

Regional Expertise Training Workshop on Pest Surveillance

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Pest surveillance status in Lao PDR



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Content

1. Country background
 - Climatic features
 - Economic base
 - Exported and imported commodities
2. Structure of NPPO
3. Past achievement
4. Current situation on pest surveillance issues
5. Prioritized areas to be improved

Background



- Situated in the center of the Southeast Asian peninsula,
- Total area: 236,800 km²
- Sharing borders with China, Thailand, Myanmar, Vietnam and Cambodia,
- Geographic situation: landlocked,
- 9 international land border entry/exit points
- 3 international airports
- Total population: 6+ millions

Climatic features

Influence of monsoon

Tropical with two seasons:

- Rainy season (April to October)
- Dry season (November to March)

Average temperature about 25-27 °C

Average rainfall: 1,500 - 2,000 mm

Average humidity: 70%

Economic



- Agriculture as the base of national economic,
- About 80% of population engaged in Agriculture,
- Main important crops grown:
rice, maize, vegetables, coffee, starchy root, job's tear, red bean, cassava, banana, water melon, tobacco, tea, sesame, sugar cane, tropical fruit trees, rubber tree,...



The main agri. commodity exported

Vegetables, coffee, tea, rice, maize, soybean, green pea, red bean, Job's tear, banana, cassava, water melon, non-timber products, rubber, tobacco,...





China

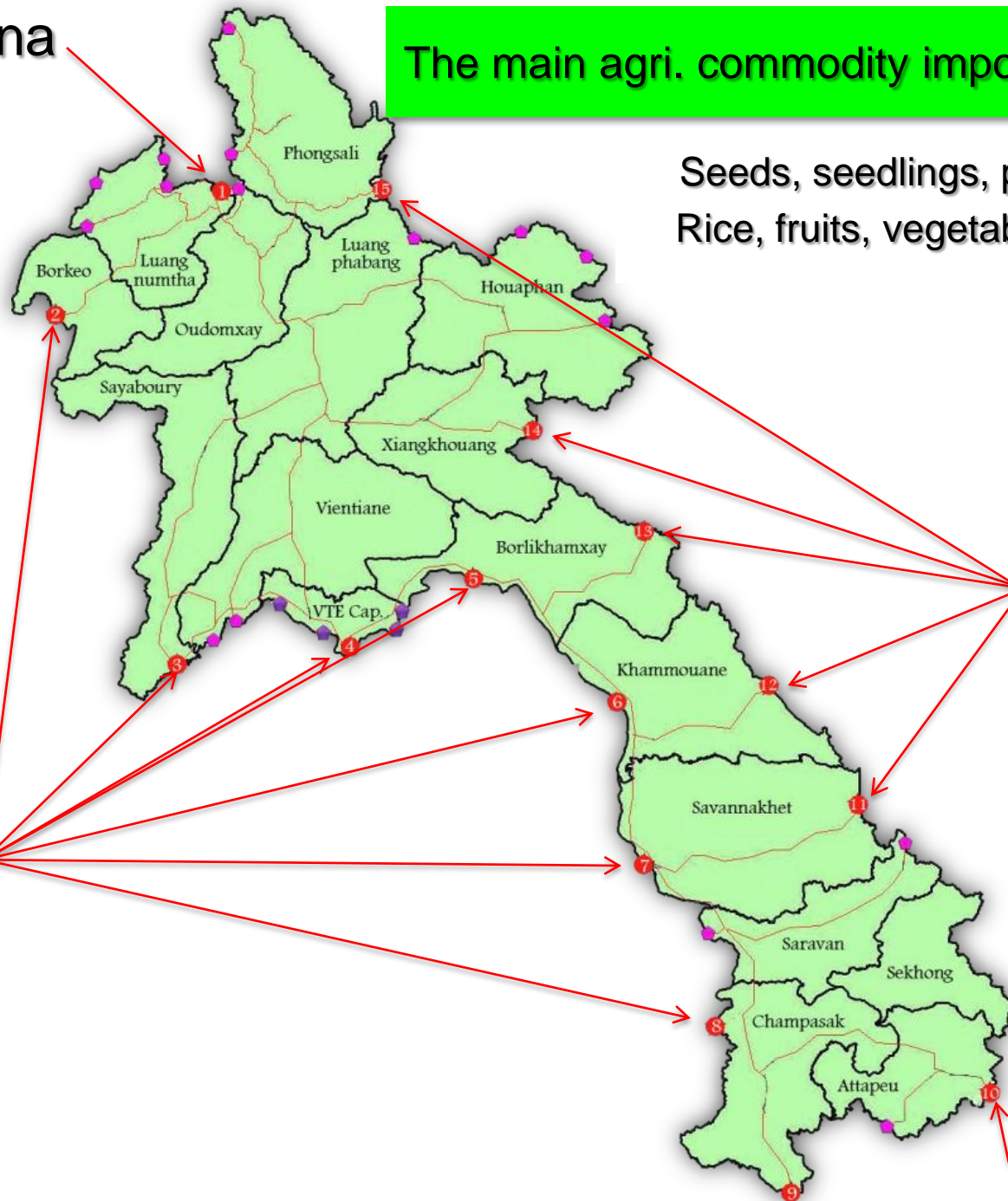
The main agri. commodity imported & its origin

