



Canadian Food
Inspection Agency

Agence canadienne
d'inspection des aliments

Canadian Food Inspection Agency



Our vision:

To excel as a science-based regulator, trusted and respected by Canadians and the international community.

Our mission:

Dedicated to safeguarding food, animals and plants, which enhances the health and well-being of Canada's people, environment and economy.

Managing a Plant Pest Crisis in BC – Federal Role

Barbara Peterson

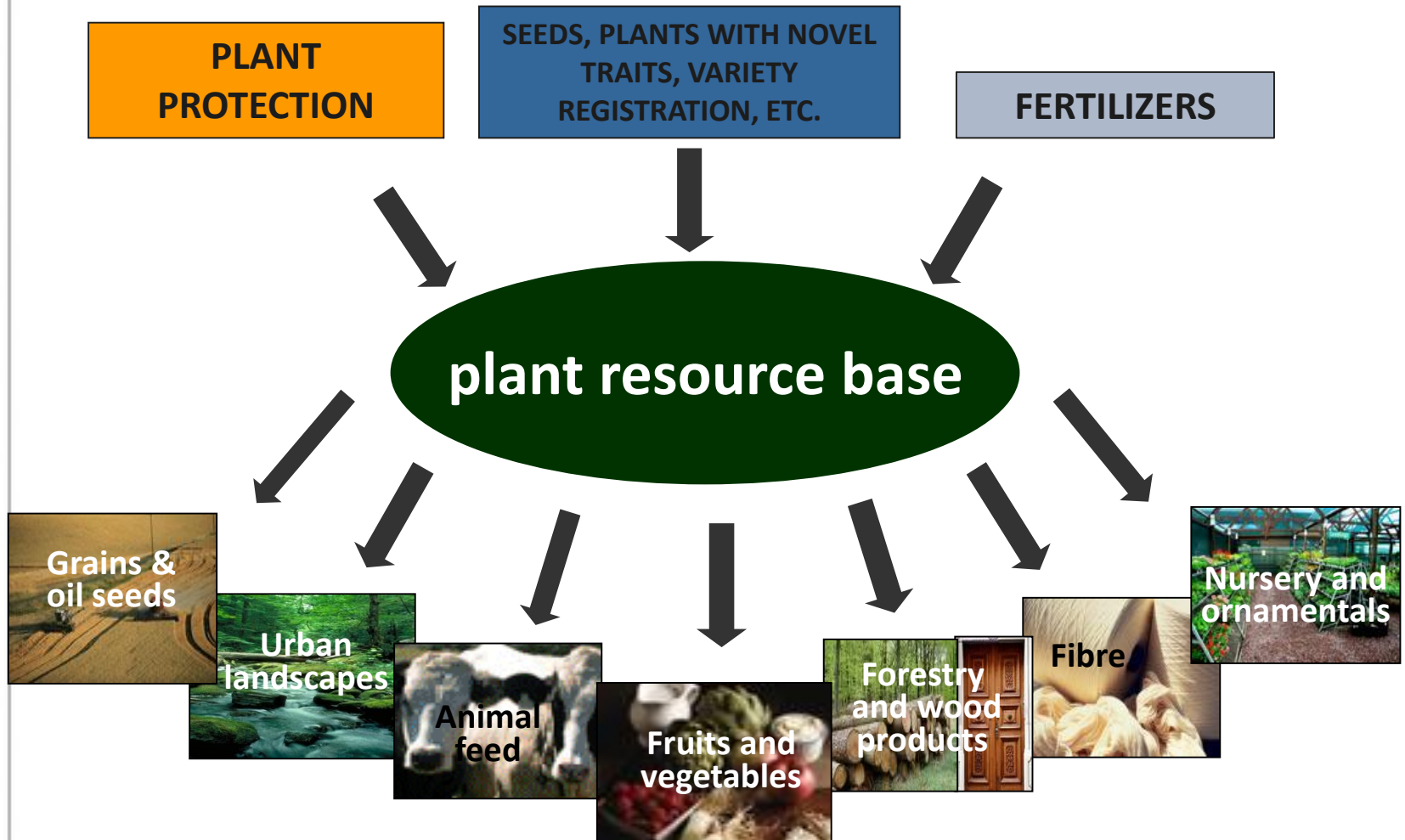
COGA meeting on February 8, 2017

Canada

Canadian Food Inspection Agency

- The CFIA is a science-based regulator that is dedicated to safeguarding food, animals and plants.
- CFIA President Paul Glover reports to the Minister of Health, Jane Philpott.
- The CFIA is organized into 3 Branches:
 - **Science, Operations and Policy and Programs**
- Each of these branches is organized into 3 business lines:
 - **Food, Animals and Plants**

