DIALOGUE SO THAT THE PRINCIPLES WERE INCORPORATED, REINFORCED AND ENHANCED?

The Dialogue approach was used in a virtual webinar for different stakeholders and participants to: • Listen to each other in an inclusive multi-stakeholder platform; • Welcome diverse perspectives; • Demonstrate respect for one another and differentiating views; • Learn new information; • Explore synergies in complex, interconnected themes; • Identify promising courses of action; • Review potential impact of different strategies; • Highlight the urgency of action; • Engage the plant health community to the UN Food Systems Summit. The event was open for everybody.

### HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

The event was inclusive and engaged a wide array of stakeholders. The event had speakers from different stakeholder groups from all FAO regions to ensure geographical balance, as jointly agreed by the International Steering Committee for the International Year of Plant Health. The selection of speakers also took account of gender balance. The event aimed to ensure a continuous engagement of the international community to keep promoting awareness of plant health and its importance to food systems after the official closure of the International Year of Plant Health. A question and answer session was open for all participants during the event.

### DO YOU HAVE ADVICE FOR OTHER DIALOGUE CONVENORS ABOUT APPRECIATING THE PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT?

In global events, it is important to ensure balanced representation from different geographical areas, genders and stakeholder groups. It is also important to communicate in a transparent and timely way to all speakers and participants, and maximise the benefits of utilizing social media in sharing information about the event and conveying its key messages. Planning-ahead is the key in virtual events. We organized dry runs for speakers to test the platform and presentation mode the previous day in order to ensure smooth passage during the event itself to avoid technical issues.

# 3. METHOD

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The outcomes of a Dialogue are influenced by the method that is used.

**DID YOU USE THE SAME METHOD AS RECOMMENDED BY THE CONVENORS REFERENCE MANUAL?**

**Yes**

**No**

# 4. DIALOGUE FOCUS & OUTCOMES

## MAJOR FOCUS

The International Year Plant Health (IYPH) Webinar Series was one of the events building path to the International Plant Health Conference, which will take place during the week of 9 to 13 May 2022, following its cancellation in 2020 and 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The series aligns with advancing the objectives of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) Strategic Framework 2020-2030. It aims to ensure continuous engagement of the international community to promoting awareness of plant health after the official closure of the IYPH, and to support the potential declaration of the International Day of Plant Health on 12 May of each year by the United Nations General Assembly.

The second event of the IYPH Webinar Series took place virtually on 30 June 2020. Technical panels offered presentations on the relationship between climate change, plant health and biodiversity. Mitigation of climate-change related impacts on agriculture and plant health will present a major challenge to national plant protection organizations and international organizations in the plant health field. Changes in food production patterns and trade will become evident over the next two decades. The resulting changes in plant health, such as anomalies in pest epidemiology and frequent expansion of pest distributions, will pose new challenges, especially in the areas of surveillance, monitoring and pest risk analysis. The danger of pests adapting to changed climate parameters may cause new pest risk to major staple crops.

The webinar provided input for the implementation of the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030's development agenda item on assessing and managing the impact of climate change on plant health.

All the participants were also encouraged to read the FAO Scientific review of the impact of climate change on plant pests - A global challenge to prevent and mitigate plant-pest risks in agriculture, forestry and ecosystems, which was published on 1 June 2021 as one of the legacies of the IYPH. The review provides scientific foundations for the IPPC community's actions on assessing and managing the impact of climate change on plant health.

### ACTION TRACKS

- ✓ Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
- ✓ Action Track 2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns
- Action Track 3: Boost nature-positive production
- ✓ Action Track 4: Advance equitable livelihoods
- ✓ Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

### KEYWORDS

- ✓ Finance
- ✓ Innovation
- Human rights
- Women & Youth Empowerment
- ✓ Policy
- ✓ Data & Evidence
- ✓ Governance
- ✓ Trade-offs
- ✓ Environment and Climate

## MAIN FINDINGS

The nexus between climate change, biodiversity and plant health is highly relevant to global food security and food systems, and the attainment of the SDGs.

