EFSA-PLH mandate on surveillance

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New mandate on surveillance

Request from the EC

➤ Scientific and technical advice on survey guidelines by end 2019

➤ Article 31 of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002

Background

➢ **New PLH regime (EU 2016/2031):** Extra focus on prevention and risk targeting of the new PLH regime

➢ **Commission co-financing of the annual MS survey (EU 652/2014):** enhance survey capacity in EU MSs

➢ Harmonised pest surveillance is needed to inform both risk management and risk assessment

To facilitate the MSs in their planning and execution of their survey activities, EFSA will provide **fit for purpose, practical tools**:

by end 2017: technical/methodological report :
(i) A detailed work-plan and
(ii) A broad description of the approach

AGREEMENT ON THE PLAN WITH THE MSs AND EC

4

3 outputs

(Task A)

Pest Survey SHEETS

Practical and concise survey data sheets for 51 pests

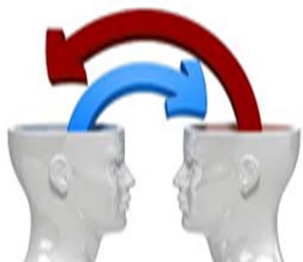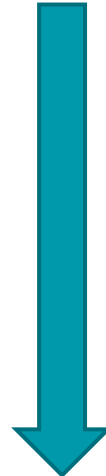25 by end 2018 and 25 by end 2019

(Task B)

GUIDELINES

Guidelines for surveys for 3 pilot pests by end 2019

Survey design(RiBESS+ & SAMPELATOR)

Support MSs on the use of the tools

REQUEST FOR SURVEY GUIDELINES FOR THE OTHER PESTS??

WHAT IS SURVEILLANCE

➢ ISPM 5 definition surveillance is

"an official process which collects and records data on pest presence or absence by survey, monitoring or other procedures".

![efsa - European Food Safety Authority]

WHAT IS SURVEILLANCE

➢ ISPM 6 provides guidelines for surveillance indicating purposes for surveillance and distinguishing different types of surveillance

Purposes of a surveillance program

Early detection
Delimiting new foci
Disease control
Characterising incidence
& distribution
Supporting claims for
disease-freedom
Informing epidemiolo

Different types of surveillance

Delimitation
Detection
Commodity
surveys
Monitoring

Different aims, but same statistical principles !

5 BASIC CONCEPTS FOR SURVEY DESIGN

| Target population	Host plants - Trade commodities – Optimal targeting - Risk based approach
Epidemiological unit	Environmental suitablility (climate and hosts/vectors) – Homogeneous spatial units
Detection and diagnostic method	Test sensitivity - Related uncertainty
Design prevalence	Acceptability of the risk (risk managers) Freedom from disease Detection of disease / Prevalence
Confidence levels	Confidence around the estimation of the real prevalence OR of the freedom statement

EFSA'S TOOLKIT FOR SAMPLING

➤ Demonstrating pest freedom RIBESS+;

➤Estimating pest prevalence in an area SAMPELATOR
The RiBESS+ and the SAMPELATOR provide statistically sound information for proper surveillance and monitoring activities.

The tools were applied in different fields in EFSA for surveillance activities, and in particular for Echinococcus multilocularis in animal health, they can be tailored to any population and any pathogen, including plant pests.

