

19th PACIFIC PLANT PROTECTION ORGANISATION (PPPO) EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (ExCo) MEETING

Meeting Report – March 2019



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1. OFFICIAL OPENING OF THE WORKSHOP

1.1 Registration

1.2 Prayer- Dr Viliami Kami (Tonga)

1.3 Welcome Address- PPPO Chairman- Mr Glenn Dulla (Guam)

The Chairman welcomed everyone to the meeting noting the importance of the tasks required of the meeting in revising the PPPO Work Plan and discussing the way forward in the next 3 days.

1.4 Introductions

Participant introductions were carried out and invited members from Samoa, Vanuatu and Tonga were acknowledged

1.5 Confirmation of Agenda

Apologies from the Vice Chair (New Zealand) was conveyed by the Secretariat further adding that sessions allocated to New Zealand have been omitted from the agenda.

There were no objections from the floor and Tonga moved for confirmation of the agenda. The motion was seconded by Tuvalu.

2. MATTERS ARISING FROM THE 2018 PPPO MEETING - Secretariat

2.1 New Zealand Plant Health & Environment Laboratory (PHEL) Training Programmes

Update- Secretariat continuing engagement with New Zealand PHEL on diagnostics

2.2 GCF Proposal

Update

- SPC now an accredited entity of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the authorising and implementing entity of the GCF Project.
- Continuing dialogue with Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the 3 countries on the process involved.
- SPC currently working with FAO on the proposals in the Letter of Agreement (LOA)
- 3 countries (Samoa, Solomon Islands, Fiji) identified for the project

2.3 Coconut Rhinoceros Beetle-Guam Biotype (CRB-G)

Update

- SPC ICKM team continues to work on the knowledge sharing platform in creating awareness on CRB-G
- SPC continues to work with NZ AgResearch and Biosecurity Solomon Islands on the distribution of information to the region

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- New Zealand is looking at the possibility of addressing CRB-G threats to other countries on a regional platform

2.4 National Export Systems

Update

New Zealand MPI is working with Fiji in regards to systems approach in implementing pathways. SPC, in collaboration with Fiji Ministry of Agriculture Research Team and Biosecurity Authority of Fiji are working on a Request for Quotation (RFQ) from New Zealand for operational research purposes, which will include the HTFA facility in Nature's Way. The research involved is intended to ensure a level of assurance on operational processes currently in place in Fiji.

2.5 Fruit Fly Lures

- SPC continues to stockpile traps and lures for fruit flies and distribute in response to country requests.

2.6 Pathology Training Requests

Update

Trainings were conducted for Vanuatu Biosecurity Team in follow up to post Cyclone Pam surveillances. Vanuatu Officers trained on identification of disease symptoms in the field, recording and preparing samples for identification

2.7 Emergency Response Plan (ERP) Funding

Update

Countries are encouraged to utilise the various Climate resilience funding available. Avenues to explore include funding on how pest and disease change through the impacts of climate change and adapt their life cycle accordingly.

2.8 IPPC Topic Proposal On Post Disaster Humanitarian Donations

The Secretariat acknowledged Australia for taking the lead on the proposal. Updates to be provided by Ms Lois Ransom, Australia Department of Agriculture and Water Resources (DAWR) later in the agenda.

2.9 Generic Biosecurity Information On SPC Website

Update

SPC is exploring how the PPPO website can be incorporated into the existing Land Resources Division (LRD) website and anticipates engaging a consultant in upgrading the website. The consultant will work with the Secretariat to include content that reflect PPPO work.

2.10 Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE) Training

The Pacific region has three certified PCE Facilitators; Mr Sidney Suma, Mr Josua Wainiqolo and Mr Pelenato Fonoti. Members are encouraged to initiate and discuss training prospects with the facilitators. The group was advised by facilitator, Mr Fonoti, that countries have the option of requesting and singling out specific training priorities from the PCE

2.11 PPPO Standard Operational Procedures (SOP)

Members requested to read the DRAFT SOP included in the folders for discussion on the second day

2.12 PPPO New Work-plan & Strategic Framework

The current work-plan was due in 2018 and will be revised and discussed later in the day. The discussion will aim to identify country priorities for integration into the work plan.

2.13 Emergency Response Plan (ERP) Support At Regional Level

- The regional platform anticipates using expertise available in the member countries during pest incursions and providing opportunities for countries to facilitate ERPs support at a regional level.
- The Secretariat to circulate a matrix to members to identify available expertise in the different countries.

2.14 REGIONAL DRAFT ON GRAVEL AND SAND MOVEMENT Update

- Draft circulated by Cook Islands did not receive any comments.
- Secretariat to re-circulate draft for member comments

Discussion

- 2 proposals of Commodity Pathway Standards are currently considered by the Asia & Pacific Plant Protection Commission (APPPC) :

1- Chilli seed

2- Mangoes

- Australia proposed working with the region IPPC Standards Committee (SC) members to align the format of the draft regional standard with the developing commodity and pathway standards.

3. KALANG REPORT (Sanitary & Phytosanitary (SPS) Platform) – Secretariat

- The PPPO Secretary presented a brief update of the process of the Kalang report and the matrix of the comments received from the members.
- A total of 11 member countries responded on the Kalang SPS Mid Term report that was circulated by the Secretariat
- Comments from the following countries are captured below:

Tonga

- Concerned about title change from Centre of Excellence to SPS Platform
- Felt that the platform will not benefit all members as anticipated.
- Tonga would rather see the platform as the Phytosanitary Centre of Excellence, not limited to the 6 countries (World Trading Organisation (WTO) members), but rather engaging all Pacific Island Countries & Territories (PICTs) in the PPPO.

Samoa

- Took the view that the reason for the name change was not clear from the onset.
- Queried whether all PPPO members would benefit from it
- Included suggested options on where the platform could be hosed; NZ/Aus/Samoa USP

Fiji

- Commented that the change of name was not endorsed by the PPPO
- SPS creates a bigger window encompassing OIE and CODEX Alimentarius
- Raised the question on where will it be established
- Agrees with concerns raised by the other member countries

Other member comments were discussed by the group.

- Australia requested clarification on the progress of the project and the anticipated outcome after compilation of the comments.
- Response from the Secretariat confirmed that all comments have been forwarded to the Standards & Trade Development Facility (STDF), who will await the outcomes of the ExCo meeting, on the way forward for the project proposal. Furthermore, Kalang is currently working on the report outcomes and queries raised at the meeting are anticipated to be included into the final draft report.
- Kiribati and Vanuatu members informed the meeting that they had not received the report, requesting time to read and submit their comments.
- Australia alluded to the change in name to the SPS Platform, stating the importance of recognizing the scope of the project, adding the following:
 - Project scope not clearly stated
 - The report clearly identifies issues that should be addressed by the SPS Platform. Solutions to the issues could be allocated to existing institutions and organisations the PPPO is already familiar with.
 - Report provides opportunities to pull expertise together from established institutions
 - With identified expertise from different institutions, a mechanism for better coordination for the region should be considered.
- The matrix of country comments is accessible on [Annex 3](#).

4. PPPO Work Plan - Secretariat

Members discussed the 2012-2018 Work plan in different subregions and presented group comments and recommendations. Comments from each subregions are included in the revised PPPO Work plan 2019-2024 and is accessible on [Annex 4](#)

Discussion

- 4.1 Some PPPO outputs are best addressed on national level as different processes and legal frameworks are in place for each country
- 4.2 Tonga queried on the work done by FAO on the 3 legislations options, further proposing that these be left under the NPPOs responsibility at national level.
- 4.3 Kiribati requested the assistance of SPC in conducting capacity building on Import Risk Analysis (IRA) and Pest Risk Analysis (PRA).
- 4.4 The PPPO to produce a realistic work plan that is achievable, whilst considering achievements of the previous 2012 work plan
- 4.5 Note that countries have different priorities when considering work plan activities.
- 4.6 The suggestion of an ERP Endowment fund could be explored at a regional level to facilitate operationalization of the work-plan and will need to be sustainable in the long term
- 4.7 Milestones and monitoring systems in the work plan to be considered in the next 3-5yrs

Palau moved to adopt the Work Plan. Tuvalu seconded the motion

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

5. POTENTIAL FUNDING STREAMS FOR PPPO WORK- Mr Jan Helsen, Director LRD

Update by Director LRD (DLRD)

- 5.1 New initiative by NZMPI to shift from a Coconut Rhinoceros Beetle –Guam Biotype (CRB-G) national response to a regional platform.
- 5.2 New Department of Interior Technical Assistance Program project proposal submitted by SPC for invasive ants in the Northern Pacific
- 5.3 Green Climate Funding (GCF) update- SPC has been officially accredited by the GCF
- 5.4 Now accredited, SPC to drive the transboundary pests project with support from Food & Agriculture Organisation (FAO)
- 5.5 2 Letter Of Agreements (LOAs) currently being formulated;
 - ✓ to gather information on climate rationale of the project
 - ✓ to develop the project
- 5.6 SPC is looking at possibility of 2020 commencement for the project

EDF Update-

- 5.7 SPC component : Biosecurity& SPS /Value Chain(12M Euros-4yrs)
- 5.8 Focus is on trade; import, export and facilitating trade
- 5.9 Palau queried on the exploration of CRB-G biocontrol. In response, the Secretariat informed the group on work currently being done by AgResearch NZ on testing biological controls

(virus) options for CRB-G. SPC is working with Solomon Islands in collaboration with ACIAR Integrated Crop Management (ICM) project on biological control (fungus), sanitation, ICM project in collaboration with ACIAR

6. EPHYTO DISCUSSIONS – Mr Pelenato Fonoti, Samoa

Samoa presented briefly on the background of the Ephyto, what it entails and the two options countries can choose from when adopting the Ephyto.

Presentation can be accessed in [Annex 5](#)

Ms Ransom, Australia, highlighted the following points:

- Legislations to be in place when considering the adoption of the Ephyto System
- No option for stopping once EPhyto is adopted, therefore cost recovery for system support should be considered.
- CPM is looking at implementing yearly subscription for those using it
- A 2-day Fiji workshop on the 22nd and 23rd August has been organised by Australia and New Zealand to discuss Ephyto.
- Paper phytos are still expected to be an option
- Samoa reiterated the importance of countries considering start-up costs and system maintenance costs.

Discussions

6.1 Palau questioned the relevance of non WTO members and non-exporting countries adopting the system. Alternatively, the option of a default system allowing only for receiving phytos for imports could be proposed. Australia noted that this is a possibility.

6.2 Samoa commented that the hub is more sophisticated and fitting for bigger trading countries, advising the involvement of relevant Acts and Legislations in the EPhyto Framework to assist in the operationalizing of the EPhyto system.

6.3 The hub operates through the services of the UN and does not store information. It is heavily encrypted and there is no reporting obligations from the UN to the countries under EPhyto.

7. INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PLANT HEALTH (IYPH) –Dr Viliami Kami, Tonga

Dr Viliami Kami, Tonga, presented the event updates and the group viewed a promotional video by IPPC. Presentation updates included the following:

- IYPH Objectives
- Proposed International programmes
- Competitions
- Publications
- Cop25-Chile
- Climate Change and Plant Health symposium
- Updates on regional awareness, e.g Pacific Week of Agriculture (PWA) and HOAFS and MOAFS meeting in Samoa

- What can be done at national levels? How we can send the message to our people and sustaining the message to beyond 2020?
- Commitment of the World Food Day next year to IYPH

The IYPH presentation is available in [Annex 6](#).

