

Agricultural Outlook Forum – TRANSFORMING AGRICULTURE

Track - Food Security

REGIONALIZATION OF PEST AND DISEASE OUTBREAKS

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*How is regionalization accomplished
in plant health?*

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Thanks to ..

- Organizers for inviting me
- Canadian colleagues for suggesting my name
- Mr. Cordova for introducing me
- Colleagues who provided information and photos for this presentation
- The audience for listening this morning!



Today's presentation

1. **NAPPO** – who, what & how and its connection to the **IPPC**
2. Challenges in the global and regional protection of plant resources
3. Regionalization and area freedom
4. Area freedom standards
5. Examples of area freedom at work
– exports, imports, domestic trade



1.



NAPPO

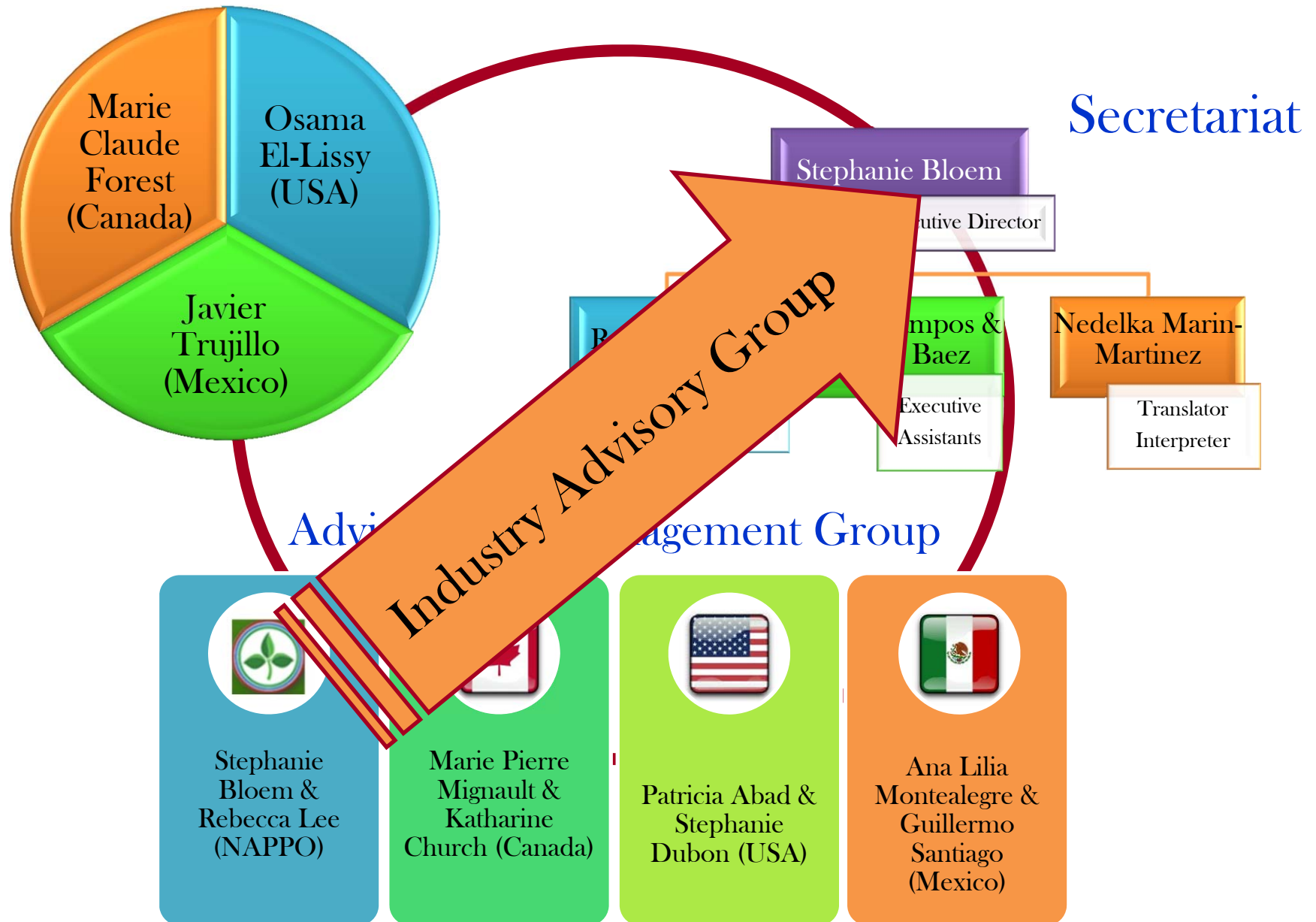
North American Plant Protection Organization

Organización Norteamericana de Protección a las Plantas

MEXICO - USA - CANADA

- One of 9 regional plant protection organizations - RPPOs
- Brings together government and industry sectors in North America
- *Government*
 - Canadian Food Inspection Agency
 - USDA-APHIS Plant Protection and Quarantine
 - Servicio Nacional de Sanidad, Inocuidad y Calidad Agroalimentaria
- *Industry*
 - Industry Advisory Group
 - participation in Expert Groups

1. Executive Committee



1.