Seeds, seedlings, planting material,
Rice, fruits, vegetables, Cut-flowers,

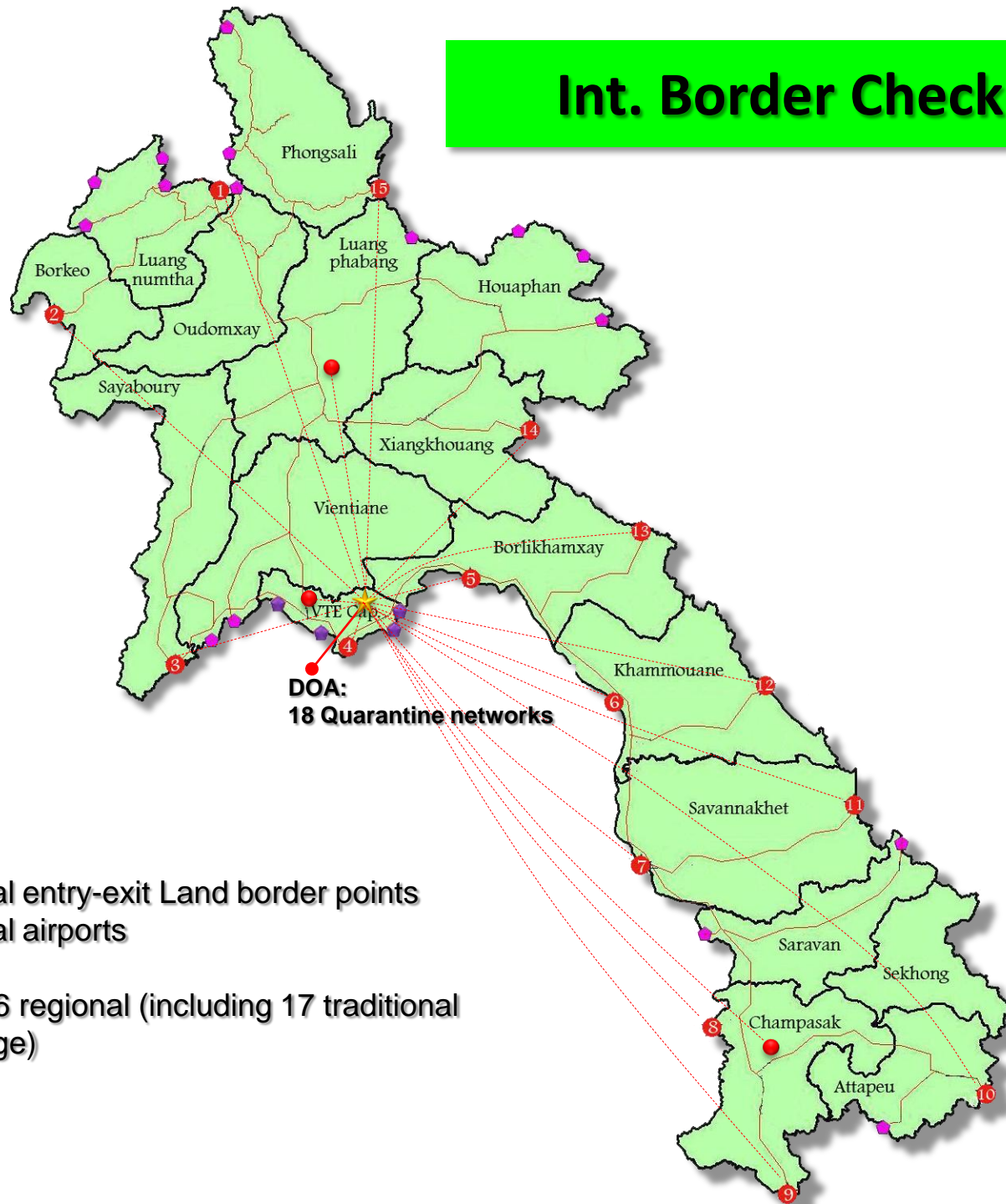
Thailand

Vietnam

Cambodia



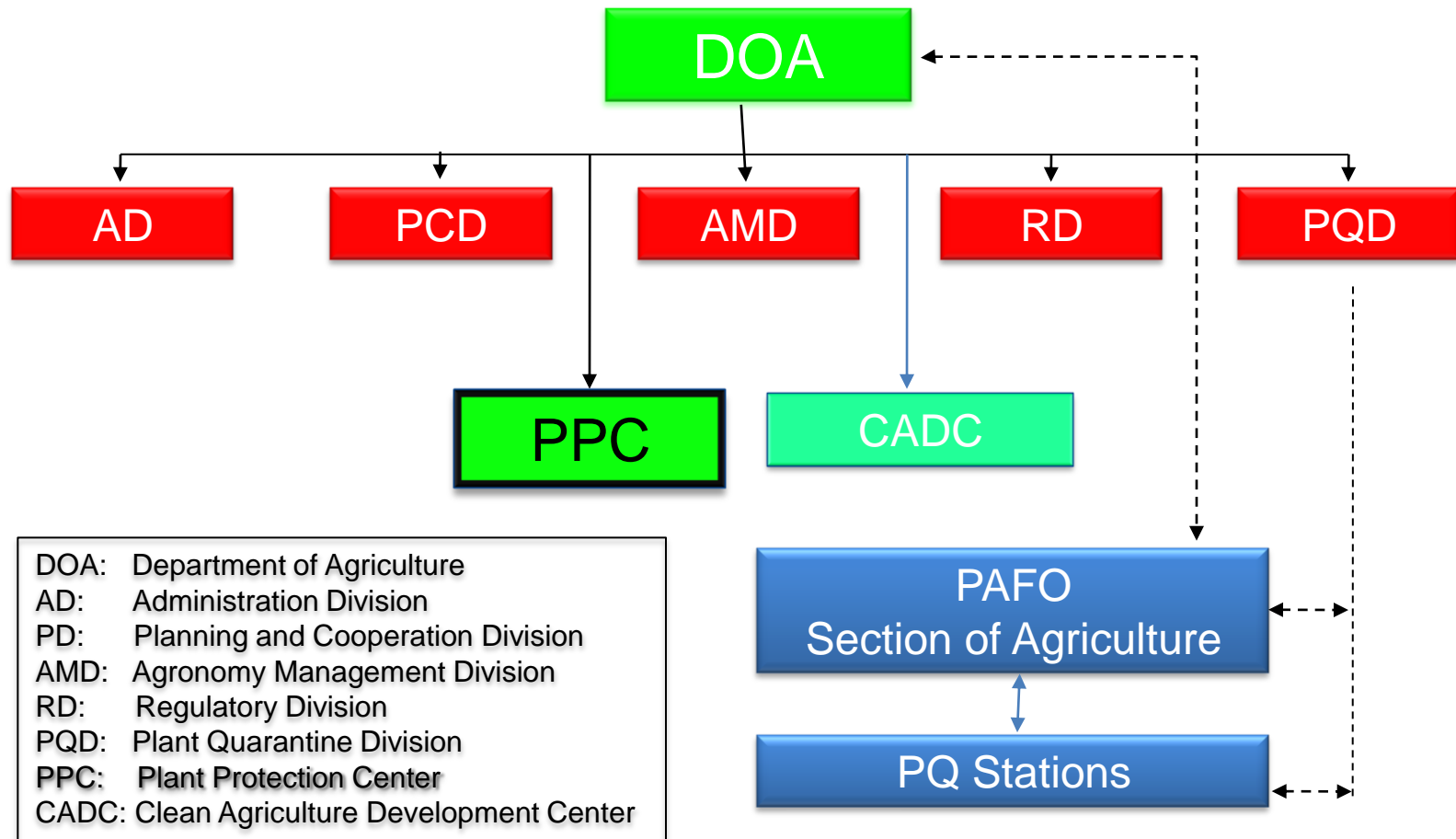
Int. Border Check Points



15 international entry-exit Land border points
3 international airports

Greater than 26 regional (including 17 traditional border exchange)

Organizational Structure of Department of Agriculture as **NPPO**



Department of Agriculture

Organization structure of PPC

Plant Protection Center

units

Administration

Agricultural
Entomology

Plant
Pathology

Weed Science &
Rodent management

IPM
Integrated Pest Management

Pesticide
Quality Control

Technical service

PPC mandate:

- Surveillance, diagnosis, damage evaluation on pests;
- Pest identification, collection of samples and inventory;
- Pest risk analysis, including pest outbreak impact study;
- Implementation of pest and disease control programs within the country
- Scientific and technical adaptive experiment on plant protection management techniques and plant health management;
- Reporting the pest and disease status record, pest prevalence within the country;
- Submission of proposals for the declaration of pest free areas;
- Dealing technical recommendation on technical and legal control of pest and diseases.

Achievement

Training on pest surveillance:

In 2007, NZAID supported pest surveillance training course for PPC staffs.

Pest surveillance and pest list establishment:

- *Since 2007 to 2009 PPC conducted pest surveillance and pest list establishment*
- *Target crops: Corn, Cabbage, Mango*
- *Locations: 15 provinces (22 districts, 79 villages) around the country*

Pest identification:

Identified pests of corn:

61 insect pests

7 diseases

10 weeds

Identified pests of cabbage:

14 insect pests

4 diseases

0 weeds

Identified pests of mango:

5 insect pests

2 diseases

0 weeds



Monitoring on Sacha Inchi Oil









Current situation on pest surveillance

- Lack of technical staffs, limit knowledge on pest surveillance activities;
- Lack of equipments for field survey and laboratory identification;
- Poor data information management on pests;
- In adequate of references: Books, Guide book, and Software for pest identification;
- So far there is no pest warning system in Lao PDR;

Problems of Weeds

- ❑ weed problems increased severely over the last twenty years due to the spread of many new species introduced from abroad.
- In the upland agricultural systems in the northern provinces *Mimosa diprotica* and *M. pigra* became increasingly problematic,



- In the lowland rice production systems, the grasses *Echinochloa colonum* and *E. crusgalli* are nuisances.



Problems of Insect Pests



Wide spread of *coconut hispine beetle* from 2002 (Savannakhet), South to North



Incursion of sugar cane white-leaf *phytoplasma* virus in Savannakhet province, 2009.

Problems of Plant Disease



Downy mildew, Vientiane province, early wet season 2011



Serious attack of *Cassava pink mealybug*, Saravane and Champasak provinces, 2009



Prioritized to be improved

1. Strengthen the surveillance system and the ability on pest identification and taxonomy;
2. Training: Short term and long term specific training;
3. Provision of appropriate equipments (stereo microscope, GPS, photo camera, computer, handbook and necessary chemical reagent;
4. Develop procedural manual for surveillance, inspection;
5. Establish containment facilities, greenhouse for trials;
6. Increase awareness on the importance of SPS for whole country through means of media, training, advertisement, etc..
7. Training should be relatively in parallel with equipment and facility provision;
8. Promote domestic and foreign investors (public and private) to invest in areas of phytosanitary treatment service;
9. Establish strategic plan for pest eradication;
10. Improve the pest inspection at border checkpoints;
11. Establish pest outbreak warning system;
12. Encourage the cooperation with regional, international for exchange data information, capacity improvement for technical staffs;
13. Post entry quarantine for import commodities;

Thank You!