

---

# PACIFIC PLANT PROTECTION ORGANISATION (PPPO) EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (ExCo) MEETING

2–4 March 2020

Meeting Report



---

Tanoa International Hotel, Nadi

Fiji

## Table of Contents

<b>1. Prayer and welcome address.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>2. Matters arising from the 2018 PPPO and Regional Technical Meeting for Plant Protection (RTMPP) meeting, ExCo meetings and ePhyto workshop.....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>3. Prevailing Issues.....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>3.1 Member contribution towards PPPO activities and funding status updates, challenges and future opportunities – Secretariat .....</b>	<b>15</b>
3.1.1 Challenges faced .....	16
<b>3.2 EDF11 Pacific Regional Integration Support Programme (PRISE) Project.....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>3.3 Green Climate Funding .....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>4. PPPO and IPPC-related activities .....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>4.1 Regional Consultation on Draft ISPMs (emergency aid and way forward) .....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>4.2 Official reporting .....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>4.3 Pest List Database .....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>4.4 IPPC Membership .....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>4.5 PPPO Engagement in the IPPC work and future .....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>4.6 International Year of Plant Health.....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>4.7 PPPO logo.....</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>5. IPPC-related activities: updates and way forward .....</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>5.1 Commission of Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) .....</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>5.2 IPPC Strategic Planning and Technical Assistance Working Group .....</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>5.3 Standards Committee .....</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>5.4 Focus group on commodity standards and inclusion of climate change.....</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>5.5 How to get involved in IPPC? .....</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>5.6 SC member replacement (process for the future).....</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>5.7 IC Nomination for the region.....</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>5.8 Development of regional standards/Asia and Pacific Plant Protection Commission APPPC (current and proposed).....</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>6. Discussion on the business and investment plan for the PPPO .....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>7. Expert working groups.....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>8. Kalang report and STDF engagement .....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>9. PPPO Secretariat operations – updates and way forward.....</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>9.1 PPPO consultation review .....</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>9.2 Capacity-building consultancy.....</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>9.3 Updates from the TC-RPPO meeting in Nigeria in 2019 .....</b>	<b>28</b>

<b>9.4 Biosecurity assistance during 2020 Pacific Festival of Arts (FESTPAC2020) .....</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>9.5 Overview and update of the regional ePhyto programme .....</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>9.6 Capacity-building on multilateral environmental agreements in the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries .....</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>9.7 PPPO ExCo work processes.....</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>9.8 Sea Container Hygiene Standard .....</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>10. Update on LRD-PPPO/BATs activities.....</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>10.1 Harmonisation of biosecurity legislation in the region.....</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>10.2 Emergency risk systems.....</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>10.3 Pest surveillances, incursions and responses (plant and animal) .....</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>10.4 Biosecurity training .....</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>10.5 Trade facilitation.....</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>10.6 Biosecurity Information Facility.....</b>	<b>38</b>
10.6.1 Plant health and research.....	39
<b>11. NZ MPI update – strengthening the weakest links .....</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>12. Australia DAWE – Pacific Partnerships Programme.....</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>Finalisation of the PPPO logo .....</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>13. Updates from partners – future engagement.....</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>13.1 PPPO constitution review.....</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>13.2 Discussion and agreement on engagement of PPPO/PPPO ExCo in the future with its partners.....</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>13.3 Synergies, networking, collaboration, partnership opportunities .....</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>14. Revision of the PPPO work plan .....</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>15. CABI virtual presentation.....</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>16. Kalang report discussions.....</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>17. PPPO next dates and venue.....</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>18. Presentation of PPPO ExCo meeting report and closing remarks .....</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Appendices.....</b>	<b>49</b>

PACIFIC PLANT PROTECTION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING  
2–4 MARCH 2020

TANOA INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NADI

### **1. Prayer and welcome address**

The Pacific Plant Protection Organisation (PPPO) Executive Secretary, Dr Visoni Timote, opened the meeting and welcomed all members to the PPPO Executive Committee (ExCo) meeting. The Head of National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) Tonga, Dr Viliami Kami, opened the meeting with a word of prayer.

PPPO Vice Chair and Chair for the meeting, Mr Nacanieli Waqa (New Zealand), led the group through a minute's silence to remember members of the Pacific Plant Protection Organisation (PPPO) who had passed on, including the late Dr Richard Ivess who passed away in December 2019. Dr Ivess was one of the pioneers of the PPPO and contributed immensely to the establishment of the organisation and drafting of our constitution. He was also remembered as the first vice chair during the first PPPO meeting that was conducted in Fiji in 2003. The ExCo members acknowledged his leadership and that the Pacific will always be grateful for his contribution towards the PPPO.

Mr Waqa welcomed and acknowledged the attendance of ExCo members and specifically recognised the presence of:

- Host country representative Biosecurity Authority of Fiji (BAF) Acting Chief Executive Officer (ACEO) Mr Surend Pratap
- IPPC Bureau member for the South West Pacific (SWP) Dr Stephen Butcher
- Food & Agriculture Organisation (FAO) Sub-regional Office for the Pacific Island (SAPD) representative Mr Franseca Mancini, who would be joining the meeting virtually
- Standard Committee (SC) representative Dr Sophie Peterson
- The Pacific Community (SPC) Director for Land Resources Division Mr Jan Helsen and members of the PPPO Secretariat

Apologies were noted from:

- PPPO Chair Dr Glenn Dulla (Guam)
- Representative from Palau and Kiribati for the Micronesia sub-region.
- The Secretariat informed the forum that Kiribati's Principal Biosecurity Officer (Ms Tearo Otiuea) was in Fiji in transit after returning from a duty trip to Australia and would be able to participate in the meeting from Tuesday, 4 March.

Mr Waqa thanked members for their attendance to discuss issues of significant importance to the PPPO despite the COVID-19 travel restrictions in place and their various in-country commitments.

## Opening Remarks

The Chair acknowledged the presence of the Director Land Resources Division, Jan Helsen, and his team and extended the PPPO's sincere appreciation for the allocation of resources, which allowed the committee to come together and meet that week.

Members were encouraged to participate in the discussions, as the committee formed the core representation of the PPPO full board and it was their responsibility to provide the leadership to move the organisation forward. He added that the committee represented the different sub-regions and was responsible for setting the direction and leadership for the organisation in consideration of the needs of the sub-region each member represents.

Additionally, the Chair highlighted the opportunity during this meeting to discuss the organisation's contribution to the International Year of Plant Health, members' national reporting obligations (NROs) to the IPPC, and updates from the Secretariat on the progress of activities implemented from their work programme.

The members were reminded that the organisation was at a transition stage, where new members had joined and most of the senior members were exiting. This would require some degree of "hand-holding" and mentoring by senior members to ensure that the PPPO continues to operate effectively as an organisation.

## Discussion

To set the stage for the meeting and way forward, the Chair asked senior members to share their thoughts on what they would like to see happening in PPPO, especially during this meeting.

Dr Stephen Butcher (New Zealand) encouraged members to contribute, as the meeting formed an important component of the IPPC and a training ground for participation in the IPPC committees. He added that the active participation of members in the IPPC committees ensured a united Pacific voice.

Standard Committee representative Dr Peterson (Australia) concurred that the ExCo meetings provided a friendly forum where members preparing for the IPPC meetings could practice speaking skills and use the opportunity to ask questions.

The South West Pacific (SWP)'s representative to the International Year of Plant Health, Dr Viliami Kami (Tonga), called for input from the committee members to achieve solid decisions to advance the PPPO.

The LRD Director reminded members that the ExCo meeting is for the Pacific Island members and the discussions are for the benefit of the region. He added that the outcome of the meeting is vital for the consideration of future PPPO activities.

In conclusion, the Chair hoped the meeting would see everyone make the effort to share, discuss issues and find ways of utilizing the limited resources to achieve maximum results for the PPPO member countries.

## CONFIRMATION OF AGENDA AND APPOINTMENT OF RAPPORTEUR

New Zealand proposed that the ExCo members consider altering agenda item 3.4 – Commodity standards and inclusion of climate change – to facilitate a discussion on climate change in the standard-setting process. The ExCo members endorsed the proposal. Australia moved to adopt the agenda, which was seconded by Fiji.

The committee confirmed Ms Ana Buli from SPC as the rapporteur for the meeting.

### **2. Matters arising from the 2018 PPPO and Regional Technical Meeting for Plant Protection (RTMPP) meeting, ExCo meetings and ePhyto workshop**

The PPPO Executive Secretary tabled the 2018 PPPO Full and Regional Technical Meeting for Plant Protection (RTMPP), the 2019 ExCo meeting, and IPPC and ePhyto workshop.

The following were responses and comments by members during the presentation:

#### [2.1 New Zealand Plant Health Environment Laboratory \(NZPHEL\)](#)

##### Update

Dr Lalith Kumarasinghe presented the current work involved in the project at the meeting. Dr Kumarasinghe was not able to attend the ExCo Meeting. However, he indicated he would be available to present an update on this work at the 2020 IPPC meeting in August this year.

- The Secretariat said they hoped to confirm the submission results for Phase 2 of the Pest Diagnostics Project (PDP) with NZPHEL.
- NPPO Fiji highlighted and acknowledged the benefits of the training provided by NZPHEL that improved the capacity of their officers and said that they look forward to a successful outcome for the Phase 2 submission.
- NPPO Vanuatu acknowledged being part of Phase 1 and confirmed the improvement in their officers' capabilities. However, following discussions with NZPHEL, Vanuatu is yet to receive any confirmation regarding Phase 2 of the project.
- The Chair confirmed MPI's proposal submission to New Zealand's Ministry of Foreign Affairs & Trade (MFAT) and that a decision is yet to be received. The ExCo members were told they could follow up directly with NZPHEL for confirmation of their country participation and other details pertaining to the project.

Resolution: The ExCo members agreed that MPI will provide another update on Phase 2 of the project during the IPPC draft ISPM review meeting, likely to be held around August 2020.

## 2.2 Green Climate Fund

### Update

A proposed project on *Enhancing resilience of agriculture and food security in the Pacific Island countries through managing the climate-induced transboundary plant, animal pests and invasive exotic aquatic species threat* is planned for implementation in Samoa, Fiji and Solomon Islands. SPC was asked to liaise with FAO to consider the inclusion of all Pacific Island countries and territories in the project.

### Discussion

- The Director of LRD highlighted that the project is at the concept note stage, with pre-feasibility studies completed and submitted to GCF.
- Fiji and Samoa provided endorsements from their GCF national designated authorities (NDAs) to implement the project. This allowed SPC to apply for project preparation funds to carry out feasibility studies and countries to identify the potential impacts of climate change on biosecurity and planning of project activities.
- The Director LRD stated that the preparatory work for the PPF would take a couple of months and welcomed ExCo members' input during the preparation and planning for the PPF.
- The ACIAR have shown interest in co-financing the project with GCF.

Action Point: Members to avail themselves should the Secretariat require assistance in the planning and collating of literature on climate change impacts on plant pests and diseases.

## 2.3 Coconut rhinoceros beetle – Guam biotype

### Update

- SPC continues to purchase and provide lures for member countries.
- The latest CRB-G infestation recorded in New Caledonia initiated the development of a new CRB-G project. SPC expects a NZ\$4 million regional project to be established at the SPC Land Resources Division
- The Terms of Reference for the CRB project manager are being finalised.

### Discussion

#### Tonga

- Raised the discrepancies in the University of Queensland and AgResearch New Zealand findings on the CRB issue in the Pacific.
- Had no success in getting CRB information from ACIAR and requested that the finding be confirmed so countries are aware of what is happening on the ground. They requested SPC coordinate with the two agencies to ensure the right information is provided to the member countries.
- Commented that only countries involved in the ACIAR Integrated Crop Management project are aware of the discrepancies, so this should allow the SPC and the agencies to come to an agreed result before it is distributed to all member countries.

- Reiterated the need to have the Secretariat inform members on the work involving CRB and its status in the Pacific. This would assist members in informing their respective country ministers.

#### Papua New Guinea

- Urged both research agencies to avoid reinventing and duplicating activities and highlighted the need for vigorous surveillance and validated research. They highlighted records of new beetle locations in Bougainville that appeared to spread without the use of the biological control virus, *Oryctes rhinoceros* nudivirus.
- It was found that a phytoplasma issue in PNG resulted in a lot of dead coconut trees, which became a breeding ground for rhinoceros beetles.
- Proposed inviting the University of Queensland and AgResearch New Zealand to the next regional meeting to shed light on this issue and allow discussions to resolve the matter.

#### Vanuatu

- Are working to contain the coconut rhinoceros beetle and were concerned about having a proper emergency response plan in place.
- Highlighted that more research work needed to be done to ensure proper management and options were available to control the rhinoceros beetle.
- Requested assistance in the management and control of the beetle, as copra was one of the country's most significant commodities.

#### Other member comments:

- The LRD Director responded that an emergency response plan would be considered as part of the deliverables of the new regional project Pacific Awareness and Response to the Coconut Rhinoceros Beetle (PARC)
- The SPC Plant Health Team informed the member countries about the different techniques used by the two research agencies, adding they have been in dialogue to resolve the differences in the findings.
- The University of Queensland and AgResearch New Zealand agreed to collect and receive samples for DNA work and share the results. The University of Guam is also part of this collaborative research work.
- The PPPO will carry out research on the virus, as the cost of identification was an expensive exercise for countries.
- AgResearch New Zealand will provide capacity-building for officers on how to gut beetles for DNA sampling and histology.
- The Pacific Awareness and Response to the Coconut Rhinoceros Beetle (PARC) Project will be the facilitator in providing CRB-G information.

Resolution: The ExCo agreed for the Secretariat to liaise with the concerned relevant research agencies on the results of the CRB work and provide this information to members. The Secretariat will update the ExCo members on the results and discussion progress.



## 2.4 National Export Systems

### Update

- NZ MPI is currently working with the countries to develop their system as well as support capacity-building. This includes the Export Plan Project.
- Samoa Quarantine is currently undergoing some changes in their processes, one of which involves the move from bilateral quarantine arrangements (BQA) to export plans. The BQAs will be replaced once the new import health standards for commodities are issued.
- The export plan process is seen as an ideal activity for developing confidence in countries' export systems and as a capacity development tool. It will provide an opportunity for MPI to work with the countries in developing their capacity and focus on what is important in their export systems.

Resolution: FAO to clarify regional transboundary initiatives to PPPO Secretariat.

The PPPO ExCo Committee will collaborate in regard to the workplan for the GCF PPF and feasibility studies to be carried out.

## 2.5 Fruit fly lures

### Update

SPC will continue to assist member countries with the provision of fruit fly lures.

- The SPC Plant Health team carried out a plant health survey in Vanuatu. The specimens were prepared and sent to NZPHEL for identification. Upon approval from Biosecurity Vanuatu, the SPC Plant Health team updated the pest records in the Vanuatu pest list database.
- Plant health training for Biosecurity Vanuatu officers was also conducted.
- The Secretariat advised members who liaise with these certified entities to apply for GCF funding for projects that need to include and capture climate change impacts.

Resolution: The Secretariat encouraged members to seek funds relating to climatic resilience. This issue came about after the GCF initiative from SPC and the EDF funding were directed to French territories. There are designated GCF NDAs in certain Pacific Island countries that members can tap into to access funding. SPC is an accredited entity for GCF funding proposals.

## 2.6 Safe provision of food and other aid to prevent the introduction of plant pests during an emergency

### Update

- New Zealand informed members that there was a request from the Pacific to continue developing a topic for the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM). This was discussed at the recent Quadrilaterals (QUADs) meeting, which included New Zealand, Australia, Canada and the United States and received endorsement from the QUAD partners.

## 2.7 PPPO website

Update by LRD Director

- The SPC Land Resources Division (LRD)'s new information, communications and knowledge management (ICKM) officer will be responsible for building and launching the PPPO website.
- A Pacific Data Hub will be developed to serve as an archive and repository of all data collected from the Pacific by SPC LRD. Additionally, all information from SPC websites will be collected and archived in the Pacific Data Hub.
- Provision of biosecurity generic information made available on the SPC website.
- There is potential to have a PPPO website included as part of the SPC LRD website when EDF11 commences.
- SPC raised the importance of considering the sustainability of the website in the PPPO business plan to ensure that information entered does not become obsolete after the closure of the EDF11 project.
- The committee endorsed the development of the PPPO website to contain activities and important documents of the organization. The website will be reflected in the PPPO work plan and business plan. The ExCo members will be guided by the Secretariat on the development of the website

Comments from the following countries:

- PNG stated the relevance of a website, especially for countries with regularly changing members who can refer to past reports on the website.
- Tonga reminded the committee that while the website could inform new incoming members on PPPO issues, it would also inform IPPC and other contracting parties of the work that is being done by the PPPO.

## 2.8 Revival of Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE) training

Update

The Secretariat informed members that no work has been done in this area. However, there was potential development funding and technical expertise from New Zealand to do this work. The ExCo recognised the need for training to build the phytosanitary capacity of biosecurity officers. It was in this regard that the assistance of Dr Stephen Butcher (New Zealand MPI) was requested to provide PCE evaluations and trainings/mentoring for countries.