NAPPO

North American Plant Protection Organization

Organización Norteamericana de Protección a las Plantas

MEXICO - USA - CANADA

- Provides a forum for governments and industry to **collaborate**
 - in the protection of plant resources – by preventing the introduction and spread of regulated plant pests –
 - in facilitating safe trade
- Achieves this collaboration by directing the development and implementation of **regional science-based plant health standards** and documents
- These standards and documents
 - serve to harmonize the plant protection approaches
 - can serve as models/precursors for international plant health standards developed by the International Plant Protection Convention - IPPC

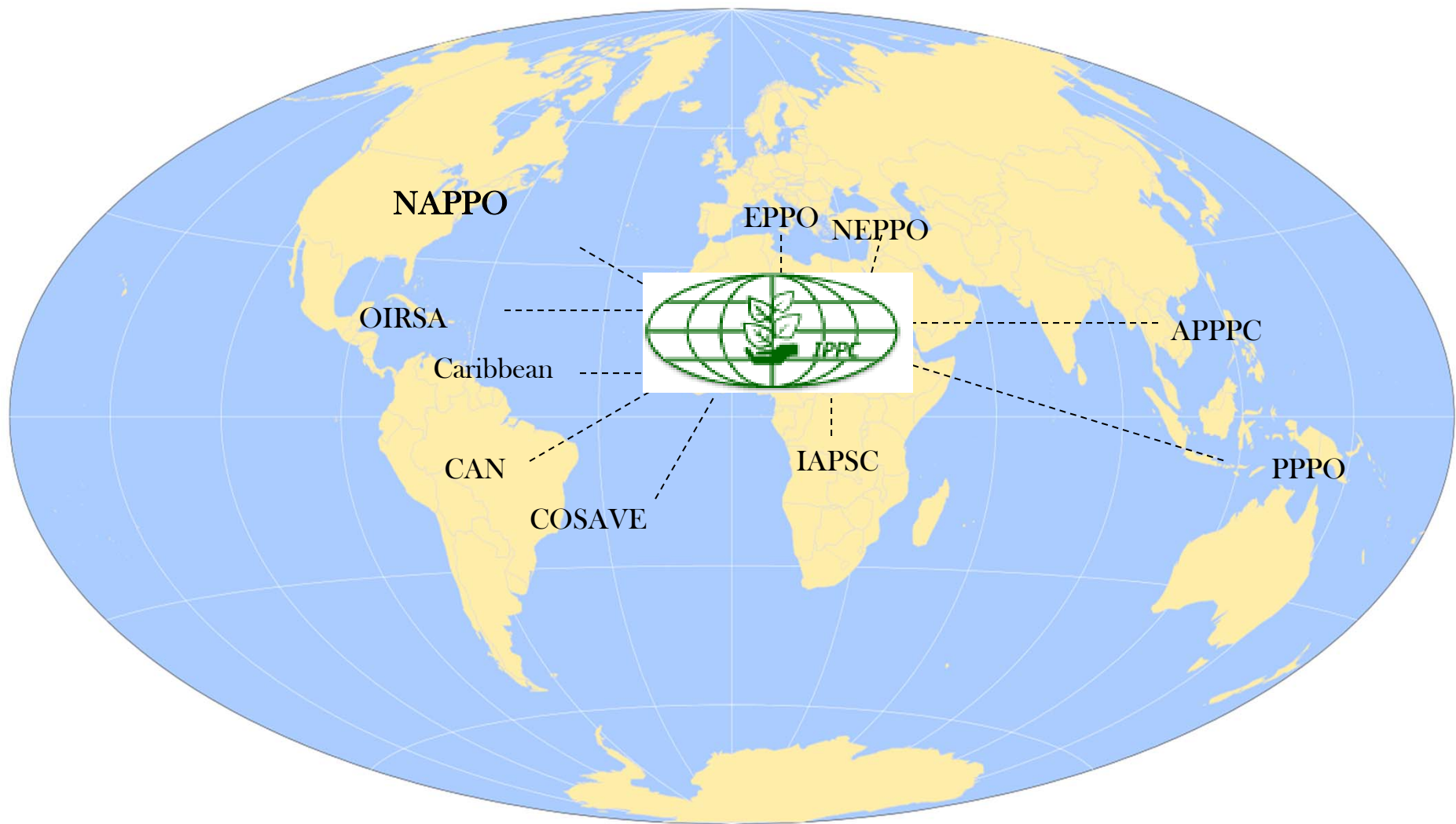
1.

The International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)

- Multilateral treaty for international cooperation in plant protection
- 182 contracting parties
- “...international cooperation in controlling pests of plants and plant products and in preventing their international spread, and especially their introduction into endangered areas”

1.

RPPOs and IPPC



2.

*Challenges in the global and regional protection of **plant resources***

- **Several thousand** plant commodities – fruits and vegetables, plants for planting, wood, etc.
- **Millions of pests** – arthropods (insects, mites), plant pathogens (bacteria, fungi, viruses), mollusks (slugs, snails), nematodes, weeds
- **Uncertainty** regarding pest distribution, biology, “proven” host range, taxonomic identity, and pathways into new areas

2.

