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 <u>prepare a five-minute presentation on current and upcoming (next 2-5 years) of surveillance activities.</u>

Your name: PETER JOSEPH

Country name: GRENADA

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	Each of the seven (7) Plant Quarantine Officers employed by the Ministry of Agriculture is allocated at least one (1) day to work with staff in the assigned Extension District to conduct surveillance for pests of vegetables, field and tree crops and ornamentals. In the past, in addition, there was a two (2) man team hired and trained specifically to conduct surveillance for the three(3) major Banana diseases (Moko, yellow and Black Sigatoka). This has been discontinued since Grenada ceased to export Bananas to the United Kingdom.
	from many sources, wherever it is available and provided for use by the NPPO – ISPM 6)	

	XX XX	
2.	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. —	Currently the NPPO, the Pest Management Unit is conducting the following surveys: (a) Detection: Red Palm Weevil (Rhynchophorus ferrugineus) Asian Citrus Psyllid / Greening Disease Complex Diaphorina citri (b) Monitoring (i) Fruitfly survey (aimed specifically at monitoring distribution and infestation levels (FTD) of the West Indian Fruitfly Anastrepha obliqua. (ii) American Palm Weevil Survey (aimed at monitoring distribution and infestation levels of Rhynchophorus palmarum)
	ISPM 6)	
3.	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). Plan to present this information at the workshop in 5 minutes or less so we can exchange ideas and updates in the region.	The Pest Management Unit, because of resource limitations will tailor its future surveillance to focus primarily on pests of Plant Quarantine Significance and especially those pests that are present in the region but not in Grenada. Examples include the Giant African Snail, the Carambola fruitfly and Lethal Yellowing to name a few. • There is a fruitfly monitoring system • Using online furitfly data entry • Surveillance workshop just completed (attended by members of staff) • Plant health clinic data (CABI) goes into database
4.	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.	Presentation on the Coconut Weevil Surveillance Programme.
5.	What do you think would help to address the challenges your	The following interventions will make a significant difference to the conduct of surveillance in Grenada. (a) Assigning more vehicles to the NPPO to conduct surveillance

country has with surveillance programmes?	 (b) Training more extension staff in pest surveillance and pest identification (c) Offering a travelling allowance to staff willing to conduct surveillance using their own vehicles and GPS system (d) Provision of additional lab support (training and supplies) (e) Availability of enough computers and personnel for data entry
---	--