

Desired outcome

To be prepared for and to be able to rapidly respond to any new outbreaks of Psa-V.

Background

Preparedness and response is a key focus, and therefore a principle measure of the NPMP. Many of the plan's measures are intended to increase preparedness and enable early detection and rapid response to new incursions, particularly those in 'Exclusion regions'.

Preparedness entails being ready to respond to a Psa-V incursion; and having a clear plan in place for when Psa-V is detected for the first time. There are two dimensions to what a new incursion response may represent. It may be a localised response to a grower detecting Psa-V on his orchard for the first time in a 'Containment' or 'Recovery' region; or it may be a regional response to the first Psa-V detection in an 'Exclusion' region, where there may be opportunity to aggressively contain the disease.

Preparedness needs to include the following.

- What needs to happen and when.
- What roles people will play and how this is organised.
- What experience, or skills, are needed, and how to ensure these are developed before they are needed.
- How people directly involved will communicate with each other, and how communication will be managed with others that have an interest in the response (other Growers, local community etc.).
- What equipment or other tools will be needed in a response, and how to access these.

Rapid response entails confirming the presence or absence of Psa-V; carrying out an initial assessment; identifying and implementing any interim actions needed to contain the situation; deciding the best response option; and subsequently implementing this. Rapid response to a new incursion is key to preventing further spread of Psa-V and minimising its impacts.

The mandatory requirements of the NPMP are designed to improve preparedness, and by implementing these, growers will improve their ability to respond to a new Psa-V incursion. In Exclusion regions it is intended that Psa-V incursions will be prevented through the implementation of NPMP measures such as:

- effective hygiene;
- crop protection;
- movement controls; and
- greater preparedness through mandatory monitoring which will enable early detection.

Rapid response capacity will be improved through measures such as:

- mandatory reporting;
- provision of information; and
- administrative powers granted under the NPMP such as the ability to establish a restricted place or controlled area.

Implementation approach for preparedness and response

The NPMP provides a clear plan for a new incursion response including the pre-assignment of roles and actions of specific parties as follows:

- **KVH** are tasked with the lead role of overall preparedness and rapid response in the event of a Psa-V incursion within an 'Exclusion' region. KVH will determine the specific movement controls to be put in place in the area surrounding the incursion location. Movement controls will apply, at least, in the

short term to support an aggressive containment approach. Tracing, monitoring and any interim actions are also carried out to contain and understand if there is any wider infection.

- **Regional coordinators and regional coordination groups** appointed by KVH are responsible for developing, or maintaining, a regional response plan. Some Exclusion regions, such as Nelson, already have a regional response plan in place, including a Controlled Area Protocol specifying the movement restrictions and infection removal measures that would apply should Psa-V be detected for the first time in Nelson. Growers in the region have signed into these agreements, dramatically improving the capacity for rapid response.
- **Post-harvest operators** are responsible for maintaining and managing response readiness operations.

If a response to a new incursion has not been successful in eradicating Psa-V, the status of the region, and roles of key parties, will transfer to that of Containment as per the implementation approach for “Establishment of Regions”.