Discussion

- Dr Butcher acknowledged the request and expressed to the ExCo members his willingness to undertake the required evaluation and train the officers in the countries as discussed.
- Australia requested clarification on whether the training sessions will be on how to conduct a PCE and understanding what it means or conducting an actual PCE in the country. They felt that in past PCEs, outcomes were never implemented, and if a PCE is conducted, the same problem is likely to arise.

- Dr Butcher commented that this was one of the key issues identified based on their work in the Pacific. He said identifying capacity gaps was not the same as addressing the gaps, and this would be part of the primary focus of the training.
- The Chair added the issue was raised in the previous ExCo meeting and the agreement on conducting another PCE is based on not repeating past evaluation mistakes. The PPPO needed to be certain on how the gaps would be addressed and the involvement of relevant partners to address these gaps.

## 2.9 Standard Operating Procedure

- The Secretariat formulated the required SOPs as discussed and amended in the 2019 ExCo Meeting. The ExCo was requested to consider the endorsement of the document and decide whether there was a need to revisit it.
- Members were requested to review their document copy during the day and bring any comments or concerns they might have to the following day's discussion under the agenda item *PPPO ExCo work processes*.

## 2.10 PPPO Work Plan – Secretariat

- The Secretariat confirmed that more work is needed on the communications plan and the monitoring and evaluation component of the PPPO Strategic Framework.
- This would be factored into EDF11 activities under LRD's Communications and Monitoring component.

## 2.11 Emergency response plan support at regional level

### Update – Secretariat

- The Secretariat asked members to provide country updates, as most countries are managing their own response plans. A general emergency response plan developed by SPC was provided to member countries to tailor the document according to their needs.
- A CRB regional response plan was developed under the Coconut Industry Development for the Pacific (CIDP) project. The continuing work on the response plan has been adopted into the PARC project as part of project deliverables.

### Discussions

- The LRD Director asked how the Pacific Community could improve its assistance in terms of developing templates for individual pest emergency response plans.
- The Secretariat responded that SPC is guided by the national reporting obligations (NRO) of countries to the IPPC.
- The Chair highlighted the need to improve the current ERP system and enhance awareness of the relevant components that contribute to its output. He added that the simulation exercise component of the ERP is also vital given that senior managers in the NPPO and relevant ministries in countries change regularly.
- The simulation exercise needs to happen regularly, so documents are updated to reflect the changes in the countries. This will ensure any emergency response is valid and legally recognised.
- PNG agreed on the relevance of having an ERP system in place, recalling that SPC had led this initiative in the past. PNG noted that countries have different priorities when it comes to

ERPs, especially during natural disasters and biological invasions. They asked how the PPPO can make the development of ERPs a priority for the countries.

- The SPC Plant Health Team replied to PNG, stating there was allocation under the new EDF11 project to cover for early warning systems and ERPs, and that the project would consider these issues as it progresses.
- Fiji provided a brief update on the ERP work done at BAF that included ERPs for taro leaf blight and red imported fire ants (RIFA). It suggested the development and provision of pest ERP templates by the Secretariat in response to pests that member countries have prioritised.
- The members agreed to further discuss the ERP issues in the following day's agenda item on the PPPO work plan.

## 2.12 Regional draft on gravel and sand movement

Update

- The regional draft on gravel and sand movement was circulated to members for comments by NPPO Cook Islands. Participants requested that the ExCo make a decision for a way forward on this issue.
- Australia asked the members to have this item moved to the discussion on regional standards. This request was agreed to by the members.

## 2.13 Progress Updates for members

The PPPO Secretariat is to package progress updates for consultation, member review and strengthening validation on the impact of activities undertaken in countries and regionally.

Update

To date progress includes the response on CRB in the region, stockpiling on lures and distribution to member countries upon request, and the draft of the regional CRB ERP that is anticipated to be finalized after discussion with members. The members were requested to revisit the workplan for an opportunity to include the mentioned activities and their cost.

The committee agreed that the discussions have been included in the PPPO work plan and moved to the agenda item to the following day.

## 2019 PPPO ExCo Meeting Actions and Recommendations

### 2.14 PPPO Revised Work Plan

The Secretariat is to circulate the adopted work plan for an out-of-session adoption by the Board.

Update

The work plan was circulated and adopted at the 2019 ExCo meeting. The Secretariat requested the ExCo members to revisit and discuss the PPPO workplan in the next few days.

The ExCo members agreed to discuss the work plan on Wednesday.

## 2.15 STDF Project

Kalang provided confirmation that the scope of the STDF project covers all PPPO member countries. This was an agenda item for the following day and the committee agreed to move this agenda item to Tuesday for further discussion.

### 2.15.1 Initiating the STDF Project in two phases

- The ExCo was informed that SPC was now initiating the Standard Trading Development Facility (STDF) project in two stages.
- The Secretariat informed the forum that SPC will be part of the technical working group for STDF and will work with STDF and the countries to implement the Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Platform project.

This agenda was moved to be discussed in Tuesday's STDF agenda item.

### 2.15.2 Inclusion of the Centre of Excellence as output 10 under the revised work plan.

The members heard that the ExCo members amended the work plan in the 2019 ExCo meeting and agreed to have it as a standing item in the Full Board meeting.

The ExCo agreed to move this agenda item to the PPPO work plan discussion the next day.

## 2.16 Revision of the PPPO SOP

The Secretariat is to circulate the revised PPPO standard operating procedures (SOP) and procedure rules to ExCo.

The PPPO SOP and procedure rules had been circulated to the ExCo members. The members agreed to include the agenda item in Wednesday's PPPO work plan discussion.

## 2019 IPPC Regional Meeting

Update

### 2.17 The Biosecurity Information Facility (BIF)

- The Secretariat is to ensure the Biosecurity Information Facility (BIF) is updated to a new version and reach out to Australia and New Zealand for a similar system/ database assistance and advice.
- There are discussions between the Secretariat and the World Bank on their potential involvement in the upgrade of the biosecurity information (BIF).
- The Secretariat is hopeful for the opportunity to work with New Zealand and Australia in this regard. Samoa and Cook Islands have shown interest in using the system.

The committee agreed to move this agenda item for further discussion to Tuesday under the BIF agenda item.

## 2.18 CAB International subscription

- To be renewed by the Secretariat to allow members to utilize the facility when carrying out a pest risk analysis.
- Following the discussion with CABI during the last Regional Plant Protection Organisation (RPPO) meeting, PPPO members were allowed a limited period of free access until May 2020 to use the crop protection compendia and the pest risk analysis tool.
- The Secretariat encouraged members to make use of the CABI CPC compendium and the pest risk analysis toolkit.

#### 2.19 The Draft CPM Recommendation on safe provision of food and other aid to prevent the introduction of plant pests during an emergency (2018-026)

- Will await the endorsement in the next ministerial conference at CPM15. The ExCo agreed and finalised the members of the working group tasked to lead the work in developing the proposal and its progress until the next call for topics in 2021.
- The ExCo members were informed that the internal drafting processes of the working group would be discussed later for the members' information and endorsement. The group noted the update and agreed to have the working group discussion later in the meeting

#### 2.20 Regional Issues identified for development into a draft call for topics.

- The Secretariat informed the ExCo on the need to develop draft proposals on the topics that were submitted.  
The ExCo agreed to move this discussion to the Working Group agenda item for the following day.

#### 2.21 Research Work to be identified in member countries

The Secretariat was asked to identify research work conducted in the region and have it published as an available source of reference and information.

There was minimal work done in this area except for the CRB information published by University of Queensland.

#### Discussion

- The members noted there was little progress in this area despite continuous discussions in previous meetings.
- The Chair reminded the members of the continuing research work in the Pacific and the need for the PPPO to have a research vision. He said the organization should consider how it conducts research work in the region, both for protecting the region and for market access purposes. For example, market access research work had been carried out in the 1980s during the fruit fly research work.
- The Secretariat reminded members of the work done by the organization's research counterparts who make up the Regional Technical Meeting for Plant Protection (RTMPP) group. While a lot of research work was carried out by RTMPP members, more collaboration with the PPPO was needed to ensure better communication of work and results. He added that

the next full board meeting in 2021 would be an opportune time to discuss these research issues.

- The members agreed to include this discussion in the PPPO work plan agenda item later in the meeting.

#### 2.22 Management/surveillance of coconut rhinoceros beetle (CRB) and coffee berry borer (CBB)

- PNG assured the members that they would liaise with the Chief Plant Protection Officer of the PNG National Agriculture & Quarantine Inspection Authority (NAQIA) to provide this information to the SPC. The committee noted the assurance from PNG.

#### 2.23 Fiji to host and assist member countries in capacity-building.

- Fiji acknowledged they would continue to support this activity where staff are on attachment with BAF for two months. They confirmed that Nauru officers would be attached with biosecurity for two months commencing in March 2020. Kiribati had also shown interest in undergoing these attachments.
- Tonga questioned the availability of similar attachments through the EDF11 funding. The Secretariat responded that similar activities were supported under the project's capacity development funding component. The Secretariat acknowledged BAF for their assistance in accommodating the cleaning and inspection of used heavy machinery before export to Niue. This was in response to the request from Niue NPPO.

#### 2.24 The Secretariat provided some light on how member countries dealt with interception at the borders of regulated pests.

- The Secretariat is aware of the current fumigation treatment as the only treatment being used in member countries, however, it will continue to work on developing this to get countries' feedback on how they deal with regulated and non-regulated pests at the border.

### 3. Prevailing Issues

#### 3.1 Member contribution towards PPPO activities and funding status updates, challenges and future opportunities – Secretariat

- International Year of Plant Health 2020 (IYPH2020) was identified as one of the key events that countries could contribute to by organizing activities at a national level.
- The Secretariat requested members to share these activities with them to allow SPC to collate an activity list for the PPPO region that would be later forwarded to the IPPC.
- The Chair raised the question on the allocation of country contributions to PPPO activities, noting that the uncertainty of this allocation was not clarified. SPC responded that the allocation of the contribution that trickled down to PPPO activities was something the Secretariat was not aware of. The Chair noted this as a serious matter for members to consider, given the funding issues faced by the organisation after the closure of previous projects that funded its activities.
- PNG requested that the Secretariat approach member governments in regard to the contribution that is expected of each country.

- Tonga commented that solving the allocations of country contributions was not a simple issue. However, having specific contributions for LRD for PPPO-related activities could make a huge difference.  
PNG asked the Secretariat for guidance on how member countries could explore acquiring contributions to assist SPC.  
The Director of LRD clarified that despite the assumption PPPO activities were supported from member contributions, this was not the case due to competition for funding allocation from all divisions.
- There is no monitoring mechanism in place to track the allocation of funds to specific PPPO activities. It was noted that there was a difference between the core allocation, which keeps SPC afloat, and the programme/project funding, which cater for programme activities. He added that the organization should consider an integrated funding mechanism approach that could support the activities of the PPPO for at least ten years.
- LRD Director, Mr Helsen, referred to the approach taken by SPC's Centre for Pacific Crops and Trees (CEPACT) as a model example that PPPO could explore to sustain itself and allow it to continue its core roles. He said this could be the way forward so it does not rely on SPC, but in the future, member countries can contribute with allocated budgets to the Secretariat and in turn allow the organization to carry out its primary functions. In addition, the PPPO workplan should be reviewed for activities, allocated costs and timelines to allow for planning of activities and budgets for the region.
- New Zealand supported the move of the PPPO project and programme funding to ensure its continuity. They requested that SPC indicate the type of assistance members can provide to support this initiative

### 3.1.1 Challenges faced

- SPC highlighted the limited human resources the Secretariat had to deal with since the closing of the DFAT PHAMA Phase 1 Programme. The project had funded the majority of the critical positions in the Biosecurity Team, including Team Leader.
- The Chair reiterated the need to integrate human resources and activities in the PPPO workplan to ensure it continues to function effectively after the closure of major projects such as EDF11.
- Referring to the CEPACT example, the Director of LRD said a business plan should be developed to highlight deliverables and milestones for projected years.

Such a business plan will assist CEPACT in clarifying the vision for the Centre of Excellence. Similarly, a road map for the PPPO should outline the projected milestones it hopes to achieve. This could be developed into a work plan and investment plan that could ultimately inform donors of PPPO's work. The Director added that while the integrated programme on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Platform was still at a skeletal phase, the EDF11 project is anticipated to be the platform to develop the integrated programme further to sustain SPC Biosecurity and the PPPO.

## 3.2 EDF11 Pacific Regional Integration Support Programme (PRISE) Project

### Update

- The PRISE programme, with funding of 37 million euros, covers 15 PACPS, with SPC leading two of its outputs. A brief update was provided by the Secretariat on the project outputs and sub-outputs.



- The ExCo members agreed to have detailed discussions during the PPPO work plan agenda item on Wednesday. The agreed prioritised activities would be discussed for input under the EDF11 activities.

### 3.3 Green Climate Funding

#### Update

- The Secretariat informed members that SPC had received project endorsements from Samoa and Fiji. This will provide the opportunity for SPC to apply for GCF financial support for a project preparation fund (PPF) to carry out feasibility studies in the three pilot countries – Samoa, Fiji and Solomon Islands.
- SPC is recognised as a national delegated authority for GCF funding and is taking the lead role in the project. SPC will work with FAO on the development of this project.

#### Discussion

- The LRD Director commented that the signing of the Letter of Agreement between SPC and FOA has not been finalised. However, there have been endorsements received from the two countries' NDAs, so this is expected to progress the finalization of the LOA.
- The Chair voiced PPPO's support towards this work, stating that the working groups could meet to aid in the collation and preparation of the feasibility studies.

## 4. PPPO and IPPC-related activities

### 4.1 Regional Consultation on Draft ISPMs (emergency aid and way forward)

The IPPC workshop was conducted in August 2019 with the following questions posed to subregional member groups concerning the regional draft standard on Safe Aid and the way forward:

- a) Are the member countries satisfied that the CPM recommendation has met all the needs in the region?
- b) If the PPPO decides to turn the recommendation into a draft ISPM, what work needs to be done?

Comments from the different sub regional groups are as follows:

#### Polynesia Sub regional Group

- The group agreed that the recommendation was sufficient. However, consideration should be given to government agencies already planning similar work to avoid duplication of activities.

#### Micronesia Sub regional Group

- The group agreed that the CPM recommendation is sufficient. The group also agreed to progress the recommendation further with a call for topics into an ISPM.
- The group recommended the creation of a working group for the draft standard and recommended Dr Stephen Butcher to head that group.

### Melanesia Sub regional Group

- The group agreed that the CPM recommendation is enough, as there is an opportunity to get it endorsed at the Ministerial CPM in 2020.
- The group agreed on the CPM recommendation to progress further with a call for topics into an ISPM.
- The group recommended that there should be regional working group for the draft ISPM.
- The working group is to meet twice a year.

### Discussion

- The members were informed that a working group had been agreed on at the 2019 ExCo Meeting. A second group to lead the work on the International Year of Plant Health was also decided at the meeting. The finer details and TOR of the two working groups would be presented later in the meeting. Furthermore, the New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries had shown their support for funding the working group meetings and discussions.
- The Chair showed support for the establishment of the working groups, stating that this was good exposure for members in terms of capacity-building.
- Tonga raised their concerns on their continued role as the IYPH Chair, given that person would be joining SPC LRD from March 2020 as the Programme Leader for Markets for Livelihoods. The committee agreed that the continuity of this role would be discussed and decided by the ExCo members and relayed to the Secretariat.

The ExCo noted the brief update by the Secretariat.

## 4.2 Official reporting

Members were reminded of their national reporting obligations, which were raised at the last IPPC meeting in 2019. The following were questions and responses received from the three subregional groups at the 2019 IPPC meeting:

When was the last time you updated the IPP, and why is it important?

### Polynesia Subregional Group

The group recognised that reporting is a weakness in the sub region and that it is not consistent. However, they stated that updating information on the IPP ensures that an updated pest list is available for market access submission.

### Challenges

- Lack of training
- There is low human resource availability due to the NPPOs being involved in so many other areas.

### Micronesia Subregional Group

More refresher training on the IPP is required.

### Melanesia Subregional Group

- Fiji – Updated ports of entry and change in information, 2018

- New Caledonia – Updated phytosanitary certificate template, 2019
- Vanuatu – Updated change in contact point, 2019
- PNG – Updated change in pest list and contact point, 2018

## Discussion

- Australia clarified the notification process on the IPPC website, informing members that there are options available when submitting an application, which provides members with the option to choose which contracting parties to receive their notification. They encouraged members to use this option to notify the PPPO members and indicate if they need assistance in this area.
- Vanuatu sought clarification from the Secretariat on their notification to IPPC about the recent CRB incursion. This was confirmed by the Secretariat.

