PROJECT DELIVERABLE REPORT

Deliverable 5.1: Report on the actors/stakeholders need, priorities and recommendations for development of the improved alert and early warning detection system

Fruit Flies In-silico Prevention & Management

FF•IPM

Project Title:

In-silico boosted, pest prevention and off-season focused IPM against new and emerging fruit flies ('OFF-Season' FF-IPM)

SFS-2018-2

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1 Summary

Work Package 5 is intended to develop and test a novel decision-support system (DSS) to assist NPPOs to more efficiently and effectively survey for FF, and in the event of an incursion, to predict the population dynamics of the FF under different incursion management scenarios. The purpose of this deliverable is to understand stakeholder-specific pest forecast and alert needs and to identify a suitable communications platform for delivering information products to stakeholders (see Work Package 8). In this work task we consult with stakeholders to understand the role that pest alerts and forecasts could play in their decision-making and the best means of delivering system alerts and forecasts.

This deliverable describes the outcomes of a series of four stakeholder consultation workshops involving biosecurity/phytosanitary actors in two European countries (Croatia and Greece) and two non-European research partners (Israel and South Africa). The participants were mainly drawn from the National Plant Protection Agencies (NPPOs), with additional representation from other actors, including commercial horticultural producer groups.

The workshops established that fruit flies were a concern for the participants, alongside drought and extreme temperatures. Most frequently, participants identified species that had already invaded their jurisdiction as being of biosecurity concern. Participants identified a range of needs for information to assist them to manage fruit fly invasion risks across the different invasion phases (pre-border, border and post-border). These identified information needs include pest forecasts and alerts, alongside information and data streams to aid in pest risk analysis (e.g., bioclimatic modelling of the potential distribution of invasive fruit flies), diagnostics techniques, surveillance protocols and results and information on the biology of the flies. The patterns of overlap in the information needs of different actors within the NPPO's highlights the desirability of developing the information components in a modular manner that allows the products to be presented via tailored dashboard interfaces to suit the needs of each group based on their responsibility for managing fruit fly invasion risks at different phases of the invasion process.

The workshops provided a great deal of detailed information with which to develop prototype information products (i.e., alerts and forecasts). The process by which these products will be developed will necessarily be iterative, using the workshop participants and others as a reference group. The participants' responses revealed that we had not included an important group of actors in the consultation. The EC's DG SANTE plays an important role in managing pre-border risks from fruit flies, providing direction to individual member states, and also collating information on fruit fly interceptions and detections. FF-IPM will need to engage with staff from DG SANTE to explore their information needs in relation to pest alerts and forecasts. Since DG SANTE's role in the European Biosecurity system is similar in nature to the agencies within the NPPOs in Israel and South Africa, it is likely that their information needs have already been identified through this workshop. Nonetheless, we will consult with DG SANTE to explore these issues.