The IYPH video can be accessed on <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v0UXcmxYXI>

Discussion

- 7.1 Members to identify IYPH objectives fitting to their countries and can be organised into activities in their respective countries.
 - 7.2 Members to ensure a common message from the region.
 - 7.3 SPC recognises that the celebration of IYPH places a responsibility on SPC to put more focus on the region in terms of the work being carried out in the plant health space .
 - 7.4 Opportunity for the PPPO to work with SPC in thinking about contributions to the COP25
 - 7.5 Countries are responsible for using existing IPPC programmes to organize national activities; no allocation of funding from IPPC
 - 7.6 Tonga requested to share updates on the meetings attended, to other PPPO members
 - 7.7 Possibility of a concept note produced by PPPO on funding for a regional symposium was requested by Samoa
 - 7.8 The Pacific Week of Agriculture (PWA) provides an opportunity for the PPPO to showcase its commitment to IYPH and ensure visibility of PPPO's support of the event.
 - 7.9 SPS to work with countries on the visibility of the IYPH during the PWA event and COP25
 - 7.10 Fiji Institute of Agriculture Sciences (FIAS) –plan to hold a symposium in recognition of the event. Fiji PPPO members, who are also FIAS Executive Committee members, have an opportunity to align relevant planned activities with the PPPO IYPH activities.
 - 7.11 IYPH has been tagged in the FIAS and the opportunity for a regional symposium on its awareness is being considered
8. **SAFE PROVISION OF FOOD AND OTHER AID TO PREVENT THE INTRODUCTION OF PLANT PESTS DURING AN EMERGENCY SITUATION – Ms Lois Ransom, Australia**

Updates

- Recommendations can be found on the IPPC website link <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/governance/cpm/>
- Three recommendations are currently being worked on for adoption this year.
- The aid recommendation is anticipated to go up for adoption next year.
- The submission for a standard on safe movement of food aid was drafted for inclusion in the call for topics in 2018. Recognising the topic's importance, the task force on topics considered it could be developed as a CPM recommendation.
- An existing paper to CPM this year, CPM 2019/29; (*in the above link*) requests countries' preparation in emergencies, the identification of risks which may pose phytosanitary risks and dealing with those risks offshore. Members were invited to support this paper.

- The Aid recommendation includes 2 tables;
 1. - goods that have no phytosanitary risks,
 2. - goods that present phytosanitary risks and should be managed to address them – preferably offshore.
- Table also includes ISPMs that aligns with the risks
- The recommendation is intended for NGOs organising assistance to address risks offshore
- Support for the recommendation is encouraged for members attending CPM and those who have been affected by the phytosanitary risks associated with it. Giving examples at CPM would be helpful.
- CPM paper 2019/37 dealing with issues of contaminating pests in goods such as manufactured items and machinery was also highlighted (*in the link above*)
- Legislation to manage the risks associated with regulated articles, which are not plants or plant products was suggested as a topic for implementation guidance and will be considered at CPM
- The assistance of member inputs on the paper were acknowledged.

Discussion

- 8.1 Australia alluded to the tables in the recommendation noting that NGOs could use as guidelines. Alternatively, NGOs could become recognised accredited agencies that have management practices with guaranteed assurance for countries.
- 8.2 Creating public awareness on the availability of materials to guide them on phytosanitary risks is vital.
- 8.3 Samoa noted the importance of considering volunteers as well and health risks they might pose.
- 8.4 Palau made note of higher authorities that allow in risk items. In response, Australia pointed out the importance of preparedness and having treatments offshore while working with donors and aid agencies, on what they can do pre emergency
- 8.5 Guam raised the question on how regular everyday people are considered. In response, Australia advised on a listing that identifies things that can be donated without risks and create awareness and communication.

9. BIOSECURITY AND INVASIVE SPECIES OF PRIORITY TO OUR REGION

Countries discussed in their different subregions priority pathways and invasive species that pose threats to biosecurity. Results were presented by the groups to the forum and later compiled in a matrix. This is accessible in [Annex 7](#).

10. KALANG REPORT & WAY FORWARD

- 10.1 Concern on SPS name change and involvement of only a few members.
- 10.2 Secretariat to seek clarity with Kalang and STDF on the two main comments raised by the PPPO
- 10.3 The Secretariat will await the PPPO to give an endorsement for the way forward
- 10.4 Australia noted the importance of sending a clear message to STDF if the proposal is supported by members

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- 10.5 Tonga noted that their endorsement of the Center of Excellence (CoE) was for the benefit for all member countries. They feel that the SPS is more about trade and does not consider the smaller countries that do not trade much.
- 10.6 Samoa recommended changing the name back to CoE to speed up the process of the project proposal as majority of the PICTs are in agreement of the name change
- 10.7 Kiribati indicated their stand in changing the name to CoE
- 10.8 Director LRD suggested an option of exploring 2 stages for the project with the- 1st stage for phytosanitary and a later stage for sanitary. The title, Center of Phytosanitary (CoP) was suggested by DLRD.
- 10.9 Concerns that the stages will require funding was raised. In answer, Director LRD informed the forum that the upcoming EDF11 is sufficient to cover the SPS platform
- 10.10 Fiji would like to see the outcomes impact everyone, acknowledging that these will eventually lead to trade and can be a platform to have non WTO members ready for future regulations when they do come into trading negotiations.
- 10.11 Samoa stated the flexibility of adding other platforms under the COE in comparison to an SPS platform.
- 10.12 PNG supported the report and proposed moving forward

Recommendations

- i. **Kalang to provide more clarity on the scope of the project covering all member countries.**
- ii. **PPPO recommends the phasing of the project into 2 stages.**
- iii. **Report to clarify the sustainability of the CoE after STDF**
- iv. **Palau moved to adopt the report. Motion was seconded by PNG.**

11. PPPO WORK PROCESSES - Secretariat

Members worked on the revision of the 2012 PPPO Work Plan. Changes and Comments are reflected in the revised work plan in [Annex 4](#).

Discussion

- 11.1 Secretariat to liaise with PPPO members to enter surveillance information into the relevant systems (PLD,BIF)
- 11.2 Member countries to identify specific areas on training priorities for consideration in the work plan
- 11.3 PPPO to recommend to NZPHEL to facilitate the development mechanisms for fast-tracking reference diagnostics for a centralised lab in the Pacific
- 11.4 Need for review on the use of the harmonised legislations as this is a national issue and NPPO responsibility
- 11.5 Develop a regional message and programme for IYPH and supported by ICKM SPC
- 11.6 PPPO to look at post- IYPH2020 and maintain awareness for(2021-2024)
- 11.7 Request by PNG for SPC regional PRA training programmes for capacity building to Biosecurity officers

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- 11.8 Secretariat to review last PCE and identify relevant and current priorities for member countries to base the regional platform.
- 11.9 Australia proposed to request members to fully review the final concepts and actions needed to operationalize the CoE and its relationship to the PPPO.

12. Recommendation to include the Center of Excellence (CoE) as output 10 under the revised work plan

13. PPPO STANDARD OPERATION PROCEDURES (SOP) -Secretariat

The group revised and commented on the draft SOP prepared by the Secretariat. The revised SOP is accessible on [Annex 8](#).

- The document, apart from clarifying the roles and rules of procedures of the PPPO will also assist new members.
- Page numbers of the constitution to be referenced in the SOP
- Inclusion of an introductory note, that the SOP rules need to be read in conjunction with the constitution

Secretariat to circulate revised PPPO SOPs and Rules of Procedure to ExCo.

14. PHAMA PLUS- Ms Bronwyn Wiseman

- Update provided by PHAMA on the overview of the PHAMA PLUS Project
- Redesign of the project early 2018
- Timeline of the project : November 2018- 2022(35M AUD)
- Same 6 countries from PHAMA project that may well expand over the project life
- 3 Outcomes-including explicitly on biosecurity service delivery
- Scope broadened to have lot of flexibility on where the work might be with more narrowed focus on prioritised commodities
- 2 thematic areas
- The next steps for the project is to agree on the work programme for the next three years

PHAMA Presentation is accessible on [Annex 9](#).

Discussion

Samoa

- Expressed that the project's coverage might be broadened due to expansion to other stakeholders such as the Ministry of Health and suggested less focus on horticultural commodities. In response, PHAMA PLUS representative, Ms Wiseman explained that the involvement of other ministries is dependent on the different roles played and their relevance to an activity.
- Market access priorities be reviewed and refocused on other fresh produce other than existing access commodities eg, frozen taro. Having reviewed existing commodity access in

Australia/New Zealand- Ms Wiseman explained that factors such as, how much is being used, issues involved and whether they are meaningful, are considered for prioritisation.

- Request for a review of Import requirements of Australia and New Zealand. In response, PHAMA stated that they are considering the importing requirements and how they could be simplified.
- Queried the possibility of PHAMA, providing funding support to SPC, for market access assistance to non-PHAMA countries. In response, Ms Wiseman explained that funding has been provided for regional and some are tagged to specific countries (PNG, Solomons & Fiji)
- Request that prioritised commodities and supplier capacity be looked into when considering access commodities. PHAMA clarified donor funding stating that different funding went to SPC and a different funding went directly to PHAMA from DFAT.
- Recommended the engagement of a Pacific Islander at the Pacific Island Desk in Australia.
- Suggestion for Nick Nolan to attend PPPO biosecurity meetings.

Tuvalu

- Although not part of the six PHAMA countries, Tuvalu enquired on assistance rendered for exporting packaged/processed commodities to NZ and Australia. Ms Wiseman pointed out, the possibility of working with non PHAMA countries in collaboration with SPC to provide their required assistance.

Kiribati

- Requested PHAMA PLUS assistance in import protocols and PRA. PHAMA responded they could assist to facilitate trade but are also assessing the risks involved. The Secretariat, in response indicated that pest and disease surveillance requests from countries can be facilitated by SPC based on general surveillance or individual commodity pathways and that countries are able to access the regional PLD to assist in Risk Assessments

Australia

- Australia requires treatments offshore, therefore countries need to focus on their production pathway processes. A pragmatic solution for the Pacific would be to document pathway commodities and identify risk areas.

Secretariat

- Requested clarification on PHAMA PLUS facilitating general surveillance in the six countries. In response, PHAMA clarified it's focus on new skills and priorities of countries, rather than normal business such as surveillance.
- SPC is working with NZMPI on an initiative towards a regional prioritization platform, which will see the Secretariat gathering relevant requests from the member countries for submission to NZ MPI

Tonga

- Requested that New Zealand and Australia undergo a quicker processing for access submissions. Australia suggested putting in a reasoned submission supporting alternative trading conditions.

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- Acknowledged the existence of a previous dedicated Pacific Island desk in Australia and whether this role would continue; In response, Australia noted that it is currently in discussion with DFAT on this and the expansion of the Pacific Program. Nick Nolan currently sits in that role
 - Comment by Palau to consider a “PHAMA Extreme” for other non PHAMA countries

15. **SEA CONTAINER HYGIENE STANDARDS (SCHS) – Secretariat**

- After outlining the background to the Sea Container Hygiene Standard, System, members were given the opportunity to share their experiences on adopting the system. The presentation is available on [Annex 10](#).

National Experiences shared by members on SCHS

Fiji

- Experienced a reduction in contamination and recontamination of containers going through the ports
- With the decrease in space due to larger trade occurring, SCHS helps ease process and ensures a greater level of assurance to importing countries
- Encouraged adoption by other members
- Response received by BAF from shipping companies on low interceptions and a high level of assurance to importing countries
- Fiji now recognised by NZ as a low risk country on exporting infested containers with 5% inspection level applied.

Tuvalu

- Shared experience on cleaning containers done out at sea with seawater and contamination found.
- Requested training and assistance from PHAMA PLUS on cleaning sea containers in terms of facilities and equipment.

Kiribati

- Noted concerns raised by shipping agencies on costs involved.
- Water is a limited resource and costly.
- Raised similar concerns as Tuvalu on capacity building and resource around SCHS

Samoa

- Queried exploring assistance on the possibility to clean containers while on the ship as transiting countries may transport pests onto a clean container from the originating country

Tonga

- Noted receiving contaminated containers from NZ and wished to have the scheme inclusive and benefiting all member countries

PHAMA

- SCHS implementation is the responsibility of shipping agencies in collaboration with Biosecurity before certification.
- PPPO may consider a regional role in coordination with NPPOs taking similar roles to Australia and New Zealand in assisting implementation and auditing. And in providing assistance to countries in the implementation, coordination and awareness raising of SCHS
- Need to consider the practicality of all stakeholders involved and how to leverage costs involved

Australia

- Shared work being done on SCHS on an international level

Secretariat

- Opportunity for member countries to use the PPPO as a platform for discussions to engage with stakeholders to encourage a high level of assurance with exporting countries on cargos not related to Biosecurity

16. AFAS- METHYL BROMIDE AND POTENTIAL ALTERNATIVES (BIOSECURITY RESEARCH) - Secretariat

Members shared potential alternatives to Methyl Bromide currently being used in the countries and highlighted their different experiences.

