

DEVELOPMENT OF AN
SPS PACIFIC REGIONAL PLATFORM
FOR PACIFIC ISLAND COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

STDF/PPG/461 - FINAL REPORT
RECOMMENDATIONS

March 2019

*Recommendations for the establishment and operation of an
SPS Pacific Regional Platform*



© Kalang Consultancy Services Pty Ltd.

This report has been prepared for the Standards and Trade Development Facility and the Pacific Community by Kalang Consultancy Services Pty Ltd in accordance with the scope and terms of reference of contract PPG 461 issued on 10 July 2017.

Enquiries

Kalang Consultancy Services Pty Ltd.
patrick.duthie@kalang.com.au
PO Box 212
Bellingen NSW 2454
www.kalang.com.au

Disclaimer

The report should be read in full to establish its full context. The report was prepared during October - December 2018 and is based on provided information reviewed during that time. Kalang Consultancy Services Pty Ltd does not accept responsibility for any changes that may have occurred after the time of preparation of the report. The information in this document is provided in good faith. Kalang Consultancy Services Pty Ltd do not accept liability however arising, including for negligence, for any loss, damage, injury or cost resulting from the use of or reliance upon information in this report and/or reliance on its availability at any time.



Table of Contents

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
2. AIM AND OVERVIEW	5
3. BACKGROUND TO STUDY	6
3.1. THE REGION	6
3.2. ON-GOING SPS CHALLENGES	8
4. KEY ISSUES	9
4.1. KEY ISSUES IDENTIFIED.....	9
4.2. SPECIFIC EXAMPLES OF SPS CHALLENGES	10
5. RECOMMENDATIONS	14
5.1. PROPOSED ROLE OF THE PLATFORM	14
5.2. PROPOSED MODALITIES FOR DELIVERY OF THE PLATFORM.....	15
5.3. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLATFORM	16
5.4. PROPOSED PLATFORM MODALITIES AND RISKS.....	19
5.5. STRUCTURE OF THE PLATFORM	22
5.6. BUDGET.....	24
5.7. SUSTAINABILITY MECHANISMS	25
5.8. MONITORING AND EVALUATION.....	27
6. NEXT STEPS	31
7. REFERENCES	32
APPENDIX 1: PPG 461 TERMS OF REFERENCE	36
APPENDIX 2: CONSULTATION LIST	48



List of Tables

Table 1 Key SPS Related Issues Identified by Stakeholders	2
Table 2 Modalities for Platform Implementation	4
Table 3 Project Preparation Grant Key Details	5
Table 4 Pacific Aid in 2016 by Donor Country and Sector (Lowy Institute, 2018)	6
Table 5 Summary of Trade from PICTs to Key Markets (2016 data; USD\$,000) (ITC, 2018)	7
Table 6 Key SPS Capacity Building Needs to be Addressed for PICTs	9
Table 7 Pacific ICT Developments (SPC, 2017).....	12
Table 8 Modalities for delivery of the Platform.....	15
Table 9 Analysis and Diagnostics Activities.....	19
Table 10 Modality 1 Risk and Mitigation	20
Table 11 Modality 2 Risks and Mitigation.....	21
Table 12 Modality 3 Risks and Mitigation.....	22
Table 13 Coordination Unit Roles	23
Table 14 Budget Proposal	24
Table 15 Short-Medium Term Indicative M&E Framework.....	28
Table 16 Consultation List.....	49

List of Figures

Figure 1 Time to Export, Documentary Compliance Comparison, 2017 Data (World Bank, 2019).....	10
Figure 2 Vision, Objective, Name.....	14
Figure 3 Management Structure Proposal.....	23



Acronyms and Abbreviations

AAPBP	Australia-Africa Plant Biosecurity Partnership
ACIAR	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
ACP	African – Caribbean – Pacific Countries
AIFSRC	Australian International Food Security Research Centre
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
BATS	Biosecurity and Trade Support
CABI	Centre for Agriculture and Biosciences International
CODEX	The Codex Alimentarius
COLEACP	The Europe Africa Caribbean Pacific Liaison Committee
COPE	Centre of Phytosanitary Excellence (Kenya)
CPF	Multi-Country Programming Framework
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Australia
EU	European Union
FACT	Facilitation of Agricultural Commodity Trade
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFA	The Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency
FIC	Forum Island Country
GAP	Global Action Programme <i>on Food Security and Nutrition in Small Island Developing States</i>
IACT	Increasing Agricultural Commodity Trade
IPPC	International Plant Protection Convention
ISPM	International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures
IWG	Industry Working Group
KEPHIS	The Kenyan Plant Health Inspectorate Service
LDC	Least Developed Country
LRD	Land Resources Division
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAWG	Market Access Working Group
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MFAT	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, New Zealand
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NAQIA	National Agriculture Quarantine and Inspection Authority (PNG)
NCD	Non Communicable Disease
NPPO	National Plant Protection Organisation
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OIE	World Organisation for Animal Health
PACER	Pacific Agreement on Closer Economic Relations
PACP	Pacific states of the Africa- Caribbean – Pacific collective



PACREIP	Pacific Regional Economic Integration Program
PACVET	The Pacific Veterinary Network
PaDIL	The Pest and Diseases Image Library
PAFPNet	The Pacific Agriculture and Forestry Policy Network
PAHLNet	The Pacific Animal Health Laboratory Network
PBCRC	Plant Biosecurity Cooperative Research Centre
PCE	Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation
PHAMA	Pacific Horticultural and Agricultural Market Access
PHOVAPS	The Pacific Heads of Veterinary and Animal Production Services
PICTA	Pacific Island Countries Trade Agreement
PICTs	Pacific Island Countries and Territories
PIF	Pacific Island Forum
PIFS	Pacific Island Forum Secretariat
PIRAS	The Pacific Island Rural Advisory Services
PITAP	Pacific Integration Technical Assistance Project
PLD	The Pacific Island Pest List Database
PNG	Papua New Guinea
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
PPPO	The Pacific Plant Protection Organisation
PRA	Pest Risk Analysis
PRP	Pacific Regional Platform
PRTCBP	Pacific Regional Tourism Development Program
SAMOA	SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SIDS	Small Island Developing State
SPC	The Pacific Community
SPEITT	Strengthening Pacific Economic Integration through Trade
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary
STDF	Standards and Trade Development Facility
TFA	WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement
TFCC	Trade Facilitation in Customs Cooperation
UN	United Nations
UoN	University of Nairobi
USP	University of the South Pacific
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization



1. Executive Summary

Improving food security, trade facilitation and safe trade, are recognised as essential to promoting sustainable economic growth and stability in the Pacific region. However, these tasks are constrained by the limited capacity to manage food safety, plant and animal health (aquatic and terrestrial) and zoonoses. The focus of this scoping study is an examination of these constraints in the Pacific context and will be referred to as SPS matters (Sanitary and Phytosanitary). Key issues and recommendations are provided within this report and supporting background information and methodology are provided within a supporting Supplementary Implementation Report.

