



United States Department of Agriculture

# International and Regional Plant Health Standards and Surveillance

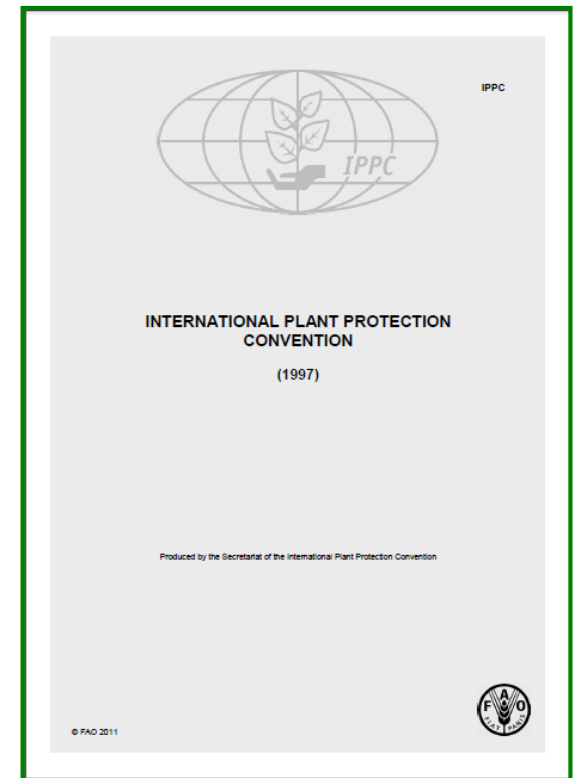
NAPPO Annual Meeting  
Merida, Yucatan, Mexico  
19 October 2017

Marina Zlotina (USDA-APHIS-PPQ)



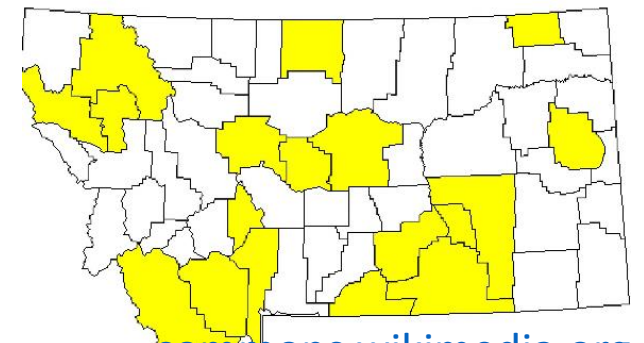
# Outline

- Surveillance in the IPPC framework
- ISPMs related to the surveillance and their revision
  - ISPM 6 revision
    - Reason, status, changes, next steps
  - ISPM 8 revision
    - Reason, status, next steps
- NAPPO Surveillance



# Surveillance activities in IPPC framework

- compilation of host pest lists, commodity pest lists and pest distribution records to support pest risk analysis and phytosanitary certification (ISPMs No. 2, 11, 7)
- declaration of pest free areas, pest free places of production, pest free production sites or areas of low pest prevalence (ISPMs 4, 10, 22)
- determination of pest status in an area (ISPM 8)
- pest reporting to other countries (ISPM 17)



# Other activities

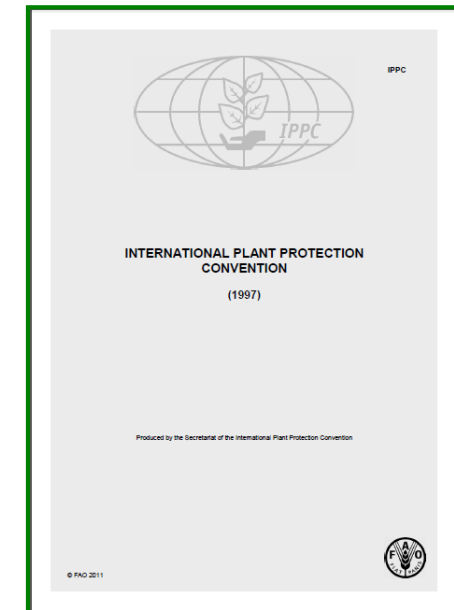
- the early detection of pests new to an area
- measuring changes in pest population size or pest incidence (e.g. for research)
- eradication and pest management