## 4.3 Pest List Database

Update – SPC Pest List Database (PLD) Technician Ana Buli, Fiji

Ms Buli identified the following challenges:

- Inconsistencies in country updates
- Lack of basic understanding of the database
- System inefficiency
- Clarity issues around accessing and updating the PLD
- Lists developed for illustrative purposes

The following should pave the way to the database's improvements:

- Review of the database
- PLD website facelift
- Regional information workshop
- Geographical distribution of the pests and diseases
- Review of database functionalities
- Differentiate between damaging and incidental/unimportant pests

## Discussion

- The Secretariat expects a PLD facelift and an upgrade, which should eliminate the challenges identified.
- Vanuatu requested a copy of the Vanuatu PLD and capacity-building for their officers. The Secretariat noted and acknowledged the request by Vanuatu.
- Tonga stated the importance of updating the pest lists for market access and research purposes.
- PNG indicated its support for the upgrade and the facelift of the website, reiterating the relevance of the information provided and the importance of recording pest status for countries. Clarification was sought on the notification process by NPPOs and informing SPC and the IPPC of new incursions in PNG.

- The Secretariat advised that any new pest record needs to undergo authentication and prior approval by the NPPO before being posted on the PLD website.
- New Zealand proposed considering the user interface when redesigning the database. This will ensure the user can access the database, use the search functions and record data on other devices, such as mobile phones.

#### 4.4 IPPC Membership

- Marshall Islands declared its interest to be a contracting party to the IPPC, and the Secretariat assisted and contacted Miss Masumi Yamamoto of the IPPC, who guided the NPPO Marshall Islands on this work.
- The ExCo members were asked to detail the importance of PPPO members, contracting parties to the IPPC, and its benefits as well.
- Link: <https://www.ippc.int/static/media/files/irss/2017/09/27/a-i7267e.pdf>
- Member countries were asked to sign up for IPPC contracting party memberships and to discuss how this activity could support members and support SPC in this workspace.

The committee endorsed the request by SPC.

#### 4.5 PPPO Engagement in the IPPC work and future

- CPM-14 adopted the five-year investment plan for the IPPC Secretariat 2020–2024 in relation to implementing the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020–2030.
- The Secretariat indicated the need to have an efficient work plan that includes prioritised activities and funding for the work in the region. How can the PPPO best work with existing projects and work with developing partners? The two working groups developed would also be part of the PPPO work plan.

#### 4.6 International Year of Plant Health

Dr Kami, the SWP rep to the IYHP, provided an update on the activities of the IYHP.

*The following are some of the global events that took place concerning the IYHP:*

- IYHP launch events in Rome and New York in December 2019
- A side event in the December 2019 COP25 in Madrid, Spain
- A photo competition was also launched to mark the celebration of IYHP.

Presentation updates included the following:

- The CPM15 intends to include a ministerial side event in Italy; however, this would depend on the current COVID-19 pandemic, given that Italy was one of the virus epicentres.
- The recognition of the International Year of Plant Health in Finland is scheduled for 5–8 October.

- World Food Day will also focus on plant health as part of the discussions with the regions. The closing event is to be held in January 2021 in Rome.
- Dr Kami acknowledged SPC LRD for driving the IYPH awareness at the 2019PWA in Samoa and getting it endorsed by the ministers. There are plans in the Pacific to run a regional conference in 2020; however, this will likely depend on how COVID-19 progresses.
- At the national level, there are various events that are anticipated that include conducting plant health clinics, as these are already getting good outcomes in some countries. There is also the option of having a plant health day for countries.

More information on the activities happening around the IYPH can be found on

<http://www.fao.org/plant-health-2020/home/en/>

## Discussion

- The Chair asked the ExCo to list their activities and send them to the working group to sit and discuss and develop a plan for the region. The committee agreed to discuss this further under the working group agenda item.
- Australia noted that the preparation for the event would take an ample amount of time, so it would be ideal to link to an existing event given the travel and time restrictions.
- The ExCo requested that the Secretariat approach the Fiji symposium planning committee to see if they would expand this national symposium to a regional one for IYPH.
- SPC informed the forum that financial support for a national or regional event is accessible by countries through the PARC project.

The forum agreed that the Secretariat would liaise with the national programme on the possibility of including other countries in the planned event and communicate the progress of the developments to the ExCo.

## 4.7 PPPO logo

SPC Information and Graphic Assistant Mr Simone Tukidia presented to the committee for their endorsement an explanation of the new logo and its design. The design was endorsed, and the committee agreed to allow Mr Tukidia time to get back to the committee with the proposed logo colours before the end of the meeting. The logo, as stated by the Chair, had long been an aspiration of the PPPO over many years of discussions, and he acknowledged SPC, Mr Tukidia and all who had contributed to this achievement.

## 5. IPPC-related activities: updates and way forward

### 5.1 Commission of Phytosanitary Measures (CPM)

Dr Butcher presented the following from CPM:

- A process was set up with the Technical Panel on Commodity Standards to provide a rapid review of the pest lists in commodity standards as well as the measures.
- A paper was agreed upon on strengthening pest outbreak alert and response systems. An area of discussion at the CPM has been the role of the IPPC on the development and provision of information resources to support activities in countries. This role needs to be clarified with contracting parties so that members are clear that IPPC, unlike FAO, does not provide

assistance with the management actions of pests that are widespread but rather assists in the provision of information resources to support these activities.

- The Secretariat presented the framework for standards and implementation, which had been updated and maintained by the Secretariat after adoption at CPM11 (2016). The framework provided a better and easier understanding of standards and implementation.
- The Ministerial segment of CPM-15 2020 is planned as a key event and is scheduled to take place on 2 April 2020 at the FAO headquarters in Rome. Contracting parties are urged to encourage their respective ministers to participate in the ministerial segment that has been organized. It is envisaged that the ministerial keynote session will encourage media to pick up on the importance of the statements being made. A ministerial declaration has also been developed and endorsed by some countries. The other component of the ministerial session will be the adoption of the IPPC Strategic Framework, and ministers would be allocated speaking time on the importance of plant health in their countries.
- The Chair raised a question on the opportunity to have representatives from the Pacific at the ministerial sessions and if there was an expectation for NPPOs to provide background information for their respective ministers. Dr Butcher responded that the invitation was still open and that it would be most fitting that the ministers reach out to the NPPOs for preparation prior to the meeting. Fiji confirmed that the country's Minister for Agriculture would attend this meeting.

## 5.2 IPPC Strategic Planning and Technical Assistance Working Group

Dr Stephen Butcher provided a brief overview of the Strategic Planning Group (SPG). The SPG meeting is a relatively informal meeting that does not require representatives from regions or countries. It is open to all contracting parties, who can send members to the SPG. The purpose of the SPG is to provide strategic perspective to the work of the IPPC and to support improvement through the provision of recommendations and advice to the CPM on any issues that have been referred and other issues related to the functions of the SPG. The meetings are structured around issues that people want to raise for discussion, and these issues must be supported and endorsed by those members along with justifications and supporting documents.

The presentation was noted by the ExCo.

## 5.3 Standards Committee

Dr Peterson, SC rep for the SWP, provided an update on the work done by the SC.

The Standards Committee last met in November 2019 and agreed that the following draft ISPMs be presented to the 15th meeting of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM15) in 2020 for adoption.

The full SC meeting report is available at <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/standards-setting/standards-committee/>

Amendments to ISPM 5: Glossary

Deletion of “Commodity Class”, as well as the terms that include “commodity class”. The commodities will revert to their normal dictionary meaning (bulbs, cut flowers, fruits etc).

Treatment changed to ‘treatment as a phytosanitary measure’ – this is more specific and differentiates

it from management in-field.

#### *Revision of ISPM 8. Determination of pest status in an area*

The pest status options have been revised, and ‘transient’ is no longer a stand-alone status (it is under ‘present’).

An implementation document to assist contracting parties implement the revised ISPM is expected to be published in late 2020.

Draft ISPM: Requirements for the use of modified atmosphere treatments as phytosanitary measures  
The new draft ISPM is very similar to the ISPM on fumigation adopted at CPM 14 in April 2019.

Other papers to CPM15 from the SC include:

Draft ISPM: Requirements for NPPOs if authorising entities to perform phytosanitary actions

Title was changed to make the context of the standard clear and not imply it was mandatory –

Requirement for NPPOs if authorising entities to perform phytosanitary actions.

Aa number of contracting parties from the European region continue to be concerned about the standard.

The SC will present a paper at CPM15 seeking assistance/guidance, as the SC cannot address the concerns of the European region members.

A side session at the CPM looking at conflicts of interest with Australian and Brazilian case studies will be included, as this was one of the technical issues of concern raised.

#### Reorganisation of ISPM 11

A paper outlining the proposal to review ISPM 11 and other standards (e.g. ISPM 2) influenced by the draft ISPM for pest risk management will be presented.

All papers for CPM15 are available from <https://www.ippc.int/en/cpm-sessions/cpm-15-2020/>

#### Discussion

- Regarding the SWP representatives, the committee was informed that the current members were Dr Sophie Peterson of Australia, Ms Joanne Wilson of New Zealand and Mr Pelenato Fonoti of Samoa. Unfortunately, Mr Fonoti had missed two SC meetings within his term, which, under the rules of the committee, automatically revoked his position on the SC, and thus, a replacement would be needed.
- There were expert working groups set up in 2019 to develop draft standards that would be forwarded to the Standards Committee in May. At the SC meeting, a decision would be made on whether to put the draft up for a first round of consultation in July.
- Dr Peterson urged members to read the documents and draft standards coming out in July and provide comments. He encouraged other colleagues who were not present to do the same on the OCS prior to attending the IPPC workshop in August.
- The committee acknowledged the work done by the representatives to the SC in terms of facilitating the SC’s work. Members endorsed being closely engaged and looking out for country comments on the documents posted on the website from 1 July. The members also



endorsed the reminders that would be sent out by the Secretariat in following up with the countries' comments and what is required of the SC.

#### 5.4 Focus group on commodity standards and inclusion of climate change

Dr Butcher led the discussion on the possibility of incorporating elements of climate change into the standard-setting process. Members were asked whether they should specifically incorporate climate change consideration into the standards:

Below were the responses from members:

- PNG noted the importance of including climate change in the standards for the region. They gave examples of some low-altitude pests, such as banana wilt, associated with phytoplasma, which have gradually increased and are assumed to be the result of climate change.
- Tonga reminded the forum that changing weather patterns are potential pest carriers, referring to examples such as the taro leaf blight incursion in Samoa and myrtle rust in New Zealand that were believed to have spread through natural weather patterns. Vanuatu, Samoa, Tonga, Fiji and Solomon Islands are consistently hit with cyclones, so transboundary pests and diseases are always a worry.
- Tokelau and Tuvalu agreed that a working group on the impacts of climate change on pests would have many benefits.
- Vanuatu supported the inclusion of climate change into the development of standard settings, noting the re-emergence of *Oryctes centaurus* in Vanuatu with very severe symptoms.
- Considering the examples given, the LRD Director proposed that LRD work closely with research organisations that could investigate causal links to obtain more science-based information to support the standard setting. He highlighted the lack of rationale in justifying the GCF project due to lack of information on climate change impact on pests in the Pacific.

#### Discussion

- Dr Butcher suggested a working group to develop and collate risk analysis information on climate change as a starting resource for climate change impacts.
- Australia questioned whether the implementation materials and tools to guide and assist the NPPOs around climate change impacts would be carried out by the Implementation Committee (IC) or the PPPO. Having the implementation committee do this work would take time, as this added to its long list of priorities; however, the issue should be moved forward, given its urgency and relevance to the region. Dr Butcher agreed, suggesting that the work be taken on by the PPPO. Alternatively, the organization could also take the lead on this work and additionally invite public expertise.
- SPC commented that studies on existing pests could monitor and document the impacts and effects of climate change on pests.
- Considering the lack of urgency by the IC, alluded to by Australia, the Chair commented on whether the PPPO could explore developing and setting standards, similar to what the APPPC is doing. Dr Butcher agreed, adding that while the IC may delay the prioritisation of this work, the PPPO can lay the foundation and pass it on to the IPPC for further development by the IC.
- Australia expressed reservations about including the standard on the IPPC list and suggested that the ExCo develop a third working group to lay a good foundation for this work before



handing over to the IC, which could further improve it and open it up to the public view and comments before progressing further to the call for topics in 2021.

The committee endorsed a third Expert Working group to start foundation work on collating climate change risk analysis information before progressing to the IC.

## 5.5 How to get involved in IPPC?

SWP Bureau and SC members Dr Butcher and Dr Peterson gave a brief overview and shared experiences of being involved in the IPPC committees:

- Members were urged to be well-prepared when attending regional meetings and to speak on matters regarding the region, as these committees present an opportunity to hear the Pacific voice and to learn about issues that could be unique.
- Furthermore, members could test ideas over discussions with colleagues while practising speaking at meetings. Members were encouraged to attend the IPPC meetings as observers to have a better idea of how the meetings are conducted and what is expected of participants.
- The Chair acknowledged the insights and information shared by the two presenters and suggested to the Secretariat that this information be documented for members to refer to as guidance and preparatory materials for IPPC meetings. The Secretariat noted the request.
- Tonga stressed the importance of Pacific islanders' involvement and voice in forums such as these, stating that, although it may appear a daunting task sitting among bigger country representatives, it was important that members speak up for the Pacific Island region.
- Members were reminded of the vast resources on the IPPC website on how to get involved in IPPC meetings.
- PNG raised that countries face dilemmas when having to comment on standards online, as NPPOs may need the views of certain expertise and agencies on the standard subject but do not necessarily seek this assistance. Tonga noted that NPPOs could discuss this at the regional IPPC workshops, though this would depend on the representative from the member country attending. The Chair noted this matter would require internal coordination; however, members could consult the PPPO for help.

The Secretariat was asked to collate and forward the IPPC meeting participation links to members for their information.

## 5.6 SC member replacement (process for the future)

The Chair noted the importance of including nomination procedures into the PPPO's working processes to ensure a replacement for outgoing committee representatives. The IC replacement, Mr Nitesh Datt of Fiji, had completed his three-year term, so a new member needed to be elected by the committee. In referring to the SC rules and procedures, Australia proposed that the committee reconfirm the SC memberships every year to ensure that representatives are happy to continue their roles in the committee. Given the responsibilities expected of an SC member, New Zealand suggested that the nomination be made by the NPPOs to show their support for their nominated staff. The committee agreed that the nomination would be forwarded to the full board for their endorsement and to the nominee's NPPO for their support and endorsement before formalising with IPPC.

Tonga nominated Melanesia representative Mr David Tenakanai (PNG) as standard committee (SC) representative for the SWP. Vanuatu seconded this nomination.

Australia proposed the selection of the replacement member be held at a later date with a wider group for discussion. The deferral would also allow time for the replacement member to step in without both members completing their term at the same time.

The ExCo endorsed the proposal to have the PNG representative, Mr Tenakanai, as the SC rep for the SWP. The replacement member would be selected later.

## 5.7 IC Nomination for the region

New Zealand nominated Mr Nilesh Chand (Fiji) as the Southwest Pacific Implementation Committee (IC) representative. The committee nominated Mr Ngatoko (Cook Islands) as the replacement IC member.

The committee endorsed the nominations.

The members requested the Secretariat to formally notify the IPPC of the PPPO's support for the nomination.

Members were reminded that apart from a regional representative at the IC, contracting parties also had the opportunity to nominate technical experts for the IC, and this nomination would be reviewed by the IPPC before getting approval.

## 5.8 Development of regional standards/Asia and Pacific Plant Protection Commission APPPC (current and proposed)

Dr Peterson briefly shared information on the APPC and its standards development committee:

- Members were informed of the draft regional standards for phytosanitary measures (RSPM) on sand, gravel and clay, which were discussed during the safe aid trade dialogue under the movement of sand and gravel discussion.
- Dr Peterson asked whether the ExCo would like to suggest that the PPPO form a standards development committee, a core group that had responsibility for developing standards. Committee members would have expertise on the standard subject, as opposed to them being just officers attending the meetings. Also, some members of the PPPO were already members of the APPPC, so work done in the APPPC could also be done in the PPPO development setting processes, as this would ultimately have to meet the IPPPC requirements.

Tuvalu moved to endorse the development of a standards committee. Fiji and Tokelau seconded the motion.

The committee endorsed that the Secretariat would take the lead on this work and develop the documentation and TOR for circulation and comments from members. New Zealand and Australia will assist the Secretariat on documentation development.

The Chair suggested that the next agenda item on the Kalang Consultation be moved to Tuesday's discussions on the Kalang Report agenda item.

## 6. Discussion on the business and investment plan for the PPPO

- The Chair indicated that the PPPO had undergone numerous reviews and assessments in the past, and information from these documents can be extracted to assist in the baseline documentation for the work to be completed. The majority of the documents sit with the Secretariat. The Secretariat was asked to collate this information.
- The LRD Director suggested having a dedicated team for a specific period that would look at and organize the collated information.
- New Zealand stated that the PPPO would benefit from engaging an external consultant to take the organization forward.

The committee agreed that the Secretariat would collect all PPPO documentation as the starting point for this work.

## 7. Expert working groups

The committee discussed working group development as agreed by members at the 2019 PPPO ExCo meeting.

1. To develop the proposal *Draft CPM Recommendation: Safe Provision of food and other aid to prevent the introduction of plant pests during an emergency (2018-026)* and include it in future ISPM calls for topics

Chair: New Zealand

Melanesia Subregional Group: Fiji, New Caledonia (backup)

Micronesia Subregional Group: Federated States of Micronesia, Guam (backup)

Polynesia Subregional Group: French Polynesia, Tuvalu (backup).