Significant diversity exists across all Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs) in terms of population, geography, culture and economy. In common is the certainty that improved capacity to implement SPS measures will safeguard communities' health and present opportunities for economic development through safe trade. This in line with the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, and the *Small Islands States Accelerated Modalities of Action Pathway* (SAMOA Pathway).

In October 2016, the Standards and Trade Development Facility¹ (STDF) Working Group approved a Project Preparation Grant (PPG) application, submitted by the Pacific Community's Land Resources Division (SPC-LRD) to develop a proposal to establish an SPS Pacific Regional Platform (referred to within the report as the Platform) for the benefit of all 22 PICTs. The submission was accompanied by letters of support from the National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs) from Tonga, Palau and Niue and endorsed by all members of the Pacific Plant Protection Organization (PPPO).

This PPG request was contracted to Kalang Consultancy in 2017, to work in collaboration with SPC-LRD to deliver a comprehensive listing of recommendations encompassing all aspects of the establishment, operation and direction of the proposed Platform. A midterm report was developed and distributed for comment in mid 2018 and this is the final report builds on comments received from the midterm report.

Despite extensive engagement by authors with key stakeholders a consensus position upon the location, structure and function of the proposed Platform could not be reached. As a consequence this final report does provides detail on key issues, recommendations and possible modalities for implementation of the Platform. It should be noted that the majority of stakeholders agreed that improved regional coordination of SPS matters was needed and highly desirable. Key issues identified by stakeholders are identified in Table 1 below.

¹ The STDF is a global partnership that helps developing countries to access international markets by addressing persistent and emerging SPS challenges. Established by FAO, OIE, WBG, WHO and WTO – and involving donors, developing country experts and other organizations with a role in SPS capacity building – the STDF works to facilitate safe trade, contributing to sustainable economic growth, poverty reduction, food security and environmental protection.: <http://www.standardsfacility.org/>



Key SPS Related Issues identified by Stakeholders.

Table 1 Key SPS Related Issues Identified by Stakeholders

(i)	The lack of SPS national standard procedures in most PICTs and prioritisation of SPS challenges
(ii)	Lack of coordination and long term sustainability in donor funded programs with a focus on SPS capacity building, trade and agriculture;
(iii)	Lack of transparency, collaboration and communication between PICT agriculture, trade and SPS related regulatory agencies;
(iv)	Limited capacity of exporting countries to implement SPS measures;
(v)	Limited capacity and resources to identify and conduct research and development required to establish, improve or maintain SPS measures;
(vi)	Lack of industry consultation and involvement in developing trade pathways and developing and reviewing national SPS standard operating procedures; and
(vii)	Limited capacity of existing institutions to support SPS capacity building and market access development activities.

Proposed Scope of the SPS Pacific Regional Platform

An SPS Platform could facilitate the development and deployment of scientific knowledge, tools, resources and capacity by existing Pacific institutions to better manage SPS capacity building needs, to facilitate trade in accordance with the WTO's Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA), protect the environment and improve livelihoods.

Where appropriate the Platform could house regional collaborative networks in the fields of plant health, animal health, and food safety. Through supporting and strengthening these networks the Platform could draw greater engagement from the private sector, researchers, and educators from the Pacific, Europe, Australia, New Zealand and any other interested parties, to achieve its aims and build regional capacity.

It is proposed that initially the Platform would focus its purpose on providing effective communication and coordination in the fields of food safety, animal and plant health and promote safe trade through improved SPS measures in trade facilitation. The facilitation of SPS related dialogue and information exchange between the public and private sectors will aid existing institutions to implement SPS capacity building more effectively. If the Platform is to be successful it is crucial that activities are closely aligned with SPC-LRD, the Pacific Island Forum and Secretariat (PIFS), the Pacific Plant Protection Organization (PPPO), the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE), and Codex Alimentarius Commission² regional representatives. The Platform would strive to:

² The Codex Alimentarius Commission is a joint FAO/WHO international food standards endeavour providing guidelines and codes of practice to contribute to the safety, quality and fairness of the international food trade.



- Provide an easily accessible and fit for purpose information system that consolidates and refines existing systems and adds relevant projects, reports and literature from past and present donor programs;
- Strengthen dialogue on emerging and persistent SPS issues and how to address them at the regional level;
- Identify SPS training needs for competent authorities with training to be provided through existing institutions or donor programming; and
- Facilitate dialogue between the public and private sector on the topics of food safety, plant health, animal health and trade by building on relevant existing regional organisation functions and relevant donor programs.

Vision	To provide a coordination mechanism to ensure that all Pacific people benefit from the sustainable development and application of SPS measures to promote food security and economic development.
Objective	Improved effectiveness of SPS communications and capacity building in the Pacific region in support of economic development through safe trade, inclusive of all 22 Pacific Island Countries and Territories
Name	SPS Pacific Regional Platform

With a coordinated, collaborative approach, adequate planning and pragmatic goals, an SPS Pacific Regional Platform has the potential to create an effective single window system to support Pacific producers and development partners by producing and disseminating past and proposed donor investment information, PICT export markets of importance and any additional training or assistance that might be required to gain and maintain these export markets. In aid programming there would be efficiencies in designing the most effective models to address prioritised SPS matters and in determining and projecting impacts.

Possible Modalities

A joint governance structure, while potentially difficult to achieve and maintain effectively, would offer great benefits. SPC-LRD’s draft business plan is assumed to have a strong focus on SPS matters and The Pacific Island Forum and Secretariat (PIF, PIFS) has a proven history and experience in trade matters and effective networks throughout the Pacific and globally. Their collaboration would theoretically offer significant support as regional trade agreements become active and PICTs work towards meeting international standards recognized under the WTO SPS Agreement, and implementing the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement.

