

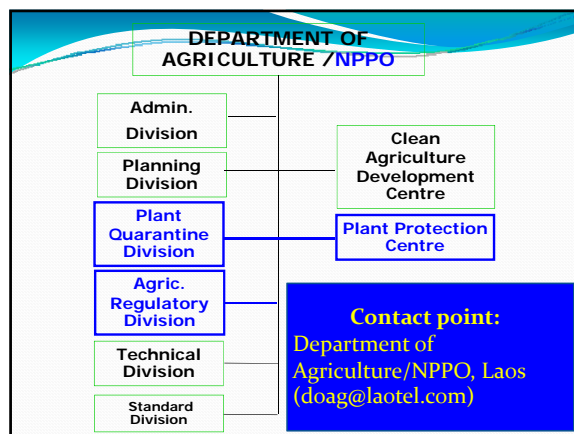
Pest surveillance in Lao PDR

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Legislation

- The Plant Quarantine Degree No. 66/PM dated 21 March 1993.
- The Plant Quarantine Regulation No. 0639/MAF dated 02 July 1993.
- Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine Law No. 06/NA, dated 9 December 2008.

www.maf.gov.la



Survey methods

- Following of The guidelines for pest surveillance for plant pests in Asia and the Pacific (ISPM 6)
- The PPC use methods for pest surveillance are general surveillance and specific survey

Implement of pest surveillance

Priority crops for pest surveillance are including Maize, Rice, Corn, Mango, Cabbage, orange, banana, coconut, sugarcane

(PPC are implementing of pest surveillance including rice, corn, mango and cabbage)

Pest diagnostic

- PPC is not cooperation to establish network in other organization for pest diagnostic
- AusAID and the NZAID Phytosanitary Capacity Building

Pest record

- A few crops have pest record
- A national database of plant diseases and insects pest record is in Plant Protection Centre (database is not available to access)

Resourced

Funding: supported by government and donor assistance including AusAID and the NZAID (Phytosanitary Capacity Building Project)

- Government supported 6,000 \$ per year

Human: 6 entomologists and 6 plant pathologists

Major capacity gaps

1. Stakeholder involved (Insufficient cooperation to establish network in other organization)
2. Insufficient funding for pest surveillance program
3. Capacity of scientist (Too little of plant pathologists, entomologist or expertise, especially for Identifying pest etc.)
4. Insufficient facilities of diagnostic and pest collection
5. National database of situation pest is not report and publication

Thank you