



Department  
for Environment  
Food & Rural Affairs

# IPRRG's relationship with the IPPC

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# How did people in IPRRG get involved supporting IPPC with PRA?

**2003:** CBD/IPPC [workshop](#) on Invasive Alien Species and the IPPC included participants from Canada, Germany, NZ, UK & IPPC Secretariat (Brent Larson)

**2004:** Gritta Schrader (DE) approached Lesley Cree (CA), Mike Ormsby (NZ) & Alan MacLeod (UK) to help organise a PRA workshop with IPPC Secretariat (Brent Larson) - obtained STDF funding \$147,000<sup>1</sup>

**2005:** International Plant Health Risk Analysis Workshop at Niagara Falls, CA, October 24-28<sup>th</sup>, 2005

Great success, 134 participants, 65 countries, more than 50% from least developed countries (LDC)

**2006:** India approached IPPC Secretariat asking for PRA training Secretariat asked organisers of Niagara workshop to develop a formal PRA training package for India

Cree (CA) coordinated and led the work, training took place in Chennai, India 5-9<sup>th</sup> March **2007**.



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<sup>1</sup> <https://standardsfacility.org/PG-089>



# Delivering PRA training (March 2007)



# International Advisory Group for PRA (IAGPRA)

**2007:** After training in India all materials reviewed, edited and converted into a training package

- slides (with full speakers notes)
- breakout activities with supporting information
- student activity handbook & course manual
- guide for future trainers (train the trainer)

All placed on the IPPC phytosanitary resources page

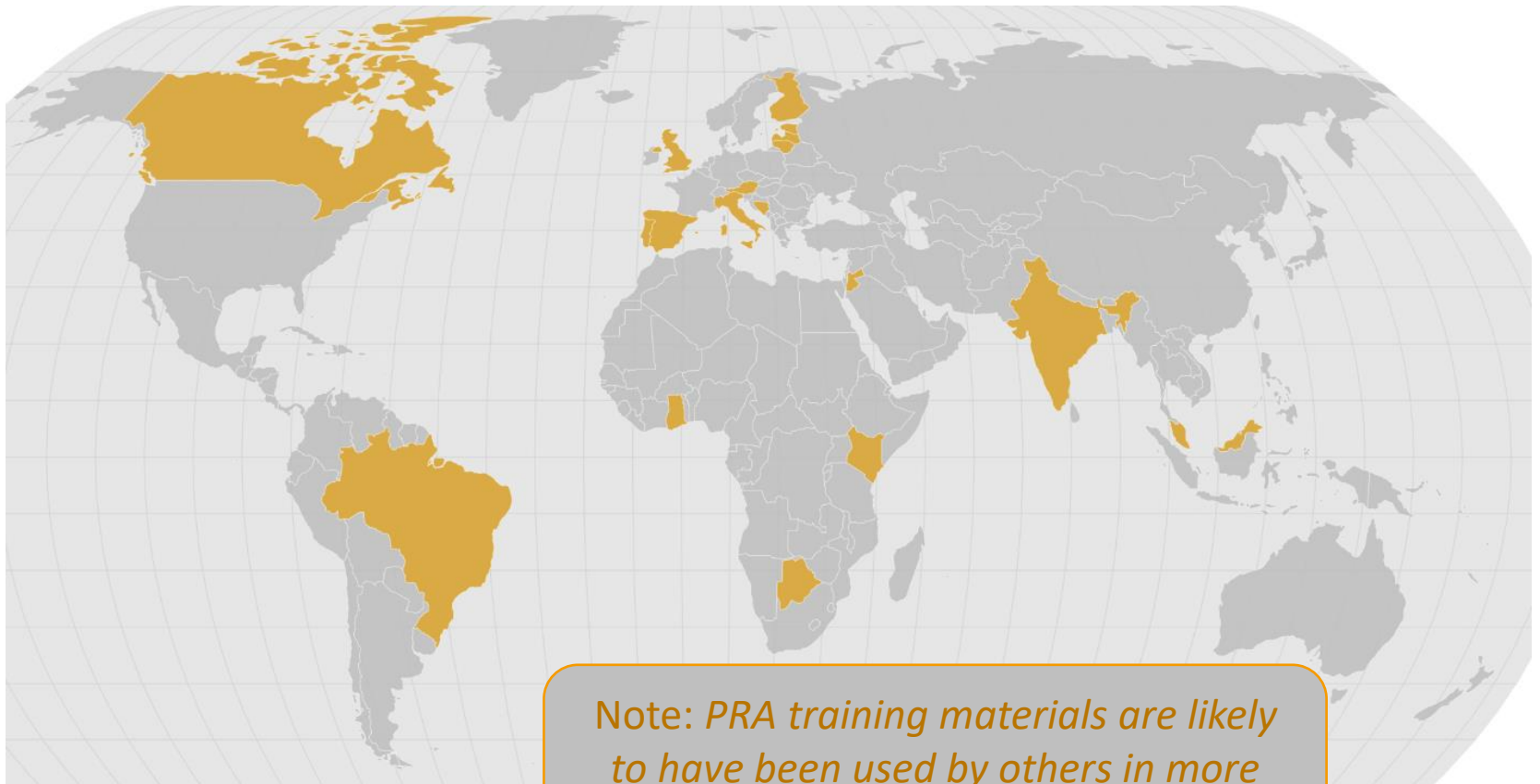
Training materials formally passed to IPPC in October 2007