The three possible modalities for Platform implementation suggested below in Table 2 are discussed in the body of the report.



Table 2 Modalities for Platform Implementation

Modality	Arrangement
1	Located within SPC-LRD and managed by SPC-LRD
2	Located within SPC-LRD and managed jointly by SPC-LRD and PIFS
PREFERRED OPTION	
3	Located within SPC-LRD, managed by a contracted party with SPC-LRD and PIFS directing the steering committee

Duration and Phasing

The original aim and scope seen in the Terms of Reference for this scoping study refer to medium - long term planning for up to 20 years. As a number of significant unknowns remain in this scoping study, the authors propose a phased approach to implementation if agreement can be reached on location, structure and function.

If implemented, three phases are proposed each of four years duration, subject to successful implementation of the previous phase as verified by independent review. Details are provided in Section 5.2. It is proposed, subject to stakeholder support and agreement on a delivery modality, that phase 1 commences in 2020, with an indicative estimated budget of EU1million. Details are provided in Section 5.6

Next Steps

Final consensus on the specific scope, function, structure, governance and location of the Platform could not be reached within the study timelines. It is anticipated that this report will be the catalyst for public and private sector stakeholders in the Pacific, as well as relevant regional and international organizations, development partners and donors, to discuss the recommendations and modalities proposed in this study, and reach consensus on the next steps forward to implement this Platform.

Clear commitment from all these relevant stakeholders with an interest in food safety, animal and plant health and trade in the Pacific region will be essential to advance the creation of this Platform, including to ensure alignment, engagement and commitment on:

1. Key elements of the Regional SPS Platform including the scope, structure, modality and governance arrangements;
2. The expected role of key regional organizations, notably SPC and PIFs, in the Platform, as well as any other key partners;
3. Resources (including funding) to further discuss and develop the final design for the Platform, and to implement the required follow-up actions.



2. Aim and Overview

This study outlines and analyses options for the establishment, operation and management of an SPS Regional Platform for Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs), based on work carried out through an STDF Project Preparation Grant (PPG/461). This PPG, initially focused on plant health, was requested by the Pacific Communities Land Resources Division (SPC-LRD), with the support of National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs) from Tonga, Palau and Niue and endorsement of the Pacific Plant Protection Organization (PPPO).³ The PPG was approved by the STDF Working Group in October 2016, which also broadened the scope of the study to include animal health and food safety⁴.

Kalang Consultancy Services Pty Ltd (Kalang) was selected to implement the PPG in collaboration with SPC-LRD.

Table 3 Project Preparation Grant Key Details

Start Date	July 10, 2017
End Date	Upon Approval
Project Value (US\$)	50,000
Funded By	STDF
Beneficiaries	Pacific Island Countries and Territories
Implementing Entities	Kalang Consultancy Services & SPC-LRD
Deliverables	(i) Draft Midterm Report (ii) Final Report

Under the PPG, Kalang, in close collaboration with SPC-LRD, was responsible for conducting a scoping study to analyse current conditions, identify requirements, strengths, weaknesses, risks and opportunities for all relevant stakeholders in the establishment of an SPS Pacific Regional Platform (details are provided in the Supplementary Implementation Report).

The timing of the PPG provided an opportunity to complement the new stage of the Australian and New Zealand Pacific Horticulture and Market Access (PHAMA) aid program, the ratification of the Pacific trade agreement PACER Plus, the internal review within SPC-LRD, an external evaluation of the effectiveness of PPPO Secretariat, and several SPS regional initiatives under design by SPC-LRD, FAO and the Green Climate Fund.

Whilst these developing initiatives and opportunities created possibilities for potential partnerships and alignments, in practice they generated a certain amount of uncertainty and open questions about the SPS landscape in the Pacific Region, creating additional difficulties to obtain the necessary information and feedback from key stakeholders in the Pacific.

³ The PPPO includes heads of quarantine and plant protection organizations from 22 PICTs, government ministries, development partners, research collaborators, international agencies such as FAO, and representatives from Australia, New Zealand and the United States. The PPPO Secretariat is hosted by SPC.

⁴ The PPPO endorsed the study for plant health only.



This final report discusses and analyses opportunities for the establishment of a regional SPS platform, based on information available by the end of 2018, as well as the feedback received from stakeholders consulted, as well as provision of draft reports for feedback and comments from SPC and its members. While Kalang actively sought to consult and obtain feedback from diverse stakeholders in the Pacific (see Appendix 2), the response rate was less than satisfactory. This report aims to present and analyse information and recommendations in a manner that could be adopted by an existing regional institution should circumstances change, or that may be used in support of other SPS initiatives in the Pacific.

3. Background to Study

3.1. The Region

Improving food security and trade facilitation are recognised as essential to promoting sustainable economic growth and stability in the Pacific region. PICTs are primarily agricultural economies; however, exports of primary and high-value agricultural products remains low in contrast to other developing countries worldwide.

Across the Pacific, limited capacity to manage sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) issues means that producers and traders are unable to take advantage of market access opportunities, resulting in reduced or lost export opportunities. For example, perceived non-compliance issues for tuna exports from the Solomon Islands and PNG to the EU in 2013-16 highlighted the potential impact of SPS weaknesses on livelihoods, jobs and foreign exchange earnings.

Many PICTs have benefitted over the years from various donor-supported national and regional programs focused on trade facilitation and/or SPS capacity building, however, a well-coordinated, structured regional approach to building SPS capacity and promoting export opportunities has been lacking. Table 4 below provides a breakdown of Pacific aid by donor country and sector.