CFIA Plant Health & Biosecurity Division



Plant Protection and the CFIA

- The CFIA is the National Plant Protection Organization for Canada
- Primary legislation is the *Plant Protection Act* and associated Regulations
- Objectives of the Act and associated regulations:
 - Prevent the introduction and spread of plant pests of quarantine significance within Canada.
 - Detect and control or eradicate regulated plant pests in Canada.
 - Certify domestic movement of plants and plant products to mitigate the spread of regulated plant pests within Canada.
 - Certify plant and plant products for export, as required by the importing country.



CFIA Plant Protection Program

1. Science Branch

- Pest risk assessment, pest surveys, laboratories and diagnostics and research.

2. Operations Branch

- Import control, domestic control, emergency action, export certification, and enforcement.

3. Policy and Programs Branch

- Policy and program development, risk management, decisions on the regulation of pests, international standard setting, market access, and bilateral relations.

CFIA Plant Protection: Imports

- Identify pests of regulatory concern to Canada (e.g. *Tuta absoluta*, brown rot of potatoes, Asian longhorn beetle)
- Establish phytosanitary import requirements for plants to mitigate the risk of introducing regulated pests.
- Official surveys to support early detection of new pests.
- Import inspection and control.
- Import market access.
- Emergency response to regulated pest incursions.

CFIA Plant Protection: Domestic

- Programs to mitigate the spread of regulated pests within Canada (e.g. apple maggot, blueberry maggot, Japanese beetle).
- Surveys to support pest-free areas and to confirm pest distribution in Canada.
- Inspection and domestic movement certification.
- Emergency response for regulated pests that move into protected areas.

What is a 'regulated pest'?

- Defined in International Standards (ISPM No 5).
- Each country has the authority to adopt phytosanitary measures to mitigate the risk of introducing regulated pests.
- Regulated pests are identified using pest risk assessment.
- Regulated pests are either:
 1. not present in the country; or
 2. present but not widespread and officially controlled.
- The CFIA may designate:
 - Pest free areas;
 - Areas of low pest prevalence;
 - Pest free production sites; and
 - Pest free places of production.

Pest Risk Assessment

- Risk identification (i.e. foresight)
 - Pest alerts, foreign NPPO notifications and communications, etc.
 - Stakeholder communications (e.g., growers newsletters, provincial publications, etc.)
 - Review of foreign literature
 - Pest interceptions
- Review of available scientific information
 - Pest biology, distribution, host range, climatic suitability, pathways, available treatments or control options, etc.
 - Uncertainty taken into consideration
- Determines whether or not a pest could meet the definition of a quarantine pest as per ISPM No. 5
 - Potential economic importance
 - Status of the pest

Pest Risk Management

- Analysis of available information taking into consideration:
 - Science (e.g. from the Pest Risk Assessment)
 - Regulatory tools available
 - International obligations
 - Economics and socio-economics
 - Costs vs. benefits
 - Market access for Canadian products
 - Likelihood of success of different options
- Consultation with stakeholders, provinces, and federal partners
 - Discussions with external experts
 - Consultation via a Risk Management Document (RMD)



Communicating regulatory decisions

- Risk Management Documents (RMD) are published to the CFIA's website
- List of Pests Regulated by Canada
- Plant Health policy directives regulate high risk pathways
- AIRS: Automated Import Reference System available on the CFIA's website

Regulated Pest Examples: Asian longhorn beetle, *Lobesia botrana* and *Tuta absoluta*

- Pest risk assessments indicate that these insects meet the criteria of quarantine pests to Canada;
- All three of these insects are regulated pests to the United States and Mexico too;
- None of these insects are established in North America;
- Asian longhorn beetle is under eradication in Ontario and the eastern United States;
- *Lobesia* is under eradication in California;
- These insects are associated with pathways that are feasible to regulate (produce, plants for planting, wood packaging).