TOR for the WG–Dates for the engagement: Confirmation to be provided.

2. To drive regional preparation towards the International Year of Plant Health (IYPH)

Chair: Dr Viliami Kami, Head of NPPO, Tonga

Melanesia Subregional Group: Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu (backup)

Micronesia Subregional Group: Kiribati, Republic of the Marshall Islands (backup).

Polynesia Subregional Group: Tonga, Tokelau (backup)

## 8. Kalang report and STDF engagement

The Secretariat requested the committee's endorsement of the Kalang report before presenting it at the full board meeting next year (2021).

The Secretariat will resend the completed report with a timeline on comments to members. The ExCo would finalize and endorse the report before presentation to the full board next year.

## 9. PPPO Secretariat operations – updates and way forward

### 9.1 PPPO consultation review

The committee will decide on whether to agree on the consultant recommendations and have the changes implemented or indicate whether they are satisfied with the constitution as is. Members were reminded that agreement on the recommendations would still need to be circulated to the Full PPPO Board and the CRGA for endorsement. The Chair encouraged members to critically review the report while considering the process in place. He added that should the board agree to the proposals outlined in the report, the organisation would open itself for scrutiny of its work processes and performance and have no control of the outcome of the review.

Members were yet to read the report so the committee agreed to have the Secretariat circulate the review report for consideration and the forum would resume discussions on Wednesday.

### 9.2 Capacity-building consultancy

- The capacity-building consultancy was carried out in 2017 by New Zealand consultant Mr Wayne Hartley. In the 2018 ExCo meeting, Mr Hartley presented his report, noting the recommendation for a biosecurity SPS platform. The platform would provide an opportunity for all regional partners and agencies to engage with SPC in the biosecurity and SPS space. This was partly due to the existence of various players and the opportunity for funding from different donors. Through this platform, the PPPO would be able to identify gaps in terms of what activities are being carried out within and outside the PPPO and be able to integrate with other agencies who are doing similar work.
- The Secretariat hopes funding from EDF11 can assist in progressing this initiative. SPC reminded the ExCo to consider other funding agencies and projects that integrate to help achieve PPPO activities. In considering this, the PPPO business plan could capture this integration in its work plan.

The committee agreed to further discuss this integration in the PPPO business plan agenda item on Wednesday.

### 9.3 Updates from the TC-RPPO meeting in Nigeria in 2019

The PPPO Executive Secretary attended the 31st TC-RPPO meeting in Nigeria. The following were included in the provided updates:

- Approval granted for PPPO member access to the CABI CPC
- Member access for the PRA toolkit
- The fall army worm was also raised as a concern for the PPPO region. The IPPC Secretariat raised the possibility of selecting countries in the Pacific for a project on fall army worm global action with assistance from CABI.
- The Secretariat presented on achievements of the PPPO that included the status of the ePhyto initiative, the IYPH, and the PPPO draft working procedures and work plan.

Discussion

- Vanuatu questioned the distribution of coconut lethal yellowing disease and other phytoplasmas, to which the Secretariat responded that the CABI CPC provided detailed information on the geographical distribution of all pests and diseases. SPC encouraged members to make use of the mapping distribution facility available on CABI as well as the PRA tool, since members had a free CABI subscription for the time being.
- PNG shared information on the economic impacts of pests and diseases in PNG that included Bogia coconut syndrome, banana phytoplasma and CRB. They informed members in regard to Bogia coconut syndrome movement, which began in Bogia District in Madang Province and has now spread to two other districts. However, the disease is currently contained in Madang. PNG invited members to visit the sites if they were ever in PNG so that they can have a better understanding of the diseases and request the Secretariat's assistance in the surveillance and diagnosis of pests and diseases.
- SPC advised that there is provision in a component of the ACIAR Coconuts for Livelihood Project that looks at the replication of the Pacific germplasm as a backup for the effects of Bogia disease. Additionally, this work could also be considered under the cryopreservation work carried out by CEPACT.
- The Chair referred to the learnings from the EWS and ERP covered at the workshop and queried the possibility of incorporating this work into the EDF11 work plan.
- The Secretariat shared available opportunities for attachment with CABI and working with other NPPOs.
- Vanuatu reported a similar-looking virus to Bogia coconut syndrome at their office in Santo and are trying to ascertain the presence of the virus in the country and its spread in the Pacific. The representative added that Vanuatu would continue to request the assistance of SPC and PNG when dealing with phytoplasma and virus diagnosis. PNG agreed to provide recommendations on where to send samples for diagnosis.
- The Chair questioned the monitoring system in place for the Pacific, challenging members on whether they are aware of what is happening in the Pacific and the distribution of pests and diseases in the region.
- PNG commented that in previous years, countries would share their pest and disease data with SPC; however, this is no longer happening. They requested that members resume sharing this information with SPC, so the region is kept informed.
- Tonga recalled having received pest alerts and information from SPC; however, this is no longer the case, and that information is now acquired through the media, networks and projects. The representative urged that this responsibility and focus is brought back to SPC for the benefit of all member countries.
- Tokelau shared a pest forecast initiative with the members that consisted of information shared between Tokelau and the administration office in Samoa. The forecast updates the department on eradication programmes and the efficiency of the systems in place. Tokelau suggested that a similar initiative for the region could assist the PPPO.
- SPC responded that the increasing number of programmes in LRD has strained the limited funding that was used for scheduled plant health surveys in the member countries. Surveys are now dependent on member country requests and members are required to assist financially where they can.
- The Chair acknowledged the lack of resources in SPC and requested that the Secretariat have a system in place for networking with the countries to determine their pest priorities and plan assistance.

The Secretariat will review the processes in place for ERP and EWS and develop an improved system that can be packaged and provided to PPPO members. The ExCo is to be kept aware of the system's implementation and progress.

#### 9.4 Biosecurity assistance during 2020 Pacific Festival of Arts (FESTPAC2020)

The Secretariat provided a brief update on the assistance that SPC hopes to provide for the member countries during FESTPAC.

- During the 2019 Council of Pacific Arts meeting in Hawaii, it was requested that SPC Biosecurity work with the NPPOs in getting the delegations' cultural items and artefact list to the USDA.
- SPC would ask the USDA to identify items that are allowed into or prohibited in Hawaii and the treatments that would be required. The committee was requested to note the update on the 2020 Festival of Arts, and the Secretariat would assist countries during festival preparation and celebration. The ExCo noted that NPPOs would liaise with their country's cultural focal points to populate the matrix sent by the Secretariat before being forwarded to the USDA.

#### Discussion

- PNG suggested that countries refer to the USDA website for information regarding biosecurity requirements in Hawaii, as the information was readily available on the site. They added that countries would be greatly assisted if the matrix is sent to the Secretariat.
- Tokelau will finalise all art listing a month before the festival and requested that countries send artefact lists to SPC for coordination and forwarding to the USDA.
- Tonga stated that it has been exporting to the US and was well-versed in its biosecurity requirements. They will liaise directly with the USDA and do not require the assistance of the Secretariat.

The committee endorsed that the Secretariat would assist countries in sending their delegations' list of cultural items and artefacts to the USDA and in turn obtain the requirements on these items. The requirements would be circulated to the members.

- New Zealand suggested that instead of focusing on the strict regulations in Hawaii, the PPPO, as the collector of all documentation, could collate and document the information and learnings from these gatherings to apply this to other gatherings in the Pacific. This would be a potential opportunity for the PPPO's standard-setting body.
- Tonga raised the need to be aware when dealing with sensitive issues such as imposing measures on handicraft items. They said Tonga biosecurity officers bore the full brunt from the disgruntled public when trying to enforce new biosecurity measures on items and products such as handicrafts.
- The members requested that the Secretariat prepare a package for the FESTPAC (and other gatherings in the region that involve the movement of food and people and monitoring and surveillance components and how to respond accordingly) and have this sent to PPPO members.
- Fiji reminded members of the handicraft manuals developed by PHAMA PLUS and SPC that could be used as baseline information for the packages prepared by countries.

The PPPO will start developing a standard for addressing the movement of people and food for large gatherings in the region.

The ExCo members agreed that the Secretariat will review the existing handicraft manuals and develop a FESTPAC package for the countries that also addresses gatherings in the region that involve the movement of food and people and the monitoring, surveillance and ERP response. This will be forwarded to the PPPO ExCo for their input and comments.

## 9.5 Overview and update of the regional ePhyto programme

The Chair of the ePhyto steering group, Mr Peter Neimanis, joined the meeting virtually and provided an update on the ePhyto programme. Mr Neimanis informed the members of the roadmap for GeNS implementation in the Pacific and highlighted the prospective Pacific countries for its implementation.

The full presentation is accessible in [Appendix 3](#).

### Discussion

- New Zealand questioned the privacy and security of a government-to-government link on a system open to commercial entities.
- Mr Neimanis assured attendees that the system would maintain the security of a government-government link. He said that a strategic plan draft has been put together, and once feedback is received from the ExCo, this would be incorporated into a strategic plan circulated to the ExCo for comments and feedback before incorporation into the strategic documents.
- Vanuatu informed the committee of their launch of the SPS module under ASCUDA and sought direction on how to implement the ePhyto programme through the ASCUDA link.
- Mr Neimanis explained they could provide this assistance through DFAT funding, as they are in discussions with the Vanuatu contact point on interconnecting the two systems. They are in discussions with the IPPC and ASCUDA managers to come up with a sustainable and workable solution, as more countries in the Pacific could be looking to adopt the ASCUDA system.

### Road map discussion

The Chair sought the committee's endorsement on development of the working group nominated from the 2019 ePhyto workshop. The forum had agreed in the last meeting that the working group would consist of the heads of NPPOs, who would promote and assist in the implementation of the ePhyto programme in the Pacific.

After the intervention from New Zealand to clarify the role of the ExCo in progressing this work, the Chair invited members to air their thoughts on the best way forward for the PPPO:

- Tonga suggested a small working group to assist the Secretariat. Tonga added that the endorsement letters be clarified with Mr Neimanis to confirm whether the number of

responses were enough to submit to DFAT and MFAT. Australia provided the clarification that the letters were more for strengthening the case for MFAT and DFAT funding.

- New Zealand concurred that it would be a challenge to gather all heads of NPPOs together at one place. It would be more fitting to include experts in the group, as the aim was to implement the system. Alternatively, the project position could help identify the resources needed in the system's implementation and collaborate with the working group to achieve this.
- The members agreed to review the proposed implementation slides and state their position and suggestions in terms of the approach to implement the ePhyto programme in the region. In terms of the strategic plan, the committee requested that this be sent to members through the Secretariat for their views and comments.
- A list of countries who have not sent in their endorsement letters would be sent to the Secretariat to follow up on.
- The Secretariat is to send follow-up emails encouraging countries to support the ePhyto initiative and will provide a template for the support letter.
- The remaining countries have two weeks to provide their support letters.

The members withdrew the endorsement of the working group that was agreed upon at the 2019 ePhyto workshop and reached a consensus to await the engagement of the ePhyto project officer before initiating the development of a working group to assist the officer and the Secretariat in implementing the ePhyto system.

PNG tabled the motion. Tonga seconded the motion.

## 9.6 Capacity-building on multilateral environmental agreements in the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries

FAO representative Ms Francesca Mancini provided a brief summary on the new multilateral agreement. The goal of the project is to reduce the risk to public health and promote environmental sustainability in ACP countries.

The project aims to:

- Enhance the mainstreaming of agriculture biodiversity and the sound management of chemicals in agriculture by:
  - Creating a more enabling policy environment
  - Strengthening policy implementation
  - Facilitating changes in agricultural practices
- Work is at three levels: national (six focus countries), regional (three regions – 25 countries) and global.
- FAP will work jointly with focus countries and their respective regional organizations to ensure scale-up of successful approaches.

The outputs of the project are as follows:

- Output 1 – Enhanced integration of measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the sound management of chemicals in agricultural policies



- Output 2 – Enhanced field implementation of these measures in ACP countries
- Output 3 – Enhanced regional collaboration and dissemination of best policies and practices across ACP countries
- Output 4 – Strengthened implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and synergies

At the inception phase, the project hopes to:

- Identify country focus areas and farming/landscape systems to develop a regional dissemination mechanism.
- Set up national work plans, targets and indicators.
- Appoint a part-time national focal point in the focus country.
- Review institutional arrangements.
- Take stock of the policy environment.

The full presentation can be accessed in [Appendix 4](#).

#### Discussion

- The Chair noted that some Pacific Island countries exporting fresh produce used pesticides that are restricted in New Zealand and queried whether the project could assist countries in looking at alternatives.
- The Secretariat will communicate this request with FAO and inform the ExCo of the response.
- SPC informed the members that a component of the project looks at the pesticide residue level in crops, which could address this issue.
- Fiji requested that the project submit a listing of approved and phased-out chemicals for member countries to Fiji's pesticide registrar for their consideration.
- The ExCo requested that the Secretariat circulate existing information on approved and phased-out chemicals to member countries.
- PNG requested that New Zealand develop a list of approved chemicals and inform the PPPO members. New Zealand acknowledged and noted the request.

The Secretariat is to communicate New Zealand's request for providing alternative pesticides to countries that are within the scope of the new project. The response is to be communicated to the ExCo.

New Zealand is to develop a similar list of approved chemicals and circulate it to PPPO members.

The board endorsed the MEA project description. Tokelau tabled the motion. Tuvalu seconded the motion.

#### 9.7 PPPO ExCo work processes

The Secretariat gave an overview of PPPO work processes development and objectives.

- Its processes are envisaged to improve and enhance the operational procedures of the Board and consequently facilitate the working groups and nominations for the SWP representatives to the IPPC committees.
- The endorsement of the draft work was agreed to by members at the 2019 ExCo meeting. The Chair stated that the draft document would include the endorsed working groups and the nomination process discussed in the meeting. The Secretariat was asked to reflect the discussions in the document and have the revised draft circulated for comments, endorsement and committee approval.

### 9.8 Sea Container Hygiene Standard

The Chair questioned members on the consideration of the Sea Container Hygiene Standard (SCHS) in the PPPO's standard-setting topics.

- Australia reminded members that a sea container topic was on hold at the IPPC. It was suggested the committee focus on the handicraft/cultural items and the sand and gravel standards, seeing that the SCHS topic was awaiting the decision of the Sea Container Taskforce.
- The committee agreed that the Secretariat would take the lead role and liaise with PHAMA PLUS and other agencies and institutions to identify a system as the way forward.

### Discussion

- Fiji proposed that since PHAMA is taking the lead on this work, the PPPO focus on the development of the regional standard for SCHS. The Secretariat advised that there would be a taskforce developed to liaise with PHAMA PLUS, and it would get back to the members to update.
- New Zealand suggested that the Board await the development and endorsement of the standards and procedures by the PPPO for standard-setting before proceeding to develop a sea container standard.
- The suggestion led to a discussion of the procedures and implementation of the standard-setting role that the PPPO now intends to adopt.
- The Chair informed members that since the APPPC has procedures for standard-setting, the Board must agree to use the same procedures for the PPPO.
- New Zealand remarked that while the APPPC procedures was certainly a model that the PPPO could use, it needed to tailor the standards and procedures to the PPPO model rather than the IPPC. This required the development of a small working group to work on and adapt the standards more to the Pacific setting.
- The ExCo agreed that the three SWP IC members will develop a standard-setting process for the PPPO based on those of the IPPC and APPPC.

The committee endorsed Dr Peterson to take on the lead role and work with the two SWP SC members (PNG, NZ) to develop the standard-setting rules and procedures for the PPPO.

Tuvalu moved to accept the motion. Fiji seconded the motion.

## 10. Update on LRD-PPPO/BATs activities

### 10.1 Harmonisation of biosecurity legislation in the region

The Secretariat informed members that it has included the review and consultation of the biosecurity legislation in the upcoming EDF11 project.

#### Discussion

- Tonga reminded the ExCo of the resources already invested in the legislation consultancy carried out by FAO. Tonga pointed out the discrepancies in the results provided by FAO legal consultants and the legal team in Rome.
- The Secretariat informed the ExCo that the decision to include the legislation work in the EDF project was because countries had identified this as a priority.
- Vanuatu supported Tonga's sentiments and revealed they are working on their legislation and having it passed in parliament this year.
- PNG have yet to enact their biosecurity law and have requested the Secretariat's assistance in identifying the status of the legislation work in the country before a consultation is carried out.
- The ExCo requested the Secretariat to explore the different statuses of the previous work in the countries and develop the scope of the work that will be covered under the consultancy.

Fiji informed members of BAF's ongoing work with FAO on the Fiji Biosecurity legislation with the first round of consultation carried out last year. This BAF work is currently underway.