Table 4 Pacific Aid in 2016 by Donor Country and Sector (Lowy Institute, 2018)

Key Donor Groups	Agr./For./Fsh. (USD\$ Million)	Percentage of Total Aid (%)	Multi-Sectoral (USD\$ Million)	Percentage of Total Aid (%)	PICTs Targeted	Regional Agr. & Multi-Sectoral (USD\$ Million)	Percentage of Total Aid (%)	All Sectors Total Projects
European Institutions	13.08	17.7	1.67	2.3	13	3.56	4.8	179
Australia	33.94	4.2	115.83	14.5	14	55.80	7.0	1759
Japan	10.50	5.8	5.10	2.8	14	1.03	0.6	292
United States of America	5.90	8.9	1.41	2.1	10	13.72	20.8	113
New Zealand	20.27	10.6	9.00	4.7	13	20.94	10.9	346
World Bank Group	7.02	4.9	5.14	3.6	10	0.15	0.1	55

The Lowy Institute reports that in 2016 there were 388 active aid programs in the agriculture/forestry/fisheries (Agr./For./Fsh.) sector spending USD\$137.31 million, which was 7.2% of the total spent value of all aid programs for that year. In the same year there were 587 active multi-sectoral aid programs spending USD\$161.74 million which was 8.5% of the total spent value of all aid programs for that year. Not all programs are easily



categorised, however, the programs with strongest aspects of SPS development typically sit within these two groups.

It can be seen that Australia provided the largest amount of aid in financial terms in these categories by a significant margin. However, in comparison to information presented in Table 5 below, the European market for PICTs agricultural and marine products is the most valuable followed by USA and Japan. Australia and New Zealand deliver the most aid in this sector but imported a minimum of 93% less agricultural or marine commodities in terms of financial value than the European market in 2016.

Table 5 Summary of Trade from PICTs to Key Markets (2016 data; USD\$,000) (ITC, 2018)

Products	To EU	To Australia	To Japan	To USA	To NZ	TOTAL
Total All (USD\$,000)	1149089	2854268	2185872	417005	66570	6672804
Agr. & Marine (USD\$,000)	733270	53759	173021	218702	27819	1206571
Agr. & Marine (%)	63.8	1.9	7.9	52.4	41.8	18.1
Agricultural (USD\$,000)	606004	48994	13884	110995	24844	804721
Agricultural % of Total	52.7	1.7	0.6	26.6	37.3	12.1
Exporting Pacific Island Countries						
Cook Islands	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Fiji	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
FSM	✓		✓	✓		
Kiribati		✓	✓	✓		
Marshall Islands	✓		✓	✓		
Nauru	✓			✓		
Niue	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Palau			✓	✓		
Papua New Guinea	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Samoa	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Solomon Islands	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Timor-Leste	✓		✓	✓	✓	
Tonga	✓		✓	✓	✓	
Tuvalu	✓		✓			
Vanuatu	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

Pacific export markets have a growing need for agriculture and fish products presenting opportunities for PICT producers once the requisite international standards are understood and capacity developed to meet them. Trade partners often have other particular SPS requirements, and this information is an important element in prioritising capacity development activities. Trade partners, such as Australia and Japan, who import the largest total value from the Pacific, have less of a focus on agricultural and marine products in comparison to Europe, New Zealand and the USA. Analysis on a more detailed level reveals that particular commodities hold great value for individual PICTs such as Cook Islands' fish exports, Tongan squash, or Samoan root crops.

An SPS Pacific Regional Platform could support Pacific producers and development partners by disseminating information on past and proposed donor investments, PICT export markets



of importance and any additional training or assistance that might be available and/or required to gain and maintain these export markets. In aid programming there would be efficiencies in designing the most effective models to address prioritised SPS matters and in determining and projecting impacts.

The information in Table 4 and Table 5, and subsequent analysis, presents opportunities for improved needs analysis, program design and a more coordinated approach to SPS capacity building to facilitate safe trade. The proposed regional SPS Platform could provide this service.

3.2. On-going SPS challenges

While the many SPS related programs have helped in increasing aspects of SPS capacity and market access for certain products, many PICTs continue to face major SPS capacity gaps and challenges. For instance, these include:

- Inadequate capacity to implement food safety management systems based on international standards (Codex) to ensure the safety and quality of exports – many PICTs either do not have food standards or lack the resources to implement and monitor them.
- Reoccurring non-compliance issues for fresh produce exports to importing countries. Fresh produce exports to Australia and New Zealand are regularly found to be non-compliant due to suspected pests and diseases of quarantine concern, despite having a phytosanitary certificate issued by the exporting authority to certify that the consignment has been inspected and found free from pests and diseases of quarantine concern.
- The inability to detect and respond to exotic pests – such as coffee berry borer (detected in PNG in 2017) and the continued spread of Coconut rhinoceros beetle (detected in PNG in 2009, Palau in 2014 and the Solomon Islands in 2015) – threatens food security and economic livelihoods, as well as the unique natural environment and ecosystems in the Pacific.
- Limited SPS negotiating capacity and scientific capacity, which results in long delays in the processing of market access requests for fresh agricultural products by importing countries. With bilateral negotiations between PICTs and more developed country export destinations, there is limited capacity to better understand importing country requirements and negotiate improvements to existing pathways.
- There are very few fresh produce exports to Europe as PICTs struggle to understand and comply with the food safety and plant health regulations of both the EU and its Member States.

Strengthening SPS capacity using a structured regional approach offers potential for significant improvements in trade of agricultural and horticultural products, and hence food security and economic growth. This is particularly important given

- (i) PICTs are agriculture-based economies, often with very limited alternative development opportunities;
- (ii) There is a recognised need to move towards value adding and processed products supported by SPS measures and associated certifications; and



- (iii) The close proximity of a number of relatively affluent markets.

Not only do PICTs have difficulty in accessing new markets but trade in a range of products has stagnated and, in some cases, declined due to the imposition of more onerous market access protocols and standards for products that were historically traded with relative ease. For example, the increasing requirements for processed food safety certification such as Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) or good agricultural practice certification such as leading international standards for Good Agricultural Practices (Global G.A.P.), are costly to attain and maintain for many producers and exporters, and to date have not been commonly applied within many PICTs. The Platform could play a key role in identifying, prioritising and coordinating donor and program assistance to address these key regional SPS challenges.

4. Key Issues

This section presents the findings and analysis of the scoping work carried out under the PPG (methods used are outlined in the Supplementary Implementation Report). A brief summary of findings from surveys, and interviews is presented first (detailed findings are presented in the Supplementary Implementation Report), with an examination of options seen in other similar programs and opportunities for synergy and linkage to follow. The aim being to translate issues presented throughout consultations into more specific system-level requirements and identify linkages and synergies with existing design work to address these requirements.