Discussion

Fiji

- Currently using ECO₂ FUME alternative- takes longer to achieve the kill time.
- Have not officially moved from the methyl bromide (Meth Bromide) phytosanitary treatment because of time constraints
- In case of imports, alternatives to Meth Bromide are accepted

PNG

- Phosphine and ECO₂ FUME are alternatives currently being used in PNG
- Have not phased out Meth Bromide treatments

Samoa

- Using Meth Bromide recapturing system and encouraged its use by PPPO members

Guam

- Proposed the idea of setting a recapturing system to maintain the use of Meth Bromide.

Palau

- Use alternative- cold treatment (1degree for 14days- for FF and other surface insects)

PHAMA

- Potential for PPPO to explore applied research on more efficient use of MB and use of recapture to address environmental issues.

Australia

- Provided information on standards available on the IPPC for different treatment alternatives available
- Noted the need for countries to identify alternatives available depending on consignment priorities.

17. OTHER ISSUES

- 17.1 PHAMA PLUS interested in learning about the revised PPPO Work Plan and how they can work with PPPO
- 17.2 Australia identified the opportunity to raise concerns about the level of US involvement in the PPPO as per the constitution and also raise this with USDA representatives attending the CPM. Australia requested for a pre meeting of members attending the CPM.
- 17.3 Fiji encouraged communication among members while acknowledging the important role of the Secretariat in sharing of information on threats in the region
- 17.4 Guam hoped to discuss roles of SPC in Guam and encourage relationship with USDA at the upcoming USDA Biosecurity Training
- 17.5 Kiribati stated revising their import permits and would like to know what chemicals are currently being used for treatments by members. The Secretariat was requested to collate a matrix of treatments currently being used by the countries.
- 17.6 Palau is anticipating importing fruits and vegetables from Asian countries and have given prior notification of request of assistance from SPC. Palau also requested for Fruit Fly traps from SPC.
- 17.7 PNG requested SPC for trainings of young officers on PRA and Diagnostics.
- 17.8 Samoa encouraged members on adopting the EPhyto system and made note of the upcoming workshop in August. Secretariat will circulate information to members.
- Involvement of PPPO countries in APPPC and the Secretariat exploring discussions with the APPPC for assistance and funding opportunities.
 - Suggested that SPC Biosecurity team be strengthened to ensure maximum assistance to members, especially those not included in the PHAMA programme.
 - Proposed that the Secretariat strengthen ties with USDA and the involvement of US as highlighted in the constitution.
 - Reminded the forum of the PWA happening in Apia later in the year and the opportunity to create visibility at the IYPH.
 - Reminded subregional reps to circulate emails to their subregion counterparts for any issues they would like to include in the ExCo agenda.
- 17.9 Tonga commented on the importance of the Secretariat attending the CPM

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- 17.10 Tuvalu raised a point on the participation of ExCo members at the meeting, suggesting that the representatives communicate with their sub regional counterparts prior to attending. This is to allow members to submit issues they wish to be raised at the meeting to their representative. Tuvalu requested the Secretariat to facilitate capacity building trainings and attachments programmes with the Secretariat and member countries.
- 17.11 Vanuatu acknowledged the relevance of the SCHS and the EPhyto System, indicating they may request training when adopting the system. Vanuatu requested for information sharing on pest incursions by the Secretariat and provision of capacity building, especially with the engagement of new officers.
- 17.12 The Secretariat acknowledged the support of the members and anticipates to continue working with the countries in providing pest and disease surveillance to the PPPO members.
- 17.13 Kiribati's comments on the SPS Kalang Report was shared with the members for inclusion into the comment matrix submitted to Kalang.

Palau moved that the report be accepted and was seconded by Fiji.

----- CLOSE OF MEETING -----

18. APPENDIX

Annex 1: Agenda for the PPPO ExCo Meeting 2019, Nadi, Fiji

Annex 2: List of Participants

Annex 3: Matrix of Member Comments on SPS Kalang Mid Term Report

Annex 4: Revised PPPO Workplan

Annex 5: EPhyto Presentation

Annex 6: IYPH Presentation

Annex 7: Biosecurity & Invasive Species Matrix

Annex 8: PPPO Standard Operational Procedures

Annex 9: PHAMA PLUS Presentation

Annex10: Sea Container Hygiene System

Pacific Plant Protection Organisation Executive Committee Meeting (PPPO ExCo)

11 – 13 March, 2019, Tanoa Hotel, Nadi, Fiji

Time Schedule	Agenda Items	Presenter/ Facilitator
DAY 1	PPPO ExCo Board Meeting Monday 11th March 2019	
9.00 – 9.10 am	Registration	SPC
9.10 – 9.20 am	Prayer & Welcome Address	Chairman
9.20 – 9.40am	Introductions	Members
9.40 – 9.50 am	Confirmation of agenda	Chairman
9.50 – 10.15am	Matters arising from the minutes of the last PPPO Meeting	Secretariat
10.15 – 10.30 am MORNING TEA BREAK		
Session 1	Prevailing Issues - PPPO	
10.30 – 11.30am	Discussions on the Kalang Report	Chairman/Secretariat
11.30 – 1.00pm	PPPO Work Plan – break out session (2 groups)	Chairman/Secretariat
1.00 – 2.00pm LUNCH BREAK		
2.00 – 3.00pm	Continue - PPPO Work Plan	Chairman/Secretariat
3.00 – 3.30pm	Potential Funding Streams for PPPO work – GCF & EDF11	DLRD/ Secretariat
3.30 – 3.45pm AFTERNOON TEA BREAK		
3.45 – 4.30PM	Ephyto and Discussions – National and Regional perspective	NPPO Samoa/Secretariat
END OF DAY ONE		

Time Schedule	Agenda Items	Presenter/ Facilitator
DAY 2	Tuesday 12th March 2019	
8.30 – 9.30am	International Year of Plant Health (IYPH) – Discussions on potential National and Regional approaches	NPPO Tonga/ Secretariat
	Safe provision of food and other aid to prevent the introduction of plant pests during an emergency situation.	Lois Ransom
10.00 – 10.45 am MORNING TEA BREAK		
10.45 – 11.45am	Biosecurity and Invasive species of priority to our region – Breakout sessions	Secretariat
11.45 – 1.00pm	Discussions on Kalang Report ad way forward	Secretariat
1.00 – 2.00pm LUNCH BREAK		
2.00 – 3.30pm	Discussions and Finalization of PPPO Work Plan	Everyone/Secretariat facilitates
3.30 - 3.45pm AFTERNOON TEA BREAK		
	Discussions on PPPO ExCo Work Processes	Everyone/Secretariat facilitates
END OF DAY TWO		
Time Schedule	Agenda Items	Presenter/ Facilitator
DAY 3	Wednesday 13th March 2019	
8.30 -9.30am	Overview of the PHAMA PLUS Programme	Bronwyn Wiseman
9.15 -10.00am	Sea Container Hygiene Standards (SCHS) – Discussions on potential National and Regional approaches	
9.30 – 10.30am	AFAS - Methyl bromide and potential substitutions (Biosecurity Research)	
	Other Issues	
10.30 -10.45am MORNING TEA BREAK		
10.45 – 1.00pm	Other Issues and new dates – PPPO ExCo	Chairman/Secretariat
1.00 -2.00pm LUNCH BREAK		
2.00 -3.00pm	Present PPPO ExCo Report and adoption of report	
END OF WORK SHOP		

Annex 2: List of Participants- PPPO ExCo Meeting 2019

COUNTRY	
AUSTRALIA	<p>Lois Ransom Assistant Secretary, Plant Import Operations, Department of Agriculture and Water Resources (DAWR) 18 Marcus Clarke St, Canberra City, ACT 2601, Tel: 612 6272 3933 EM: lois.ransom@agriculture.gov.au</p>
FIJI	<p>Hilary Kumwenda A/Chief Executive Officer Biosecurity Authority of Fiji Level 2, FNPF Provident Plaza One Ellery Street Suva GPO Box 18360 Tel: 679 948855 EM: hkumwenda@baf.com.fj</p>
	<p>Nitesh Datt Plant Protection Officer Biosecurity Authority of Fiji Level 2, FNPF Provident Plaza One Ellery Street Suva TEL: 679 3305043 EM: ndatt@baf.com.fj</p>
GUAM	<p>Glenn Dulla Agriculturist III Department of Agriculture 163 Dairy Road, Mangilao GU 96913 TEL: 671 486 6205 EM: GFJDULLA@gmail.com</p>
TUVALU	<p>Matio Lonalona Senior Agricultural Officer Plant Protection and Quarantine TEL: 688 20836 EM: matiololo@gmail.com</p>
KIRIBATI	<p>Kinaai Kairo Director Plant Health Agriculture and Livestock Division Ministry of Environment, Lands and Agriculture Dev Tanatea, Tarawa</p>

	<p>TEL: 686 73045547 EM: ddald@melad.gov.ki</p>
PALAU	<p>Fernando Sengebau Director Bureau of Agriculture, Min of Natural Resources, Environment and Tourism TEL: 680 775-0200 FAX: 680 622 5805 EM: fsengebau@gmail.com</p>
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	<p>Pere Kokoa Chief Plant Protection Officer Plants National Agriculture Quarantine and Inspection Authority (NAQIA) Port Moresby TEL: 675 3112100 EM: pkokoa@naqia.gov.pg</p>
SAMOA	<p>Pelenato Fonoti Assistant Chief Executive Officer Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries PO Box 1874 Apia EM : aceo@samoaquarantine.gov.ws</p>
TOKELAU	<p>Hans Johannes Junior Wesche Quarantine Officer NPF Plaza Apia TEL: 685 28491/20822 EM: han.weche@tokelau.org.nz</p>
TONGA	<p>Viliami Kami Head of Quarantine and Quality Management Division Ministry of Agriculture, Food, Forestry and Fisheries PO Box 14 Nukualofa Tel: 676 24257 EM : maf-ento@kalianet.to pilakami@gmail.com</p>
VANUATU	<p>Sam Armstrong Acting Director Department of Biosecurity Vanuatu PMB 9086 Port Vila Tel: 678 23519 EM: asam@vanuatu.gov.vu</p>
<p>LAND RESOURCES DIVISION PACIFIC COMMUNITY (SPC), PRIVATE MAIL BAG, SUVA, FIJI.</p>	

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Caress Whippy	Programme Assistant	EM: caressw@spc.int

Annex 3: Matrix on the Country Comments for Kalang Mid-Term Report, 2018

The PPPO Secretariat circulated the Kalang Mid-term report for PPPO member countries to comment. The secretariat received feedback and comments from a total of 11 PPPO member countries.

Below is a table on the comments from the countries.

