

## 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:* Pakistan

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)	The Department of Plant Protection, the NPPO - Pakistan in collaboration with the Federal and Provincial level agricultural research & extension departments coordinates the general surveillance on the major crops of economic importance like cotton, rice, wheat, sugarcane, vegetables, mango, citrus, guava, apple and other deciduous fruits. The provincial agricultural departments have crop reporting and pest warning & quality control wings which conduct general surveillance and provide a broader view of the pest situation to the policy makers and regulators.

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>Specific surveillance is conducted in those crops which are prone to the serious economic damage by complex of pests viz. cotton, citrus, mango, potato and vegetables.</p>
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>	<p>The Government of Pakistan has recently approved a 03 years project on title of Pak-GAP to apply the principles of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) on four major crops of export potential i-e rice, potato, citrus and mango. The aim of the project is to make a considerable area under these crop pest free. This project a provisions for intensive specific surveillance.</p>
4.	<p>What <b>resources</b> 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.</p>	<p>Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)</p>
5.	<p><b>What do you think would help</b> to address the challenges your country has with surveillance programmes?</p>	<p>Yes. Surveillance is considered as key to understand the incidence of pests and the basis to undertake remedial measures.</p>