4.1. Key Issues Identified

The following list seen in Table 6 presents the overarching key SPS capacity building needs faced by PICTs as determined by consultations, surveys and desk research.

Table 6 Key SPS Capacity Building Needs to be Addressed for PICTs

(i)	The lack of SPS national standard procedures in most PICTs and prioritisation of SPS challenges;
(ii)	Lack of coordination and long term sustainability in donor funded programs with a focus on SPS capacity building, trade and agriculture;
(iii)	Lack of transparency, collaboration and communication between and from PICT agriculture, trade and SPS related regulatory agencies;
(iv)	Limited capacity of exporting countries to implement SPS measures;
(v)	Limited capacity and resources to identify and conduct research and development required to establish, improve or maintain SPS measures;
(vi)	Lack of industry consultation and involvement in developing trade pathways, developing and reviewing national SPS standard operating procedures; and
(vii)	Limited capacity of existing institutions to support SPS capacity building and market access development activities.

The seven key SPS areas above were gathered and cross referenced through a comprehensive literature review and engagement with seven main consultative groups over the life of the PPG: 2018 PPPO Board Meeting and SPS Roundtable Discussions; feedback from the Midterm Report; the hardcopy and electronic surveys; ACIAR's 2017/2018 *Plant*



Biosecurity Capacity Building Workshops; the 2015 Pacific regional symposium conducted by the COLEACP⁵; and teleconferences and correspondence with both PICT beneficiaries and independent consultants.

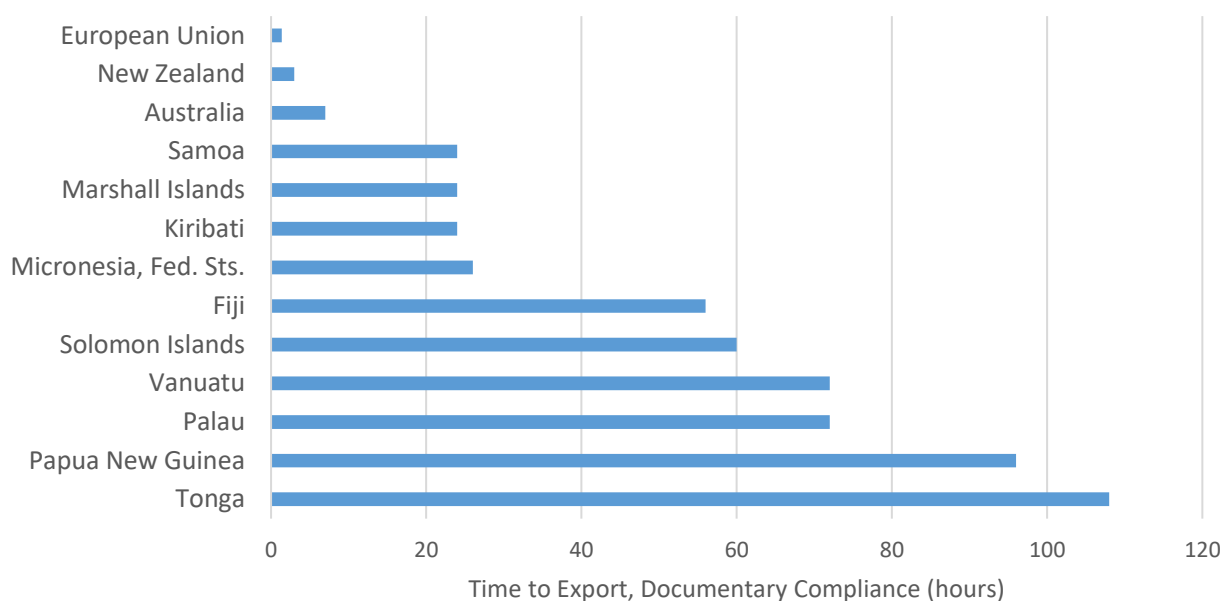
4.2. Specific Examples of SPS Challenges

As may be seen from Table 6 above the overarching issues associated with PICT SPS capacity building requirements are large. The section below provides a few specific examples where issues have been identified and attempts made to address these. As can be seen from the examples there is a need for a well-coordinated regional approach to address SPS challenges rather than the numerous projects that have been delivered or are currently underway, that unfortunately lack a broader regional plan or strategy.

Certification of Export Products

All exports of fresh and processed products require some form of certification to indicate that the consignment meets the biosecurity and health requirements of the importing country. There are currently no electronic or automated export certification systems within the PICTs, though Samoa is one of the pilot countries benefitting from the STDF supported e-Phyto project, under which the NPPO is laying the foundations to transition to electronic exchange of phytosanitary certificates (see below). Certification processes are paper based, costly and often result in delays and additional costs to exporters. Paper records also make it difficult to capture data trends, conduct tracebacks in case of non-compliance and do not provide a basis for a more uniform regional approach to product certification. Figure 1 below shows the time required to obtain export and related permits is typically more than double that required in Europe, Australia or New Zealand, PICTs closest and most valuable trading partners.

Figure 1 Time to Export, Documentary Compliance Comparison, 2017 Data (World Bank, 2019)



⁵ The Europe-Africa-Caribbean-Pacific Liaison Committee (COLEACP)



Samoa is a pilot country in the STDF-funded e-Phyto project implemented by the IPPC/FAO in collaboration with other partners. This project is developing a simple generic system for the production, sending and receipt of electronic phytosanitary certificates (which is being piloted in Samoa and will be available for other countries) and establishing a harmonized exchange tool to facilitate the exchange of electronic certificates.⁶ The Platform could help to disseminate information on these experiences regionally and assist with a regional roll out of this important trade facilitation initiative.

Lack of Diagnostic Capacity for Plant, Animal and Human Health

The ability to test for, identify and certify export products free of microbial contaminants (human health-food safety) and plant pests and diseases is severely limited within the majority of PICTs. To address issues associated with the correct identification of plant pests and diseases that might be of quarantine concern to trading partners the New Zealand Ministry of Primary Industries Plant Health and Environment Laboratories has conducted plant health diagnostic training for biosecurity officers from several PICTs.