Apple maggot – a regulated pest to Canada

- Present in most regions of Canada, including parts of B.C.
- Regulated under Schedule II of the Plant Protection Regulations.
- CFIA established a pest free area (PFA) in the southern-interior of B.C. in 2016.
- Annual CFIA surveys for apple maggot in the PFA.
- Phytosanitary requirements for apple fruit, trees, used containers and soil entering B.C. from the U.S. and other provinces and entering the PFA from other areas of B.C. (D-00-07)
- Regulatory response to apple maggot (RMD-16-01)

What happens if a known regulated pest is detected in Canada?

- Confirm identity of organism and regulatory status.
- Apply official control measures to minimize risk of further spread.
- Review available scientific & regulatory information.
- Gather information about the detection.
- Notify key industry stakeholders and partners.
- Initiate CFIA's emergency response to the pest.
- Delimitation surveys may be needed to determine the scope of infestation (distribution & population).
- The CFIA is obligated to notify trading partners if a regulated pest is determined to be present.

What happens if a “new” pest is detected In Canada?

- Confirm the identity of the organism.
- Initiate an emergency pest categorization. A full PRA may also be required.
- Gather information and apply official control measures while regulatory status is evaluated.
- Detection surveys may be required to determine if the pest is already present in Canada and/or how widely distributed it is.
- Emergency response may or may not be initiated.



What happens when the decision is made not to regulate (or to de-regulate) a pest?

- Risk Management Document (RMD) may be used to record the decision.
- CFIA does not have a mandate to prevent the entry and/or spread of non-regulated pests
 - Plant Protection Act does not include parameters for 'quality pests'
 - International obligations, principle of non-discrimination
- Responsibility for pest management falls to industry and provinces
 - Biosecurity
 - Best Management Practices (BMPs)
 - Pest control tools (pesticide registration, etc.)

Non-Regulated pests: SWD and BMSB

- Spotted wing drosophila (SWD) was first detected in Canada in 2009 and has been found in major fruit growing regions throughout North America. It likely entered Canada with importations of fresh fruit.
- Brown marmorated stink bug (BMSB) was first detected in Pennsylvania in 1996. It is now present in more than 32 states, and has been detected in Ontario and most recently in B.C. This insect hitchhikes on conveyances and on virtually anything moving in trade.

SWD and BMSB

- Pest risk assessments indicate that these insects could meet the criteria for quarantine pests.
- However, these insects are well established in North America and are not regulated by the U.S.
- There are no practical measures which could prevent further spread of SWD or BMSB into and within Canada.
- Eradication of these insects is unlikely to be successful.
- Pests are managed by industry with support from other government departments (BCAGRI, PMRA, AAFC).

Recap

- CFIA's business is regulated pests and new (i.e. emerging) pests.
- The decision to regulate is challenging and it involves a balance between science, international obligations, economic considerations, and stakeholder expectations.
 - Sometimes the costs and likelihood of success make regulation of an invasive species impractical.
 - Sometimes the 'cure' may be worse than the 'disease'.
- CFIA seeks input from industry & government partners in making these decisions.

What can industry do to mitigate risks of plant pest emergencies?

- **Prevention & Mitigation:**
 - Avoid high risk activities (such as bringing imported product into close proximity of production areas).
 - Use the Biosecurity Standards and Producer Guides.
 - Apply BMPs to mitigate risk of pest introductions (e.g. sanitation).
 - Apply BMPs to minimize potential impacts (such as maintaining product identity, segregating lots during production, and robust traceability mechanisms).
- **Early detection:**
 - Contact BCAGRI/CFIA if you suspect that you have found a pest in an area where the pest has not previously been known to exist.
- **Effective response during & after an emergency:**
 - Take advantage of available resources (BCAGRI, industry association).
 - Cooperate with the CFIA.

Biosecurity

- The CFIA has worked with stakeholders to develop national farm-level biosecurity standards and producer guidance documents for several crop and animal-based sectors. These standards provide a proactive approach to minimize the introduction and spread of diseases and pests.
- The development process is supported by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada in partnership with CFIA under the Growing Forward Agricultural Policy Framework.
- Current documents include a generic plant biosecurity standard as well as sector specific standards for: grains and oilseeds; potato; greenhouse, nursery and floriculture; and fruit and tree nut.