Country:	Comments:	Date received by PPPO Secretariat:
Tonga	<p>I have had time to browse through Draft report on the SPS Pacific Platform. The immediate concern is the actual title of the regional platform. If we make it an SPS regional platform, it will benefit most the 6 PPPO countries that are members of the WTO, which is PNG, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Fiji, Samoa and Tonga.</p> <p>These 6 countries are also part of PHAMA plus and the ACIAR funded biosecurity capacity building program (this program includes Tuvalu and Kiribati).</p> <p>The SPS trade related activities should be left to be fulfilled by PHAMA plus, PACER plus, the ACIAR funded biosecurity capacity building program (matrix attached)</p> <p>The Project Proposal Grant (PPG) application was for an Phytosanitary Centre of Excellence which would then be benefit to all PPPO members. The STDF funding is limited and therefore should be focused on Phytosanitary capacity building. Tonga and 2 other countries endorsed a PPG for a Phytosanitary Centre of Excellence. I have attached the final draft of the PPG application that was send to Tonga to endorse.</p>	24/09/2018

	<p>The PPPO focus is on the STDF funding and how to best utilize it for its member countries. There is need to urgently utilize this limited amount of funding effectively and that is to address as best as possible our major capacity building needs.</p> <p>The other issue is there seems to be no real indication from SPC (LRD) whether it is willing to host the Centre of Excellence. There is also no indication from the other programs on their willingness to utilize the proposed platform as they have their own funding and means of implementation.</p> <p>There is need to look at the key areas in plant quarantine in need of urgent capacity building across the PPPO member countries and commit the STDF funding to setting up the center of excellence to provide the training etc. The center of excellence will still remain part of the SPS development in the Pacific but focus on Phytosanitary issues.</p>	
Republic of the Marshall Islands	<p>Thanks bosso for the update...</p> <p>No comments</p>	04/10/2018
Samoa	<p>Sorry for my delay comments on the subject but here are some of the thoughts from this document,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It's kind of difficult to comment at this point in time due to no access to it in the beginning. 2. Based on the comments from Tonga (Pila) and the matrix given, I myself from Samoa agreed to it to still stand the original name (CoE) to benefit all the PPPO Countries plus was also in the original submission to STDF. 3. Samoa was in the STDF Expert SPS Group representing all the PPPO Countries and was involved with supporting through the application by our PPPO family. 4. Again Samoa already suggested some places during last and this year meetings under the ACIAR Biosecurity project with reasons for justification, that is : 1st to have the CoE in Auckland NZ, 2. Sydney Australia and 3rd USP, Alafua Samoa. This is because in order for us to well equipped our biosecurity personnel in the region, we need to be at where there is practical experience combined with academic to learn well and be sustainable into the future. Us now may no longer in our respective jobs and we can create quality biosecurity people in our region or even better than us in our time to serve our respective countries into the future. This will harmonize our services and make thing easier for us all. <p>Those are some of the comments at stage and would strongly oppose to the new name but rather bring back the original one.</p>	12/10/2018

Solomon Is	Solomon Islands looks at the report and are very impress. We do not have any comments. But Solomon Islands fully support the initiatives going forward.	12/10/2018
Tokelau	No further comments from Tokelau.	12/10/2018
Australia	Australia has provided comment on the report previously.	12/10/2018
Tuvalu	Totally agreed with the report but the only concerned is the appropriate location to facilitate and implement the CoE. Points that have been raised by the 2 experts the Tongan and the Samoan are totally correct.	18/10/2018
PNG	No comments from me but I stand to support what Phama is doing in PNG so likewise I will support regional collaborative efforts to improve plant biosecurity capacity in the PICs.	19/10/2018
Cook Is	<p>Keep the original title to Phytosanitary Centre of Excellence (CoE) and would benefit all PPPO. (benefit must also be made available to non PHAMA countries and not to elite countries only (G6). Also Cook Islands is not in the ACIAR programme.</p> <p>Challenges and focus on Phytosanitary capacity training on implementation activities at NPPOs, the importance of sound Phytosanitary systems in the area of PCE, plus other areas of priority and as well of the Phytosanitary continuum approach. Developing a system that national efforts should be directed to ensure the sustainability of the projects outputs and outcomes inter alia through decreasing the turnover of trained staff.</p> <p>Cook Island would like to see that priority is given to PhytoSanitary capacity at NPPO and would appreciate that a clear or more specific action work plan on how? ...deliverable at the NPPO. Noted in the doc heaps of workshop, international consultations, etc, etc. and not much to do in my home. ...am I missing something?</p>	19/10/2018
New Zealand	<p>With the greatest of respect, New Zealand would like to respond with comments on the <i>'Development of an SPS Pacific Regional Platform for Pacific Island Countries and Territories' Kalang Midterm Report (May 2018)</i>. The comments are as follows.</p> <p>COMMENT 1</p> <p>New Zealand concurs with concerns raised by some PPPO members regarding the change in the name of the facility from Phytosanitary Centre of Excellence (PCoE) to the SPS Pacific Regional Platform (SPS PRP). The discussions that originated the concept of a PCoE by members of PPPO, and the anticipated output that the facility was to provide to the region was very specific. This emanated from the concerns that individual countries raised as a result of the issues and challenges faced at home in their countries and</p>	26/10/2018

	<p>regions, mainly in the area of available capacity. Any changes to the initial thinking to the PCoE (as agreed by the PPPO, and as documented and highlighted in the attached copies of the concept paper and PPG application) should follow due process where endorsement by the approving body, the PPPO should again be requested.</p> <p><i>The change in the name and approach could potentially be the correct decision and direction for the region, but this still needs to be taken back to the PPPO forum for discussions and for the full board to make the decision to accept (or otherwise reject) the modified concept as members know their needs and what they want best.</i></p> <p><i>As part of the change in the name of the facility discussion (due process), it will allow PPPO members to be informed, provide an opportunity to discuss relevant points and consider the potential impacts (benefits and detriments) as was highlighted in the comments submitted by Tonga.</i></p> <p>COMMENT 2 There are also concerns on the proposed scope for the PCoE/SPS PRP.</p> <p><i>The proposed scope (as in page 2-3 of the Midterm report) contradicts the resolution representing the agreed decision made by countries during the PPPO meeting in 2015 and 2018 where the countries decided that the PPPO should remain with SPC. Therefore, having the proposed scope to say that the proposed SPS PRP will assume the secretariat role of the PPPO is inconsistent with the PPPO's previously agreed decision/position.</i></p> <p><i>The wording of the proposed scope (page 2-3 of the Midterm report) implies that the facility will be replicating or taking over the current activities of SPC LRD/PPPO. Again, this was not our understanding or what was agreed after the PPPO meeting. New Zealand believes that this is also an SPC governance issue which will have to be discussed and decided at the CRGA level, however only if it's firstly endorsed by the PPPO. The PPPO is a subsidiary of SPC and the organisation is governed by the processes within SPC for decisions.</i></p> <p>COMMENT 3 The understanding of a PCoE based on the 2015 PPPO meeting discussions, was that it was going to be a training institution established to be the “go-to” institution in the region for training and building up the Phytosanitary capacities of biosecurity inspectors. This is a highly needed facility that does not exist today. However, discussion of the training facility as raised by member countries appears to be redundant in the proposed scope, and additional discussion of the facility performing an operational function, equivalent to that of SPC/LRD PPPO, was not agreed and was not our understanding.</p> <p>COMMENT 4</p>	
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	<p>The list of those countries consulted confirmed that only 9 Heads of NPPO in the region were consulted on these points out of 22 in total. New Zealand noted that it appears that there were inconsistencies associated with consultation such as people being contacted who were not directly connected to the biosecurity needs of the relevant Pacific countries including participants whose names were entered twice in the list. It was also New Zealand's clear understanding that the head of NPPOs and their officers would be the primary group to be consulted with regard to such relevant matters.</p> <p><u>RECOMMENDATIONS:</u></p> <p>Firstly, in consideration of the foregoing discussions, and by way of this email, New Zealand registers its reservations and serious concerns to the contents of the Midterm Report and therefore recommends to the PPPO Chairman and members of the Executive Board that the report should not be progressed further until it is again discussed and deliberated by members of the full PPPO board for an agreed and updated position.</p> <p>Secondly, it is extremely important that SPC LRD commits (as a matter of urgency) to getting the PPPO institution up to full strength, and with adequate funding, appropriate competency, personnel and resourcing to move the organisation forward.</p>	
Fiji	<p>In reference to the Mid-term report on Development of an SPS Pacific Regional Platform for Pacific Island Countries and Territories, BAF would like to register the following points:</p> <p>Change in proposed name of the project from Phytosanitary Centre of Excellence (PCoE) to the SPS Pacific Regional Platform (SPS PRP). As per PPPO meeting in August 2018, it was established that change in name was not endorsed in any Exco or full board meeting.</p> <p>The change from PCoE to SPS PRP would be positively reviewed (through PPPO Board meeting) as SPS PRP is more encompassing of both IPPC & OIE mandates and such platform shall not be limited to the Phytosanitary matters.</p> <p>The recommendations of the mid-term report are endorsed and secondly in agreement that a direction for this project need to be established:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hosting of the SPS PRP platform 2. A SPS PRP model 3. A final report needs to be populated and addressing the concerns raised by member countries. 	28/10/2018
Kiribati	<p>This paper is developed to provide Kiribati's feedback to the Mid-Term report on the Development of a Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Pacific Regional Platform</p>	12/3/2019

	<p>(PRP) for Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs) carried out by Kalang Consultancy Services.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The understanding of the PRP development is for all PICTs to benefit from this platform. However, hearing from the discussion in the last two days, if SPS has to be adopted as the title, PICTs that are party to WTO will be the only qualifying PICTs to the benefits/assistance rendered from the project/program that may be generated from the Grant. The need for clarification on this understanding is highly needed. If this may be the case, Kiribati would opt for CoE or appropriate title that would be inclusive of all PICTs. 2. The document states that many PICTs have benefitted from various donor-supported national and regional programs, which focused on trade facilitation and SPS capacity building. While this may be true for other countries, it should be noted in the case of Kiribati that the Ministry of Commerce, Industries and Cooperatives is the lead Ministry of many of these projects such as those from PACER plus. Though Agriculture is consulted in the programs/projects development, minimal assistance is acquired/obtained from these projects/programs because the decision in how to utilize available funding is not only on agriculture trade facilitation but on other government national priorities for instance fisheries, labour mobility and even Foreign Investment, etc. 3. Hence, the need that these PRP projects/programs are developed specifically for the major needs of Agriculture/Biosecurity in all PICTs rather than for the Ministry of Commerce or some other sectors. 4. Some years back, Kiribati was part of SPC's trade project whereby coconut toddy syrup -"kamaimai" was tried to be marketed to niche markets in New Zealand but never get anywhere not because of the supply but due to protocols that need to be developed. Kiribati lacks the capacity and relies much on the project but unfortunately, the project ended without completion of all that is necessary for the export standards protocols. 5. The characteristics of PICTs and or SPS issues noted in the document – Kiribati does agree with them all. Kiribati lacks much of the necessary protocols either for export and import as well. 6. Much was mentioned on SPS measures for export but little is on SPS requirement for import. Alluded in the meeting, Kiribati is having difficulties in contacting the NPPO in some Asian countries of which it needs to import some biosecurity concern items. The need to carry out risk assessment is neigh but if the NPPO in these respective countries are not responding to requests, then trade can not be facilitated. This can create much pressure from politics and even administrators that they can direct a waive to biosecurity measures. SPC's or PPPO's assistance in this area is much needed. 7. The core function of SPC/PPPO is to build capacities of PICTs whether it's on SPS or on any other agricultural aspects. While SPC sees the need to strengthen itself, it should not forget that it is not the implementer of projects/programs but to some extent can be if the countries lacks the capacity. Hence Kiribati would recommend that the grant be utilized to capacity building of SPC's members while it also considers strengthening SPC's sectors where the need arises but to have consultation with its members. 	
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Vanuatu	No comments	13/3/2019
	END OF COUNTRY COMMENTS & Submitted	30/10/2018

Annex 4: Revised PPPO 6 year Work plan

Pacific Plant Protection Organisation **REVISED WORKPLAN 2019 - 2024**

Vision

Protecting plant resources in the Pacific region from pests.

Pacific plant resources include agriculture, forests, natural habitats, biodiversity, and food production.

Mission

To provide leadership and promote regional co-operation of Members to protect plant resources from the introduction and spread of pests, in order to preserve food security and biodiversity, and to facilitate trade.

Objectives

1. Prevent the introduction and spread of pests to protect sustainable agriculture and enhance food security;
2. To reduce the impacts of changed new & emerging pest risks as a result of climate change.
3. Protect the environment and biodiversity from pests.
4. Promote scientifically-based phytosanitary measures in order to facilitate economic and trade development;
5. Represent Members in fora where the regional phytosanitary perspective is important;
6. Develop regional phytosanitary capacity to accomplish these objectives; and
7. Promote the activities of the PPPO through public awareness.

Outcomes

The key outcomes for the PPPO are:

- (i) enhanced food security;
- (ii) a protected environment; and
- (iii) sustainable trade and economic growth.