# Surveillance in the Convention

## Article IV of the IPPC:

- “the responsibilities of an official national plant protection organization shall include the surveillance of growing plants, including both areas under cultivation (inter alia fields, plantations, nurseries, gardens, greenhouses and laboratories) and wild flora, and of plants and plant products in storage or in transportation, particularly with the object of reporting the occurrence, outbreak and spread of pests, and of controlling those pests, including the reporting referred to under Article VIII paragraph 1(a)”



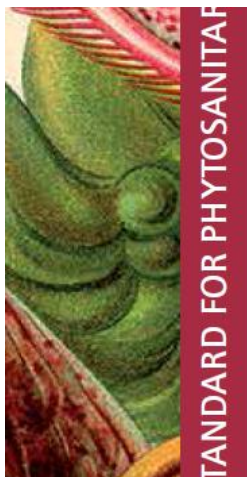
# Surveillance in the Convention

Article IV of the IPPC also stipulates:

- “designation, maintenance and surveillance of pest free areas and areas of low pest prevalence” are a responsibility of NPPOs.

Article VII 2 (j):

- “contracting parties shall, to the best of their ability, conduct surveillance for pests and develop and maintain adequate information on pest status”.



## Guidelines for surveillance

ISPM No 6

- **Adopted 1997, Currently under revision**
- **Scope**
- Describes the components of survey and monitoring systems for the purpose of pest detection and the supply of information for use in pest risk analyses, the establishment of pest free areas and, where appropriate, the preparation of pest lists.

# Background

**Current ISPM 6 (*Guidelines for surveillance*) describes:**

The components of surveillance and monitoring systems for the purpose of pest detection and the supply of information for use in pest risk analysis

Used for the establishment of pest free areas

Where appropriate, provides the basis for the preparation of pest lists





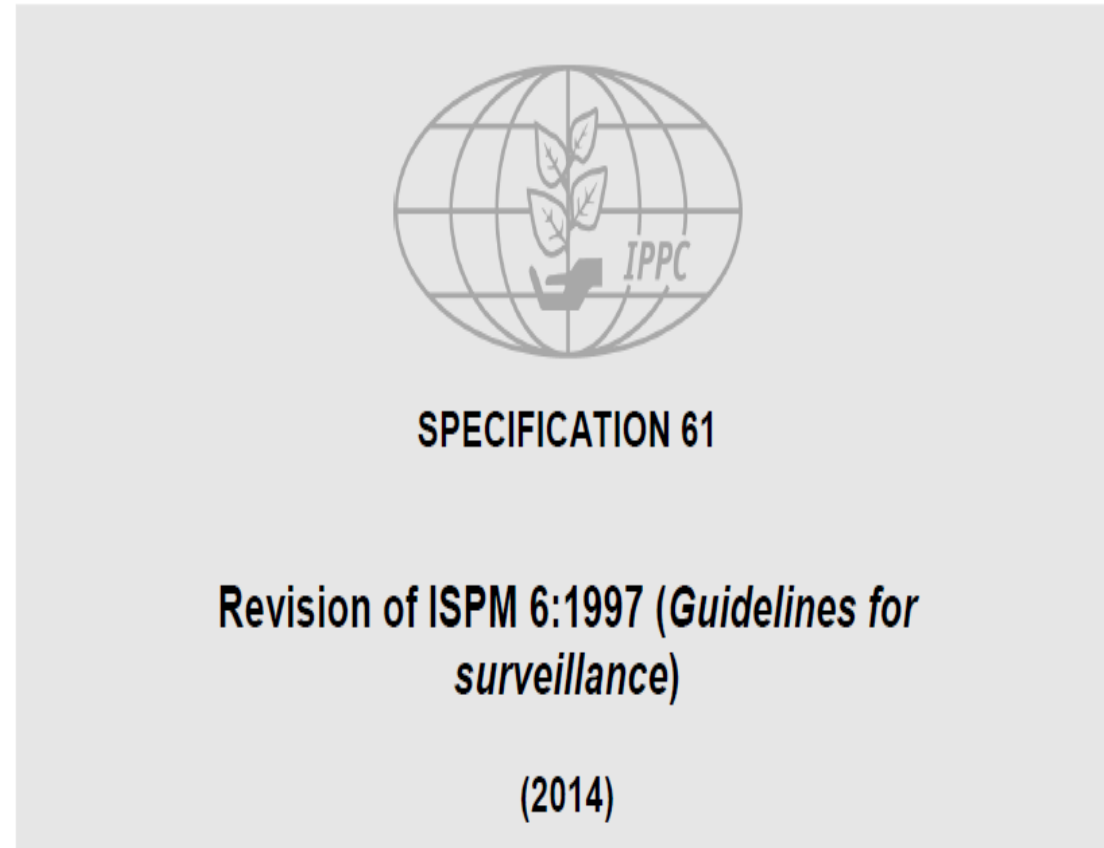
# Reason for the revision of the standard

- A revision was requested by members to take into account the greater knowledge of surveillance methodologies that is now available as well as experiences with implementation of the standard.