#### Discussion

- New Zealand urged members to carefully consider the approach suggested by FAO, as it could put member countries at risk. The CPM recommendation on Safe Aid includes non-plant material such as tents, which, under the legislation proposed by FAO, would not allow the exporting country to have oversight of the situation. This was one of the reasons the Safe Aid standard faced challenges. Under the EU legislation, the NPPOs do not have leeway on the standard. New Zealand noted that if there is an alternative approach to the one provided by FAO in the EDF11 project, the PPPO needs to be driving the legislation work in that direction.
- Australia referred to the biosecurity difficulties Europe is facing on the interception of brown marmorated stinkbugs found on imported tiles, where plant health legislation cannot interfere. The Act allows one to act on plant and plant-related materials. In either case, countries need to be sure that the approach they adopt does not create further issues for them.
- The committee heard that Tonga's biosecurity bill was yet to be enacted and that this would provide the oversight small islands needed to manage their biosecurity system. Tonga recognises the importance of having a biosecurity legislation rather than restricting itself to plant legislation and is working on developing a biosecurity bill that that does not restrict the work of biosecurity.
- Fiji informed the ExCo that it would consult with its legal officers on the recommendations from the committee and would consider the plant and animal parameters during the legislation drafting stage.

- The Chair pleaded that as a member of the PPPO, Fiji should consider the discussions that had eventuated because their decision to adopt the approach suggested by FAO would have repercussions on the region and its trade arrangements.

#### Expression of Interest – Consultant

The Secretariat will inform the ExCo members on the development of the expression of interest and TOR for the intended consultancy work on country biosecurity legislations.

The Secretariat will seek to determine countries' biosecurity legislation status and proceed to plan and develop intended consultancy work coverage. Furthermore, the committee will be kept informed of the Secretariat's progress.

### 10.2 Emergency risk systems

- Members were informed that emergency risk systems (ERS) have been included under the EDF11 project for the 15 Pacific Island countries. The Secretariat will develop country preparedness packages to minimise pest risks. This would also include the French territories that are anticipated to be covered under the EDF OCT funding.

This activity has been reflected in the EDF11 work plan, with further discussions agreed to be moved to the work plan agenda item on Wednesday.

### 10.3 Pest surveillances, incursions and responses (plant and animal)

#### Update

The Secretariat informed the members of activities implemented in the countries, noting that work carried out depended on countries' requests. At present, SPC does not have core funding in place to carry out surveillance in the countries. This funding is envisaged to be provided through the EDF11 funding.

#### Discussion

- The Chair questioned SPC on the pest surveillance programmes in place for the member countries and those expected for implementation in the region. He further queried the early warning systems in place.
- In response, the Secretariat stated that Wallis and Futuna and New Caledonia sent in a request for specific commodity surveys, while Tuvalu, the Cook Islands and Kiribati indicated a need for general pest surveillance. The EWS included the continued supply of fruit fly and rhinoceros beetle traps and lures. In addition, the Secretariat had been in discussion with CABI on the supply of fall army worm (FAW) pest traps and lures for the region.
- Vanuatu requested SPC's help in carrying out pest surveillance in the country as part of their 2020 workplan. The Secretariat noted the request for further discussion with Vanuatu NPPO.
- PNG stated the need to use the experience of high-risk countries, noting that this provided an opportunity for a biosecurity training ground for smaller countries. An example was the planned attachment for Solomon Islands biosecurity officers at NAQI. Though this did not happen, it would have provided a learning ground for the Solomon Island officers.

Additionally, PNG stressed the importance of the information gathered from pest surveys that should be shared with SPC for circulation to assist countries in carrying out pest surveys.

- Tonga supported this practical approach to pest surveillance and proposed getting officers involved with in-country programmes. They added that Biosecurity Australia had ongoing attachments in the northern territories, an opportunity which Tonga had been trying to access. The Pacific Plant Biosecurity Partnership Programme (PPBP) is one such project that engaged and benefitted Pacific Island country officers for training attachments at Australia Institutions such as the DAWE. However, the project is a three-year programme that ends in July 2020. Tonga would like to see the Pacific being engaged more in this type of initiative.
- Australia supported the proposal by PNG, noting it was an effective way of training biosecurity officers. Australia added that the PPB programme appeared to be a successful training approach for the Pacific and the department was looking to explore other programmes to engage DFAT assistance; however, the programme would be limited to Pacific Islands near Australia.
- Australia noted the request by Tonga adding this would be the first phase covering Solomon Islands, Timor Leste, Vanuatu and PNG – the countries anticipated to pose more risk to Australia.
- The Chair referred to the plant diagnostics programme run by NZ PHE Laboratory while awaiting the decision on phase two of the project. The programme allows New Zealand plant health professionals to carry out surveillance in the countries, which provides a learning opportunity for local officers. The Chair assured members that the request by the members was noted, and they would inform NZPHEL of the discussion points raised.

The board endorsed the agenda item, noting that SPC would assist on EWS by a country request basis.

## 10.4 Biosecurity training

### Update

The Secretariat informed the members that capacity-building is a component included under the EDF11. This includes border operations, training, biosecurity legislation and pest surveillance and monitoring.

### Discussion

- Tonga requested that the Secretary provide an outline of the activities covered under the EDF11 so countries could plan for capacity-building activities.
- The Secretariat advised that the Wednesday work plan discussion would include the planned activities covered under the project.
- The Secretariat took into consideration required human resources, including experts to provide training in different fields of expertise. There will be 11 staff engaged under the new project.

## 10.5 Trade facilitation

### Update

The Secretariat informed the Board that the implementation of the trade facilitation activities would come under the aid component of the EDF11 project. The Economic Partnership agreement covers the SPS component related to trade and should facilitate the trade facilitation activities. The current work under this component includes working with Wallis and Futuna and New Caledonia on the export of taro and teak. Added to these trade facilitation activities are the value chain, pest surveillance and pesticide components.

#### Discussion

- Ms Tearo Ouea, Kiribati Biosecurity, requested the assistance of SPC, as they are currently in bilateral discussions with Solomon Islands to import 15 identified commodities from Solomon Islands. The Secretariat noted the request and requested that Kiribati send an official request through the office of the Director. The Secretariat will liaise with PHAMA and relevant agencies to address Kiribati's request.
- The Chair noted that the Pacific Horticultural and Market Access Program (PHAMA PLUS) is assisting Solomon Islands in this bilateral negotiation and encouraged the Secretariat to liaise with PHAMA in regard to this assistance.
- PNG informed the members of a previous bilateral engagement with Solomon Islands that never began due to the lack of drive from the private sectors involved. PNG added this type of engagement and assistance ought to be business-driven to ensure that biosecurity practices and measures are in place to drive the arrangement. PNG advised Kiribati to consider visiting the private sector in Solomon Islands to ensure that the exporter complies with biosecurity measures.

### 10.6 Biosecurity Information Facility

#### Update

- The Secretariat briefly explained the challenges of the Biosecurity Information Facility (BIF) system, noting the need to upgrade and improve the compatibility of the database.
- Countries that adopted the BIF database faced issues while implementing it. The Secretariat expects the upcoming project to improve the database and provide capacity-building on its use.
- Vanuatu, Kiribati, Tonga and Tuvalu reported the database is either no longer operational or has not been successfully implemented.
- Tonga called for a review to the BIF and consideration of putting in place a system applicable to the islands. Tonga further stressed the importance of engaging NPPOs to ensure that the needs and requirements of the technical officers on the ground are considered in the system's design.
- Tonga proposed that the Secretariat consider New Zealand and Australia's experience in mapping the way forward for an improved database. The ExCo noted the request by Tonga.

#### Discussion

- The Chair raised the need to include and consult technical people that are part of the system and to tailor the database's design to suit the Pacific setting.
- New Zealand pointed out that the BIF needs to have ongoing maintenance, management and updating to remain relevant.
- The Secretariat noted that LRD is looking to engage an information, communications and knowledge management adviser who can assist in this area.

- Another option is to work with the SPC IT team to assist in putting together a project team after consultation with the biosecurity team. The system will have to be carefully thought out to prevent the database from becoming unsustainable and obsolete.

The Secretariat will inform the ExCo of the process involved in mapping the way forward for the BIF and to provide documentation for members' comments and input. Countries are to be consulted before the work is mapped out for the consultancy.

#### 10.6.1 Plant health and research

##### Update

- The Plant Health Team is implementing, the ongoing plant health clinics funded by ACIAR that covers the majority of the components for plant health activities through the implementation of the plant health clinics.
- This funding is in addition to the pesticide resistance management implemented previously. The team is continuing with field monitoring, as this is an ongoing activity because of the change in pesticide use. This activity will tie in with the pesticide component of the EDF11 activities. In addition, Plant Health is also focusing on the use of natural enemies and hopes that in the longer term, the team can explore the plant health system that includes components such as integrated pest management (IPM), biosecurity and organic farming systems.
- Kiribati noted the long-standing issue of the taro beetle and asked SPC to carry out research on alternative measures, given that pesticide use is not a preference for the country.
- SPC suggested that Kiribati focus on containing the beetle, as pesticide use is the only available option.
- PNG is implementing containment methods to keep a low infestation rate. Similarly, Fiji's taro beetle problems are addressed through the in-country biosecurity system.
- The Chair commented on the decreasing number of research activities in the region and stressed that the most recent research work was carried out on the fruit fly, and this has since stopped after the project ended. The Chair commented that countries had raised concerns over old data, and some have even requested alternative treatments from New Zealand.
- In response, Tonga suggested that countries take the initiative to explore research possibilities without depending on SPC. The Secretariat already has a heavy load of responsibilities and limited funding.
- PNG proposed that countries partner with the private sector and industries that are often on the frontlines of research work. On that note, PNG informed members that the oil palm industry was driving the CRB work in the country and this involved engaging research organisations.

The ExCo acknowledged that research would be the responsibility of those that can engage with industries and research institutions such as those in Australia and New Zealand.

Members are to identify priority research areas that align with funding and research opportunities available with the Secretariat.

The Secretariat will continue its role in exploring opportunities and networking with relevant research institutions to work on priorities in the region.



## 11. NZ MPI update – strengthening the weakest links

Dr Butcher provided an update on the changes to MPI's IHS development system, which involve:

- The change from country commodity import health standards (IHS) to commodity IHSs.
- Categorising risk: the risk posed by a pest that New Zealand had previously determined.
  - Pest lists previously listed within country-commodity IHS have been listed on “ePest”, an online database. The ePest database gives users a list of pests and associated phytosanitary measures specific to a commodity from a specific country. The database can be accessed at <https://www.mpi.govt.nz/importing/food/fresh-fruit-and-vegetables/requirements/epest/>.
- The transition from bilateral quarantine arrangements that focused on high-risk pests to the export plan. The export plan deals with medium- and high-risk pests.

MPI informed the Board of the benefits of transferring to the new IHS format, which include:

- Standardised IHS format across commodities
- Standardised additional declarations
- IHSs are aligned with ISPMs
- Smoother, faster assessments of future market access requests
- Clear documentation of the export system
- A single bilateral arrangement for each country
- The export plan format can be easily updated to add new commodities as market access is approved
- The export plan will clearly outline the expectations and requirements for exporting fresh fruits and vegetables to New Zealand

The second consultation for the new format IHSs ended on 29 March 2020.

Mr Waqa highlighted the implementation approach for export plan in countries outlining the lessons learnt from introducing the BQA and the way forward for the project.

Additionally, Passenger Pathways – a new initiative from MPI for the Pacific countries – expects to lower risk pathways through a compliance-driven approach. The MPI Border Group has implemented the initiative to improve and quicken border clearances in Auckland with a project pilot implemented in Tonga. The project will extend to other PICTs.

New Zealand proposed the following engagement themes in the Pacific:

- Establish a holistic system to facilitate the development, management, monitoring and evaluation of export systems, including an export plan.
- Review the phytosanitary certification system (PCS), and evaluate the phytosanitary capacity evaluation (PCE).
- Establish a robust e-operational and GIS information database system for export facilitation.
- Establish systems to facilitate annual scientific strengthening of export systems including a springboard to enhance trade and business partnering regarding fresh produce exports.



- Develop a robust export system management training framework for PICTs (skills-based concept).

The full presentation can be accessed in [Appendix 5](#).

### Discussion

- Tokelau voiced their anticipation of the passenger pathways project and requested ways to overcome the challenges in double-handling through Samoa and Tokelau.
- New Zealand suggested that they raise this issue with the New Zealand team when they come over for consultation.
- Tonga are still encountering issues on the market access submissions sent to MPI and would like to see these addressed. They also expressed their anticipation in seeing the implementation of the export plan in Tonga and noted the importance of reviving bilateral meetings previously held and often anticipated by countries.
- Tonga is appreciative of being the pilot country for the passenger pathway, which has been very good for the country.
- New Zealand stated that all market access submissions are ongoing and all IHSs would be tested. MPI would also consider comments collated from consultations. An email confirmation would be provided to Tonga with details on their first export plan workshop. MPI also acknowledged the lapse in bilateral meetings and assured Tonga that the BQA meetings are back in MPI's mandate.

## **12. Australia DAWE – Pacific Partnerships Programme**

### **Update**

- Australia informed members about the Pacific Partnerships Programme, which is in the final planning stages.
- The DFAT-funded programme, delivered by DAWE, includes plant biosecurity and capacity development activities specific to Timor-Leste, Vanuatu, Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands. There will be a component coordinated through the PPPO to assist other countries.

The programme includes:

- Continuation of PHAMA technical market access request position and plant biosecurity system reviews in the initial implementation.
- Delivery of Phase 3 of the Solomon Islands Biosecurity Development Programme and support for the development and strengthening of Solomon Islands national biosecurity systems. These include the development of a biosecurity preparedness and response programme, as well as a range of mentoring programmes to embed greater consistency and harmonisation of biosecurity measures across Solomon Islands.
- Supporting the development and strengthening of the phytosanitary system of Papua New Guinea, through a formal twinning programme. Initial activities will focus on the coordination and delivery of a plant biosecurity systems review.
- The work programme will span three to four years.

The next agenda item on an update from the Regional Technical Meeting on Plant Protection was not presented, as the Chair of the RTMPP was not in attendance at the three-day meeting.

#### Discussion

- Tonga commented on the need to strengthen and coordinate the relationship between biosecurity and research to allow for a more cohesive meeting during the full board meeting.
- The Chair endorsed the inclusion of the RTMPP Chair in the ExCo meetings. This would allow for an update on research work carried out in the region.

The members requested the Secretariat to inform them that they were not represented at this meeting and communicate and discuss with the research counterparts on ways to better engage and work with each other.

#### Finalisation of the PPPO logo

The members finalised the PPPO logo and acknowledged the Secretariat and the designer, Mr Simone Tukidia.

The members agreed that the Secretariat would send the new PPPO logo with an explanation to the Board to seek their ratification and endorsement.

### 13. Updates from partners – future engagement

#### 13.1 PPPO constitution review

- The ExCo members agreed to allow the committee time to go through the report and submit comments to the Secretariat.
- A one-month timeline (due April 10) was allocated to ExCo members to revert to the Secretariat with their comments before the report is to be finalised and presented to the full board in 2021.

#### 13.2 Discussion and agreement on engagement of PPPO/PPPO ExCo in the future with its partners

The ExCo was asked to reach a decision on how the PPPO could engage with its partners. The partners are permitted to attend and present at ExCo meetings if the members feel the need to include them.

The Secretariat and members identified the following partners for the PPPO:

Countries	IPPC
DFAT	PIFS
MFAT	World Bank
FAO	MPI
ACIAR	DAWE
PHAMA	OCO
AgResearch	PITI
UQ	Pacific Cooperation Foundation

USP	PIPSO
STDF	PIFON
EU	POETCom
Landcare Research	IUCN
SPREP	IFAD
GCF	CSIRO
CABI	Kalang

The Secretariat was asked to categorise the list into funding partners, technical collaborators, and universities and research institutions. The Chair commented that the committee will need to identify its key partners and how to address networking and engaging with those partners. Similarly, the ExCo needed to identify synergies to enable an integrated approach, and the Secretariat could implement a process that could allow this.

The Secretariat is to write to the organisations and express the need to collaborate, inviting them to be part of a partnership and see how they can work together in terms of the synergies and projects involving the Pacific. Additionally, the PPPO would need to persuade them to join, which might mean inviting them to PPPO meetings in the future.

### 13.3 Synergies, networking, collaboration, partnership opportunities

The ExCo agreed to finalise the PPPO business plan, then develop the investment plan with guidance provided from the CEPACT example.

- A communications plan needs to be prepared and circulated to partners along with an invitation for a roundtable meeting to discuss the communications plan.
- Australia proposed using the IYPH as the platform to invite all partners for a discussion adding that it is an opportune time to get all stakeholders together.
- Tonga commented that countries needed to inform their superiors of PPPO work to ensure they recognise the organisation through the countries.
- The Chair supported Tonga's comment, stating that the countries are the essence of the PPPO and all members should therefore be engaging in constant communication.
- SPC recommended that instead of presenting the business plan and communications plan at the proposed IYPH platform, the PPPO could develop communications packages that could inform potential partners on the work that the PPPO is involved in.
- To ensure the sustainability of the PPPO activities in the EDF11 project, the PPPO needs to be strengthened by developing a robust business and investment plan. The documents could be considered an exit strategy for the EDF11 project activities.
- The different scenarios faced by countries was raised by PNG; therefore, members should decide which Minister would be the most relevant to receive this information.
- New Zealand raised the point that while the agreed way forward was timely, it would require much thought and a large amount of time to develop the business, investment and communications plans.
- The ExCo offered their support to the Secretariat in developing and planning the different stages of the plans.