In addition to this work STDF is implementing a project in the Solomon Islands to support the capacity of the National Public Health Laboratory to conduct microbiological testing in compliance with international standards, so that testing results are accepted by trading partners and fish exports can continue uninterrupted.⁷ Both of these initiatives are critical to improve export compliance of PICTs but there is often a shortage of skilled and qualified staff to train and once trained, staff often move into private sector positions. Other PICTs struggle with similar issues.

To address this critical trade impediment the Platform could develop business models, identify potential donors and possible eventual sustainability mechanisms (based upon export earnings) to co-ordinate regional training solutions in partnership with public and private sector service providers such as those identified above.

Lack of Coordinated Management Approach by PICT Border Management Agencies

Improved trade facilitation for PICTs is heavily dependent on border management agencies (health, environment, quarantine, biosecurity, trade and customs) collaborating to ensure that the movements of people and produce occurs efficiently and effectively. Currently collaboration and communication between border management agencies within PICTs is minimal and this negatively impacts on trade and food security. In addition, resources for each of these agencies are limited, especially for smaller island states. The increasing pressures of tourism and trade will continue to test border agencies operations and there is a strong argument for better national coordination across border management agencies, as well as regional collaboration through information and resource sharing between PICTs. The Platform could play a strong role to identify issues/risks associated with regional trade facilitation and provide support to assist coordinate responses to address them as PICTs work towards meeting international standards recognized in the SPS Agreement, and implementing the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement.

Knowledge of SPS Issues by Private Sector is Limited

⁶ More information is available at: www.standardsfacility.org/PG-504.

⁷ See: www.standardsfacility.org/PG-521.



While there are many successful individual exporters within PICTs, overall knowledge of SPS issues and requirements by the private sector is limited. There is also limited awareness about how the private sector can actively engage with the relevant government departments to develop and expand exports.

The private sector representatives that have SPS knowledge have acquired this knowledge largely through a ‘learn by doing’ approach. This has been achieved in part through their engagement in trade, including the development of new export pathways under donor-support programs such as the PHAMA program, supported by Australia and New Zealand, and operational since 2011. The PHAMA program is operating in the six largest PICs and there is more work to be done within these countries. Importantly, the work should also be extended to private sector exporters (or potential exporters) within other PICTs. The Platform could assist to collaborate with donors and programs to implement, coordinate and adopt a broader regional approach to SPS training for PICT private sector exporters.

Lack of Cooperation Between Regional Organisations, Programs and Donors on SPS Capacity Building

A point raised consistently throughout consultations was the lack of cooperation and collaboration in past and current donor programming (and implementing organisations) due to the lack of an overall regional plan or strategy for SPS capacity building and service delivery. Time and resources are wasted and progress is limited, due to the inefficient practice of reinventing program components unnecessarily. Section 4.2 of the Supplementary Implementation Report provides a detailed list of programs conducted in the Pacific region often with overlapping objectives.

The *HOAFS/MOAFS⁸ Meeting* identified this lack of cooperation and collaboration in 2010. To address this issue they recommended the need to develop Information and Communications Technologies (ICT) as well as the capacity needed to use them. This illustrates that the need for improved information sharing methods is not new and is a crucial step in pushing for stronger collaboration, partnerships and inclusive models. Table 7 below shows a number of relevant ICT initiatives undertaken throughout the Pacific since the 2010 meeting.

Table 7 Pacific ICT Developments (SPC, 2017)

Initiative		Progress
1	Greater Inclusiveness and Transparency	The Pacific <i>Agriculture Policy Banks</i> (APB) contains over 100 national sector and commodity policies of 15 countries.
	<i>Location:</i>	http://pafpnet.spc.int/policybank/countries
2	Reduced Duplication, Greater transparency	A repository titled <i>Pacific Agricultural Information System</i> (PAIS), houses agricultural reports online. Regionally launched by EU in 2017, it builds initially on national systems from PNG, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, Fiji and SPC.
	<i>Location:</i>	http://presto.thepais.net/Presto/home/home.aspx

⁸ Pacific Heads of Agriculture and Forestry Services / Ministers of Agriculture and Forestry Services



Initiative		Progress
3	Farmers empowering farmers through the use of mobile technologies	Fiji Crops and Livestock Council (FCLC) Market Information System established. The FCLC MIS is the first in the Pacific region to be managed directly by farmer's organisation, and to deliver market pricing information direct to the farmers themselves through mobile SMS.
	<i>Location:</i>	http://www.fclc.org.fj/
4	The Pacific Agriculture and Forestry Policy Network (PAFPnet)	The development of the PAFPnet portal as a tool facilitate sharing of information, knowledge and experiences related to agricultural and forestry policy in the Pacific region.
	<i>Location:</i>	http://pafpnet.spc.int/
5	Pest List Database to record pests and diseases	Pest List Database (PLD) records of pests that are currently known to affect agriculture, forestry and the environment in Pacific Island countries and territories (PICTs).
	<i>Location:</i>	http://www.spc.int/pld/
6	Biosecurity Information Facility (BIF) - Regional Biosecurity Operating Procedures	The online regional biosecurity operating procedures database is in final stages of development with current stage operational.
	<i>Location:</i>	http://bif.lrd.spc.int/

The initiatives listed above were developed over the 8 years since the endorsement of the *Pacific Framework for Action on ICT for Development* in 2010 at the HOAFS/MOAFS meeting. These initiatives are in varying degrees of development, while some may house a multitude of relevant reports and policy documents, the user interface makes operating the system quite difficult. Others have a functional user interface but currently are not populated with recent documents, and as can be seen from Table 7, there is already significant potential for overlap and duplication in initiatives 1, 2 and 4 in particular.

These initiatives provide a solid foundation to refine and build on. Consolidation where possible, developing the user interfaces, updating the database with recent documents, and including information and outcomes from relevant development programs would all be valuable undertakings in supporting stronger regional collaboration and collaboration between development partners.

Similar Regional Programs in Other Parts of the World

A number of programs that have similarities to the proposed SPS Pacific Regional Platform, regarding the characteristic of a regional approach to address SPS matters, were reviewed as part of this PPG. Lessons learnt, relevant other experiences and possible delivery models were considered. Detailed analyses are provided within the Supplementary PPG Implementation Report but it is important to note that similar programs do exist in other



parts of the world and their strengths, weaknesses and lessons learnt have been considered as part of this PPG.

