

Regional IPPC Workshops 2015

Surveillance: Working together to strengthen implementation

The CPM agreed for an increased emphasis on surveillance in the next several years. This will take place through an Implementation Pilot Programme on Surveillance, which will be a coordinated effort with active participation from contracting parties and RPPOs. These efforts will build on the efforts made since your participation in the IRSS survey on ISPM 6 (Surveillance) in 2012.

The Regional IPPC Workshops are an opportunity to share experiences with surveillance activities such as: current status, upcoming plans, and successes and challenges of surveillance activities within your country.

Please submit this completed form in advance of the workshop and prepare a five-minute presentation on current and upcoming (next 2-5 years) of surveillance activities.

Your name: Bruce Hancocks

Country name: Australia

Surveillance: An official process which collects and records data on pest presence or absence by survey, monitoring or other procedures (ISPM 5)

	Question	Answer
1.	What general surveillance activities take place in your country? (General surveillance is a process whereby information on particular pests which are of concern for an area is gathered from many sources, wherever it is available and provided for use by the NPPO – ISPM 6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Development of the Australian Plant Pest Status Database that captures specific and general surveillance information to provide the status of plant pests in Australia.• Public awareness programs and mechanisms for public reporting.• Inspection of commodities for import and export.

2.	<p>What specific surveillance programmes (detection, delimiting or monitoring surveys for specific pests) take place in your country? (Specific surveys are procedures by which NPPOs obtain information on pests of concern on specific sites in an area over a defined period of time. – ISPM 6)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National plant health surveillance program targeting high priority exotic pests. • Each state and territory has its own surveillance program targeting regional high priority pests. • Government accredited crop monitors do surveillance for a variety of pests as a basis for phytosanitary certification. • Industry conducts their own surveillance programs based on their own priorities. • Border surveillance at high risk locations to help maintain our quarantine status. • Northern Australia Quarantine Strategy surveillance system. • Torres Strait fruit fly strategy. • Delimiting surveys during emergency responses.
3.	<p>What current or upcoming surveillance projects, workshops or improvements are planned in your country for the next five years? Please include surveillance projects of any kind (for example funded domestically, through regional or international programmes, etc). <u>Plan to present this information at the workshop in 5 minutes or less so we can exchange ideas and updates in the region.</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshops for improving compliance with the minimum data standards. • Ongoing development of surveillance protocols. • Development of databases to improve the collection and presentation of surveillance data. • Development and implementation of area freedom certification framework • National coordination of fruit fly surveillance standards • Identification of high risk areas for targeted surveillance
4.	<p>What resources do you have to share related to surveillance (manuals, standard operating procedures, public outreach materials, etc)? Please list and identify if you are willing to share them.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National surveillance protocols and standards can be shared.
5.	<p>What do you think would help to address the challenges your country has with surveillance programmes?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National coordination of surveillance programs and information would help to have a consistent approach to how surveillance data is collected and disseminated.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater focus on the importance of surveillance so that the states and territories ensure adequate resources are available • Better understanding of the regional differences and the impact on surveillance systems <i>e.g.</i> some types of traps cannot be used in particular areas due to climatic conditions • Properly utilizing surveillance data to be able to determine the status of pests in Australia. This information supports Biosecurity and market access and then needs to be used to guide future surveillance planning.
--	--	--