



Regional Training on Establishing Pest Free Area

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ESTABLISHMENT OF PEST FREE AREAS PROVISIONS IN ISPM 4

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**Francisco Gutierrez
Phytosanitary Consultant**

Content

- Scope of the standard
- General Requirements
- Specific requirements

ISPM 4

- ISPM 4 (Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas):
- This standard describes the requirements for the establishment and use of pest free areas (PFAs)
- - as a risk management option for phytosanitary certification of plants and plant products and other regulated articles exported from the PFA
 - to support the scientific justification for phytosanitary measures taken by an importing country for protection of an endangered PFA.

ISPM 10

- ISPM 10 (Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites):
- This standard describes the requirements for the establishment and use of pest free places of production and pest free production sites as pest risk management options for meeting phytosanitary import requirements for plants, plant products and other regulated articles

ISPM 4

- A very basic standard containing the principal elements to consider when establishing and maintaining pest free areas.
- At a glance the main components of a PFA do not seem very complex
- In practice, the implementation of PFA initiatives can be very complex and drawn-out.
- Many other processes and standards come into play when initiation work on a pest free area
 - (Pest Risk analysis, pest status determination, surveillance, recognition of PFA, certification)

Provisions of ISPM 4

General requirements

Determination of a PFA

Dependent on several factor which include

- Biology of the pest (how mobile it is)
- The administrative structure of the country
- Size of the country
- Geography and the presence of natural barriers (water bodies. Mountain ranges)
- Status in neighboring countries

Establishment and maintenance

Three main components:

- A system to establish freedom
- Phytosanitary measures to maintain freedom
- A system to check and verify if freedom is being maintained

Cross cutting factors

Biology of the pest

- Survival potential
- Rate of reproduction
- Means of dispersal
- Availability of host plants

Characteristics of the area

- Size
- Degree of isolation (natural barriers)
- Ecological conditions (demarcated seasons)
- Homogeneity (weather and climate)

Level of phytosanitary security required as assessed by
Pest Risk Analysis

Systems to establish freedom

It is important to determine the pest status of the target pest.

This is done through:

General Surveillance- a passive survey which used data from different sources including the NPPO, other relevant local and government sources, scientific societies, producers and general public.

Specific surveillance – Official surveys conducted or approved by the NPPO normally through targeted detection and delimited surveys.

Further guidance ISPM 6, ISPM on pest status

Phytosanitary measures to maintain freedom

Necessary to implement regulatory measures to empower the NPPO

- Listing the target pest as a quarantine pest
- Specification of import requirement for host commodities into the area (whole country vs smaller area within a country)
- Restriction of movement of host products or pathways into the PFA inclusive of buffers
- Official declaration of the pest free area

A continuous monitoring programmes for the pest

Educational/training component

Checks to verify freedom has been maintained

- Monitoring surveys through field inspections, and often through the use of traps and specific lures
- Inspection of exported commodities
- Legal requirements that researchers, producers, inspectors, etc., notify the NPPO of any occurrences or detections of the target pest.

ad hoc or rigorous, according to the conditions placed by trading partners.

Normally a specific workplan will be developed between trading partners

NOTE

Most PFA initiatives include dynamic bilateral agreements with trading partners which may include periodic verification by the importing NPPO and in some cases even pre-clearance or pre-inspection programmes

Documentation and review

- Data generated during the establishment process
- Administrative measures taken to support the PFA inclusive of written procedures for all aspects
- Phytosanitary regulations approved and passed
- Procedures and data generated from surveillance and monitoring systems
- Maps
- Corrective action

Provisions of ISPM 4

Specific Requirements

Specific requirements are those that apply to different scenarios of pest freedom

- ☐ Entire country is free
- ☐ Uninfested part of a country in which a limited infested area is present
- ☐ Uninfested part of a country situated within a generally infested country

Entire country is free

- The same general requirements apply
- The difference is that the restrictions applied are applied to the points of entry into the country
- No specific regulations are necessary to restrict movements within the country
- Your barrier becomes your borders and import control points
- Comparatively speaking, this level is easier to achieve because of already established import regulatory systems i.e no additional costs.

Uninfested part of a country in which a limited infested area is present

- The same general requirements apply
- Specific regulations are necessary to restrict movements out of the limited infested area or areas
- Internal control points are necessary. Depending on level of isolation and access, this may be expensive to maintain.
- Buffer zones and suppression zones have to be set up between the infested areas and the pest free areas
- The country can justify import conditions for host commodities since the greater area is free

Uninfested part of a country situated within a generally infested country

- The same general requirements apply
- Specific regulations are necessary to restrict movements of host commodities into the pest free area or areas
- Internal control points are necessary. Depending on level of isolation and access, this may be expensive to maintain.
- Buffer zones have to be set up between the infested areas and the pest free areas
- The country cannot justify import conditions for host commodities since the greater area is infested. It has to implement its own internal mechanism to protect the pest free areas.

Thank you