Climate change is allowing plant pests and diseases to thrive in places where we did not see them before. Climate change will result in more frequent extreme weather events, potentially leading to altered locations and methods of food production around the world. Climate change will affect pest epidemiology, pest distribution and host distribution, and thereby pest impacts. Water security will become an increasing challenge for more regions in the world, affecting where crops are grown and marketed. New or mutated pests or their more aggressive strains will emerge and have a significant impact on crop productivity and quality, the environment and trade.

Therefore, the participants highlighted the importance of implementing the IPPC standards and policies and the new IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030 to prevent the spread of pests. The IPPC goal is that all countries have the capacity to implement harmonized measures to prevent pest introductions and spread, and minimize the impact of pests on food security, trade, economic growth, and the environment. Climate change may make this more challenging, but also more urgent. Mitigating the impact of climate change provides yet another powerful driver for a harmonized effort.

To ensure global food security and attainment of the SDGs, it is important to achieve the objectives of the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030, which stipulates that by 2030, the impact of climate change on plant health and the safe trade of plants and plant products should be evaluated on a regular basis, especially in relation to pest risk analysis and global surveillance issues, and that phytosanitary issues are adequately reflected in the international climate change debate under the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. This goal was also reiterated among the participants.

Innovative solutions like the establishment of global surveillance networks, coordinated research activities and integrated global pest risk analysis databases should be investigated to ensure that also less developed countries have access to sufficient scientific tools and data. It is suggested that International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) relevant to Pest Risk Analysis (PRA) are assessed with regard to their suitability to address issues related to climate change. PRA activities need to be intensified at national, regional and international levels and climate-change aspects need to be included in the assessment of pest risk.

With regard to biodiversity, the participants reiterated that plant health does not only protect agricultural production, but also our ecosystems and biodiversity against invasive alien species, and what the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) calls quarantine pests. For this reason, the IPPC has cooperated with the Convention on Biological Diversity for 20 years. Participants highlighted that it is important that the IPPC as a Biodiversity Liaison Group (BLG) member keeps collaborating with other biodiversity related conventions and entities, and maintains an open dialogue with them. It was especially stressed that international cooperation between biodiversity related conventions should be increased and an inclusive One-Health Approach, including environmental and plant health, established.

The participants also stressed the importance of increased regional and international cooperation in order to address efficaciously challenges posed by climate change to preserve biodiversity and protect plant health.

The participants believed that plant genetic resources are key to future plant health challenges and the risk of erosion of biodiversity, and that data collection plays a major role in that. It was thought that possibilities to create an international system for easy, but safe movement of genetic material should be explored.

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## OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 1/2

### 1. The Impact of Climate Change on Plant Health

This session discussed the relation between climate change and plant health.

Key take-aways of the session:

In general, all important life-cycle stages of insect pests, pathogens, and weeds (survival, reproduction and dispersal) are more or less directly influenced by temperature, relative humidity, light quality or quantity, wind or any combination of these factors. The physiological processes of most pest species are particularly sensitive to temperature.

Under warmer air temperatures, especially in early spring under temperate climatic conditions, life-cycle stages in the host plant may occur earlier. This can affect pathogens that infect the host during a particular life-cycle stage.

Climate change may thus threaten food security with impacts on food crops and plant-based animal feed. Climate change will result in increasing plant health problems in managed (e.g. agriculture, horticulture, forestry) and semi-managed (e.g. national parks) ecosystems, and presumably in unmanaged ecosystems as well.

Adjustments in phytosanitary policies and plant protection strategies are already necessary, and will be even more crucial in the future.

The most effective way to prevent and limit the global spread of pests from trade and passenger movement is through regulatory means, phytosanitary import legislation, pest risk analysis, surveillance and monitoring, best management practices and information exchange.

