

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: Dr. Byambasuren M

Country name: Mongolia

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)	In Mongolia, 3 methods are taken into consideration when determining abundance and distribution of insect pests. Surveillance study is being done monthly, seasonally and annually on insects and grasshoppers belong to <i>Acrididae</i> family and <i>Orthoptera</i> order as well as <i>Loxostege sticticalis</i> belonging to <i>Lepidoptera</i> . Distribution study on agricultural crop pest conducted in interval of 4-5 years in regional zone. NPPO-ISPM 6 can be adapted and applied to Mongolian regional zones including steppe, desert and semi desert, alpine and pasture even in crops. Surveillance study has been conducted in 2014 covering 30 percent of the total land. Based on the outcomes of the study not particular pests have been observed besides harmful locusts were not densely distributed to reach the level to ruin the livestock grazing areas. However, in alpine zones such as Hovd, Gobi-Altai and Bayan-Ulgii provinces <i>Eclipophleps Serg.Tarb</i> were abundant. Furthermore in Ulaangom soum of Uvs province, flies were causing problem in sea buck-thorn

		field, which we have implemented control methods against them for the last two years.
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>	<p>-Possibility of population rise on 4 species of Endemic <i>Eclipophleps Serg.Tarb</i>, distributed throughout Altai mountain region, occurs in a year when the Aridity Index become little less than 0.05 or an even years /2010,2012,2014/ including 2016 based on the prognosis over years.</p> <p>-Specific surveillance program on forest pest is in need</p> <p>-Surveillance studies being conducted on fruit flies belonging to <i>Rhagoletis</i> genus on every ten days and on monthly and seasonally basis. Occurrence and prevalence of Hemiptera such as <i>Loxostedestretiealis</i> belonging to <i>Puralididae</i> family and <i>Lepidoptera</i> order, <i>Aporia crataegi</i> belonging to <i>Pieridae</i> family, <i>Dendrolimus sibiricus</i> belonging to <i>Lasiocampidae</i> and <i>Ocneria dispar</i> belonging to <i>Lymantridae</i> are recorded in 5-7 years.</p> <p>We are also facing a challenge to modify specific surveillance study on rodents.</p> <p>-We are currently not on the ISPM-6 agenda issued by NPPO. There is ISPM-6 agenda started since 2010 at one zone but with limited extension. So we think it's necessary to expand this agenda to regional zones and involve more fruit and vegetable farmers who require extensive trainings. Based on the study conducted in 1980, particular insect pests whose prevalence increases in particular regions and in which months.</p>
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>	<p>Currently and for the next 2-3 years, surveillance projects need be implemented regarding insect pests in the forest and pasture land based on their occurrence and prevalence and insects distributed through fruit and vegetable field on monthly and seasonal basis with support from international organization. This type surveillance studies need to be conducted in Mongolia immediately which requires financial and technological support.</p>
4.	<p>What resources do you have to share related to surveillance</p>	<p>In specific surveillance study, weather equipments such as hygrothermograph which can be used during warm and cold seasons and attractant trap with lights that can be used to track</p>

	<p>(manuals, standard operating procedures, public outreach materials, etc)? Please list and identify if you are willing to share them.</p>	<p>insect prevalence monthly and on ten days basis, are in need. Also we need International standards and manuals which can be used to survey on insect pests in advance. In our institute following books, manuals and recommendations necessary for farmers work are available 1. Controlling fruit insect and fruit disease. 2. Books and manuals according agricultural crop plants, disease and insect pests of forest and pasture land, which however are need to be replicated and printed out.</p>
<p>5.</p>	<p>What do you think would help to address the challenges your country has with surveillance programmes?</p>	<p>By having surveillance program, we will have a convenience to make plan that can prevent from natural factors. Moreover, the risk of agricultural crop and vegetable yield can be prevented. Thus leads to increased food availability which can be main factor to limit unnecessary cost and economic saving can take place.</p>