*Challenges in the global and regional
protection of plant resources*

- **Globalization** – increases trade and brings new players to the marketplace – commodities, pests and pathways
- **New industry practices** that require a paradigm shift in our thinking

3.

Regionalization and area freedom

World Trade Organization's Objectives

Help trade go smoothly, fairly, predictably, by...

- Administering trade agreements
- Handling disputes–“legally binding”
- Monitoring trade policies

SPS Agreement. Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures. How governments can apply measures for food safety, animal health and plant health without unnecessary obstacles to trade

3.

Regionalization and area freedom

- The WTO **SPS Agreement** recognizes that pests/diseases follow ecological and climatic conditions, but do not typically follow political borders
- Article 6 of the SPS Agreement allows countries to define entire countries, parts of countries, regions or even groups of countries as areas that can be recognized as free of particular pests/diseases
- This concept of **AREA FREEDOM** is a critical component of many pest/disease risk management programs

3.

Regionalization and area freedom

- **AREA FREEDOM** means that an importing country can recognize an exporting country as being free of a pest/disease and therefore should not require additional risk management measures to manage that pest/disease
- Plant health does not use the term **REGIONALIZATION**
- **AREA FREEDOM** in its broadest sense is one of the greatest successes of harmonization for plant health because of the number of programs created in the past two decades that are based on some level of recognition of area freedom

3.

Regionalization and area freedom

- In plant health, we have approaches to declare areas as **PEST FREE** or of **LOW PEST PREVALENCE**
- We also have area free **PLACES OF PRODUCTION** and **PRODUCTION SITES**
- We also apply the area free concept to time and space parameters such as **SEASONAL SHIPPING WINDOWS** - because regionalization is a geographically-based concept, these other area free concepts don't apply

Name	Size	Separation	Time	Management
Pest free area	Larger; may extend to whole country or parts of many countries	isolated by natural barrier or large buffer zone	generally maintained for several years without interruption	usually managed as a whole by the NPPO of exporting country
Pest free place of production or pest free production site	Smaller; several of these can form a PFA	may be in an area where pest is prevalent and be isolated with a buffer zone	may be maintained for only one or a few growing seasons	managed individually by producer with supervision of NPPO

3.

Regionalization and area freedom

- A challenge to the application of the **AREA FREEDOM** concepts in plant health is the level of trust and confidence between National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs)
- Trust that the area, place of production, production site or seasonal shipping window in the exporting country is robust enough to allow exports and also forgo costly verification and audit procedures and checks by the importing country

International plant health standards related to AREA FREEDOM

- **ISPM 04** - Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas
- **ISPM 06** - Guidance for surveillance
- **ISPM 08** - Determination of pest status in an area
- **ISPM 10** - Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites
- **ISPM 14** - The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management

International plant health standards related to
AREA FREEDOM

- **ISPM 22** - Requirements for the establishment of areas of low pest prevalence
- **ISPM 26** - Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae)
- **ISPM 29** - Recognition of pest free areas and areas of low pest prevalence
- **ISPM 30** - Establishment of areas of low pest prevalence for fruit flies (Tephritidae)

NAPPO regional plant health standards related to AREA FREEDOM

- **RSPM 13** – Guidelines to establish, maintain and verify Karnal Bunt pest free areas in North America
- **RSPM 17** – Guidelines for the establishment, maintenance and verification of fruit fly free areas in North America
- **RSPM 20** - Guidelines for the establishment, maintenance and verification of areas of low pest prevalence for insects



*Examples of area freedom at work - **IMPORTS**
into the United States*

country	pests	Examples of PF areas
Argentina	Mediterranean fruit fly and Anastrepha spp. fruit flies	Neuquén, Rio Negro, Santa Cruz
Australia	Queensland fruit fly	Western Australia
Ecuador	SA cucurbit fruit fly	The area within 5 kilometers of either side of the following roads ...
Peru	SA cucurbit fruit fly, gray pineapple mealybug	Lima, Tacna, Arequipa
South Africa	Citrus black spot	Western Cape Province, Stellenbosch

Examples of area freedom at work - EXPORTS from NAPPO countries - Canada and the U.S.

- 08/15 - EU adopted new requirements for export of wood commodities for hosts of the Asian long-horned beetle
- Regulated taxa include maple, elm, sycamore and many others
- To export wood products including logs, lumber and wood chips a phytosanitary certificate (PC) is required
- The document must confirm that ... logs, lumber or wood chips originate from a **pest-free area** or products have been debarked and heat treated



*Examples of area freedom at work - **IMPORTS** within NAPPO countries*

- Hass avocados from Michoacán, Mexico into the United States
- Among other conditions ... at least semiannual surveys – once during wet and once during dry season – and **found to be/verified free of** large avocado seed weevil, the avocado seed moth and the small avocado seed weevils
- PC with an additional declaration certifying all conditions have been met



Examples of area freedom at work - domestic within Canada

- Blueberry maggot – native to North America
- Not widely distributed
- Canada regulates the areas that have the pest in order to protect the blueberry production areas in Canada that **are free** of this pest



Thanks for your attention!

