

### **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:*

*Country name:*

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

	<b>Question</b>	<b>Answer</b>
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)	<b>Under the Crop Pest Management Division</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Regular Field Monitoring on rice, corn and other crops of economic importance</li><li>2. Collection of pest reports from Regional Field Office</li><li>3. Collection of information on pest of rice, corn, lanzones, mango and other crop of economic importance</li></ol>

2	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><b>Under the Crop Pest Management Division</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Detection Survey of cassava witches broom disease nationwide</li> <li>2. Random sampling survey in corn, rice, lanzones and cassava</li> </ol> <p><b>Under the National Plant Quarantine Services Division</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nationwide Monitoring of Mango Pulp and Seed Weevil on Mango Production Regions/Provinces of the Philippines</li> </ol>
3	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>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Capability Training of DA Regional Field Office and BPI Crop Protection Technical personnel in Pest Surveillance for Tropical Fruits (Mango) – EU-Trade Related Technical Assistance 3</li> <li>2. Philippine Rice Information System (PRISM) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A project developed by the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) in collaboration with the Department of Agriculture (DA). PRISM is a rice information system with nationwide coverage to improve decision making and activity planning relative to food security and it is also a platform to develop consistent and regular assessments of rice production, health and losses due to national calamities.</li> </ul> </li> </ol>
4.	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.	None as of the moment
5.	<b>What do you think would help</b> to address the challenges your country has with surveillance programmes?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Capacity Building on Surveillance and Early Monitoring System</li> <li>2. Provision of equipment for detection and identification of pest</li> <li>3. Capacity building on pest data base management</li> </ol>