

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: Nepal

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

SN	Question	Answer
1	<p>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-ISPM6)</p>	<p>Target : Quarantine Pests About 300 Quarantine pests of 19 commodities are identified, and regulated with pursuant to Plant Protection Act of Nepal (http://www.npqpnepal.gov.np/downloads.php) .</p> <p>Inspections and Surveillance for the interception of these pests are being carried out in all 16 customs points (Plant Quarantine Offices) throughout the country. Interceptions, if any, are informed to NPPO via the formal channel, we annually allocate regular fund in emergency plant protection service.</p> <p>We have developed NSPM on Pest risk analysis (Notified) and use it to identify the quarantine pests. NPPO/NPQP is responsible for undertaking PRA. (http://www.npqpnepal.gov.np/downloads.php)</p> <p>Target: non regulated Pests Nepal has developed National pest list of 35 important agro-forest commodities (http://www.npqpnepal.gov.np/downloads.php) .</p> <p>Compilation of information in the pest list is done by using the pest data sheet format developed by FAO on the basis of ISPM 6 and ISPM 8</p> <p>We have our technical guidelines for surveillance of plant pests in natural ecosystem and in agricultural ecosystem (NSPMs) (http://www.npqpnepal.gov.np/downloads.php).</p>
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>Currently field based host specific detection and monitoring surveys of the pests of Citrus are going on across the major citrus production pockets of two different districts.</p>

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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.</p>	<p>The targeted pests for specific surveillance are :Bactrocera correcta (Bezzi) , Bactrocera cucurbitae (Coquillett) , Bactrocera dorsalis (Hendl) , Bactrocera tsuneonis (Miyake) , Bactrocera zonata (Saunders) , Citrus huanglongbing(greening) disease , Xanthomonas campestris pv.citri (Hasse)</p> <p>Gentian (Neopicrorhiza scrophulariflora), Chireeta (Swertia chiraytia), Prickly Ash (Zanthoxylumarmatum), Soapnut (Sapindus mukorossi) and Asparagus (Asparagus racemosus) some of the prioritized MAPS on which field based pest survey is going on with the help of GIZ/German Government</p> <p>Updating pest information required to fulfill the national PRA formats along with field based specific surveys on the pests of lentil, apple, cabbage, tea, tomato, citrus, ginger, cardamom, coffee and finger millet are just started.</p> <p>Betle nut, Rudraksha Elaeocarpus ganitrus, pumpkin, Hot chillies , Cucumber, Cauliflower, bittergourd, bottle gourd, pointed gourd, snake gourd, sponge gourd, Carnation and gerbera are prioritized for preparation of updated pest list.</p> <p>We are planning to prepare a national standard on phytosanitary audit, verification of methodology and results of the surveys.</p>
4	<p>What resources do you have to implement surveillance?</p>	<p>Economic: Regular annual budgets from the government of Nepal (MOAD and MOCS) USAID funded support in policy infrastructure for surveillance for upcoming 3 years NIRTTP support from government of India for upcoming 5 years. Regional surveillance Project/ FAO/Bangkok supported us for capacity development of our officials</p> <p>Laboratories and staff We have a good network of diagnostic laboratories like RPPL and RPQOS. Most of the laboratories are made full of basic set of equipments and manpower with basic level of training on laboratory handling. Improvement of existing laboratory infrastructures is underway. Modernized central reference laboratory will be established within 5 years (Support from the government of India) Technical protocols for field survey of specific pest are being prepared at the rate of at least 20 protocols per year. Survey protocols of fruitflies, citrus canker, citrus greening, and 20 other pests are already prepared (http://www.npqpnepal.gov.np/downloads.php).</p> <p>Regulatory: Strong legislation Plant Protection Act and Plant Protection Regulation. Document on Long term action plan with working modalities of NPPO-Nepal has recently been endorsed by NPPO</p>

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		<p>(http://www.npqpnepal.gov.np/downloads.php) .</p> <p>Directive on domestic quarantine has recently been endorsed by the government of Nepal (in Nepali language).</p> <p>Staff Requirements: Presence of some trained (domestic trainings) officers and some untrained officers in every district and, field level technicians in every agriculture service centres within the district. We have potential to deploy farmer facilitators and technical facilitators of IPM field schools as primary pest informants</p> <p>Pest diagnostics Diagnostic protocols of the quarantine pests of Apple, Banana, Citrus, Coffee, Zinger, Tea, Large Cardamom, and Garlic prepared (http://www.npqpnepal.gov.np/downloads.php) . Rice, Maize, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Bittergourd, Radish, Cabbage, Hot Chillies, Carnation and Gerbera are identified and prioritized to prepare diagnostic protocols of quarantine pests associated with the commodity pathways</p> <p>Communication requirements We have a plan of establishing electronic plant pest surveillance networks to encompass all stakeholders including farmers. The electronic system is expected to be established within 2016. Reporting: reports about weather and the pests status in agriculture crops from the districts are sent to the centre once a week. Awareness: Radio, television and Printed media are in use to make public aware on pest incidences. We have established online phytosanitary certification system, and we are proposing with the help of readiness assessment form of APPPC for selecting Nepal as one of the Pilot countries for establishing national and international e-phyto certification system.</p>
5	What resources do you have to implement surveillance?	<p>Published resources: Apart from the links provided in the previous slides, following additional resources are also available in the same URL anybody can access these resources.</p> <p>Long term action plan of NPPO</p> <p>Manual on laboratory handling techniques for quarantine pests</p> <p>Manual on Identification of seedborne diseases</p> <p>33 different national phytosanitary standards (NSPMs)</p> <p>Detection and Monitoring Techniques for Quarantine Pests</p> <p>Technical Protocols for Collection and Handling of Insect Samples</p> <p>Technical Protocols for Collection and Handling of disease Samples</p>