## AAFC-PMRA NATIONAL RISK REDUCTION PROGRAM

Presentation to PMAC May 17-18, 2004

Item 7: Agricultural Risk Reduction Strategies



## Background

- ◆ Joint presentation AAFC-PMRA at November 2002 meeting regarding pesticide risk reduction and commodity strategies
- ♦ Today we will report on:
  - ♦ The consultations that finalized the present risk reduction process,
  - ♦ The status of RR activities with different commodities (completed, underway, or planned)
  - ♦ The linkages within and between each of the two organizations and with the various stakeholders
  - ♦ The tools considered for monitoring and evaluation.



#### **Pesticide Risk Reduction**

#### **Overall Objective:**

❖ Develop and implement commodity specific risk reduction strategies for the agriculture and agri-food sector

#### Goals:

- ❖The use of safer pest management practices and products, and
- Contribute to increased public and stakeholder confidence in pesticide regulation and protection of health and the environment

## **Main Steps**

#### 1. Identify priority crops based on criteria such as

Quantity and risks of pesticides utilized

Motivation of growers to seek new approaches

## 2. Prepare and publish <u>crop profiles</u> to provide information on

Pest management needs for the crop

Specific risk issues requiring action

## 3. Develop & implement risk reduction strategies to

Set goals and targets, prioritize actions, set and implement an action plan (who, what, when)

#### 4. Measure strategy success



#### Choice of commodities

- ◆ To help prioritize commodities, PMRA and AAFC developed a series of criteria that include estimation of the risk level posed by pesticides, the crop value, its geographical distribution, growers' motivation, urgency of the need (i.e. Reevaluation), availability of solutions, etc..
- ◆ Although these are similar in nature, the two Departments applied different weight which were subsequently used to the determine two sets of five commodities to be approached for 04/05.



## **Crop Profile**

- It is a National snapshot about a crop
- ❖ It contains current pest management practices, production statistics, cultural, biological and chemical tools, IPM, resistance management, etc.
- ❖ It serves to identify gaps & needs including new or replacement products, alternative approaches
- ❖ It may identify risks to be reduced including risks to health and the environment (water, air, soil, biodiversity)



## What's done on Crop Profiles

#### **\*** 2002-03:

CARD funding of draft crop profiles for 21 field and 31 horticultural crops, coordinated by CFA and CHC.

#### **\*** 2003-04:

- Consult and revise crop profile template:
  - uniformity / common look and feel among crop profiles production and market data
  - the spectrum of pesticide use and IPM practices
  - key issues and industry needs for pest management
- work with growers, industry, other stakeholders to complete and validate crop profiles, make publicly available

## What's done on Crop Profiles

- ❖ 2003-04: 12 profiles completed pesticide use information provided by provinces, require final review by stakeholders:
  - Apple
  - Potato
  - Dry bean
  - Greenhouse tomato
  - Carrot
  - Strawberry
  - Broccoli
  - Cabbage
  - Rutabaga
  - Wild blueberry
  - Field and container ornamentals
  - drafts of a further 40 are in various stages of completion

## What's next on Crop Profiles

#### **\*** 2004-05:

- consultations with provinces, industry, experts to compile data and review profiles for additional priority crops including:
  - canola
  - field corn
  - soybean
  - grape
  - wheat
  - field tomatoes
- consult with stakeholders on data confidentiality issues

## Risk reduction strategies

- Canola, IFP, Aquaculture, Cranberry strategies completed.
- Progress on new strategies: Strategies prepared for potatoes (NB and PEI), Pulses, Richardson's Ground Squirrels; consultation underway on tomatoes
- Support implementation of the strategy for potatoes in PEI/NB, and Pulse Strategies with AAFC
- Initiate, in cooperation with AAFC, strategies for potatoes (national), apples, tomatoes, peaches, wheat, corn, honey carrots, onions, grapes, strawberries, and ginseng
- Identify additional commodities (10) as priorities for strategies to be developed in FY 05/06 with AAFC
- Develop and implement a communication plan in collaboration with AAFC



## Risk Reduction Research (AAFC)

- Objectives:
  - ♦ Through research, to provide new tools and support the implementation of commodity based risk reduction strategies
- Approaches:
  - ♦ R&D of biological control agents and new tools and practices for IPM implementation and assessment
- Research call in 2003, followed by a peer review process resulted in funding of 19 multi-year projects



# **The Benefits**

#### **FOR ALL CANADIANS**

- •Better informed on risk reduction actions in the agricultural sector
- •High quality Canadiangrown produce
- Food & Water safety
- Sustainable Environment

# FOR CANADIAN GROWERS

- •Sustainable strategies economic and environmental
- Better access to reducedrisk products
- Access to new IPM tools
- Marketing opportunities

Confidence

Viable production

PMRA ARLA

## Question

◆ Does the Council have advice concerning the approach being taken?