Group formally became **IAGPRA**

**2010:** used training materials in Botswana



# Countries where PRA training has been delivered



Note: *PRA training materials are likely to have been used by others in more countries than shown*

# Review work by others supporting IPPC

**2013:** IAGPRA provided creative and editorial input to a US led project:  
*Developing advocacy materials on the importance and utility of PRA*

- Work by Stephanie Bloem, Alison Neeley & Ashley Jackson Franklin (USDA APHIS PPQ Centre for Plant Health Science and Technology)
- Aim to provide material to promote the need for pest risk analysis / urge NPPOs to conduct PRAs
- Target senior leaders & those controlling budgets of NPPOs
- Outputs include glossy handouts and short YouTube videos



YouTube videos

What is PRA: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mHIGRiaiso8>

Why PRA is important for ...

trade [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-jP4Xf\\_9rkg](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-jP4Xf_9rkg)

domestic agriculture <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DjFSXr7wLEU>

the environment: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=\\_pytV7GJt5s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_pytV7GJt5s)

technical justification [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wUkb4wgFs\\_I](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wUkb4wgFs_I)

# Wikipedia page

The image shows a screenshot of a web browser displaying the Wikipedia page for "Pest risk analysis". The browser's address bar shows the URL "en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pest\_risk\_analysis". The page features the Wikipedia logo, a search bar, and a navigation menu. The main content area includes a table of contents, a summary of the article, and several paragraphs of text. The right sidebar contains appearance settings such as text size, width, and color.

**WIKIPEDIA**  
The Free Encyclopedia

Search Wikipedia

## Pest risk analysis

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

**Pest risk analysis (PRA)** is a form of *risk analysis* conducted by regulatory plant health authorities to identify the appropriate phytosanitary measures required to protect plant resources against new or emerging pests and regulated pests of plants or plant products. Specifically pest risk analysis is a term used within the *International Plant Protection Convention* (IPPC) (Article 2.1) and is defined within the glossary of phytosanitary terms.<sup>[1]</sup> as "the process of evaluating biological or other scientific and economic evidence to determine whether an organism is a pest, whether it should be regulated, and the strength of any phytosanitary measures to be taken against it". In a phytosanitary context, the term plant pest, or simply pest, refers to any *species*, strain or biotype of plant, animal or pathogenic agent injurious to plants or plant products and includes plant pathogenic bacteria, fungi, fungus-like organisms, viruses and virus like organisms, as well as insects, mites, *nematodes* and weeds.