The first communications package will focus on engaging with members and highlighting some of the activities the PPPO has been involved in, including key activities that inform the members of the

business and investment plan development, which should be made available soon. This can be accompanied by a timeline on the development of both the business and investment plan.

The second communications package will be more comprehensive and consist of investment strategy documents such as the completed business and investment plans. This will go to both members and partners.

- The Secretariat is to draft the first package and send it to members for their comments before finalising it.
- The second communications package is to be prepared concurrently for dissemination to partners and members.
- Business and investment plan development and finalisation will be carried out simultaneously, and the plan will then be presented at the partner roundtable.
- The communications and investment strategy documents work will commence immediately and be sent out once finalised by members.
- The Secretariat is to approach members of the Fiji national IYPH committee on the opportunity to elevate the anticipated Fiji IYPH conference to a regional event. The outcome of this discussion and progress of national committee work will be communicated to the Secretariat. The PARC project will provide financial support for IYPH awareness both nationally and regionally.

#### **14. Revision of the PPPO work plan**

The following are additions and amendments raised by ExCo members:

##### **Outcomes**

- Facilitate where possible the delivery of capacity development based on regional priorities, including formalising training programmes for biosecurity staff.
- New Zealand followed the proposal with the suggestion of formalising biosecurity training.
- Developing a standard-setting process and regional standards to address regional priorities.
- Facilitate connections with the APPPC and the PPPO. Australia noted there are countries that are also members of the APPPC. In addition, the PPPO's intention to set standards ties in well with this, given that the APPPC is already setting standards.

Outcome 1: PICTs undertake monitoring and structured detection and delimitation surveys for pests of economic and environmental concern.

- New Zealand noted that the current output appears as an activity.
- Australia suggested differentiating between ongoing work and that earmarked for the EDF11 project.
- New Zealand suggested that a better definition would be useful in looking at pests of concern, adding that the output needs to focus on what it hopes to achieve. Vanuatu supported the suggestion.
- Australia suggested that countries provide an update on their NRO pest list, accompanied with a report highlighting any related work.
- PNG concurred with Australia's suggestion stating that reporting requirement procedures need to be in place so NPPOs can share these reports. However, countries need to be mindful of the sensitivity of these reporting boundaries.

- The Chair recollected past practice where members provided quarterly feedback on their pest status to SPC. This provided a formal notification of country pest status in contrast to non-formal sources such as PESTNET that are available now.
- Tonga reminded members to constantly check the factsheets and the pest distribution information of PESTNET to ensure that the information provided is correct, despite it being a well-controlled network.
- SPC noted that PESTNET is a credible resource for recommended practices and management.
- PNG suggested the board take note of the One Health initiative that FAO is currently enforcing. SPC agreed, stating that the new initiative encompasses animal health and human health as well.
- Tonga proposed having commodity-based pest lists and mentioned the need to update the PLD at the same time.
- PNG mentioned the need to get pest information from formal information avenues, as sensitivities involved could be a concern.
- Tonga commented that countries should be aware of the information produced from informal avenues and should check the validity of the information and crosscheck with country records.
- SPC raised the fact that networks can be utilised for specific reasons such as pest management practices.

The Secretariat is to review the activities in the work plan and identify those covered under the EDF11 funding.

Outcome 2: PICTs identify pests of significant economic and environmental concern within seven days and report them in the Pacific Pest List Database and via the IPP.

- Australia stated the relevance of reflecting the activity achievements in the work plan in a separate annual work plan report.
- Vanuatu proposed a clear narration on the seven-day period reporting after collection.

Outcome3: PICTs undertake phytosanitary inspections of regulated goods to verify phytosanitary status.

- The ExCo agreed that the implementation of the AFAS programme would be the responsibility of the NPPOs with the Secretariat following up on the alignment of these activities.

Outcome 4: Model legislation is enacted and implemented by all PICTs.

- The Board agreed to relook at the options provided by FAO and reminded countries to take into consideration the discussions that took place.
- Tokelau and Fiji are working with FAO regarding the revision of their legislation.
- Tonga raised the concern that SPC will need to consider attendance at the planned biosecurity legislation workshop to ensure that the right people are attending, given the importance of deciding the biosecurity legislation.

Outcome 5: Regional biosecurity awareness information and material is used by PICTs to improve biosecurity behaviour and compliance.

- Tonga queried the term 'biosecurity behaviour', and Australia clarified this as behaviour that supports good biosecurity.

- Tonga agreed on the inclusion of in-flight videos and on-ferry videos for Tokelau and Tuvalu (both international and domestic).

Outcome 6: A regional coordination framework supports emergency response and longer-term management strategies to reduce the impact of new pest incursions into the region.

- Tonga proposed that the focus shift from a regional ERP to a national level because of the complexity of country contributions to SPC.
- The committee agreed that the Secretariat take on the advocating role of supporting the countries in implementing a national ERP fund.

Outcome 7: A regional fruit fly management strategy is developed and implemented to deliver a viable, cost-effective and sustainable regional approach to fruit fly management.

- Tonga recalled the range of fruit fly surveillance and management actions carried out by SPC in the previous years. The development of a regional fruit fly strategy had clearly documented this work, so members agreed to include this work into the work plan with further review of the strategy for finalisation.

Outcome 8: Trade and market access opportunities are promoted by technical submissions incorporating scientifically based phytosanitary measures, international standards, developed regional standards and a contemporary approach to pest risk management.

- Tonga commented that the NPPO should have some responsibility to provide support to upcoming multilateral agreements such as PICTA and PACER PLUS.
- The Chair proposed the inclusion of information obtained from the regional trade facilitation programme.
- New Zealand suggested including the development of regional standards by PPPO in the output and actions.
- New Zealand proposed the establishment and engagement of regular bilateral meetings between trading partners.

The ExCo members approved the recommendations.

The members requested that the Secretariat commence developing PPPO annual reports.

Outcome 9: The PPPO regional platform provides support to member countries and builds capacity, including through the development of formal training programmes to implement the International Plant Protection Convention and international and regional pre-border, border and post-border standards.

- The members agreed to include the following in the progress to date: “Develop formal training programmes for delivery to biosecurity staff and promote participation of contracting parties in annual Draft ISPM review regional workshops.”
- The ExCo agreed to include into the success indicators: “Review and update the PCE reports, and identify priorities in addressing the findings.”

Outcome 10: Administration and governance of the PPPO is efficient and consistent with the Organization’s Constitution

- Australia suggested including a cost in the “Cost” column.
- The Secretariat will work with LRD Finance for a tentative cost structure.

- The ExCo agreed to include the LRD Annual Report in the “Success Indicators” column to reflect the work that the PPPO Secretariat carries out during the year against the outputs of the work plan.

The Secretariat will send the work plan, reflecting all amendments made, to the ExCo members for further comments and endorsement.

## 15. CABI virtual presentation

- The presentation reflected an overview of the crop protection compendium informing members on the use of the pest risk analysis tool and the information materials available on the CABI site.

The full presentation can be accessed on [Appendix 6](#).

### Discussion

- PNG questioned CABI on whether they provide tools to measure the probability of entry and spread. CABI confirmed that most of this information is accessible on the datasheets.
- SPC sought to clarify how current the pest lists were and where the PRA tool sourced its data. In response, CABI confirmed that it is updating its lists on a weekly basis and the organisation collaborated with research institutions and agencies who provided official notifications for pest distribution updates.
- PNG expressed reservations about the data-collecting method, noting that formalised reports should be used, instead of informal survey reports.
- New Zealand expressed caution on using the PRA tool as a source and advised members to use it as a guide.
- All members are currently subscribed to CABI.

## 16. Kalang report discussions

### Update

- The report as alluded to by the Secretariat was anticipated to be presented and endorsed at the PPPO Full Board meeting in 2021. Comments and views were received from members after circulation of the mid-term report and the discussion to adopt the report took place at the 2019ExCo meeting. The Secretariat has been elected a member of the STDF Technical Board and was hopeful for an opportunity to further pursue discussion with STDF to gain insight on the progress of the issues mentioned in the report.
- The discussions that took place showed that many members were somewhat confused and questioned the Kalang consultancy process for the SPS platform. It appeared the Kalang report had not taken into consideration the comments of the member countries and the committee agreed that the Board would review and endorse the report for presentation the full Board in 2021.

### Discussion

- New Zealand questioned the role of the PPPO in the Kalang report, as it had not involved the Board in the consultancy process.
- Vanuatu explained that the countries' support of the report could facilitate the advancement of the project proposal to the next level.

The group agreed that the Secretariat communicate with STDF to clarify the project proposal advancement process. The ExCo will await the response from STDF before deciding the way forward for the report.

## **17. PPPO next dates and venue**

The Committee tentatively decided on Australia as the venue for the next ExCo meeting in March 2021. The members voted for New Zealand as the second alternative option and PNG the third, should options one and two withdraw.

## **18. Presentation of PPPO ExCo meeting report and closing remarks**

SPC Rapporteur Ms Buli presented the draft meeting report to the committee. The committee endorsed the draft meeting report.

The Chair thanked the members for their commitment and contribution during the three days and acknowledged the tremendous achievements of the committee during the course of the meeting. The members acknowledged the service of Dr Stephen Butcher and his contribution to the Pacific and wished him well in his retirement.

-----Close of Meeting----- .



## Appendices

[Appendix 1: Workshop Agenda](#)

[Appendix 2: Participant List](#)

[Appendix 3: ePhyto Presentation](#)

[Appendix 4: CABI presentation](#)

[Appendix 5: NZMPI Presentation](#)

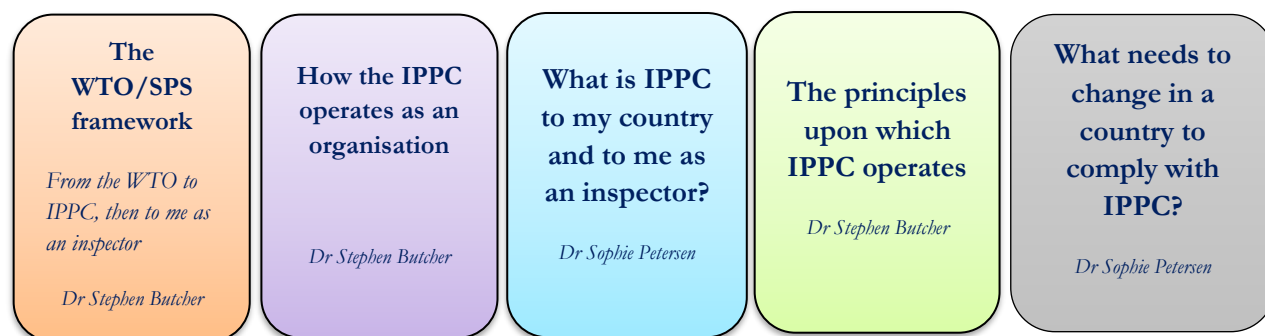
[Appendix 6: FAO EU-ACP MEAs Presentation](#)

## Pacific Plant Protection Organisation Executive Committee Meeting (PPPO ExCo)

PPPO Executive Committee (ExCo) Meeting Monday 2 <sup>nd</sup> March 2020 – DAY 1		
TIME/SCHEDULE	AGENDA ITEMS	PRESENTER/FACILITATOR
8.00 – 8.15 am	Registration	Secretariat
8.15 – 8.30 am	Prayer & welcome address	Chair/Vice Chair
8.30 – 8.45am	Confirmation of agenda & appointment of rapporteurs	Chair
8.45 – 9.00am	Introduction - Roles of PPPO Exco & meeting objectives	Chair
8.45 – 10.00 am	All Key issues from the PPPO & RTMPP meeting (2018), Exco meetings (2018, 2019) and ePhyto workshop (matters arising) - <i>Way forward and implementation decisions (add to business plan)</i>	Chair/Secretariat
10–10.30am	MORNING TEA BREAK	
Session 1	Prevailing Issues	
10.30 – 11.30pm	Membership contribution towards PPPO activities & funding status update, challenges and future opportunities - <i>Potential Funding Streams for PPPO work – GCF &amp; EDF11</i>	D-LRD/Secretariat/Chair
	Discussions into EDF 11	
	PPPO & IPPC Related Activities - <i>Updates and way forward</i>	
11.30am – 1.00pm	Regional consultation on draft ISPMs (Emergency aid & way forward)	Secretariat/Chair
	IPP support group	
	Official reporting	
	Pest List Database (PLD)	
	IPPC membership	
	PPPO engagement in the IPPC work & future	
	International Year of Plant Health (IYPH) – Discussions on potential national and regional approaches - Discussions	Dr Viliami Kami/Secretariat/ Exco/Chair
1.00 – 2.00pm LUNCH BREAK		

	IPPC related activities – Updates & way forward	
2.00 – 3.15PM	Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM)	Dr Stephen Butcher
	IPPC Strategic Planning & Technical Assistance Working Group	Dr Stephen Butcher
	Standards committee (SC)	Dr Sophie Petersen
	Focus Group on standard setting and inclusion of climate change	Dr Butcher/Dr Petersen
3.15 – 3.30pm	TEA BREAK	
3.30 – 4.30pm	How do I get involved in IPPC?	Dr Stephen Butcher/Chair
	Replacement for Pelenato Fonoti at SC (process for future)	Chair
	IC nomination for the region (submission and PPPO endorsement)	Chair
	Expert working groups	Chair
	Development of regional standards/APPC (current and proposed)	Dr Sophie Petersen/Dr Stephen Butcher/Chair
	Overview and update of the regional ePhyto programme	Peter Nemanis /Chair
	Kalang report and STDF engagement	Secretariat/ Exco/Chair

### Training Topics



END OF DAY 1

PPPO Executive Committee (ExCo) Meeting Tuesday 3rd March 2020 – DAY 2		
Time Schedule	Agenda Items	Presenter/ Facilitator
8.00 – 8.15 am	Registration	Secretariat
8.15 – 8.30am	Prayer & housekeeping	Chair/ Vice Chair
	Operations of the PPPO Secretariat - Updates & way forward	
9.30 – 10.30am	PPPO Constitution review – update and next step(s)	Secretariat/Chair
	Capacity building consultancy – update and next step(s)	Secretariat/Chair
	Update from the PPPO meeting in 2019 in Kenya	Secretariat/Chair
	Overview and update of the regional ePhyto programme	Peter Nemanis /Chair
	PPPO Exco work processes	Chair
	Sea Container Hygiene Standards (SCHS) – Discussions on potential national and regional approaches	Secretariat/Chair
	Micronesia Biosecurity Plan	Secretariat/Chair
10.30 – 10.45 am MORNING TEA BREAK		
	Update on LRD-PPPO/BATs activities	
10.45 am – 1.00pm	Harmonisation of biosecurity laws in the region	Secretariat/Chair
	Emergency risk system	
	Pest surveillances, incursions and responses (plant & animal)	
	Biosecurity training	
	Trade facilitation	
	BIF – Operational system	
	Plant health/research	
	FAO-SAPA activities	FAO/Chair
1.00 – 2.00pm	LUNCH BREAK	
2.00 – 3.30pm	Presentation by CABI – Crop compendium and PRA tool kit (Zoom)	CABI/Secretariat
	3.30 – 3.45pm AFTERNOON TEA BREAK	
3.45 – 4.45pm	Update from NZMPI dedicated officer	NZMPI
	Update from DOA dedicated officer	DOA/Chair
	Updates from RTMPP – issues for next PPPO meeting	RTMPP Rep/Chair

### Training Topics

<p><b>What are ISPMs to a contracting member and me as an inspector?</b></p> <p>- <i>Dr Sophie Petersen</i></p>	<p><b>Emergency actions &amp; provisional measures</b></p> <p>- <i>Dr Stephen Butcher</i></p>	<p><b>When &amp; How to Regulate pests?</b></p> <p>- <i>Dr Stephen Butcher</i></p>	<p><b>What is PPPO, its' relationship with IPPC and its significance?</b></p> <p>- <i>Dr Visoni Timote</i></p>
---	---	--	--

END OF DAY 2

	PPPO Executive Committee (ExCo) Meeting Wednesday 4th March 2020 – DAY 3	
Time Schedule	Agenda Items	Presenter/ Facilitator
8.00 – 8.15 am	Registration	Secretariat
8.15 – 8.30am	Prayer & housekeeping	Chair
	Updates from Partners – future engagement	
8.30 – 9.30am	Discussion and agreement on engagement of PPPO/ PPPO Exco in the future with its partners	Chair/Exco
9.30 – 10.30am	Presentation of PPPO business plan - <i>Synergies, networking, collaboration, partnership opportunities</i>	Secretariat/Chair
10.30 – 10.45 am MORNING TEA BREAK		
10.45 – 1.00pm	Presentation of PPPO business plan (cont'd)	Secretariat/Chair
	- <i>Synergies, networking, collaboration, partnership opportunities</i>	Chair
1.00 – 2.00pm LUNCH BREAK		
2.00 – 2.30pm	PPPO discussions – Next dates & Venues	Secretariat
2.30 – 4.00pm	Presentation of:  PPPO ExCo meeting report & PPPO business plan and facilitate process for their endorsement and adoptions	Rapporteur/Secretariat/Chair
	Special farewell	Secretariat/Chair
	Closing Remarks	CPM rep; SC rep; D/LRD
		PPPO Executive Secretary
		Chair
4.00pm	Group photo	