# Specification No. 61

Revision should include:

- more guidance on the surveillance methodologies available for different purposes and their reliability
- more information on surveillance of pests that have environmental consequences or cause a reduction in biodiversity



Title

Revision of ISPM 6:1997 (*Guidelines for surveillance*).

Reason for the revision of the standard



# Purpose

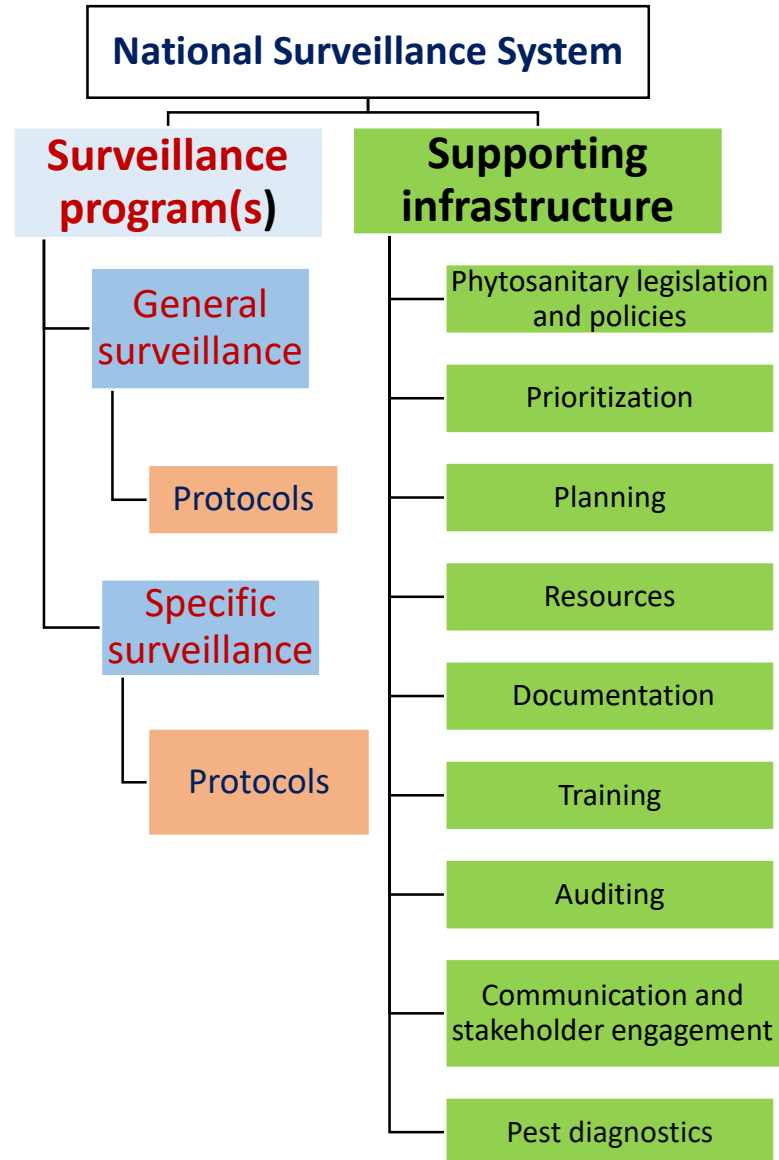
- The standard should facilitate the establishment of continuing, dynamic and efficient pest surveillance systems in order to enable the development of actions to be taken by a national plant protection organization for the prevention of pest introduction and spread, pest management and pest reporting

The EWG took into account:

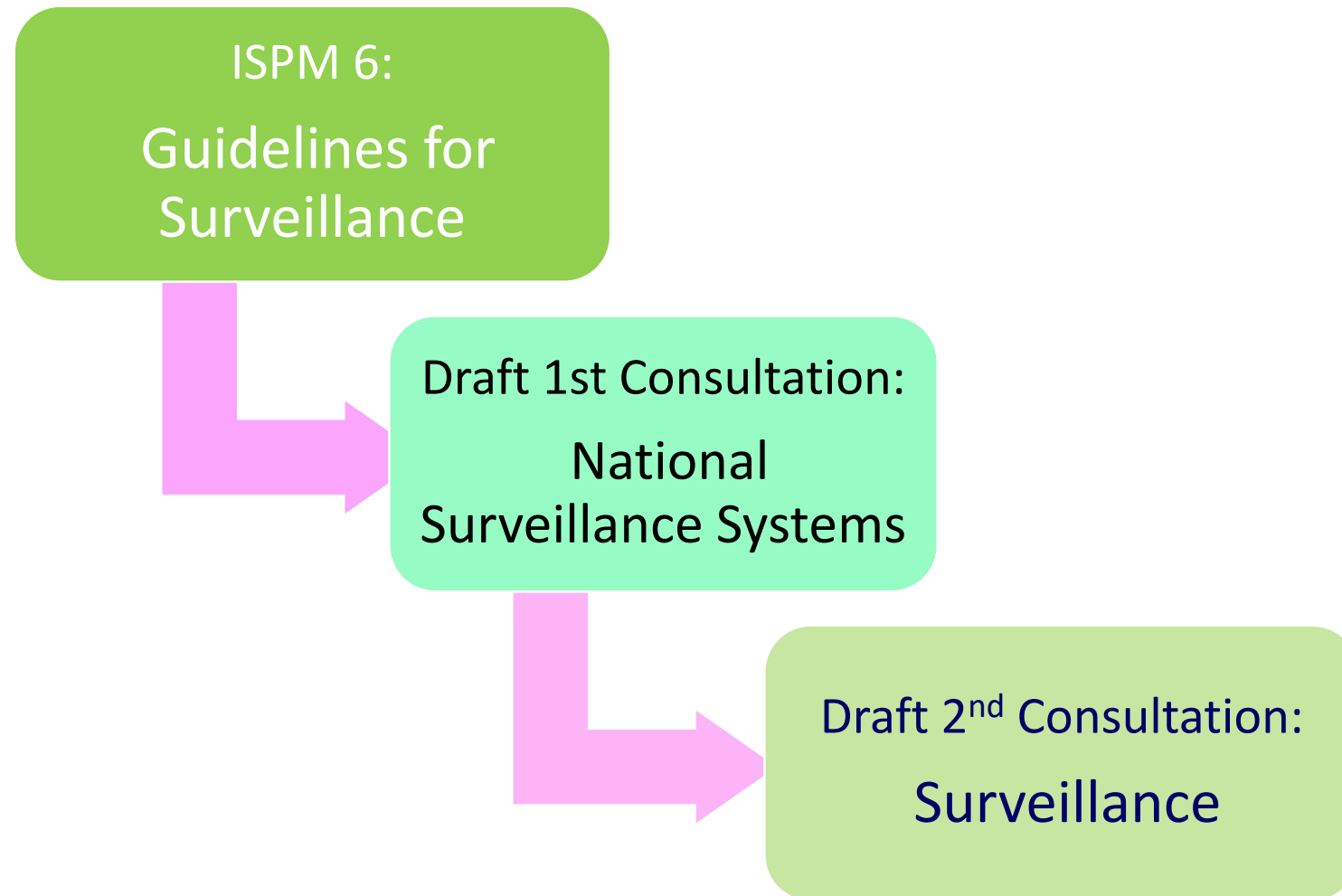
- 1) The tasks outlined in the Specification 61
- 2) The findings for the IRSS questionnaire and workshops
- 3) Discussion papers provided by EWG members
- 4) The greater knowledge of available surveillance methodologies
- 5) Experiences with implementation of the standard

# Components of national surveillance systems

- National surveillance systems comprise surveillance programmes and the capacity, logistics and infrastructure for their implementation
  - The methodology of surveillance is described in surveillance protocols
  - Supporting elements for developing national surveillance systems are described
  - Guidance on information management systems to use information collected via surveillance