### Pest risk analysis and the international plant protection convention

Introduced plant pests can lower *crop yields* and have environmental impacts.<sup>[2][3]</sup> The spread of plant pests from one geographical area to another is an issue of international concern.<sup>[4][5]</sup> The principal international agreement aimed at addressing the spread of plant pests through *international trade* is the *International Plant Protection Convention*, a multilateral treaty for international cooperation in plant protection aimed at preventing the spread of pests of plants and plant products, and promoting appropriate measures for their control (IPPC, Article I.1).

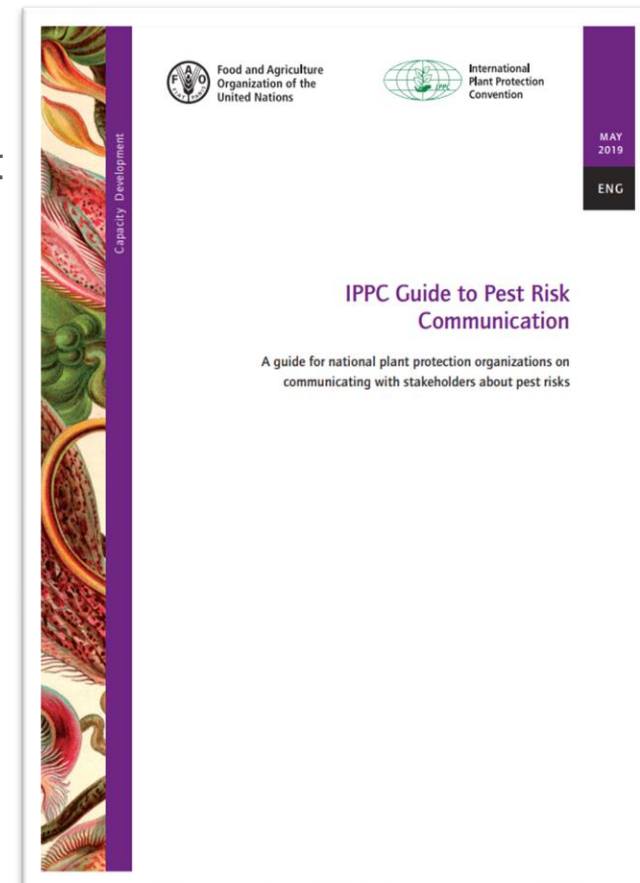
In accordance with the WTO Sanitary and Phytosanitary Agreement the IPPC aims to protect plants while limiting interference with international trade.<sup>[6][7]</sup> A key principle of the IPPC is that contracting parties (signatories) provide 'technical justification' to support phytosanitary decision making affecting trade.<sup>[8]</sup> The IPPC recognises pest risk analysis as the appropriate format for such technical justification. The responsibility for conducting pest risk analysis sits within government, specifically within a country's National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) and comes as an obligation when countries become contracting parties to the IPPC (IPPC Article IV, 2a).

IPPC standards, referred to as International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM), have been developed to assist NPPOs. The primary ISPMs relevant to pest risk analysis are ISPM 2, Framework for pest risk analysis,<sup>[9]</sup> ISPM 11, Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests<sup>[10]</sup> and ISPM 21, Pest risk analysis for regulated non-quarantine pests.<sup>[11]</sup> Although ISPMs relating to pest risk analysis provide guidance regarding the factors to consider when conducting analyses, they do not provide instructions as to how to

# Guide for pest risk communication

**2017-2019:** Drafted IPPC Guide to pest risk communication for NPPOs

- 74 pages
- Four chapters
  1. What is pest risk communication, and why is it important?
  2. Principles of good pest risk communication
  3. Key factors to consider before communicating about pest risk
  4. Putting pest risk communication into action
- 15 case studies from around the world
- Appendices
  - Checklist for communicating about pest risks
  - Assessment of capacity for risk communication
  - Risk perception tool
  - Accessible writing



# Related group: International pest risk modelling and mapping workgroup

Also formed after Niagara Falls workshop on PRA in 2005, first met in 2007

Consisted of scientists mostly working for, or with, NPPOs in government departments, agencies or institutions