5. Recommendations

This PPG was requested by the SPC-LRD, with the support of NPPOs from Tonga, Palau and Niue and endorsement of the Pacific Plant Protection Organization (PPPO). Under the PPG, Kalang, in close collaboration with SPC-LRD, was responsible for identifying the key SPS challenges for PICTs and provide recommendations to address these challenges if required. Section 2 and Section 3 above provide background information and specific examples that clearly demonstrate the need for a regional mechanism for improved SPS capacity building coordination, planning, collaboration and delivery. The following section outlines the proposed role and possible delivery modalities for the Platform.

5.1. Proposed Role of the Platform

It is proposed that the Platform focus its purpose on providing effective communication and coordination in the fields of food safety, animal (both terrestrial and aquatic) and plant health and consequently, invasive species, biosecurity and trade facilitation. The facilitation of SPS related dialogue and information exchange between the public and private sectors will aid existing institutions to implement SPS capacity building more effectively. It is crucial that the Platform work closely with the IPPC, Codex and OIE regional representatives to:

- Provide an easily accessible and fit for purpose directory of relevant past projects, reports and literature and policy documents. This would include appraisal, consolidation and refinement of existing online services where appropriate;
- Strengthen dialogue on emerging SPS issues and how to address them at the regional level inclusive of interactions between: Pacific governments, the private sector, donor organisations, Pacific education institutions, and SPS and other border management agencies;
- Identify SPS training needs for competent authorities with training to be provided through existing institutions and initiatives. This would typically be matching the demand for training with existing expertise in the region or matching with existing initiatives examples being: MPI’s diagnostic capacity building, FAO or ACIAR’s plant biosecurity capacity building, HACCP Fiji’s capacity building or the paravet training program. An important aspect of these activities will be mobilising resources where necessary to assist in meeting demand; and
- Facilitate dialogue between the public and private sector on the topics of food safety animal and plant health and trade by linking to existing mechanisms at the regional and at national level.

Figure 2 Vision, Objective, Name

Vision	To provide a platform for communication, facilitation and networking to ensure that all Pacific people benefit from the sustainable development and application of SPS measures to promote food security and economic development.
Objective	Improved effectiveness of SPS capacity building in the Pacific region in support of economic development through safe trade, inclusive of all 22 Pacific Island Countries and Territories



Name	SPS Pacific Regional Platform
-------------	-------------------------------

An SPS Pacific Regional Platform should build on the existing strengths, knowledge and experience in the Pacific region and actively move towards independence from reliance on expertise from outside the region. The aim of the Platform would be to collect and share knowledge and tools to support PICTs adopt international standards in safe trade; and to coordinate Pacific programming with SPS components.

The Platform could support closer collaboration between health, biosecurity, quarantine and trade departments, the private sector, researchers and educators from PICTs, Australia and New Zealand. Building on outcomes, approaches and learning from relevant past and present Pacific programs, it is proposed that the Platform focus on supporting coordination across food safety, animal and plant health and trade.

There should be an emphasis on enabling more stakeholders from a wide range of sectors to have ownership of SPS coordination work in the Pacific. While government leadership and responsibility are significant, there is also a need for shared responsibility and ownership with and across all stakeholder groups including the private sector. The proposed Platform should provide voluntary high-level guidelines for SPS coordination action; therefore the Platform must provide an environment in which actors voluntarily and willingly participate to enable and measure development in SPS capacity that is science based, risk informed and available to all PICTs.

In the next decade and beyond, cross-cutting issues such as gender equality and climate change will amplify existing issues globally, but particularly within the Pacific region due to the characteristics of island communities. Taking action towards sustainable development now is necessary to lessen future hardships, as is placing those most vulnerable in the community at the forefront of project planning.

5.2. Proposed Modalities for Delivery of the Platform

Despite extensive engagement by the authors with key stakeholders, a consensus position upon the location, structure and function of the proposed Platform could not be reached. As a consequence, this final report does not present specific details for an accepted and agreed Platform, rather it provides greater detail on current conditions and a number of possible Platform implementation modalities to assist stakeholders to further consider how an SPS Platform might be implemented.

The following three modalities seen in Table 8 are the most likely scenarios based on current information. The recommendations presented throughout Section 5 will be appropriate for any of these three modalities.

Table 8 Modalities for delivery of the Platform

Modality	Arrangement
1	Located within SPC-LRD and managed by SPC-LRD
2	Located within SPC-LRD and managed jointly by SPC-LRD and PIFS
PREFERRED OPTION	



Modality	Arrangement
3	Located within SPC-LRD, managed by a contracted party with SPC-LRD and PIFS directing the steering committee

It is anticipated that this report will be the catalyst for public and private sector stakeholders in the Pacific, as well as relevant regional and international organizations, development partners and donors, to discuss the recommendations and modalities proposed in this study, and reach consensus on the next steps forward to implement this Platform.

Clear commitment from all these relevant stakeholders with an interest in food safety, animal and plant health and trade in the Pacific region will be essential to advance the creation of this Platform, including to ensure alignment, engagement and commitment on:

1. The scope, function, structure, governance and location of the Platform;
2. The expected role of key regional organizations, notably SPC and PIFs, in the Platform, as well as any other key partners;
3. Resources (including funding) to further discuss and develop the final design for the Platform, and to implement the required follow-up actions.

5.3. Implementation of the Platform

The original aim and scope seen in the Terms of Reference for this scoping study refer to medium - long term planning for up to 20 years. As there still remains a number of significant unknowns in this scoping study, the authors propose a phased approach to implementation, if agreement can be reached on function, governance, structure and location.

If implemented, three phases are proposed each of four years duration, subject to successful implementation of the previous phase as verified by independent review. Details are provided below. It is proposed, subject to stakeholder support and agreement on a delivery modality that phase 1 commences in 2020, with an indicative estimated budget of EU1million.

PHASE ONE

Expected outcome: Proof of concept for an operational SPS Platform for the Pacific

This initial phase would be a relatively small-scale endeavour to pilot the Platform in practice and show proof of concept, based on an independent external evaluation. This phase would provide the opportunity to have more extensive and in-depth consultations with key stakeholders (public and private sector beneficiaries, funders and others) on their expectations for the Platform, to test the approach and delivery model, to learn from experiences and lessons, and to refine and improve the model based on practical lessons and experiences. Initially the Platform would focus on information exchange and coordination of donor programming with components of SPS capacity building. Through effective and consistent communication and information sharing, it would support 22 PICT



beneficiaries to adopt or work towards international standards (Codex, IPPC, OIE) to improve health protection and facilitate trade.