### Training Topics

<b>Phytosanitary Certification System (ISPM 7)</b>  - <i>Nacanieli Waqa</i>	<b>How ISPMs fit into country operational systems</b>  - <i>Dr Sophie Petersen</i>	<b>International Year of Plant Health</b>  - <i>Dr Viliami Kami</i>	<b>ALOP &amp; ALOR</b>  - <i>Dr Stephen Butcher</i>
---	--	---	---

AFTERNOON TEA – END OF MEETING & TRAINING

*Appendix 2 – Workshop Participant List*

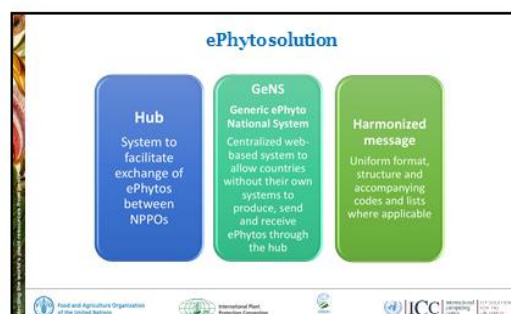
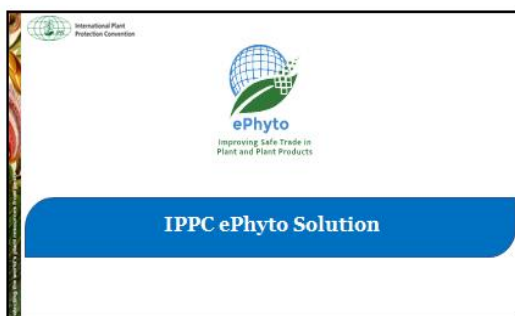
	NAME	COUNTRY	TITLE	PHONE/FAX/EMAIL CONTACT
1	Sophie Peterson	Australia	Department of Agriculture, Water and Environment 7 London Circuit Canberra ACT AUSTRALIA	TEL: +61 2 62723769 EM: <a href="mailto:Sophie.peterson@awe.gov.au">Sophie.peterson@awe.gov.au</a>
2	Surend Pratap	Fiji	Acting Chief Executive Officer Biosecurity Authority of Fiji Level 2, FNPF Provident Plaza One Ellery Street Suva	TEL: 679 312512 EM: <a href="mailto:spratap@baf.com.fj">spratap@baf.com.fj</a>
3	Nitesh Chand	Fiji	Principal Plant Protection Officer Biosecurity Authority of Fiji Level 3, FNPF Provident Plaza One Ellery Street Suva	TEL: 3312512 EM: <a href="mailto:nchand@baf.com.fj">nchand@baf.com.fj</a>
4	Nacanieli Waqa	New Zealand	Senior Adviser Ministry for Primary Industries 147 Lambton Quay Wellington	TEL: 642 9894 0479 EM: <a href="mailto:Nacanieli.Waqa@mpi.govt.nz">Nacanieli.Waqa@mpi.govt.nz</a>
5	Teaaro Otiuea	Kiribati	Ministry of Environment, Lands and Agricultural Development, Department of Agriculture Tanaea, PO Box 267, Bikenibeu, Tarawa, Kiribati	EM: <a href="mailto:tatemairi@gmail.com">tatemairi@gmail.com</a>
8	Dr Stephen Butcher	New Zealand	Principal Adviser, Plant Imports & Exports New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries 147 Lambton Quay Wellington	EM: <a href="mailto:Stephen.Butcher@mpi.govt.nz">Stephen.Butcher@mpi.govt.nz</a>
9	David Tenakanai	Papua New Guinea	Manager Technical & Advisory Services Division National Agriculture & Quarantine Inspection Authority Port Moresby	<a href="tel:6753112100">675 3112100</a> EM: <a href="mailto:pkokoa@naqia.gov.pg">pkokoa@naqia.gov.pg</a>
10	Viliami Kami	Tonga	Head of Quarantine and Quality Management Division Ministry of Agriculture, Food, Forestry and Fisheries PO Box 14 Nukualofa	TEL: 676 24257 EM : <a href="mailto:maf-ento@kalianet.to">maf-ento@kalianet.to</a> <a href="mailto:pilakami@gmail.com">pilakami@gmail.com</a>
11	Hans Johannes Junior Wesche	Tokelau	Quarantine Officer PO Box 3298 NPF Plaza Apia	TEL: 685 28491/20822 MOB: 7600323 EM: <a href="mailto:Hans.Wesche@Tokelau.org.nz">Hans.Wesche@Tokelau.org.nz</a>
12	Evolini Mami	Tuvalu	Acting Senior Agricultural Officer	TEL: 688 20836/688 7108340

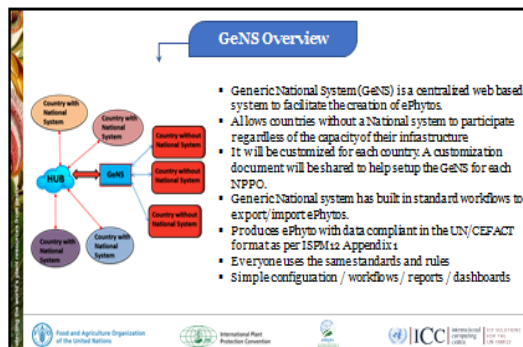
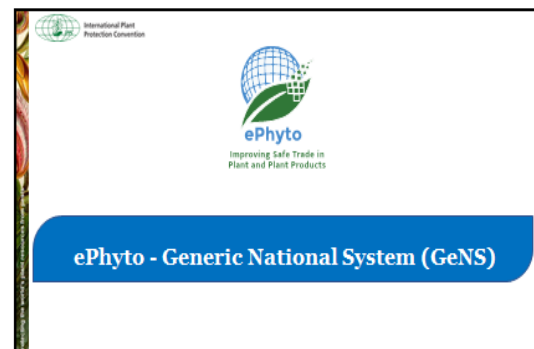
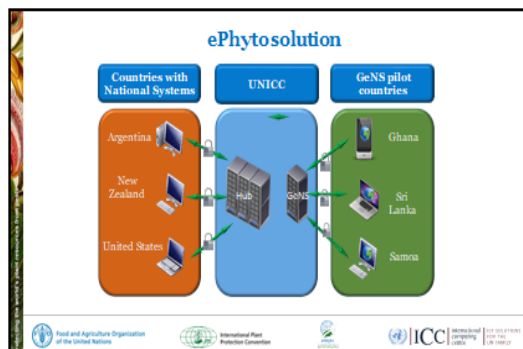
			Plant Protection and Quarantine Agriculture Department Funafuti	EM: <a href="mailto:monosili@gmail.com">monosili@gmail.com</a>
13	Meriam Toalak	Vanuatu	Director Department of Biosecurity Vanuatu PMB 9086 Port Vila	Tel: <a href="tel:67823519">678 23519</a> /+678 5279 500 EM: <a href="mailto:mtoalak@vanuatu.gov.vu">mtoalak@vanuatu.gov.vu</a>

**LAND RESOURCES DIVISION**  
**PACIFIC COMMUNITY (SPC), PRIVATE MAIL BAG, SUVA, FIJI.**  
**TEL: 679 3370733. FAX: 679 3370021**

18	Jan Helsen	Director	Directors Office	EM: <a href="mailto:janh@spc.int">janh@spc.int</a>
19	Fereti Atumurirava	Adviser	Plant Health	EM: <a href="mailto:feretia@spc.int">feretia@spc.int</a>
20	Visoni Timote	Adviser	Plant Health	EM: <a href="mailto:visonit@spc.int">visonit@spc.int</a>
21	Ana T. Buli	Technician	Biosecurity & Trade	EM: <a href="mailto:anat@spc.int">anat@spc.int</a>
22.	Naheed Hussein	Finance & Procurement Officer	LRD	EM: <a href="mailto:naheedh@spc.int">naheedh@spc.int</a>
23	Simione Tukidia	Information/Graphic Assistant	Information, Communication & Management	EM: <a href="mailto:simionet@spc.int">simionet@spc.int</a>
24	Akanisi Lomaloma	Programme Assistant	Plant Health	EM: <a href="mailto:akanisil@spc.int">akanisil@spc.int</a>
25.	Nileshni Chand	Programme Assistant	Sustainable Development	EM: <a href="mailto:nileshnic@spc.int">nileshnic@spc.int</a>



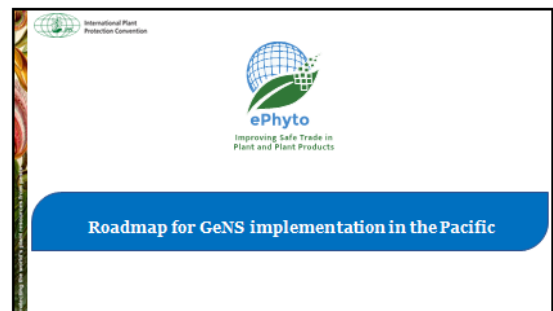
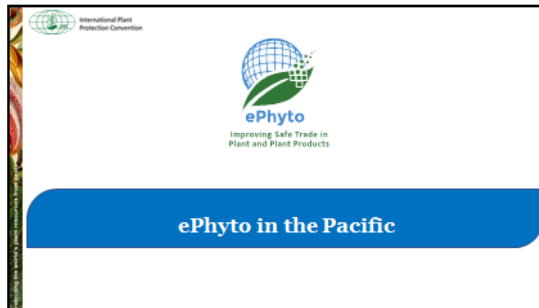




**Participating Countries**

Generic National System (GeNS)	
<b>Pilot countries:</b>	
Samoa, Sri Lanka and Ghana	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Antigua and Barbuda</li> <li>Cook Islands</li> <li>Fiji</li> <li>Grenada</li> <li>Jamaica</li> <li>Saint Kitts and Nevis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cayman Islands</li> <li>Saint Lucia</li> <li>Marshall Islands</li> <li>Myanmar</li> <li>Papua New Guinea</li> <li>Saint Vincent and Grenadines</li> </ul>

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
 International Plant Protection Convention
 ICC



### Roadmap for ePhyto GeNS implementation in the Pacific

The ePhyto Working Group chaired by Australia (Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (AWE)) with support from the Ministry of Primary Industries (MPI), New Zealand expects to undertake ePhyto implementation and piloting with participating countries in the following manner:

1. A "Readiness Survey" was used at the Pacific Workshop (August 2019) to capture information to prioritise countries for future ePhyto development.
2. The countries for GeNS implementation are selected for ePhyto development on the following basis:
  - Countries that have provided Letters of Support to implement the GeNS
  - Evaluation of technical capacity of countries based on the Readiness Survey
3. The countries selected for GeNS implementation have to complete the "GeNS on boarding document" outlining their technical and infrastructure capacity.
4. The Working Group will consider the volume of phytosanitary certificate based trade, ability to resource the sustainability of an ePhyto exchange system, legislative (e.g. governance) and IT infrastructure of the participating countries.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations | International Plant Protection Convention | IPPC | International Commission for the Harmonisation of Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM)

### Roadmap for ePhyto GeNS implementation in the Pacific

6. Australia and New Zealand to provide funding and the SPC/PPPO to provide support in-kind.
7. Regional ePhyto Project Manager to be appointed for ePhyto implementation in the Pacific. The SPC/PPPO Secretariat will house the regional ePhyto Manager in Suva, Fiji.
9. The Regional ePhyto Project Manager to establish a project/work plan for the participating country with advice provided by Australia and New Zealand.
10. Australia (AWE) may finalise a country report for participating country (if required).
11. Officers from the AWE, IPPC, UNIC and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) to conduct workshops and industry awareness / training sessions in participating countries.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations | International Plant Protection Convention | IPPC | International Commission for the Harmonisation of Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM)

### Roadmap for ePhyto GeNS implementation in the Pacific

12. Participating country will pilot and implement the proposed ePhyto system as guided by the IPPC and UNIC with support provided by the AWE, Australia.
13. The Regional ePhyto Project Manager in the Pacific will report the progress of GeNS implementation in the Pacific countries to the ePhyto Working Group.
14. The ePhyto Working Group will invite stakeholders (internal and external) to test the system and request their feedback for further improvements.
15. The ePhyto Working Group will provide a report to ePhyto Steering Group (ESG) and Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) Bureau after the project is finalised.
16. ePhyto workshop(s) will be organised by the IPPC with support provided by the ePhyto Working Group to share technical information and experience with participating countries in the Pacific region.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations | International Plant Protection Convention | IPPC | International Commission for the Harmonisation of Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM)

### Prospective Pacific Countries for GeNS Implementation

1. Samoa and Fiji – GeNS tested in 2019 = Move to production in early 2020
2. Cook Islands, Papua New Guinea = GeNS to be implemented by June 2020
3. Tonga, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Palau, Tuvalu, Vanuatu = GeNS to be implemented in 2020/2021.
4. Tokelau, East Timor, Niue, Nauru, Solomon Islands, Federated SM, French Polynesia, Wallis and Futuna = GeNS to be implemented in 2021/2022.
5. Guam = Arrangements are underway for Guam to use the APHIS system

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations | International Plant Protection Convention | IPPC | International Commission for the Harmonisation of Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM)



**CABI's Crop Protection Compendium and Pest Risk Analysis Tool**

**Pacific Plant Protection Organisation  
Executive Committee Meeting (PPPO ExCo)**

Sally Stone, Head of Business Development, APAC  
Lina Yip, Regional Sales Manager, SEA

KNOWLEDGE FOR LIFE 



### Agenda

- Introduction to CABI
- Crop Protection Compendium Overview
- Pest Risk Analysis tool Overview
- CPC Training materials and navigation
- PRA Training materials and navigation

KNOWLEDGE FOR LIFE 



### our mission

**CABI is a not-for-profit international organization that improves people's lives by providing information and applying scientific expertise to solve problems in agriculture and the environment**


KNOWLEDGE FOR LIFE 





## Overview

- A time-saving, encyclopedic, mixed-media tool that draws together scientific information on all aspects of crop protection.
- It features extensive global coverage of pests, diseases, weeds and their natural enemies, the crops that are their hosts, and the countries in which they occur.
- Pest distribution data from the EPPO (European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization) PQR database, CABI/EPPO maps, IPPC (International Plant Protection Convention) Official Pest Reports and other sources

KNOWLEDGE FOR LIFE 


KNOWLEDGE FOR LIFE 

## Coverage of the Compendium

Global coverage

In addition to other content, includes detailed coverage of nearly 3000 crop pests

KNOWLEDGE FOR LIFE 

## The Crop Protection Compendium Global Development Consortium

Africa Rice Centre (ARC)	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC)	American Cyanamid
Africa Development Bank (ADB)	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)	Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF)
Bayer CropScience	Bavarian State Research Institute for Agriculture, Forestry and Horticulture (LfL)	CABI
Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA)	Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), UK
Danish Government Institute of Food Pathology (Danish Food Safety and Inspection Agency) (DTU)	Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst (DAAD)	Department for International Development (DFID)
German Research Foundation (DFG)	Donor Agencies (including FAO, IFAD, etc.)	DFP
International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT)	International Development Research Centre (IDRC)	Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)
International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT)	International Development Research Centre (IDRC)	International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA)
International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT)	International Development Research Centre (IDRC)	International Rice Research Institute (IRRI)
International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT)	International Development Research Centre (IDRC)	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), Japan
International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT)	International Development Research Centre (IDRC)	New Zealand Agency for International Development (NZAID)
International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT)	International Development Research Centre (IDRC)	Senegal Vegetable Seeds
International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT)	International Development Research Centre (IDRC)	Singapore
International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT)	International Development Research Centre (IDRC)	United Nations Development Program (UNDP)
International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT)	International Development Research Centre (IDRC)	United States Department of Agriculture - Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)
International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT)	International Development Research Centre (IDRC)	World Bank

KNOWLEDGE FOR LIFE 



## Content

- Global coverage: crops, diseases, pests and natural enemies
- Over 28,000 datasheets.
- 3,900 Full datasheets
- 24,000 Basic datasheets
- Over 8,000 pictures
- 442,434 bibliographic records updated weekly
- Full text of over 47,309 articles
- Glossary
- Zoomable global species distribution maps
- Report generator
- Advanced Datasheet Search

KNOWLEDGE FOR LIFE 





## Horizon Scanning Tool

- Uses CABI data to help identify and categorize possible cross-border invasive species threats.
- Supported by USDA and DFID
- A quick and user-friendly means of accessing a large volume of relevant data for categorizing and prioritizing potential invasive species.
- Includes two additional filters – one for plant hosts and one for plant parts in trade – and links to additional pest datasheets from the Crop Protection Compendium.

KNOWLEDGE FOR LIFE



## PRA Tool

The PRA tool is a decision support tool that presents scientific information from the CPC to aid the selection of appropriate measures for reducing the risk of introducing damaging plant pests whilst facilitating safe movement of plants and plant products between countries.

