# Principles of Systems Approaches



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### **Systems Approaches Definition**

The integration of different pest risk management measures, at least two of which act independently, and which cumulatively achieve the desired level of phytosanitary protection

ISPM 14

### **Fundamental principles**

• Linked to Pest Risk Analysis

- Technical justification

- Measures applied throughout pathway
  - Point of origin through to end use
- Independent measures

Measures that act independently



### **Risk-based**

- Linked to Pest Risk Analysis (ISPM 11)
  - ISPM 38 discusses PRA for seeds
  - Technical justification
- Identification of uncertainty
- Informs development of systems approach for managing identified risks
- Where is the burden of proof?



### Pathway approach



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Pre-harvest

#### Harvest P

#### Post-harvest

#### Shipping

#### Distribution

#### End use

#### Treatment

- Cultivars
- Sanitation
- Certification
- Areas of Low
  pest prevalence
- Pest free areas
- Planting time

- Treatment
- Culling
- Sanitation
- Ripeness
- Harvest timing
- Handling

- Treatment
- Inspection
- Sanitation
- Certification
- Treatment
- Inspection
- Sanitation
- Type of transport

- Inspection
- Treatment
- Restrict end use
  - Timing
  - Location
  - Quantity
- Post-entry quarantine

- Packaging, and re-export
- Limited or contained planting
- Testing, research or destruction
- Wide
  distribution

Left to right: Tomato photo by Bob Nichols. Sweet potato harvest photo by Lance Cheung. Green pepper photo by Bob Nichols. Ship photo by USDA Foreign Agriculture Service. Inspection and schoolchildren photos by USDA. Flickr.com/photos/usdagov

### **Independent measures**

### Independent

- Hand culling
- Certified propagation material

### Dependent

- Inspection
- Treat if pest found



### Some other things to think about



- Types of systems approaches
- Efficacy of measures
- Risk reduction / safeguarding / verification
- Redundancy
- Uncertainty
- Monitoring and feedback

# **Types of Systems**

#### Combination measures

• Combine existing measures to achieve a qualitative ALP

#### Control point systems

- Define control points and the efficacy of measures
- HACCP systems
  - Control points defined, measured and managed



## Efficacy

- Defining an endpoint
- What can be measured and achieved
- How does the endpoint relate to risk
- How is this expressed and communicated



**ISD** 

### What do measures do

### **Reduce Risk**

### Safeguard Verification



# Redundancy

Adding measures / adding strength to measures:

- Compensate for uncertainty
- Compensate for lack of experience
- No less stringent measure is available
- May need to be re-assessed



## Uncertainty



- Variability
  - Identify
  - Quantify (qualitatively or quantitatively)
- Information gaps
  - Identify
  - Quantify
  - Communicate priority needs

# **Monitoring and feedback**

- To validate the efficacy, feasibility, impacts
- To gather info for modification of measures
  - identify strengths
  - weaknesses
  - research opportunities
- As an indicator of system integrity
- To maintain technical dialogue



### We should keep in mind...



- "Appropriate level of protection" (Art. 5 of SPS)
- Least trade restrictive (Art. 2 of SPS)
- Harmonization
- Evidence and risk based

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