# Revision: Title Change



# Revision: Scope Change

## **Specification**

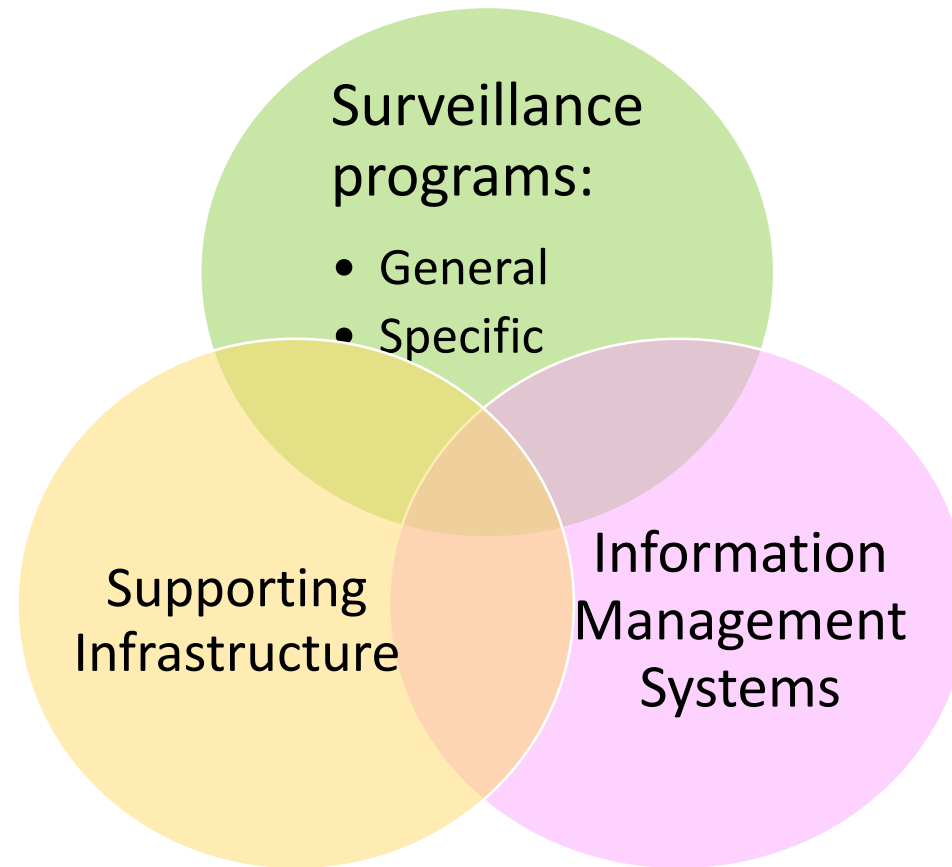
- This standard describes requirements for surveillance, including the range of methodologies available for different purposes and for specific groups of pests, including pests of wild flora. Technical requirements regarding the reliability of results and the use of new diagnostic techniques and reporting procedures within countries need to be included.

## **Draft 2<sup>nd</sup> consultation**

- This standard describes the requirements for surveillance, including the components of a national surveillance system



# Revised draft ISPM 6: Structure



## 2. Surveillance Design

### 2.1 General surveillance

- General surveillance is more passive.
- NPPOs utilize various sources of pest information distribution

including: national or local government agencies, research institutions, universities, scientific societies, producers, the general public, scientific and trade journals, etc.

#### - *Components:*

- incentives to report,
- mechanisms for reporting,
- help ensure quality of reporting,
- establish ways to consolidate,
- analyse and report the information gathered

## 2. Surveillance Design

NPPOs actively gather pest distribution information in structured programmes. Includes surveys and uses surveillance protocol.

### 2.2 Specific surveillance

*Elements:* Purpose, Scope, Target, Timing, Area or site selection, Statistical design, Data collection, Biosecurity and sanitation, Sample handling.

### **3. Information Management Systems:**

- repository or centralized national database;
- surveillance data and information collected in a uniform manner;
- develop and implement data sets for use across surveillance programmes.

### 3. Information Management Systems:

**Surveillance records:**

- *Minimum information*
- *Desired information*

Minimum: Pest scientific name, pest family and order, host scientific name, locality, collection date and name of collector, identification date, method of identification and name of identifier, etc.

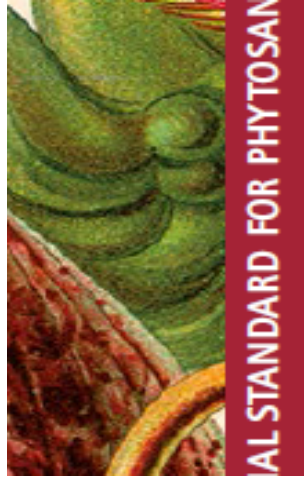
**Analysis and reporting**

Tools used to manage surveillance data and their reporting, such as spatial mapping.