### Features include:

- A framework in which risks associated with the importation of plant commodities and the introduction of pests into new areas can be identified and assessed
- Generation and categorization of pest lists associated with a commodity pathway
- Facilities for users to add new pest information
- Links to relevant CPC datasheets
- Complete risk assessments for each pest associated with a commodity pathway
- Assign management measures to each pest identified as a risk
- Export a PRA report at any stage of the process

KNOWLEDGE FOR LIFE



## Horizon Scanning Tool

The Horizon Scanning Tool allows you to:

- Generate lists of invasive species
- Refine and filter results to help identify potential risks
- Identify species that are absent from the selected 'area at risk' but present in 'source areas' – for example neighbouring countries, countries linked by trade or transport routes, or countries that share similar climates
- Export lists as CSV files for further investigation

KNOWLEDGE FOR LIFE



## Training materials for Crop Protection Compendium



## Crop Protection Compendium Instruction Manual

A self-teaching and reference tool  
1. Introduction, simple searches and datasheets

Created in support of CABI's Action on Invasive Invertebrates.

For full manual click here:

Introduction, simple searches and datasheets

[www.cabi.org](http://www.cabi.org)

KNOWLEDGE FOR LIFE

This manual was produced as part of Action on Invasives, CABI's growing programme to strengthen and co-ordinate the national and regional management of invasive species, which will help to reverse a threat that has an estimated annual economic impact of more than US\$1.4 trillion worldwide.

Cover Picture: *Spodoptera frugiperda* (the armyworm) larva on maize cob. ©FPA Diederick/Konara/Corbis  
University/Agood.org - CC BY-NC 3.0 US

www.cabi.org  
KNOWLEDGE FOR LIFE

KNOWLEDGE FOR LIFE



## The aims of this manual are to:

- Introduce the Crop Protection Compendium
- Summarize the main sources of information available in the Compendium
- Demonstrate a simple search using the home page search engine
- Give a tour around a Pest datasheet
- Demonstrate the datasheet 'Report' function
- Show some of the other types of datasheets

KNOWLEDGE FOR LIFE



## Data components

www.cabi.org/cpc

### Basic Datasheets



### Full Datasheets



### Library Docs

## Data components

www.cabi.org/cpc

### Abstracts



### Glossary

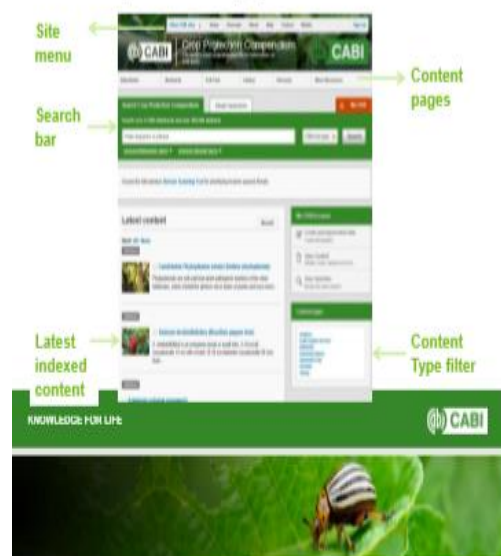
### Full text articles

KNOWLEDGE FOR LIFE





Compendium Home Page  
<http://www.cabi.org/cpc/>



## CABI Pest Risk Analysis Tool Instruction Manual

A self teaching and reference tool

For the full manual, click here: [Pest Risk Analysis Tool Instruction Manual](#)  
 For a short video, click here: <https://youtu.be/9etlUxr8Oo0>



The aims of this manual are to:

- Introduce the Pest Risk Analysis Tool
- Provide information on the data sources used by the tool
- Provide an overview of the Crop Protection Compendium (CPC)
- Provide an a visual step-by-step description of the features in the tool
- Allow users to self test
- Provide an overview and link to training video of the CABI Horizon scanning tool



## About the tool

The Pest Risk Analysis tool is a decision support tool that presents scientific information from the CABI Crop Protection Compendium (CPC) to aid the selection of appropriate measures for reducing risk and facilitating the movement of plants and plant products associated with a commodity pathway.

### Features include:

- A framework in which risks associated with the importation of plant commodities and the introduction of pests into new areas can be identified and assessed
- Generation and categorization of pest lists associated with a commodity pathway
- Facilities for users to add new information and overrule existing Compendium data
- Links to relevant Crop Protection Compendium datasheets
- A template to complete risk assessments for each pest associated with a commodity pathway
- A template to assign management measures to each pest identified as a risk
- An editable report of all stages of a PRA



## About the tool cont.

The tool is structured around the three stages of Pest Risk Analysis as set out in the International Standards on Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM 2 and 11)

- **Stage 1:** Initiation - identifying the reason for the PRA and the pest(s) of concern to the PRA area;
- **Stage 2:** Risk assessment - determining the likelihood of entry, establishment, spread and potential consequences of an individual pest in order to determine whether it meets the criteria of a regulated pest;
- **Stage 3:** Risk management - selecting the appropriate management options to reduce the risks identified in Stage 2.

For further guidance on the PRA process please refer to the International Standards on Phytosanitary Measures developed by IPPC, in particular ISPM 2 and ISPM 11 at <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/standards-setting/ispm/>

KNOWLEDGE FOR LIFE



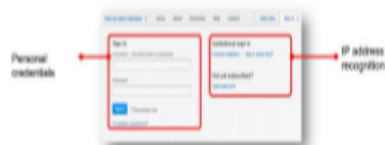
## Invasive Species Compendium

KNOWLEDGE FOR LIFE



## Access to the PRA tool via the Crop Protection Compendium (CPC)

- Access to the PRA tool is restricted to users that have a CPC subscription
- Both CPC and PRA Tool are currently provided free of charge to the PPPOs
- To access the PRA tool users will need to be logged into the CPC
- Ways of logging into the CPC are:
  - Personal credentials provided by the CABI sales team - *The PPPOs have been provided with access details*
  - Automatic login via IP authentication for an institution (set up by CABI sales team)



KNOWLEDGE FOR LIFE



## Overview

### Freely available and open access

- Developed by CABI, with support from a consortium of partners, this resource is the most extensive and authoritative global compilation on invasive species.
- Covers the recognition, biology, distribution, impact and management of the world's invasive plants and animals.
- The Compendium is a vital tool for resource managers, extension workers, policymakers, researchers in the areas of agriculture and the environment, and border control import/export regulatory officers.



KNOWLEDGE FOR LIFE





## Content

- Global coverage of invasive species of all taxa except pathogens of humans
- Over 2,400 Full datasheets on invasive species, natural enemies, hosts, vectors, ecosystems / habitats and countries
- Over 8,000 Basic datasheets
- 220,000 Bibliographic records including nearly 7000 Full Text articles
- New content for Action on Invasives (mostly Plantwise Knowledge Bank content):
  - 175 Identification Guides
  - 5,000 Management factsheets
  - 10 Manuals
  - 20 Posters
  - 50 Reports
  - 200 Videos
- Glossary
- Downloadable distribution data
- Report Builder
- Advanced Datasheet Search to be delivered in early 2019

KNOWLEDGE FOR LIFE



CABI is an international intergovernmental organisation, and we gratefully acknowledge the core financial support from our member countries (and lead agencies) including:

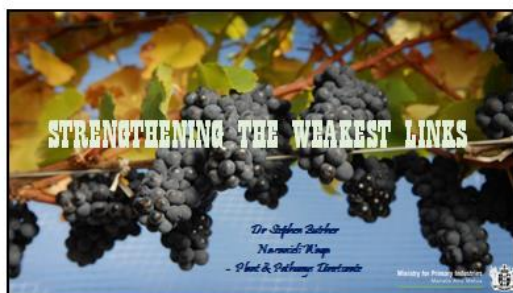


Ministry of Agriculture and  
Rural Affairs,  
Republic of Ghana



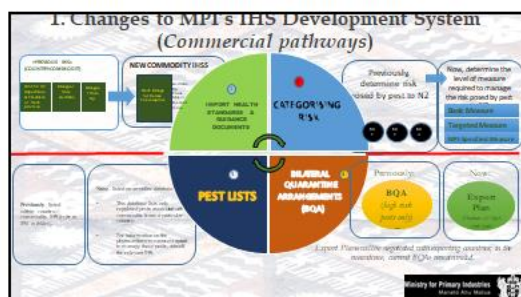
KNOWLEDGE FOR LIFE





### PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- Pathway options available to export to New Zealand from Tonga
- Approved import health standards
- Established facts for Tonga produce in New Zealand
- Opportunities for Tonga produce
- Challenges to Tonga
- MPI issues of concern
- Practices in other countries and improvements



### Benefits of transferring to new IHS format

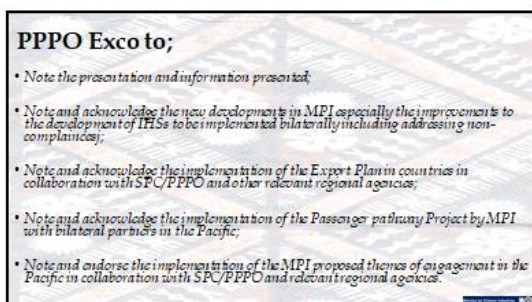
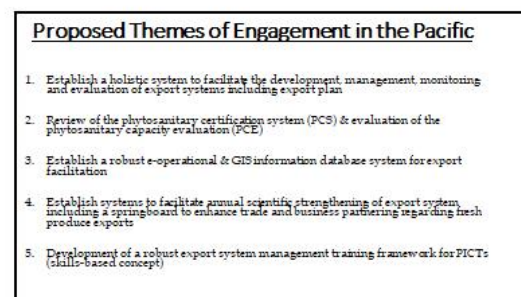
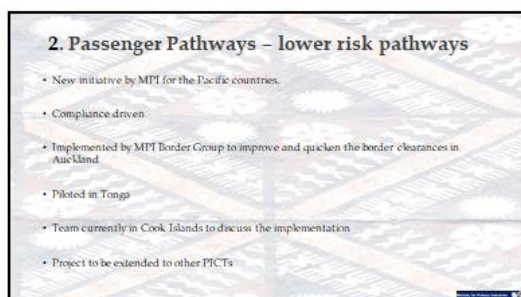
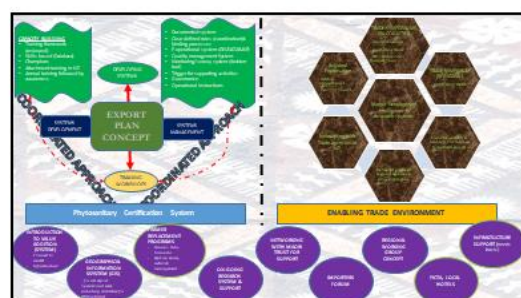
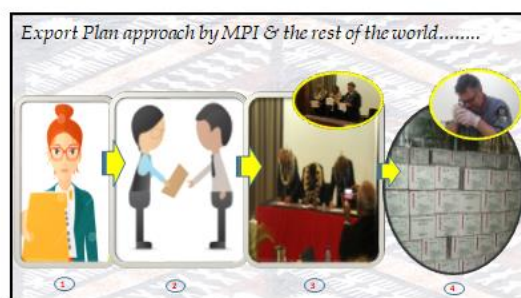
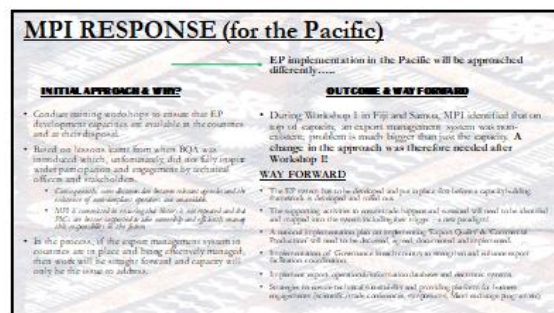
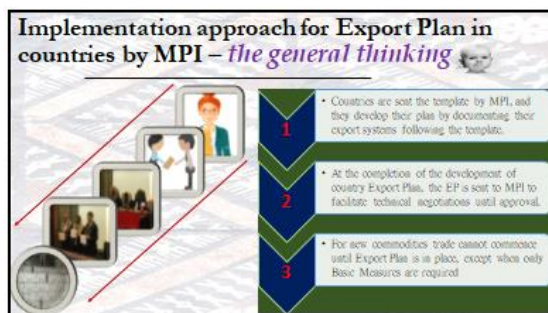
- Standardised IHS format across commodities
- Standardised additional declarations
- IHSs will be aligned with ISPMs
- Smoother, faster assessments of future market access requests
- Clear documentation of the export system commodities
- A single bilateral arrangement for each country
- The Export Plan format can be easily updated to add new commodities as market access is approved
- The Export Plan will clearly outline the expectations and requirements for exporting fresh fruits and vegetables to New Zealand



### Status to date:

- 2nd Consultation for the new format IHSs ended on 28 March 2020
- Export Plan implementation in the Pacific
  - Training workshops (including attachment training)
  - Systems development
  - Holistic approach





ACP MEAs 2

### EU-ACP MEAs 3


Capacity Building on Multilateral Environmental Agreements in the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries

UN Environment and FAO

Goal: Reduction of risk to public health and promotion of environmental sustainability in ACP countries

All ACP countries with global, regional and country level interventions

Target MEAs: BRS Conventions, CBD, UNFCCC




PROJECTED WITH SUPPORT FROM THE EUROPEAN UNION

ACP MEAs 2

### Phase III - Theory of Change

- Enhancing the mainstreaming of biodiversity and the sound management of chemicals in agriculture by:
  - creating a more enabling policy environment
  - strengthening policy implementation
  - facilitating changes in agricultural practices
- Working at three levels: national (6 focus countries), regional (3 regions – 25 countries) and global
- Working jointly with focus countries and their respective regional organizations to ensure scale-out of successful approaches



PROJECTED WITH SUPPORT FROM THE EUROPEAN UNION

ACP MEAs 2

### Phase III – Institutional set up



International organisations  
Overseas, high-level coordination and collaboration

Implementing partners  
Overall coordination and implementation of the programme  
Technical assistance

Regional partners  
Regional collaboration, implementation of regional guidelines and strategies, harmonization of regional priorities  
Regional Group

Countries  
6 focus countries with Programme Management Units (PMUs)  
19 national countries in scale out phase

5 countries in the Caribbean  
15 countries in Africa  
5 countries in the Pacific



PROJECTED WITH SUPPORT FROM THE EUROPEAN UNION

ACP MEAs 2

### Outputs

**National level**

- Output 1 - Enhanced integration of measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the sound management of chemicals in agricultural policies
- Output 2 - Enhanced field implementation of these measures in ACP countries

**Regional level**

- Output 3 - Enhanced regional collaboration and dissemination of best policies and practices across ACP countries

**Global governance level**

- Output 4 - Strengthened implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and synergies with the other target conventions



PROJECTED WITH SUPPORT FROM THE EUROPEAN UNION

ACP MEAs 2

### Output 1 - Activities

- Policy and technical assistance to integrate ecosystem-based practices and measures into national agricultural and environmental policies (including sound pesticide management)
  - Assess costs of ecosystem-based practices versus their benefits
  - Provide guidance to align public and private investments with MEAs guidelines
- Institutional and technical capacity building to implement policies and programmes
  - Establish or strengthen cross-sectoral coordination mechanisms
  - Develop technical guidance to promote ecosystem-based practices
  - Train policy makers, regulators and other relevant authorities



PROJECTED WITH SUPPORT FROM THE EUROPEAN UNION

ACP MEAs 2

### Output 2 - Activities

- Follow up on the implementation of the National Pesticide Risk Reduction plans developed in phase II
  - Identify highly hazardous pesticides, assess their risks and mitigate their risk including through phasing out of priority products
  - Develop alternatives
- Strengthening extension services and curricula for adoption of ecosystem-based practices and approaches
- Capacity building of agricultural producers to shift towards ecosystem-based practices



PROJECTED WITH SUPPORT FROM THE EUROPEAN UNION

### Output 3 - Activities

- Building the capacity of the regional centres for the harmonisation of pesticide management (in continuation with the previous phase);
  - establishment of the Regional Pesticide Registration and Management Scheme in the Pacific
- Scaling-out from pilot countries to the sub-regions the best policy initiatives and practices for the effective and synergistic implementation of the targeted Conventions



PROVIDED WITH SUPPORT FROM THE EUROPEAN UNION

### Output 4 - Activities

- **Open-ended global dialogue** and concerted action to develop a shared vision on mainstreaming biodiversity.
- **International Initiative on Pollinators (pesticides)**
- **Major contribution to COP15**



PROVIDED WITH SUPPORT FROM THE EUROPEAN UNION

### Next steps

- **Inception phase**
  - identification of country focus areas and farming/landscape systems develop a regional dissemination mechanisms
  - setting of national workplans, targets and indicators
  - appointment of part time National Focal Point in focus country
  - review of institutional arrangements.
  - stocktaking of the policy environment



PROVIDED WITH SUPPORT FROM THE EUROPEAN UNION

# Thank you



PROVIDED WITH SUPPORT FROM THE EUROPEAN UNION