

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: Kunihiko YAMADA

Country name: Japan

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)	The NPPO (Plant Protection Division(PPD) and Plant Protection Stations(PPS) under Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)), research institutes (e.g. National Agriculture and Food Research Organization), Plant Pest Control Stations of local governments (PPCSs), universities and academic societies (The Japanese society for virology, the Japanese Society of Applied Entomology and Zoology etc.) conduct general surveillance through collecting and sharing collected pest information through various medias (e.g. scientific journals and pest databases). The NPPO and local governments utilize these information for pest forecast, pest controls.
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. – ISPM	PPSs conduct specific survey (detection survey) at sea/air ports, international post stations for early detection of the introduction of important quarantine pests (e.g. fruit flies, codling moths) with imports of plants and plant products. In order to control domestic pests which may cause severe damage on domestic agricultural productions, PPCSs conduct monitoring surveys. These information are also used for pest forecast by the NPPO. In addition, the NPPO regularly provides trainings for technical officers of PPCSs who are engaged in pest surveillance and control to improve their skills of pest identification. Research division of PPS

	6)	plays important role in this training through providing know-how and materials (e.g. identification keys).
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). <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>In 2012, MAFF developed Guideline for early detection of serious pests and launch control programs against the targeted pests. The purpose of the Guideline is to clarify the role of the concerned authorities and bodies and to provide standard procedure for surveillance both in normal and emergency situations and necessary actions in case of detection of serious pests in the fields .</p> <p>As usual activity, MAFF and Prefectural governments collect and share information from various resources. Also, prefectural governments are requested to collect information on products, production site and production volume in their prefectures. When information of targeted pests occurrence are reported, emergency surveys will be performed and, depending on the situation determined by conducting pest risk analysis for domestic agricultural products, initial control measures and emergency actions will be launched, if necessary.</p>
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.	PPSs have developed and update operation manuals and materials, especially for pest identification (e.g. identification keys for quarantine pests and domestic pests). These materials are shared through training courses to relevant staff of PPSs and prefectures and pest identification and diagnostic supports are extended to those authorities in the national network.
5.	What do you think would help to address the challenges your country has with surveillance programmes?	The NPPO plays role in surveillance of the introduction of quarantine pests at entry points. On the other hand, PPCSs play role in surveillance of domestic pests and early detection of quarantine pests in production sites. Meanwhile, since the number of officers and full-time officers are decreasing recently at PPCSs, it is necessary to conduct the surveillance more effectively with enhancing cooperation among NPPO, national research institutes, universities and local governments.