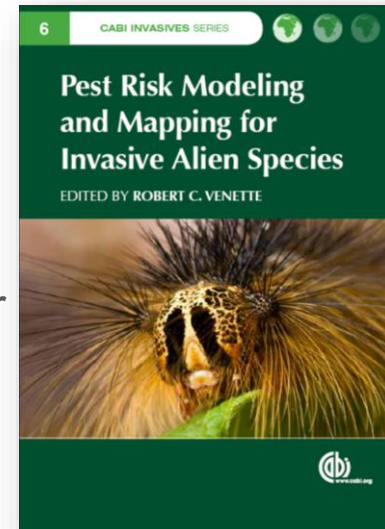
Members:

- have expertise in plant pest risk analysis and related matters, or
- are pest risk practitioners, or
- are research scientists

Original aims:

- to develop mapping tools and enhance PRA methods to address key challenges faced by PRA workers and policy makers
- promote best practice

Held annual meetings to present, discuss, and test new developments and collaborate on group projects



# Meeting locations



# Meetings

Meeting	Year	Where	Notes
1	2007	Fort Collins, Colorado, USA	1 <sup>st</sup> International Pest Risk Modelling & Mapping Workshop
2	2008	Bloomington, Minnesota, USA	
3	2009	Pescadero, California, USA	
4	2010	Port Douglas, Queensland, Australia	First outside USA
5	2011	Fort Collins, Colorado, USA	
6	2012	Tromsø, Norway	First in Europe
7	2013	Raleigh, North Carolina, USA	
8	2014	Canberra, Australia	
9	2015	Fort Collins, Colorado, USA	
10	2016	Parma, Italy	
11	2017	Ottawa, Canada	
12	2018	Taichung, Taiwan	First in Asia - Agree to merge IAGPRA with IPRMM
13	2019	Poznań, Poland	IPRMM now International Pest Risk Research Group
14	2022	Athens, Greece	
15	2023	Nairobi, Kenya	First in Africa
16	2024	Malaga, Spain	
17	2025	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	First in SE Asia

Over 430 people have attended meetings since 2007

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# International Pest Risk Research Group

IPRRG ...

is recognized as an external organisation cooperating with the IPPC

seeks to assist the CPM, the IPPC Secretariat and contracting parties with PRA-related activities

provides short annual report to CPM

shares outputs & findings with a broad international audience including scientists and policymakers, especially in NPPOs

# Example: climate change and PRA

IPRRG 2022 (Greece) agreed to write a series of papers to assist pest risk assessors and pest risk managers to understand how climate change affects pest risks and the pest risk assessment process

Published in special issue of *EPPO Bulletin* - open access

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/toc/13652338/2024/54/S1>

- How climate change is relevant to pest risk analysis (Szyniszewska *et al.*, 2024 )
- Including climate change in pest risk assessment: current practices and potential solutions (Rosace *et al.*, 2024)
- Modelling tools for including climate change in pest risk assessments (Kriticos *et al.*, 2024)
- Climate change in pest risk assessment: interpretation and communication of uncertainties (Bradshaw *et al.*, 2024)
- International collaboration to assess and manage the impacts of climate change on plant health in the framework of the IPPC (Eyre *et al.*, 2024)

Complements the IPPC Focus Group on Climate Change and Phytosanitary Issues <https://www.ippc.int/en/commission/cpm-focus-group-reports/climate-change-and-phytosanitary-issues/>