- Pest risk analysis activities need to be intensified on national, regional and international levels, and climate change considerations need to be included into the assessment of pest risks.
- National, regional and international surveillance and monitoring activities for plant health threats should be intensified. Multilateral surveillance programmes should be developed to offset phytosanitary threats.
- National phytosanitary authorities are encouraged to carry out an IPPC-recommended phytosanitary capacity evaluation to determine if their phytosanitary capacities are sufficient to address plant health risks, including those presented by climate change.
- International cooperation, including international information exchange on trade flows, pest occurrences and pest interceptions are crucial. We need to improve understanding of climate change effects on complex interactions: establishment of a global mechanism for research coordination, and multidisciplinary, multi-stakeholder collaboration, coordination, capacity building and knowledge exchange in climate-change biology research would be beneficial to tackle the issue.
- Considering climate change, a global surveillance system would help countries respond to increased risk and uncertainty.

The direct impact of climate change on the effectiveness of management strategies, particularly for chemical and biological control measures should be evaluated. More studies are needed on below-ground pests, on below-ground processes and their influence on soil health. More research in forestry and unmanaged ecosystems is also needed.

It is important to develop consensus on data collection standards and access protocols, and deploy FAIR (findable, accessible, interoperable, and reusable) data principles. Data access for risk analysis purposes would benefit decision-making processes and preparedness of Ministries and National Plant Protection Organizations' officials.

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## KEYWORDS

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|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Finance                   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Policy                  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Innovation                | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Data & Evidence         |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Human rights              | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Governance              |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Women & Youth Empowerment | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Trade-offs              |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            |                           | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Environment and Climate |



## OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 2/2

### 2. Climate change, Plant Health and Biodiversity Conservation: making the connection

This session discussed the interconnection between climate change, plant health and biodiversity conservation.

Key take-aways of the session:

Plant health does not only protect agricultural production, it also protects our ecosystems and biodiversity against invasive pests and diseases – what the International Plant Protection Convention calls quarantine pests. For this reason, the IPPC has cooperated with the Convention on Biological Diversity for 20 years. Climate change, biodiversity conservation and plant health are centrepieces in the endeavours to preserve the health and life of the human population by ensuring food security and a healthy and diverse environment.

Ensuring the success of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, and synergies among biodiversity-related conventions is crucial.

We need to strengthen capacity for active monitoring of pest dynamics in biodiversity hotspots and ex-situ and in-situ sites, and modelling for future risk assessment and preparedness.

The germplasm health, virology, and diagnostics play an important role in plant health. We need to focus on intellectual property policies and regulations around the access and benefit sharing of genetic resources.

Challenges of germplasm exchange include:

- Emerging new diseases and insect pests.
- Minor pests and diseases are becoming important due to the climate change.
- Variable standards and different phytosanitary demands.
- Limited funding for preventive measures.

Climate change and biotic threats are among the key contributing factors for genetic erosion. Increased support for the collection and safe conservation, characterization of biodiversity ex-situ and in-situ collections are needed.

It is also important to enhance support to develop and use of technologies for safe conservation and exchange of germplasm, and prevent the risk of pest spread with germplasm distribution activities.

We need to support development of globally accepted policy/system for expedited distribution of pre-tested germplasm crucial for climate change adaptation.

It is beneficial to maintain public and private partnerships for conserving seed biodiversity. The development of coherent and user-friendly legislations for the conservation, access, use and benefit sharing of genetic resources at the national, regional and international levels is important.

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## AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

There was no major area of divergence among the participants.

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Policy

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# ATTACHMENTS AND RELEVANT LINKS

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## RELEVANT LINKS

- **Climate change, plant health and biodiversity webinar paves the way to the International Plant Health Conference**  
<https://www.ippc.int/en/news/climate-change-plant-health-and-biodiversity-webinar-paves-the-way-to-the-international-plant-health-conference/>
- **Webcast**  
<http://www.fao.org/webcast/home/en/item/5574/icode/>
- **Photo gallery**  
<https://www.flickr.com/photos/faonews/albums/72157719482154906>
- **Scientific review on the impact of climate change on plant pests**  
<http://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb4769en/>
- **International Plant Protection Convention**  
<https://www.ippc.int/en/>
- **International Year of Plant Health**  
<http://www.fao.org/plant-health-2020/home/en/>