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: Liu Hui

Country name: China

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

	Question	A
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)	During the period of 2013-2014, the quarantine pest surveillance were conducted regularly, especially in high risk areas such as coastal areas, border regions, airports, sea ports, and distribution centers of imported agricultural products. The national investigation and monitoring on forest major pests was conducted according to the general requirements "timely monitoring, accurate forecast, active warning".
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	Once a new pest invaded or an important pest infested seriously, the report should be sent to high level immediately. The data of the most important pests was reported monthly and annually to follow up the pest trends.

	concern on specific sites in an area over a defined period of time. – ISPM 6)	A special survey of Opisina arenosella Walker was conducted in country widely.in 2013 to clarify the pest present.
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.**	According to ISPM 6, a national monitoring system for quarantine pest was established. 3000 monitoring sites, which normally located at high risk place like ports and marketplaces, were taken regulative surveillance. A wide survey for *Leptinotarsa decemlineata* (Say) was taken along the broad with Russia and a special survey of *Opisina arenosella* Walker was conducted in country widely in 2013 to clarify the pest present.
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.	There are a series of standards for quarantine surveillance. e.g. 1. Guideline for quarantine surveillance of Cydia pomonella (L.) 2. Guidelines for quarantine surveillance of Microcyclus ulei (P.Henn.) Von Arx. 3. Guidelines for quarantine surveillance of Diabrotica virgifera Leconte
5.	**What do you think would help** to address the challenges your country has with surveillance programmes?	The best benefit of surveillance programmes is to know whether one new pest is present timely.