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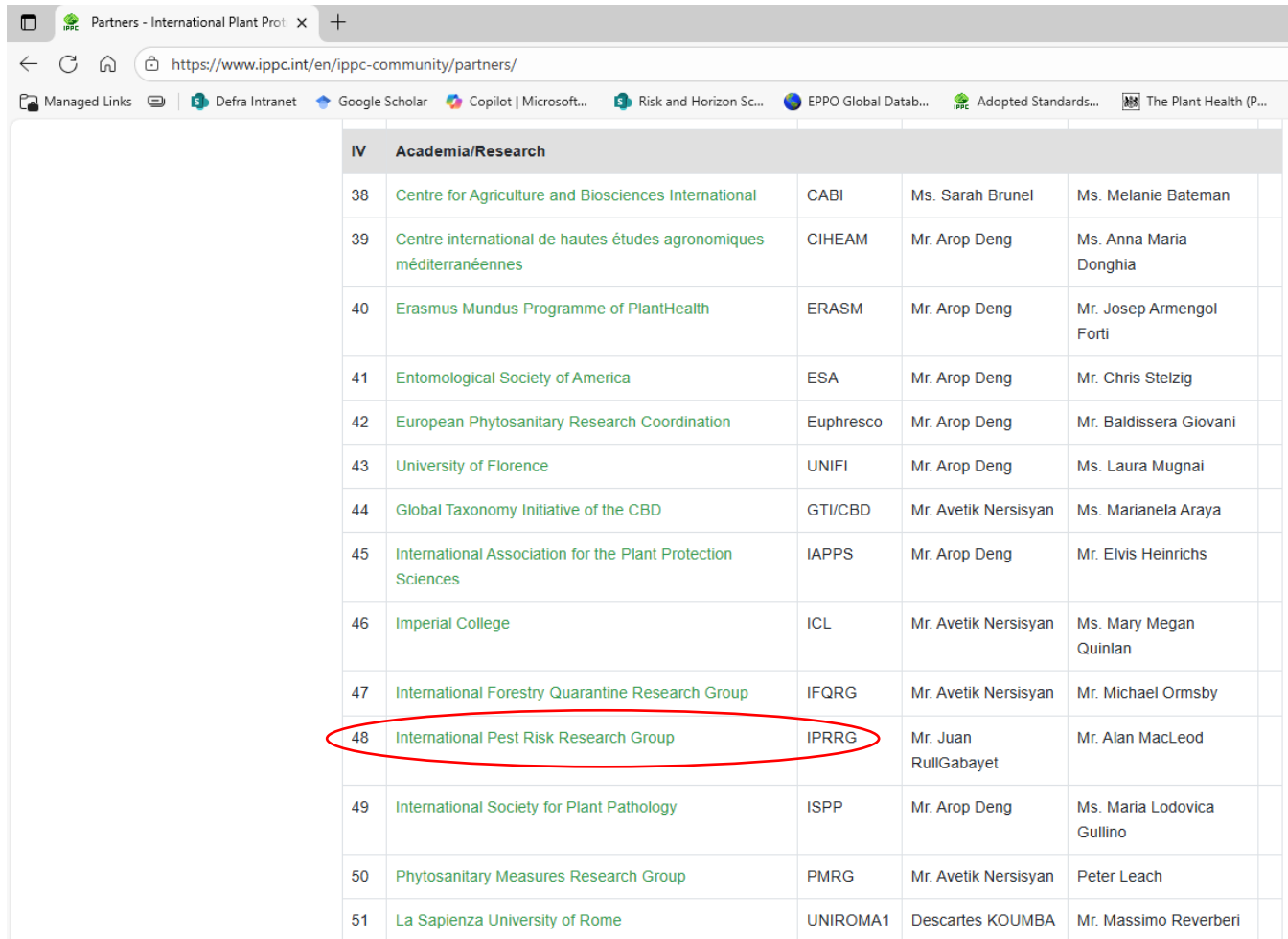
# Relationship with IPPC

- IPPC recognizes the importance of strong links with organizations that share common interests
  - creates synergy towards achieving common goals
- Originally IAGPRA, now IPRRG, have provided expert advice and support on PRA related issues to the IPPC Secretariat and to contracting parties, in particular with respect to building capacity for PRA
- IAGPRA merged with IPRRG in 2019 and IPRRG is now recognized by IPPC as an external partner (Agenda item 14.3 from CPM 14 refers\*)
- Contact point for IPRRG within IPPC Secretariat is Juan Rull Gabayet
- IPRRG now has a role to support IPPC



