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: Miss Pornpimon Athipunyakom

Country name: THAILAND

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)	1. Use of information to support pest list and specific survey 2. Sources of information: plant pest record, museum, plant disease herbarium, weed herbarium and culture collection

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)	Department of Agriculture (DOA), as NPPO of Thailand has conducted the specific surveys to obtain information on diseases in crops to determine their status on specific sites of each crops over a defined period of time. Since 2007 until now, there have been many specific surveillance; detection survey such as, 1. Survey on pest every two years to develop pest lists. 2. Survey on **Stewart's bacterial wilt of corn (*Pantoea stewartii* subsp. *stewartii*)** during 2007 – 2009 to support declaration that corn seed production area for exportation are free from this disease. 3. Survey on ***Sternochetus mangiferae* of mango** during 2007 – 2009 to support declaration that mango production areas for exportation are free from this *Sternochetus mangiferae*. 4. Survey on **smut fungi, disease of shallot (*Urocystis cepulae*)** during 2011 – 2013 to support declaration that shallot production areas for exportation are free from this disease. 5.Survey on **disease caused by *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *syringae*** during 2011 – 2013 to support declaration that Thailand free from this disease, particularly it has never been detected on shallot. 6. Survey on **leaf blight and vascular wilt disease of maize (*Pantoea agglomerans*)** during 2011 – 2013 to support declaration that corn seed production area for exportation are free from this disease. 7. Survey on **corn downy mildew** to support declaration that the cause of disease **is *Peronosclerospora sorghi* not *Peronosclerospora philippinensis*.**. delimiting survey: to establish of pest free areas for plant production site Survey on **canker disease of pummelo (*Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *citri*)** during 2007 – 2009 to establish of pest free areas for production site in WiangKaen district, Chiang Rai province to support of pummelo exportation to Europe.

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). **Plan to present this information at the workshop in 5 minutes or less so we can exchange ideas and updates in the region.**	1. DOA has six years of surveillance plan (2015- 2020), to detect the presence or absence of 16 pests (fungi, bactria, nematode, virus insect, mite and weed) namely, *Fusarium oxysporum* f.sp. *elaeidis*, *Sporisorium reilianum* , *Bipolaris zeicola, Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *Nebraskensis*, *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus*, *Burkholderia glumae*, *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *tomato*, *Tomato black ring virus* (TBRV) and *Tomato ringspot virus* (TRSV), *Maize dwarf mosaic virus*, *Pepper Mild Mottle Virus*, *African cassava mosaic virus* (ACMV), *Mexican papita viroid*, *Tomato apical stunt viroid*, *Tomato planta macho viroid*, *Pepper chat fruit viroid* , ,*Meloidogyne chitwoodi* and *Meloidogyne fallax* , *Polygonum aviculare* L. and *Polygonum convolvulus* L., *Aceria guerreronis* Keifer ม *Bactrocera carambolae* Total budget for this project is approximately 206,000 USD. 2. Internal surveillance workshops would be organized for DOA researchers (20 persons) 4 days Including field trip. Total budget for this project is approximately 2,500 USD
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.	Diagnostic protocol pest. Diagnostic training protocol based on surveillance pest.
5.	**What do you think would help** to address the challenges your country has with surveillance programmes?	1.Training methodology for survey will include the design and sampling of surveillance activities (early detection, monitoring, delimiting), the development and implementation of specific and general surveillance. 2. Data management and databasing 3. Identification and diagnostic skill