They will be achieved by:

- Establishing a framework for regional and global cooperation in phytosanitary matters for the trade of plants and plant products
- Developing and implementing effective and scientifically justified phytosanitary measures to protect plant health and life.
- Effective information exchange
- Facilitate where possible the delivery of capacity development based on regional priorities
- Cooperating with the IPPC Secretariat to achieve the objectives of the IPPC
- Ensuring the views and concerns of Members are taken into account by IPPC in the development and implementation of international standards
- Partnering with SPC and other collaborators on specific issues to progress the objectives of the PPPO.
- Facilitate connections between donors and PPPO members to secure resources to implement the workplan
- Improving opportunities for trade through the promotion of ISPMs
- Promoting the activities of the PPPO through public awareness
- Encouraging eligible non-parties to the IPPC become members
- Collaborate with SPC and its Land Resources Division on specific issues including pesticide and integrated pest management
- Facilitate the flow of information among members of the organisation and with other regional plant protection organisations, including
 - Providing information concerning phytosanitary measures, including prohibitions, restrictions and specifications for entry of plants and plant products and means of deriving particular specifications, and the operational procedures used, if requested
 - Reporting as soon as practicable to the Secretariat for communication to other members the existence, outbreak and spread of economically important pests of plants and plant products in their countries

Its constitution requires it to:

- Act in conformity with the provisions of the revised IPPC, in particular Article VII, and recommend phytosanitary import measures only to the extent they are necessary to protect plant health and life
- Take into account the activities of the other regional plant protection organisations
- Take into account of relevant developments under the WTO

By whom

- The Regional Technical Board
- Executive Committee
- The Secretariat

OUTCOME: The spread of quarantine pests into and within the Pacific is minimized through a strategy of early detection and effective response Indicative costing presented in USD

OUTPUT	PROGRESS TO DATE	ACTIONS	COST \$	WHO	SUCCESS INDICATORS
1. PICTs undertake monitoring and structured detection and delimitation surveys for pests of economic and environmental Concern	<p>PICTs undertake a range of surveillance activities for a number of pests and with a range of purposes</p> <p>Link to some of the national projects that do similar work</p>	<p><u>Phase I (Year 1)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and pilot a program for two countries in each of the three sub-regions to define existing surveillance activities and their purpose, capacity, capability, targets, and priorities Undertake a gap analysis and identify surveillance needs for pilot countries Complete remaining country analyses following analysis of pilots and methodology used to define current programs, needs and gaps Develop a surveillance strategy and implementation plan for each pilot country reflecting priorities, purpose, outcomes, development needs and actions to meet them <p><u>Phase II (Year 2)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a surveillance strategy and implementation plan for remaining PICTs reflecting priorities, purpose, outcomes, development needs and actions to meet them Implement surveillance strategy for pilot countries Develop a regional surveillance strategy and implementation plan to capture regional surveillance activities, common development needs and actions to meet them <p><u>Phase III (Year 3)</u></p>	<p><u>Year 1</u></p> <p>Pilot program</p> <p>Costs approx. \$75k</p> <p>BIF costs & PLD costs (without salaries)</p> <p>1 FTE – pilot coordinator</p> <p>0.3 FTE from the region (three local specialists – pathology, entomology, botany) for analysis</p> <p>and strategy preparation</p> <p>Remaining PICTs \$225k (without salaries)</p> <p>Implementation of strategies to be costed according to priorities in respective implementation plans</p>	<p>Lead: Consultant with technical specialists, SPC</p> <p>Collaborators: 6 NPPOs (Phase 1), remaining PICTs</p>	<p><u>Phase 1</u></p> <p>Pilot programs established and completed</p> <p>Methodology reviewed and revised as necessary and applied to remaining PICTs</p> <p>Country reports developed and endorsed by the NPPO</p> <p>Country strategy and costed implementation plan developed in agreed format</p> <p>Have surveillance reports shared to other countries</p>

	· Conduct a repeat assessment of pilot		
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		<p>countries post implementation and analyse progress and impact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement surveillance strategy for remaining countries Identify country priorities Clarification of country selection Provide progress /update reports of pilot countries 			
<p>2. PICTs identify pests of significant economic and environmental concern within seven days and report them in the Pacific pest list and via the IPP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diagnostic training conducted in 5 countries (Fiji, Solomon Is, Tonga, Vanuatu, Tuvalu) Diagnostic laboratories established in 5 countries Remote microscopy nodes established in 5 countries Internet access status confirmed, some needing high speed internet connections <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand diagnostics training to Micronesia region 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further enhanced diagnostic capacity in these 5 PICs including reference materials (books and specimens), equipment Allocate trained staff into two full time positions in each of the 5 PICs to support diagnostics Develop expert network for diagnosticians Use and build on existing expertise databases Develop protocols for preparation and delivery of specimens including irradiation, live specimens, DNA and FTA card Establish capability to undertake DNA barcoding Enhance functional capability of 5 labs prepare and receive specimens from within the region Extend training and lab capability to other laboratories (4) Procure and operationalize DNA 	<p>Attachment training of trained staff between NZ and 5 PICs ca. \$150k per country (\$750k)</p> <p>North Pacific training as joint exercise; sub regional and in country activities</p> <p>(\$200k)</p> <p>\$800k to add 4 more PICs (\$200k per country) includes equipment, resource material, consumables etc.</p> <p>10 FTE across 5 countries (from within existing</p>	<p>Lead: Lalith Kumarasinghe</p> <p>Collaborators: NPPOs SPC NZMPI DAFF USA</p>	<p>Well equipped laboratories in a regional network rather than investing in a central laboratory at SPC</p> <p>Personnel well trained in a wide range of pest diagnoses who are able to confirm identification of pests from other institutions</p> <p>Establish a well connected, professional diagnostics network within three years</p> <p>Protocols for management of specimens and their identification for key regional pests in place</p> <p>Identifications for all high priority pest is delivered within 7 days</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPPOs to be responsible for PLD updates of surveillance records Other accredited labs: NAQIA, Fiji, NZ and

		extraction in 5 labs · Test a combination sub-regional and in country training approach to facilitate early capacity development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a coordinated mechanism to fast-track diagnostics processes. 	trained personnel) DNA extraction equipment at \$5,000 per country		Aust.
3. PICTs undertake phytosanitary inspections of regulated goods to verify phytosanitary status	PICTs use a range of visual inspection processes supported by resources to assist including the internet	· Develop inspection kits including materials and methods · Develop reference manuals and materials including a pictorial atlas of regulated pests · Establish an Officer Exchange Training Program including training on pest identification, standard	1 FTE (\$100k) to collect, collate and compile training and reference materials from existing sources Develop training	Lead: NPPOs Collaborators: Donors AFAS	Increased number of pest interceptions – imports; reduced incidence of non-compliance through pest detections - exports Reduced time for identification of pests

		<p>operating procedures (SOPs), collection and handling of specimens, remote microscopy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish and conduct training for delivery of treatments Implement AFAS <p>Phyto resource materials and Operating manuals shared by the PPPO through its website</p>	<p>course</p> <p>Secure accreditation of training as a formal Competency e.g. Certificate</p>		<p>detected at inspection</p> <p>Increased knowledge of inspectors in relation to regulated pests</p> <p>Increased progress on approval of biosecurity</p> <p>legislation and regulation within the region</p>
4. Model legislation is enacted and implemented by all PICTs	<p>Fiji – implemented and gazette, fine tuning in progress</p> <p>Cook Is, Guam – Act through parliament, developing regulations</p> <p>Australia – legislation being drafted</p> <p>NZ – implemented, fine tuning in progress</p> <p>Other PICTs – at various stages of drafting, discussion, progression through parliament</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish one point of contact to progress legislation in each NPPO. This contact point is the interface between SPC/FAO and the PICT Re-publicize existing model legislation/template to share current legislation with all PICTs Identify what are the current barriers to progressing legislation Obtain support from relevant Ministers (eg. agriculture, Attorney General, Justice etc.) through various Forums , eg. SPC regional meetings, Quarantine regulators meetings, <p>IPPC, MSG etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Countries to align regulations to and customize to suit country needs. 	<p>Will depend on what stage in the process each country is eg. Fiji/Cook Is will need less resourcing than others where legislation is less advanced or to be implemented</p>	<p>Lead: SPC and FAO to coordinate</p> <p>Collaborators: NPPO nominated contact point</p>	<p>Legislation and regulations enacted and gazette, in use</p> <p>Endorsed by HOFS and MOFS</p> <p>Examples of enforcement through fines/prosecutions</p> <p>Levels of compliance and non-compliance reported</p> <p>Levels of interceptions at border changed</p> <p>High public awareness of Legislation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harmonization of legislations by all member PICTs Countries to determine which FAO model they want to adopt Standardized guidelines in place in all PICTs
5. Regional biosecurity awareness information and	All major regional events supported by public awareness activities,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One minute generic advertisement for the region (television) 	\$100,000	<p>Lead: SPC Comms</p> <p>Collaborators:</p>	More informed travelers

material is used by PICTs to improve biosecurity behavior and compliance	funded by SPC Hand craft activities highest risk Vanuatu runs a compulsory quarantine course Yr 10 Samoa runs an ad campaign Talkback radio	· Develop pamphlets for cruisers and Yachts	\$1,000	NPPOs Communications officers in Agriculture agencies	Reduction in the number of incursions
		· Identify distribution points for awareness information (yachts, cruisers)			More declarations – yachts, cruisers, incoming passengers
		· Create a network of information exchange for yachts etc.	\$3,000		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refocus tv ads to regional airlines and social media • Develop regional mobile apps for awareness, identification and alerts • Develop a regional coordinated program and messaging on IYPH 2020, supported by the ICKM team in SPC. • Pick up and maintain awareness around IYPH 2021 – 2024. 			
		· Provide additional training on the Pacific pest list database	\$60,000		
		· Establish an network of communications officers			
		· Banners and increased information	\$20,000		Fewer interceptions at the Border

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> at airports Share communications resources Publication of research findings 			
6. A regional coordination framework supports emergency response and longer term management strategies to reduce the impact of new pest incursions into the region	A wide range of emergency preparedness and response capacity and capability exists across the Region.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PICTs develop and adopt Emergency Response Plans (ERPs) including identification of NPPO contact points SPC establishes and maintains a database of experts to assist in emergency response SPC documents, in consultation with NPPOs, a system that establishes a regional advisory committee to work with the NPPO after an emergency pest is identified. The system will define principles and practices including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Triggers for using the committee including the biology of the organism, response needed, experience from previous incidents (ii) Members are responsible for initiating the response (iii) for pests of regional significance, SPC will mobilize additional resources (iv) resource mobilization in relation to new and emerging threats 	<p>Documented system for regional advisory committee and regional coordination \$25k</p> <p>Experience and expertise database</p> <p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Lead: SPC</p> <p>Collaborators: All NPPOs</p>	<p>Timely response to incursions through:</p> <p>Increased awareness</p> <p>Documented system for establishing the advisory group</p> <p>Database of experience and expertise</p> <p>Documented system for resource allocation for emergency response</p> <p>Member ERPs tested</p> <p>Specific contact point known to NPPOs</p> <p>ERPs developed for priority pests in countries.</p> <p>Increase in plant health clinics conducted in countries, with the inclusion of the use of Pacific Pest & Pathogen App, WhatsApp and the Manual.</p>

		<p>(v) advice on management and preparedness in relation to existing Incursions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop Donor Relief Management Practices • Establish a regional ERP Fund from member contributions. Something like a endowment fund for ERP from member countries. Purpose of the fund and allocating shares and policy framework around the boundaries and how countries can access this fund or contribute to this fund. • A spreadsheet to be circulated to the member countries to fill out on the expertise they do have in country. This will help on incursion response where various expertise can be pulled from various member countries. 			
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	A range of fruit fly surveillance and management actions occur through the region in support of early detection, effective management of fruit fly and market access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Review the current status of regional fruit fly management by PICTs · Develop a report presenting recommendations for improvements and next steps · SPC develops Terms of Reference for 	0.5 FTE, \$100,000	Lead: SPC Collaborators: All PPPO members and affiliates	<p>A revised regional strategy is developed</p> <p>Implementation and investment plans are developed to implement the strategy, reflecting regional</p>

		<p>the review and engages a consultant. Funding to be provided by SPC. Also, look at NZ on the opportunity to fund this review.</p> <p>Lures to be send to Tonga.</p>			<p>Priorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stock pile lures available in SPC • Consultant TOR finalized • Protocol; local available ingredients
<p>8. Trade and market access opportunities are promoted by technical submissions incorporating scientifically based phytosanitary measures, international standards and contemporary approach to pest risk management.</p>	<p>PICTs have access to a number of local and international markets for a range of plants and plant products.</p>	<p>Promote the development of public/private partnerships to prioritize and progress regional and country specific market access issues</p> <p>Develop technical market access submissions and related technical submissions</p> <p>Negotiate new or improved market access conditions</p> <p>Implement and maintain market access protocols</p> <p>Identify and fund key research and development requirements to support market access</p> <p>Adapt existing ISPMs to country specific situations</p> <p>Contribute to the development of regional phytosanitary standards to support and promote increased market access</p> <p>Establish a technical support facility to assist countries improve capacity and capability to negotiate market</p>	<p>[Specific costed activities]</p>	<p>Lead:SPC, PHAMA</p> <p>Collaborators: All PICTs</p>	<p>New and improved market access</p> <p>Export volumes increase</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concentrate on commodities already granted market access

