

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.

Your name: Sumattie Gosine

Country name: Republic of Trinidad and Tobago

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)	General surveillance activities are conducted for all pest on the Ministry's work programme for the conduct of PRA and surveys; for devising IPM packages; and updating the regulated pest list as wells as the national pest list. For 2014-15 these include: Coconuts - lethal yellowing, red palm weevil, red palm mite, bud rot and other wilt disease; cocoa - frosty pod rot; citrus - Huanglongbing disease, citrus canker, citrus scab; sweet potato - sweet potato stem borer, West Indian sweet potato weevil, the sweet potato weevil; cassava frog skin disease; pests of soursop, the papaya mealybug, bananas - Fusarium wilt Race 4, giant African snail, diseases of hot peppers , avocado - seed weevil, thrips, seed moth, lace bug; corn – Stunt disease , fruit flies of quarantine importance (including Medfly, Oriental, Mexican, Caribbean and <i>Hexachaeta amabilis</i> (host <i>Artocarpus</i>)); pests of : apple plants, banana, beet, breadfruit, breadfruit, broccoli, cabbage, Cape gooseberry, carrot, cauliflower, chive, Christmas tree, cocoa, cucumber, dasheen, durian, Irish potato, limes, melongene, orange, organic soil amendments, 5 ornamental plants , passion fruit, pineapple, pitahaya, pumpkin, rice, rose-apple, royal palm, strawberry, sweet potatoes, tomato, watermelon, yam.

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 6)	2014-5: red palm weevil, frosty pod rot in cocoa, Huanglongbing disease of citrus, West Indian Sweet Potato Weevil, the sweet potato weevil, the papaya mealybug, giant African snail, corn stunt disease, fruit flies of quarantine importance including: Medfly, Oriental, Mexican, Caribbean and <i>Hexachaeta amabilis</i> (host <i>Artocarpus</i>)
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>USDA ran a regional workshop in Grenada from September 21st- 25th, 2015 “Surveillance Techniques and Skills for the Region’s Technicians – aim being to assist the region in improving its pest and disease surveillance re:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ survey planning - including what is required, what needs to be considered, steps, developing data forms, ➤ sampling methodology - survey area, sampling size, sampling intensity, sampling unit, and ➤ Survey protocol design – using GIS / GPS. <p>USDA is also funding a manual on same to be completed by end of October. Surveillance target for the next five years in Trinidad and Tobago is to cover as much pest on the quarantine pest list.</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.	<p>Technical packages, surveillance protocols, public outreach: pest alerts, pest advisories, pest factsheets; few television and radio infomercials.</p> <p>The Permanent Secretary is the individual vested with the authority to share any information from the Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries. Much material is freely available on the Ministry’s website at http://www.agriculture.gov.tt/publications/pest-alert.html</p>
5.	What do you think would help to address the challenges your	Surveillance Unit be allocated its own budget and staffing.

	country has with surveillance programmes?	
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