National Plant and Animal Health Strategy

2014

- Given the shared Federal-Provincial-Territorial (FPT) jurisdictional responsibility for agriculture, transformational change in plant and animal health required FPT collaboration
- FPT Ministers of Agriculture agreed to initiate work on an *Emergency Management Framework for Agriculture in Canada* (the Framework)

2015 -
2016

- FPT governments, led by the CFIA and Agriculture Canada, developed the Framework, undertaking extensive consultations among governments, industry and other stakeholders

2016

- Ministers endorsed the Framework in July
- The Framework positions Canada to enhance collaboration and improve approaches for prevention, preparedness, response and recovery in relation to emergency events
- Development of a national plant and animal strategy is a key deliverable

What the strategy will achieve

Intended to safeguard Canada's plant and animal resources now and in the future in an increasingly complex risk environment.

Expected outcomes include:

- A renewed focus on collaboration and prevention
- Increased integration in risk management to reduce occurrence and impacts of risks
- Innovation to support continued economic growth in plant and animal resource sectors
- A continuous improvement basis for implementation of long term program redesign
- Continued international recognition and trust in the integrity of Canada's plant and animal health systems
- Enhanced health and well being of Canada's people, environment and the economy



Phase I: A dialogue on plant and animal health in Canada

Face-to-face meetings with stakeholders across Canada

6th-7th:
PLANNING FORUM

Sept

Oct

Nov

Dec

Discussion document launched

Discussion document closed



Dialogue supported by a Canadian Plant and Animal Health social media community (hashtag #CanPAH)

The National Plant and Animal Health Planning Forum – Dec. 6-7, 2016



Wildlife ◊ Animal Feed ◊ Producers ◊ Transportation ◊ Veterinarians

WebEx

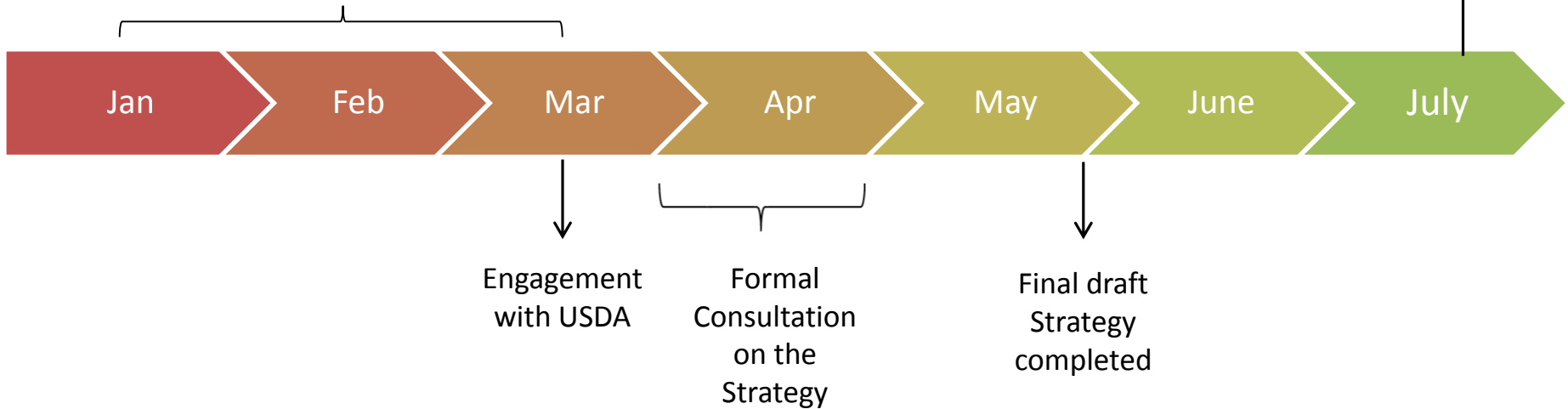
- 250 people joined virtually for the plenary session during the morning of the first day

Twitter

- 61 users tweeted 788 times using #CanPAH/#SVACan
- Potential reach of 419,576 people

Phase II: Co-creating a plant and animal health strategy for Canada

Drafting PAHS by all partners, supported by engagement



Dialogue supported by a Canadian Plant and Animal Health social media community (hashtag #CanPAH)

Canada