		<p>Access</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support domestic agriculture markets to reduce reliance of Exports, thus reducing introduction of new pests • Samoa – NPPO to NPPO and SPC and PHAMA to Coordinate and facilitate engagement and connect the NPPOs on capacity building in PRA and IRA training. 			
<p>9. The PPPO at the regional platform provides support to member countries and build capacity to implement the International Plant Protection Convention and international and regional Standards on pre-border, border and post-border.</p>	<p>The recent review of implementation of ISPM 13 by the IRSS program of the IPPC indicated that the PPPO, through its Secretariat, provides some support to member countries to address non-compliance reporting and emergency actions. The 7th Regional Technical Board meeting of</p>	<p>Following the consideration by CPM8 of the review of its dispute resolution process, the PPPO Executive Committee will consider in October 2013 the role that the PPPO could play in assisting member countries to implement international standards</p>	<p>Nil</p>	<p>Lead: PPPO ExCO</p>	<p>Increased ability to implement international Standards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ISPM treated as priority and procedural processes efficiently carried out. <p>Dispute resolutions and information in the IPPC website.</p> <p>Work on the PCE and make assessment on what individual countries need and where you want to be since the last PCE done was in 2012 a long time back.</p>

10.	<p>the PPPO considered that the PPPO could provide further support to member countries to implementation international and regional standards</p> <p>Contributing too and reviewing thus leading the final report to be submitted to STDF.</p>	<p>Planning for the implementation of the CoE.</p> <p>Some actions to operationalize the CoE.</p> <p>Opportunity to call for the full PPPO board sooner by 2020 when funds are available and discuss the CoE</p>	<p>\$250k to fund the PPPO full board meeting.</p>		
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OUTCOME: Administration and governance of the PPPO is efficient and consistent with the Organization's Constitution

OUTPUT	PROGRESS TO DATE	ACTIONS	COST \$	WHO	SUCCESS INDICATORS
1. The Secretariat provides a range of technical, administrative and representational services to the PPPO and its members, in	Secretary funded by SPC, and other donors.	<p>Develop, manage, monitor and report on the budget with reference to the agreed 3 year work plan</p> <p>Secure funds to implement the work plan through actively connecting donors with actions in</p>	<p>Secretary – salary, travel (TC-RPPO, CPM, APPPC, Regional (x5), on-costs</p> <p>Staff – salary, travel, on-costs</p> <p>Overheads including office</p>	PPPO Secretariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual report to members Budget balanced Funding secure, donors satisfied with outcomes

support of the Organization's objectives		<p>the work plan</p> <p>Liaise with and between members, donors, IPPC, SPC and others</p> <p>A focal and contact point for members and others</p> <p>Provide technical services within the scope of its role and facilitate technical links between members</p> <p>Representation within the region and internationally</p> <p>Coordinate actions in the work plan and those arising from Board and ExCo meetings</p>	<p>and IT expenses</p> <p>Subscriptions (CABI)</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Work plan successfully implemented · Systems in place to support communications and technical advice · PPPO is well represented in regional and international plant protection activities including standard setting, capacity development, RPPO forums and CPM
2. PPPO Board and ExCo meet as required by the Constitution, with members supported and engaged between meetings by Secretariat services including help desk, website, newsletters, periodic reports and communications from the PPPO Executive and the IPPC		<p>Coordinate meetings including logistics, agenda, input, minutes and reporting</p> <p>Coordinate selection of SW Pacific representatives to the IPPC</p>	<p>Full Board – 2 -3 years (subject to funding) – average cost \$240k</p> <p>ExCo – annual between full Board meetings – average cost combined with Regional standards meetings - \$120k</p> <p>Communications – email, newsletter, IT support (overhead cost)</p> <p>Help desk (costs)</p>	PPPO Secretariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Meetings held to the satisfaction of members and Executive (feedback sheets) · Meeting papers circulated two weeks ahead · Meeting actions completed · Quarterly newsletter compiled and distributed · Help desk operates to the satisfaction of users
3. Specific technical resources are collated and made available to PPPO and members to	<p>Ongoing assistance to countries on updating their PLD.</p> <p>Secretariat to work on Pest Alerts and Factsheets based on</p>	Website including a library of resources to assist members	Website – 1 FTE, associated staff cost and operational overheads	PPPO Secretariat	

enable implementation of Phytosanitary standards and procedures	the incursions and send this to member countries. ID and pest validation is important.					
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Annex 5: EPhyto Presentation

2019 PPPO – EXCO – MEETING

E-PHYTO – PROJECT

Background

The IPPC ePhyto project is a capacity development project designed to allow any country wishing to do so to access the ePhyto Hub and electronically exchange phytosanitary certificates; it is not mandatory

ePhyto Governance – ePhyto Steering Group (ESG) and the ePhyto Project Technical Committee (PTC)



- The IPPC ePhyto Steering Group (ESG) was established by the 8th session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM). The purpose of the ePhyto Steering Group is to provide oversight, guidance and advice on IPPC efforts to facilitate the international exchange of electronic phytosanitary information among contracting parties.
- The ePhyto Project Technical Committee (PTC) is composed of the [ePhyto Steering Group](#), the [United Nations International Computing Centre \(UNICC\)](#) and the [IPPC Secretariat](#). The PTC is providing leadership and guidance to the implementation of a hub and generic national system.

ePhyto Governance – ePhyto Project Advisory Committee



- The ePhyto Project Advisory Committee (PAC) has been established to link the ePhyto Project to other international initiatives on electronic certification.
- The PAC provides advice to the ePhyto Project Technical Committee (PTC) on specific issues raised by the PTC and provides guidance on project implementation.
- The PAC also monitors the delivery of the project based upon the performance indicators specified in the project plan and evaluates project development by reviewing progress reports.

ePhyto Governance – ePhyto Industry Advisory Group (IAG)



- The ePhyto Industry Advisory Group (IAG) has been established to provide practical guidance and advice to the IPPC Secretariat on the design, development and deployment of an ePhyto.
- The IAG will also advise the IPPC Secretariat on the feasibility of the project and its ability to facilitate efficient and effective trade flows.

The IAG membership includes representatives of:

- Federation of Cocoa Commerce Limited;
- International Community of Breeders of Asexually Reproduced Ornamental and Fruit Varieties (ICOPRA);
- International Grain Trade Coalition (IGTC);
- International Seed Federation (ISF);
- International Wood Products Association (IWPA);
- Union Fleurs (International Flower Trade Association);
- European Seed Association (ESA);
- Europapital – European potato trade association;
- FreeTradeEurope – European fresh fruit and vegetables chain;
- The Global Export Association;
- International Cotton Advisory Committee

What is an ePhyto?

ePhyto is short for “electronic phytosanitary certificate”.

ePhyto is the electronic equivalent of a paper phytosanitary certificate (ISPM 12)

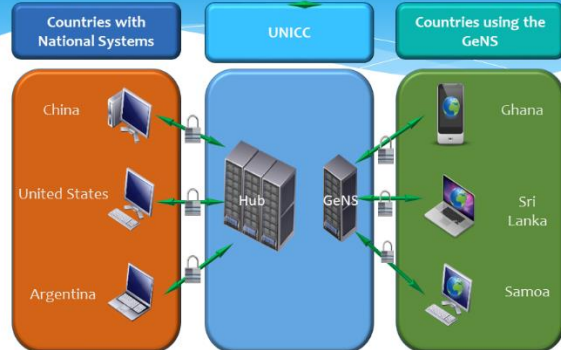
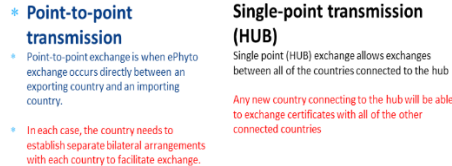
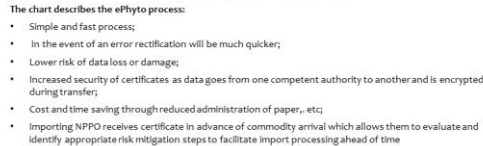
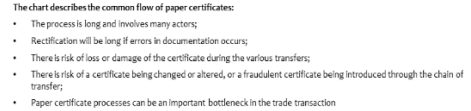
ISPM 12 Phytosanitary certificates - Appendix 1

This appendix was adopted by the Ninth Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in April 2014. This appendix is for reference purposes only and is not a prescriptive part of the standard.

APPENDIX 1: Electronic phytosanitary certificates, information on standard XML schemas and exchange mechanisms (2014)

Introduction

Electronic phytosanitary certificates are the electronic equivalents of phytosanitary certificates in paper form and may be used if they are accepted by the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of the importing country. When electronic phytosanitary certificates are issued by the NPPO of the exporting or re-exporting country, they should be made directly available to the NPPO of the importing country.



Overview - GeNS Characteristics

- Generic National System is a centralized system to facilitate the creation of ePhytos.
- It is a Multi-tenant web-based system
- It will be customized for each country. A customization document will be shared to help setup the GeNS for each NPPO.
- Generic National system has built in standard workflows to export/import ePhytos.



GeNS Characteristics and Benefits

GeNS Characteristics:

Provides ePhyto storage

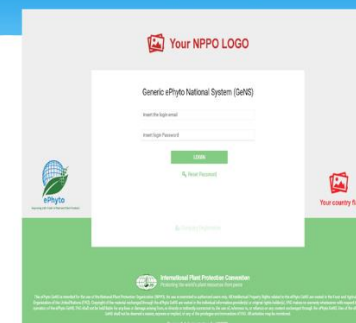
- Ensures authenticity of the received ePhytos
- Provides data extraction
- Allows printing of certificate data on paper
- Designed for use in low bandwidth environment and works with most computers/ devices and browsers

GeNS Benefits:

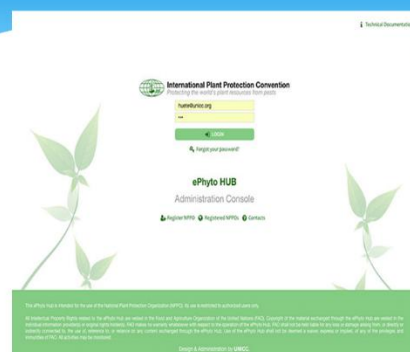
- Allows developing countries to participate regardless of the capacity of their infrastructure
- Avoids the costs that are produced by connection agreements between countries
- Facilitates the inclusion of national systems development by countries
- Everyone uses the same standards and rules
- Creates homogenous conditions for trade
- Simple configuration



Generic National System (GeNS – Demo)



HUB Administrator Console: <https://www.ephytoexchange.org/AdminConsole/>



Demo

Samoa Management Issues

- Legal framework is there to support (Biosecurity Act 2005, Electronic Transaction Act 2008, Development Cooperation Policy 2010)
- Communication Infrastructure in place (ASH-Cable, Tui Samoa Cable & Manatua Cable to come in 2020)
- Stakeholders engagement keen & Show interest
- Funding is required and how will it be obtained
- Ensure the corporate support for implementation
- Training will be needed and how will it be provided
- Assessing benefits of the project with input and output analysis whether it be social or financial.

Government Hierarchy Support (Cabinet)



Challenges (technical and implementation)

- Formal Policy mandate Stakeholders contribution to system
- Enforcement of such policy
- Security in the form on information technology
- Staff turn-over
- Minor infrastructural inconsistencies e.g. power outbreaks and remote access to distance stations
- Costs of maintenance
- Stakeholders perception on participation and interest despite prior declaration of interest in the initial stages.