\* [https://assets.ippc.int/static/media/files/publication/en/2019/02/INF\\_10\\_CPM\\_2019\\_IAGPRA\\_Report-2019-02-15.pdf](https://assets.ippc.int/static/media/files/publication/en/2019/02/INF_10_CPM_2019_IAGPRA_Report-2019-02-15.pdf)

# Listed as Academic/ Research partner



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://www.ippc.int/en/ippc-community/partners/>. The browser's address bar and tabs are visible at the top. Below the browser window, a table lists various academic and research partners. The table has six columns: an index number, the partner's name, an acronym, and two contact names. The row for the International Pest Risk Research Group (IPRRG) is highlighted with a red oval.

IV Academia/Research					
38	Centre for Agriculture and Biosciences International	CABI	Ms. Sarah Brunel	Ms. Melanie Bateman	
39	Centre international de hautes études agronomiques méditerranéennes	CIHEAM	Mr. Arop Deng	Ms. Anna Maria Donghia	
40	Erasmus Mundus Programme of PlantHealth	ERASM	Mr. Arop Deng	Mr. Josep Armengol Forti	
41	Entomological Society of America	ESA	Mr. Arop Deng	Mr. Chris Stelzig	
42	European Phytosanitary Research Coordination	Euphresco	Mr. Arop Deng	Mr. Baldissera Giovani	
43	University of Florence	UNIFI	Mr. Arop Deng	Ms. Laura Mugnai	
44	Global Taxonomy Initiative of the CBD	GTI/CBD	Mr. Avetik Nersisyan	Ms. Marianela Araya	
45	International Association for the Plant Protection Sciences	IAPPS	Mr. Arop Deng	Mr. Elvis Heinrichs	
46	Imperial College	ICL	Mr. Avetik Nersisyan	Ms. Mary Megan Quinlan	
47	International Forestry Quarantine Research Group	IFQRG	Mr. Avetik Nersisyan	Mr. Michael Ormsby	
48	International Pest Risk Research Group	IPRRG	Mr. Juan RullGabayet	Mr. Alan MacLeod	
49	International Society for Plant Pathology	ISPP	Mr. Arop Deng	Ms. Maria Lodovica Gullino	
50	Phytosanitary Measures Research Group	PMRG	Mr. Avetik Nersisyan	Peter Leach	
51	La Sapienza University of Rome	UNIROMA1	Descartes KOUMBA	Mr. Massimo Reverberi	

# IPRRG page on IPPC site

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `ippc.int/en/partners/organizations-page-in-ipp/internationalpestriskresearchgroup/`. The page header includes the FAO and IPPC logos, a search bar, and navigation links for Language, FAQ, and Log in. A main navigation menu lists Home, About, Strategic Objectives, Commission, Standards, IPPC Community, News & Calls, Events, and Resources. Below this is a sub-menu for Centre of Excellence. The main content area is titled "IPPC Community / Organizations with a webpage on the IPP" and features a section for the International Pest Risk Research Group (IPRRG). This section includes a profile for Mr. Alan MacLeod, a contact point for the Department for environment food and rural affairs, and a brief biography. A publications section on the right lists "Committee membership of the International Pest Risk Research Group".

International Pest Risk Research Group  
**(IPRRG)**

International Organizations Group  
Mr. Alan MacLeod

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Preferred languages: English  
Brief Biography [Click to display](#)

**PUBLICATIONS:**  
Committee membership of the International Pest Risk Research Group

The International Pest Risk Research Group first convened in 2007 as the International Pest Risk Mapping Workgroup. In 2019, it merged with the International Advisory Group on Pest Risk Analysis, adopting the name International Pest Risk Research Group (IPRRG). Since its inception, over 300 scientists and pest risk practitioners have attended IPRRG events. Today, IPRRG includes pest risk assessors, pest risk managers, research scientists, and professionals from related fields. The group collaborates on projects, conducts innovative research, and develops advanced pest risk modelling and mapping methods. It also performs studies to address key challenges within the phytosanitary community. IPRRG holds annual meetings to present, discuss, and test new developments. The

END: Thank you for your attention

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