

## 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.**

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*Country name: HAITI*

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 <b>general surveillance</b> 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)	<p>Cottony cushion scale (<i>Crypticerya genistae</i>): identify since 2011 and currently under surveillance within 3 regions in the country ( North East, South and South West)</p> <p>Fruit flies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Medfly (<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>): not identified yet in Haiti, but present in the Island (D.R). Measures have been taken to monitor and prevent its introduction on Haitian territory since 2007.</li><li>• <i>Anastrepha obliqua</i> and <i>Anastrepha suspensa</i>: present in Haiti, under surveillance since 2007, monitoring and control program has been implemented.</li></ul>

2.	<p>What <b>specific surveillance programmes</b> (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>	<p>Crypticerya genistae:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plant Protection Direction has inspector in each region of the country to monitor the presence of the pest with the farmers</li> <li>• Infested regions are under surveillance, and actions are taken to confine the infestation within small area (quarantine), through integrated management measures (farmers training, good cultural practices, pesticides application, crop residues management, biological control assay).</li> </ul> <p>Tephritid Fruit fly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A national program for detection and control of fruit flies (PNDCMF) is being implemented since 2007 another to detect and survey fruit flies throughout the areas of mango production. Through this program a trapping network with 3 types of traps (Multilure trap, Mc Phail trap, Jackson trap) was set another to monitor Anastrepha obliqua, Anastrepha suspense and to survey the introduction of medfly.</li> <li>• A buffer zone (1km<sup>2</sup>, 2 Mp + 2 Jc + 1Ml per square kilometer)is established along the border separating Haiti and Dominican Republic after the medfly was detected in DR. another to survey its introduction on Haitian territory.</li> </ul>
3.	<p>What <b>current or upcoming</b> 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).  <b><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></b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crypticerya genistae: a control program is being implemented in all infested areas using (farmers training, good cultural practices, pesticides application, and crop residues management). Implementation of integrated control program, with emphasis on biological control method (introduction of biological control agent, assay etc.)</li> <li>• Tephritid fruit flies: National program for detection and control of fruit flies (PNDCMF). Emphasis will be put on the control phase for Anastrepha species, and surveillance activities will be done along Haiti-Dominican Rep. border to prevent introduction of the Medfly.</li> </ul>
4.	<p>What <b>resources</b> do you have to share related to surveillance</p>	

	(manuals, standard operating procedures, public outreach materials, etc)? Please list and identify if you are willing to share them.	
5.	<b>What do you think would help</b> to address the challenges your country has with surveillance program?	Get funds and technical assistance to develop biological control to eradicate the cottony cushion scale ( <i>Crypticerya genistae</i> ) and fruit flies in Haiti.