# Status and next steps

- 2<sup>nd</sup> consultation (July 1-September 30, 2017)
- Standards committee can recommend to the CPM for adoption
- Possible adoption April 2018





## Determination of pest status in an area

### ISPM No 8

- **Adopted 1998, Currently under revision**
- **Scope**

This standard describes the content of a pest record, and the use of pest records and other information in the determination of pest status in an area. Descriptions of pest status categories are provided as well as recommendations for good reporting practices

# Reason for the revision of the standard

- Since the adoption of ISPM 8:1998 almost two decades ago, new information became available, and a revision of this standard is needed. This revision should take into account new guidance provided in several other standards, mainly those on pest free areas, that have been adopted since 1998



# Specification No. 59

## Total tasks: 20

- (2) Review the existing pest status categories in ISPM 8 and propose new categories if appropriate
- (12a) Describe how information can be evaluated and described according to quality and validity



SPECIFICATION 59

Revision of ISPM 8:1998 (*Determination of pest status in an area*)

(2013)

Title

Revision of ISPM 8:1998 (*Determination of pest status in an area*).

Reason for the revision of the standard



# Scope and Purpose

- ISPM describes the content of a pest record, the use of pest records, and other information irrelevant in the determination of pest status in an area.
- Descriptions of pest status categories are provided together with recommendations for good reporting practices.
- This standard is not concerned with reporting obligations, but with the **quality of the reported information**. Accurate reports are an essential part of international cooperation to facilitate trade.

# Status and next steps

- EWG met in Vietnam September 18-23 for revision of ISPM 8
- Draft revision was completed by the end of the meeting and will next be presented to the Standards Committee (not before 2018)
- The meeting was a success (according to the experts & IPPC Secretariat)
- North America was represented by 2 experts and the EWG steward (SC member)
- All 20 tasks were discussed and addressed as appropriate

# Reference to RSPM 40

- Important: recognition of NAPPO RSPM No. 40 “Principles of Pest Risk Management for the Import of Commodities”:
  - APPENDIX 1: Information sources and uncertainty



**NAPPO**

North American Plant Protection Organization

Organización Norteamericana de Protección a las Plantas

MEXICO - USA - CANADA

NAPPO Regional Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (RSPM)

**RSPM 40**

**Principles of Pest Risk Management for the Import of  
Commodities**

# RSPM No. 40 – Appendix 1

- Table 1: Reliability of sources of information from low to high:
  - The concepts and structure are adapted for draft Revision ISPM 8

**GO NAPPO!**

Table 1: Reliability of sources of information from low to high

	Publication source	Reliability	Examples
1	Well-known peer-reviewed journal	Low	No peer reviewed literature
		Moderately low	Only one or a few; any found do not describe methodology OR methodology used is not widely accepted.
		Moderately high	At least one original research paper with detailed description of methodological approach. Several original research papers without specified methodology. Multiple published review articles; articles cite independent (separate) sources of information.
2	Obscure or less-known peer-reviewed journals	High	Multiple original research papers with detailed description of the methodological approach(es) used; approaches are widely accepted.
		Low	No original research. Few or no review or summary articles.
		Moderately low	Few or no original research papers; methodology may or may not be described. Multiple published review articles which may or may not cite independent (separate) sources

# NAPPO Advanced methods and strategies for surveillance

## Regional Standards for Phytosanitary Measures

- RSPM 13 (revised in 2016): Guidelines to establish, maintain and verify Karnal bunt pest free areas in North America
- RSPM 17 (revised 2010): Guidelines for the establishment, maintenance and verification of fruit fly pest free areas in North America

# NAPPO Advanced methods and strategies for surveillance

## Surveillance protocols

- Surveillance Protocol for the Tomato Leaf Miner, *Tuta absoluta*, for NAPPO Member Countries (SP 01-2013)
- Surveillance Protocol which includes Trapping Protocols for 30 different Pests of Fruit Entering into NAPPO Member Countries (SP 02- 2015)
- Management of Huanglongbing and its Vector, the Asian Citrus Psyllid, *Diaphorina citri* (DD 05- 2015 ) Focus is on: Area wide management of HLB



- Tools can be found: [www.nappo.org](http://www.nappo.org), refer to “Standards and Protocols” Section of NAPPO website
- *Acknowledgements: Information on NAPPO tools provided by PPQ NAPPO Technical Director*



# Thank you for your time!



## Questions???