EFSA FRAMEWORK FOR SURVEILLANCE

10
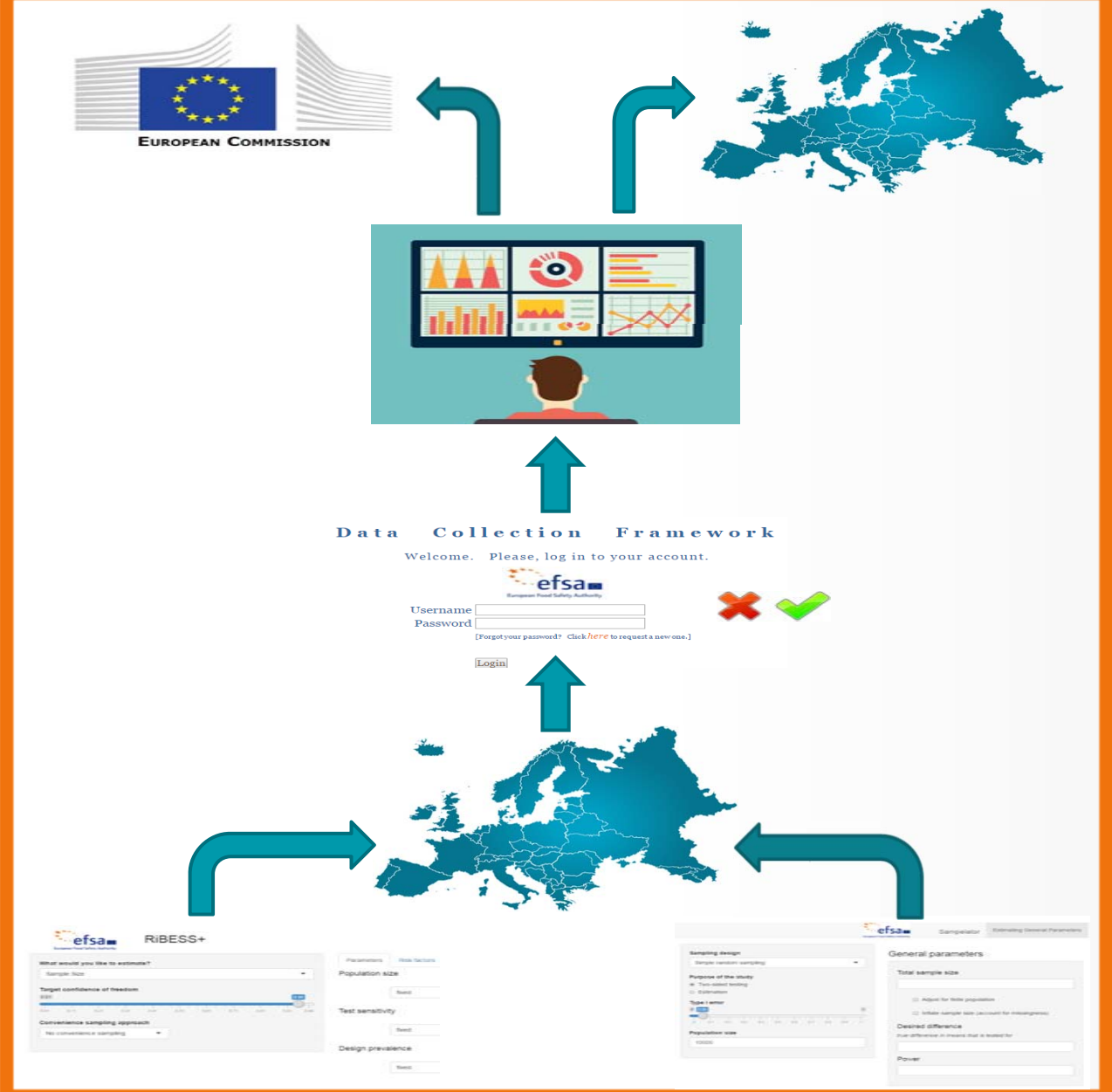
Conclusion

The outputs will be developed in collaboration with Member States to support their surveillance activities.

- 51 pest-specific survey sheets
- Review and adaptation if needed of the existing EU guidelines for surveillance of *Xylella fastidiosa*
- Survey guidelines for three pilot cases
- Support to Member States in the use of the EFSA sampling tools

Project partners

- ➤ **EFSA**
  - PLH Team
  - ALPHA UNIT: AHAW experience
  - AMU UNIT
  - Tasking Grant for Pest survey sheets

- ➤ **PLH Network** in sub-groups
  - testing guidelines for pilot HO
  - Implementing guidelines

- ➤ **Experts**
  - Parnell S (PLH Panel)
  - ......

- ➤ **External reviewers**
  - 2 experts in surveillance......

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