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Funding

Prospect Funding for *ePhyto* in Samoa

- AHC-Apia
- Local budget bids every FY
- FAO-Biosecurity Climate Change funds TCP
- PHAMA plus -Project -Biosecurity Component
- ACIAR-Biosecurity Model Project
- WTO-STDF
- Samoa Agriculture & Fisheries Productivity and Marketing Project (SAFPROM) – WB

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Annex 6: International Year of Plant Health

Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

The International Plant Protection Convention

THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PLANT HEALTH





National, Regional, International Perspectives

Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

Scope of Plant Health in the context of the IYPH 2020

"Plant health is usually considered the discipline that uses a range of measures to control and prevent pests, weeds and disease causing organisms"

Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

Main Objective of the IYPH 2020

"The International Year of Plant Health will raise awareness of the importance and impacts of plant health in addressing issues of global importance, including hunger, poverty, threats to the environment, climate change and economic development"









Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

Specific Objectives for the IYPH 2020

1. Raising the awareness of the public and political decision makers at the global, regional and national levels about plant health
2. Promoting a strengthening of national, regional and global plant health efforts and their resources in light of increasing trade and new pest risks caused through climate change.
3. Educating the public and increasing its knowledge about plant health.

Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

CONCEPT OF THE IYPH 2020 (4)

Specific Objectives for the IYPH 2020

4. Enhancing dialogue and stakeholder involvement in plant health
5. Increasing information about the state of plant protection in the world
6. Facilitating the establishment of plant health partnerships on national, regional and global levels





Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

How it all began

- This was a small island idea
- CPM-10 (2015) proposal by Finland for IYPH was supported by the CPM
- 39th (June 2015) FAO Conference welcomed IYPH 2020 proposal
- January 2016 Finland requested FAO to pursue IYPH 2020
- CPM-11 adopts defining scope and objectives for IYPH and creates IPPC steering committee
- IPPC steering committee – met 5 times – last being 14-15 February 2019.






Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

Latest Updates:

- 2017 – 40th Session of the FAO conference endorsed IYPH2020
- 20th December 2018 – 73rd Session of UN General Assembly adopted resolution proclaiming 2020 as the International Year of Plant Health
- A new Higher level steering committee will be formed "IYPH International Steering Committee" (IYPH ISC). 7 delegates from FAO regions (+7 alternates), members from academia, professional stakeholders and international organizations. Chair and Vice-chair of the current IPPC IYPH StC (Lopian & Yim) should be members of the new IYPH ISC to ensure continuity and technical/scientific expertise.

International Plant Protection Convention
Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

IPPC technical advisory group

- *Programme and editorial committee for the International Plant Health Conference*
- *Editorial committee for major IYPH publications*
- *IPPC coordinating body for the IYPH 2020*
- *Evaluation of the IYPH in 2021*

International Plant Protection Convention
Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

Proposed International Program

- International Conference – Helsinki, Finland – up to 700 delegates – 2 reps per CP. – Finnish Govt
- IYPH 2020 launch at NY and Rome
- Photo and video competition
- Scientific/ Technical publications
- COP25 – Chile
- Climate Change and Plant Health symposium

International Plant Protection Convention
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Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

What about regional awareness

- Need to start preparing now
- Ministers of Agriculture and Forestry (MOAF) meeting
- Pacific Agriculture Week – Samoa
- Climate Change meetings
- Environmental meetings
- Working with regional stakeholders e.g spc, spre

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Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

National

- What do you have in mind to promote IYPH2020

IYPH Information kit is ready
Logo will be ready before CPM
Budgets
Radio, TV
Art competition for schools
Painted bus, boat, plane etc
Stories..
World Food Day – Plant Health

International Plant Protection Convention
Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

Annex 7: Matrix of Biosecurity & Invasive Species of Priority to the Region

Invasive Species of Concern and Pathways

Sub-region	Invasives	Pathways
Melanesia	Coconut Rhinoceros Beetle –Guam Biotype (CRB-G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vessels/Planes • Containers(Sea & Air)
	Giant African Snail (GAS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vessels • Containers
	Little Fire Ants (LFA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vessels • Containers • Machines
	Taro Leaf Blight (TLB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planting Materials • Scientists
	CLB (Bacteria)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scientists • Planting Materials
	Sugarcane Smut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planting Materials • Machinery • Wind • People Movement
	Mongoose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Containers
	Mynah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vessel
	Cane Toad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Containers
	Weeds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organic Fertilizer
	Asian Subterranean Termites (AST)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
	Banana Bunchy Top Virus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

	Khapra Beetle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Container • Ship Vessel
	Red Imported Fire Ants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planting Material • Container • Vessel
	Panama Disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planting Material • Soil
	Hunglongbing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planting Material • Soil
	Fall Army Worm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planting Material • Soil
	Bogia Disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planting Material • Soil • Machinery • Vessel
Polynesia	Little Fire Ant (LFA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ornaments • Furniture • Containers •
	Giant African Snail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Containers • Machinery
	CRB-G	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Handicrafts • Furniture
	Mongoose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Containers
	Brown Tree Snakes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Containers
	Giant Wasp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Containers
	Seeds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post mails • Personal consignments
	Weeds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Containers • Vehicles • Machineries
	Seaweeds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ballast Water
	Coconut Scale Insect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planting Materials
Micronesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RIFA • Trump Ants • CRB 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used Vehicles & Aid Vehicles & Equipment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cane Toads • Weeds • Seeds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sand & Aggregates
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mosquitoes • Snails 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used Recycled tyres
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rodents • Snakes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface Vessels
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Snakes • Flying Insects • Mynah Birds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air Vessels
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aid Relieve Items
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Snails • Mollusks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tiles(CaCO₃)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seeds • Nematodes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil on used Vehicles & Equipment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cockroaches • Rodents • Ants • Snake pets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household Goods & Personal Artifacts

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wood borers • Ants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wooden Pallets
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Invasives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boats with dirty hulls • Ballast Water

Annex 8: PPPO Standard Operational Procedures (SOP)

RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE PACIFIC PLANT PROTECTION ORGANISATION BOARD

Purpose

The Pacific Plant Protection Organisation (PPPO) is one of the Regional Plant Protection Organisation (RPPO) recognised by the International Plant Protection Convention and exists to provide advice on phytosanitary measures in order to facilitate trade without jeopardizing the plant health status of the importing members and countries. This document sets out the background to the creation of the PPPO, its scope, composition, functions and operational rules.

Backgroundⁱ

The PPPO was founded in October 1994 by the Conference of the South Pacific Commission (now the Pacific Community) at its 34th session in Port Vila, Vanuatu. The PPPO consists of 26 Members including 22 Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs) and 4 of the 5 founding (Non PICT) Members. Current PICT Members are: American Samoa, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI), Palau, Papua New Guinea (PNG), Pitcairn Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, and Wallis and Futuna. The four remaining

founding countries are: Australia, France, New Zealand, and the United States of America. Other countries may become Members subject to the approval of the Regional Technical Board (the Board).

It was established to provide advice on phytosanitary measures in order to facilitate international trade without jeopardizing the plant health status of Members and other countries, and in particular:

- i) to ensure that the views and concerns of Pacific Members are adequately taken into account in the development and implementation of global phytosanitary measures;
- ii) assist in the development and implementation of effective and justified phytosanitary measures;
- iii) provide a framework for regional and global co-operation in phytosanitary matters consistent with international principles for trade in plants and plant products;
- iv) facilitate the flow of information among Members and with other regional plant protection organisations; and
- v) collaborate with the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) and its Land Resources Division on specific issues including pesticides and integrated pest management.

Rules of Procedure of the Pacific Plant Protection Organisation (PPPO)

These rules should be read in conjunction with the Pacific Plant Protection Organisation Constitution.

1. Membership of the Board

The PPPO comprises a representative of each member country and territory of the Pacific Community.

The Board consists of a representative of each PPPO Member and meets triennially with a quorum as a majority of its members. It elects a chairperson and vice chairperson, and an Executive Committee (ExCo) at each session.

The member representative is normally the head of the National Plant Protection Organisation.

The representative may designate a member of the NPPO to act on their behalf (for a face-to-face meeting or for consultation between meetings).

Members of the PPPO should be heads of national plant protection organizations (NPPO), designated by contracting parties.

2. Executive Committeeⁱⁱⁱ

Two representatives from each sub-region are elected by their sub-region to be part of the ExCo. The ExCo is chaired by the Board Chair. The ExCo works closely with the PPPO secretariat to manage and monitor the operations of the PPPO.

When a member of the Executive Committee is appointed to represent a subregional group, they need to circulate to other sub regional members the agenda and relevant documents and invite comments prior to attending the Executive Committee meeting. At the meeting, they must make clear when they are presenting an agreed consensus among members of their represented sub region and when they are simply reflecting the experience of their own country. After the meeting, a short report is to be circulated to other subregional members.

When the NPPO focal point is not able to be present at the face-to-face meeting, a suitable representative who is able to make sound decisions at the meeting must be appointed to attend. A report is to be submitted to the head of NPPO upon the return of the representative.

3. Chairman and Vice Chairman

The Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson of the PPPO are elected by the board and serve for three years. The Chairperson, shall preside at meetings of the board and shall exercise such other functions as may be required to facilitate the work of the PPPO. A Vice-Chairperson acting as a Chairperson shall have the same powers and duties as the Chairperson.

The Chairperson shall direct the discussions in PPPO meetings, and at such meetings ensure observance of these Rules, accord the right to speak, put questions and announce decisions. The Chairperson shall rule on points of order and, subject to these Rules, shall have complete control over the proceedings at any meetings. The Chairperson may, in the course of the discussion of an item, propose to the board the limitation of

the time to be allowed to speakers, the number of times each member may speak on any question, the closure of the list of speakers, the suspension or adjournment of the meeting, or the adjournment or closure of the debate on the item under discussion. The Chairperson, in the exercise of their functions, remains under the authority of the PPPO.

1. Chair the annual PPPO ExCo and PPPO Board triennial meeting.
2. Engage members and delegate tasks to help achieve PPPO commitments and priorities.
3. Work with the Executive Committee in coordinating implementation and monitoring of the Work Plan and other relevant regional activities.
4. Work with the ExCo in preparing triennial PPPO report to the members.
5. Chairperson will work closely with the secretariat to ensure that member commitments to the PPPO are met (e.g. progress reports, membership list, etc.)

4. Secretariat

The Secretariat of the PPPO is provided by the Land Resources Division (LRD) of the SPC. The secretariat is responsible for the administration and technical support of the PPPO.

1. The Secretariat shall be responsible for implementing the activities assigned to it by the board, in accordance with the policies of the PPPO. The Secretariat shall report to the members on the activities assigned to the Secretariat.
2. The Secretariat will provide administrative, technical and editorial support as it may be required by the PPPO.
3. The Secretariat administers the PPPO work plan together with the Executive Committee
4. The Secretariat implements the policies and activities of the PPPO
5. The Secretariat facilitates information exchange between contracting parties to the IPPC
6. The Secretariat, in consultation with the Chairperson and the Vice-Chairperson of the PPPO Board will prepare a draft agenda of all PPPO meetings.
7. Facilitate effective communications among members to maintain progress on priority actions (periodically via email, telecomm, meetings, other, as needed).
8. The PPPO secretary maintains a list of all members and their contact points.

5. Working Groups

1. The Board and the ExCo may establish such working groups, as it deems necessary for the accomplishment of its function.
2. The terms of reference and procedures of the working groups shall be determined by the Board.
3. Membership in these working groups shall consist of selected members of the Board, or of individuals appointed in their personal capacity as respectively determined by the Board.

6. Observers

Observers may be invited to the PPPO meetings. They may include;

1. Other members of the Secretariat
2. Plant protection Officers from FAO offices
3. Representatives from internal or regional institutions
Representatives from research institutions

Observers are allowed to contribute but will have no voting rights.

FUNCTIONS OF THE PPPO

7. Work Plan

In order to achieve the objectives of the PPPO and to facilitate its activities, the work plan should be prepared and adopted by the Board. Members may propose the inclusion of themes or activities for the Board's consideration. At least, the work plan should include:

- Outcome
- Output
- Progress to date
- Actions

- Budget
- Responsible/ Who
- Success Indicators

During the triennial Board meetings, the Chair or the Vice-Chair will present a report on activities since the last board meeting.

The work plan is monitored annually, to assess progress and updated as necessary. The revised work plan will then be presented by the Chair or Vice-Chair to the Board.

