Translating PRA into Policy - the CFIA approach

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Outline

• Role of the CFIA’s Plant Health Division
• Legal authority for regulating plant pests
• Key principles related to phytosanitary measures
• Pest Risk Management options
• International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures
• Recent examples of pest risk management
• Obligations
CFIA Plant Health Division - Role

- Responsible for preventing the introduction and spread (including export) of regulated plant pests
  - Provision of import permits
    - Inspection
    - Documentation Management
  - Eradication
  - Control
  - Suppression
  - Certification
    - Phytosanitary Certificates
    - Domestic Movement Certificates
    - Seed potato certification programme
Legal authority

Plant Protection Act

- Purpose:
  - To protect plant life, agriculture and forestry
- Duty to notify Minister of Pest
- Prohibition of movement and production
- Provisions apply to imports and exports (and domestic resources)
- Powers of inspector
- Detention and disposal of pests
- Compensation
- Provides for establishment of regulations
Legal authority to regulate

• Plant Protection Regulations
  • Eradication, control, treatment
  • Quarantine measures
  • Investigation and survey
  • Prohibitions of use
  • Import permits
  • Establishes regulated pest list
  • Places of entry
  • Domestic movement
  • Phytosanitary certificates

• Seeds Act and Regulations
  • Weed seeds
  • Potato certification
Approach to consideration of pest risk management options

- PRA provided by Plant Health Risk Assessment unit (PHRA), Science Division
  - essentially stages 1 and 2 of ISPM No. 11 carried out by PHRA
  - stage 3, Pest Risk Management, carried out by Plant Health Division
- Liaison between Plant Health Division and Plant Health Risk Assessment Unit continues
- Obligations and principles under IPPC and SPS Agreement must be adhered to
- Costs and benefits of measures drives development of acceptable policies (annual cost of invasive spp. c. $7.5 billion)
- Dialogue with industry sector impacted
Key principles (IPPC & SPS Agreement)

- Sovereignty
- Necessity
- Minimal Impact
- Modification
- Transparency
- Harmonization
- Equivalence
- Risk Analysis
- Regionalization
Selection of measures

- Exclusion (and Prohibition)
- Eradication (and Prohibition)
- Containment (and Control)
- Deregulation (or classification as RNQP)
- Integration of different measures (examples of options described in ISPM No. 11, Art. 3.4)
- Related policies
  - Plant Quarantine Import Requirements
  - Domestic movement
International Standards

- Pest Risk Analysis
- Pest Free Areas
- Guidelines for Surveillance
- Determination of Pest Status in an Area
- Guidelines for Pest Eradication
- Integrated Measures in a systems approach
- Pest reporting
Asian Long-Horned Beetle

- Previous interceptions
- PRA completed
  - Establishment potential - HIGH
  - Spread Potential - HIGH
  - Economic importance - HIGH
  - OVERALL RISK - HIGH
- Wood packaging is main pathway
- Could establish in large areas of Canada
- Large losses predicted
- Difficult to control
  - eradication of new finds recommended
- Previous surveys resulted in no finds
  - emergency simulation exercises completed
- Approach was exclusion
- Population newly discovered in Toronto
- Objective is Eradication
Asian Long-Horned Beetle

• Emergency response plan implemented, included:
  • Immediate deployment of survey team for delimiting surveys
    – Preliminary delimitation surveys
    – Spot checks during winter
    – Follow-up surveys in 2004 and beyond
• Eradication efforts in combination with province and municipalities
• Collaboration with U.S.
• Prohibitions of movement for potentially infested trees and wood
• Costs versus benefits
  – Eradication expensive but potential impact huge
  – Economic impacts include forestry and maple syrup industries, tourism, urban forests, and the environment
  – Tree removal being practiced (application for pesticide registration)
• Significant communications campaign
• Demonstrates importance of ISPM No. 15
Emerald Ash Borer

- PRA results:
  - Establishment potential - HIGH
  - Spread potential - MEDIUM
  - Potential economic impact - HIGH
  - Potential Environmental impact - HIGH
  - **OVERALL RISK - HIGH**

  - Wood packaging material and nursery stock are major pathways (internationally)
  - Discovered in southern Ontario (city of Windsor) in 2002
    - No evidence of any other populations
  - Present in the U.S. too (Michigan, Ohio)
  - Never intercepted in Canada prior to this
  - Establishment of quarantine zone recommended
  - Tree removal / sanitation recommended
Emerald ash borer

- Quarantine area imposed (Ministerial Order)
  - Firewood most important domestic pathway
- In this case, objective is **Containment**
- Infested trees on leading edge of infestation destroyed to reduce pest population levels (management)
- Ongoing surveying around the quarantine area continues
  - Management strategy will be re-evaluated when survey complete
- As anticipated - some woodlots outside quarantine zone found to be infested
- Public communications campaign
  - public notices
  - posters
  - road signs
  - US/Canada border
  - public meetings
- ‘Firebreak’ strategy possible (distribution needs confirmation)
- Also demonstrates importance of ISPM No. 15
Sudden Oak Death

- **PRA results:**
  - Likelihood of Introduction - MEDIUM
  - Establishment potential - MEDIUM
  - Spread potential - MEDIUM
  - Potential economic impact - MEDIUM-HIGH
  - Potential Environmental impact - HIGH
  - OVERALL RISK - MEDIUM
  - Strategy recommended: **exclusion**

- **Pathways:**
  - Nursery stock (international)
  - Logs with bark and compost derived from bark (international and domestic)
  - Insect vectors (domestic)

- **Distribution**
  - United States, Europe, United Kingdom
Sudden Oak Death

- Intercepted in nursery in British Columbia in June, 2003
  - A1 mating type (European)
  - Source: nursery stock from Oregon (determined through testing of imported material)
  - Still only known case of disease in Canada

- Strategy:
  - Contained and eradicated
  - Continued exclusion strategy

- Actions
  - Area delimited and all host material traced
  - Destruction of host material on nursery
  - Quarantine of nursery and prohibition of movement
  - Surveys in area for next two years
CFIA Policy Directives

• Describe commodity- and/or pest-specific measures and policies on their implementation
• In many cases offer some justification
• Published on CFIA web site
• Draft form available during notification period
• Scheduled review
Obligations (SPS and IPPC)

- Technical justification for measures
- Measures based on standards
- Assessment of Risk
- Transparency
- Specific NPPO obligations
  - phytosanitary certificates
  - surveillance & inspection
  - protection of areas
  - pest risk analyses
  - official control (administering treatments, disinfection / disinfestation, etc.)

- International cooperation
  - pest reporting
  - designated official contact point
Recap

• Policies determined based on PRAs, cost-benefit analysis, and consultation
• Biological systems mean that policies need also to be ‘living’
• International commitments must be considered at an early stage
• Emergency response simulations vital
  – inevitability of incursions