8. Meetings

The Secretariat convenes a triennial face to face meeting of the Board of the PPPO, inviting all the members to attend at the time and place agreed previously by the ExCo . The Executive Committee meets annually in between the triennial meetings of the PPPO Board, and must be attended by all ExCo members.

9. Agenda

A draft agenda should be developed by the Executive Committee and the PPPO Secretariat before it is approved for circulation to all members at least a minimum of 8weeks before the meeting and at least 4 to finalize the agenda of the PPPO board. The draft agenda should include an opportunity for each member to present their activities and raise any questions that they wish to have addressed by the PPPO Board. The final PPPO agenda must be approved by the Executive Committee.

The draft agenda for the PPPO ExCo must be circulated a minimum of 2 weeks before to all ExCo member and final agenda must be approved by the Chairman and Vice Chairman.

10. Decisions between face to face meetings

If a decision is required of the Board between face-to-face meetings, this should be requested in writing to the Chair who consults with the members of the PPPO. A recommendation is then circulated to members giving at least two weeks in which to comment. If any objection is received, then a decision cannot be made by correspondence. If the question is urgent, a teleconference may be organised to try to achieve a consensus. In other cases, the issues await the next meeting of the Executive Committee.

11. Reporting

At each meeting of the Board (whether face to face or by teleconference) a rapporteur from the secretariat should be appointed to oversee production and circulation of an accurate report of the meeting to the members. The Secretariat will assist with the production of the report and circulate the draft report through email to the members no longer than 30 days after the meeting. Members to comment back to the secretariat on the draft report within 30 days. The final report is endorsed by the Chairman and provided to members 2 weeks after the end of comment period.

ⁱ Refer to the Background Section in the Explanatory Note (pg 7) on the Amendments to the 1994 PPPO Constitution

ⁱⁱ Refer to the Membership III Section (pg 3) in the PPPO Constitution

ⁱⁱⁱ Refer to the Executive Committee Section (pg 4) in the PPPO Constitution

Annex 9: PHAMA PLUS Presentation



Pacific Horticultural & Agricultural Market Access Plus Program
Supported by Australia and New Zealand

Overview of the PHAMA Plus program

PPPO Exco meeting 13 March 2019

Bronwyn Wiseman
Biosecurity and Trade Adviser




PHAMA to PHAMA Plus

The Pacific Horticultural and Agricultural Market Access program (PHAMA), was a seven-year (2011–2018) program of Australian and New Zealand assistance to six countries:

- Fiji, PNG, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu.

The goal was to increase exports of fresh and value-added agricultural products, contributing to economic growth and improved rural livelihoods.

The PHAMA Plus program was designed in early 2018 to build on the PHAMA program.

PHAMA transitioned to PHAMA Plus on 1 November 2018 and will run through to June 2022.

AUD 35m over ~3.7 years



PHAMA Plus – aim, objective and outcomes

PHAMA Plus is supported by Australia and New Zealand and is to contribute to improved economic growth and rural livelihoods for Pacific peoples.

Access to diverse export markets, not just Australia and New Zealand, is the priority objective.

It will operate across the six PHAMA countries as well as PACER Plus signatories.

The three end-of-program outcomes are:

1. Producers and exporters **use** maintained and new export market access for Pacific export products;
2. Women and men exporters, processors and producers **adopt** quality and productivity enhancing innovations for their export products; and
3. Women and men staff of Pacific biosecurity authorities **perform** their market access facilitation functions better.



PHAMA Plus - approach

- PHAMA Plus is to assist stakeholders overcome the key constraints of:
- compliance with export market protocols, especially biosecurity, SPS standards; and
 - ensuring reliability of supply quality and quantity to give importers confidence in the supply chain.

The public-private sector based **Market Access Working Groups** will continue to be supported and lead the process in each country.

The **Program Coordinating Committee** will continue to provide governance and direction (DFAT, MFAT, MAWG reps, SPC, DAWR, MPI, ACIAR, NZ CRI).

In each country PHAMA Plus will focus on **two or three priority sectors** or commodities and relevant **thematic areas**.

Prioritization is based on **relevance, opportunity and feasibility** of the proposed interventions as well as **alignment with national priorities**.

Greater emphasis on partnerships with private sector.



Thematic areas

- PHAMA Plus design included a range of issues that were raised by stakeholders and came from review of the PHAMA program.
- Being referred to as "thematic areas"
- A framework has been drafted for what is relevant for PHAMA Plus:
 - AREA 1: Improved performance of biosecurity authorities (and other relevant agencies) to manage and facilitate export processes
 - AREA 2: Innovations to improve export processes and compliance with export requirements
- Now identifying priority areas to support within these areas.
- Need to be relevant to more than one country.



Priority sectors / commodities

COUNTRY	CATEGORY		
	A – proceed	B – more info required	C – graduate
FIJI	Kava Root crops	Fresh Produce Ginger	Sea urchins
PNG	Coffee Cocoa	Coconuts Handicrafts	Prawns, sawn timber, fresh produce
SAMOA	Root crops Nonu	Coconut Products Kava Tahitian Lime	Cocoa, bananas, pineapple
SOLOMON ISLANDS	Sawn Timber Tree Crops (Cocoa, Coconuts, Ngali nuts)	Tuna	Handicrafts, kava
TONGA	Root crops Horticulture (cucurbits)	Coconut products	Fresh produce, handicrafts, kava, fisheries
VANUATU	Kava Cocoa	Coconut products Sandalwood	Handicrafts, livestock



Thematic area 1 - Improved performance of biosecurity authorities (and other relevant agencies) to manage and facilitate export processes

- 1.1 Supporting initiatives taken by government to improve SPS regulatory performance and create a conducive environment for exports
 - e.g. to be based on plans / priorities of government agencies including relevant strategic plans and annual workplans or budgets
- 1.2 Identifying and communicating export requirements, biosecurity issues, opportunities and risks
 - e.g. review of existing access to Australia and New Zealand (current and historical use, analysis of under-/no-use of pathways, opportunities and needs to achieve them)
 - e.g. improved systems to document and communicate export requirements
 - e.g. improving dialogue and information exchange between government and private sector stakeholders in exporting and importing countries (in particular for exports to Australia and New Zealand and engagement with DAWR and MPI)
 - e.g. effective participation in relevant regional forums including biosecurity
- 1.3 Supporting initiatives managed by SPC relevant to improving performance of biosecurity authorities (and other relevant agencies) to manage and facilitate export processes
 - e.g. regional or multi-country initiatives on biosecurity issues
 - e.g. under the mandate and workings of the Pacific Plant Protection Organisation
- 1.4 Supporting and coordinating with other relevant programs relevant to improving performance of biosecurity authorities (and other relevant agencies) to manage and facilitate export processes
 - e.g. ACIAR Improving Plant Biosecurity project; MPI Pacific Biosecurity project



Thematic area 2 - Innovations to improve export processes and compliance with export requirements

- 2.1 Supporting efforts to maintain or gain new market access for selected commodities
 - e.g. relating to pest incursions or other emergency responses that occur
 - e.g. effective contribution to the development and implementation of relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures and Codex Standards
- 2.2 Improving export management systems to provide efficient and cost-effective services
 - e.g. approach (and capacity) to the oversight, management and implementation of operational procedures to meet export protocols (initial focus on fresh produce exports from Fiji and Tonga) and the concept of equivalence including via the use of Independent Verification Authorities or Accredited Officers
- 2.3 Lowering costs and improving efficiency
 - e.g. implementing the Sea Container Hygiene System for empty and full containers (including raising awareness, pilots for FCLs with relevant exporters and freight companies)
 - e.g. identifying the most common freight issues and playing a facilitative role between freight suppliers and MAWGs/stakeholders to address them
- 2.4 Implementing and maintaining recognised quality / risk management systems
 - e.g. improved access to cost-effective advisory and audit services for HACCP (and other relevant accreditation systems such as organics)

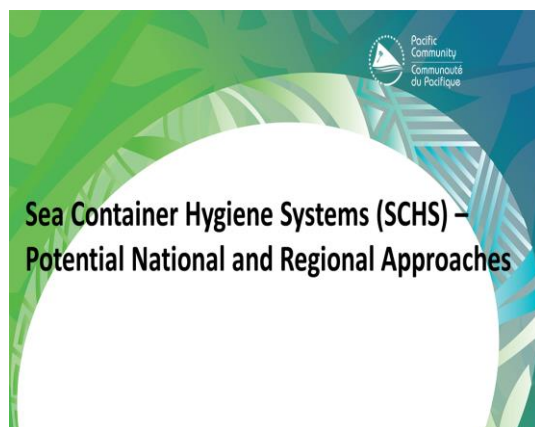


Next steps

- Countries to agree on:
 - priority sectors and intervention areas
 - relevant thematic areas and specific issues
- Key stakeholders (including SPC, DAWR and MPI) provide input on priorities
- Program Coordinating Committee meeting 11-12 April to confirm priorities and workplan
- Interim support on roll-over issues from PHAMA
- Formalise partnerships and implement the workplan



Annex 10. Sea Container Hygiene System (SCHS)



Sea container hygiene system



- The Sea Container Hygiene System (SCHS) is a long-term strategy developed by industry in collaboration with the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources and New Zealand's Ministry for Primary Industries to manage biosecurity risks associated with sea containers at the port of loading.
- The system aims to reduce biosecurity risk to Australia and New Zealand at the port of loading by introducing robust contaminant management systems, including:
 1. implementation of effective container cleaning processes
 2. prevention of re-contamination of cleaned containers
 3. raising awareness of sea container biosecurity issues at offshore container processing facilities.

What is the Sea Container Hygiene System?



- The Sea Container Hygiene System (SCHS) is a government-to-industry agreement developed to manage the biosecurity risks associated with sea containers arriving from countries in the Pacific region. The system was originally set up by the New Zealand Government to manage these high risk containers. On 1 September 2010, the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources (the department) and New Zealand's Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI) signed an agreement to effectively share the SCHS.
- Both Australia and New Zealand require that sea containers be clean and free of pests and biosecurity contamination on arrival. Under the system, all shipping containers will be cleaned offshore by industry prior to loading, in accordance with the department's import requirements. Containers are cleaned externally and internally at the port of loading and treated externally with an insecticide for pests.

How is it set up?



- In accordance with the department and MPI requirements, shipping companies can arrange with a third-party service provider to establish a port hygiene system. This includes, providing standard operating procedures for training, cleaning, pest management and container storage, as well as conducting regular internal audits. The department and MPI will conduct a 6-monthly or yearly audit depending on the compliance history.

How does the system work?



- All containers imported under the system will be cleaned at the port of loading in accordance with the department's import requirements. Initial shipments will be subject to a six-sided inspection on arrival in Australia to verify cleanliness. Once compliance has been established, the level of intervention may be reduced and may drop to as low as 5% of the consignment.

What happens if contamination is found?



- If during the inspection actionable contamination is found, the department will inform the shipping industry and stevedores of containers requiring further inspection and the treatment required. In this instance, a full six-sided inspection of 100% of the consignment will apply to the port of loading for 1 month.

Do I get notified if the intervention rate applied to my shipment has changed?



- Yes. The department will provide each shipping company participating in the system with an initial monthly report during the establishment period and a compliance report every quarter which outlines the contamination history, next intervention level and any other relevant issues.

What are the benefits of using the system?



- The SCHS ensures a high degree of confidence that contracted container processors at the port of loading will be shipping clean containers reducing the need for any additional cleaning or further treatment upon arrival in Australia. As the confidence in the cleaning process increases the department can and will reduce on-arrival inspection accordingly.

Which ports will be affected?



- System containers now arrive in most Australian ports from ports in Papua New Guinea (Port Moresby and Lae), Solomon Islands (Honiara) and in Samoa (Apia).

Who can apply to join the Sea Container Hygiene System?



- Any country listed on Australia's Country Action List (CAL) is encouraged to check if it would be beneficial to join the Sea Container Hygiene System.

<http://www.agriculture.gov.au/import/before/prepare/treatment-providers/sea-container-hygiene-system/frequently-asked-questions>

National Level



- Share experiences and benefits from countries currently carrying out SCHS

Regional Approach



Increased Risks of invasive pests detected on Sea Containers are high.



Potential to share expertise on SCHS.

Attachment trainings.



Strengthen NPPO knowledge and activities on SCHS



Decrease Risks of invasive pests detected in Sea Containers

DRAFT