Activity 1 – Development of a strategy, delivery model and Administrative Structure

Building on this scoping study, key stakeholders in PICTs – together with development partners, donors and other relevant stakeholders (including the private sector) – would be consulted and engaged to get regional agreement and buy-in on the strategy and delivery model for the Platform, including roles and responsibilities. This would encompass the development of a theory of change for the Platform, including a results-based framework for monitoring and evaluation to measure and assess performance and success at the end of phase one.

Attention would also be given to discuss and clarify the governance and administrative structure and arrangements. The Platform's regional ownership and management would be addressed by ensuring that its legal identity is semi-dependent on one or both of SPC-LRD and PIFS legal frameworks. This approach is also in alignment with the 2005 Paris Declaration of Aid Effectiveness. A Business Plan would be developed, in conjunction with the legal framework, to outline the medium to longer term policy and strategy for the Platform that ensures regional ownership, financial sustainability, and a communication / promotion strategy.

Activity 2 – Establishment of a Team / Office to support the Platform

It is envisioned that the activities required for the first phase of the Platform would require a team of 3 Full Time Equivalent (FTE) staff with the necessary experience and qualifications (see Section 5.5). Additionally, a budget and hot desks for Short Term Advisors (STAs) will be necessary to account for work in specialist development of information systems and a small number of country visits if required.

The office would sit physically within an existing institution however it will still be necessary to evaluate the available Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and if needed purchase and install the required equipment. The coordination aspects of the proposed SPS Platform will require ICT to potentially support a single window system for SPS matters for 22 PICTs, which may stretch existing hardware and software.

Activity 3 – Launch and operation of the Platform including information exchange, coordination and communications / promotion activities

Based on the agreement on its strategy and delivery model, the Platform would be operationalized through the development and implementation of a work plan and a communications plan, in collaboration with relevant regional and other organizations.

The work plan would clarify the outputs, activities, budget and timeframe for activities to be carried out by the Platform. It would include activities to create collaboration with the PPPO, IPPC, OIE and Codex, as well as other relevant stakeholders, to improve coordination on donor programming and capacity building work in the region.

Communications, promotion and outreach activities would be implemented to inform relevant stakeholders (including key development partners) about the Platform's services to attract greater engagement and potentially funding. The activities should focus on the regional strengthening of safe trade with scientific, risk-based approaches. Developing a



short to medium term communications plan will allow for planned collaborations, joint exposure with relevant Pacific organisation, and a strategic move towards future phases of the Platform. Outreach activities should include development of an independent tailor-made website.

Activity 4 – Independent assessment and evaluation of the performance and success of the Platform prior to the end of the first phase

An independent evaluation would be carried out approximately six months prior to the end of the first phase to assess the performance, results, experiences of the Platform, taking into account OECD DAC principles of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability. This evaluation would consult a wide range of key public and private sector stakeholders in the region and beyond including regional organizations, development partners and donors.

PHASE TWO

Should phase one be found successful through independent review, further phases would scale up the Platform's influence and services incrementally, again, subject to independent review.

It is proposed that within phase 2, the Platform establish a training unit partnered with a regional education institution such as The University of the South Pacific (USP). The training unit would initially target gaps in capacity for public sector agencies making use of facilities within the SPC campus and also diagnostic facilities within USP. The unit could potentially support or house capacity building work such as MFAT's Pacific diagnostic training; as well as collaboration with STDF partners to apply their capacity evaluation tools (IPPC's PCE tool, OIE PVS tool and the FAO/WHO food safety capacity assessment tool) official, as well as the STDF P-IMA framework to prioritize SPS capacity building needs.

E-learning modules targeting the private sector could be offered on the Platform's website as part of the training unit. These activities would build on and expand access to existing e-learning modules for SPS capacity building (including work by COLEACP to roll out e-learning and to combine e-learning with other training).

Activities to establish a training unit are estimated to take a duration of 6 months to establish and require an additional 2 FTE staff for implementation. The duration of training activities should be aligned with major Pacific programs if possible, estimated to be 4 years. It must be emphasised that all training material currently exists and creation of new material would be unnecessary duplication.

An independent external assessment would be carried out at the end of this phase.

PHASE THREE

Should phase 2 be found successful through independent review, phase 3 could continue the incremental scaling of influence and services with the addition of a technical assistance unit.

Initially this unit would have limited services in analysis and diagnostics and rely on a fee for service arrangement to ensure it offers quality service that is demand led. The necessary



facilities would already be associated with the Platform as part of the establishment of training unit under phase 2. The analysis component will largely be performing desktop analysis, based on the use of available data and information to support evidence-based decision-making when examining trade in commodities, with a budget for Short Term Advisors to perform field studies if necessary. The diagnostics component will be more hands-on requiring tools, resources and a dedicated facility for detection and identification of pests, diseases and activities related to food safety. The aspects of these services will include:

Table 9 Analysis and Diagnostics Activities

Analysis	Diagnostics
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritisation; • Feasibility; • Economic; • Gaps and needs; and • Strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detection; • Identification; • Verification; • Research; and • Treatment

Activities to establish a technical assistance unit are estimated to take a duration of 3 months to establish and require an additional 2 FTE staff for implementation. The staff required for the training unit should have a degree of overlap in skills and knowledge and will work closely with the technical assistance unit. The duration of phase 3 should be aligned with major Pacific programs if possible, this is estimated to be 4 years.

5.4. Proposed Platform Modalities and Risks

The proposed Platform must build on and use existing mechanisms to avoid duplication and to ensure the direct involvement of decision-makers. To be successful it must be owned and led by PICTs with the support and involvement of all relevant public and private sector stakeholders.

In all suggested modalities, the most appropriate physical location for the proposed Platform’s office is set within SPC-LRD. The benefits of this location include:

- The ability to collaborate with the technical staff within SPC who operate across many interrelated fields with relevance to trade facilitation and including food safety, plant and animal health, biosecurity, and trade;
- Access to hardcopy resources such as datasheets, manuals and agricultural policy that resides within SPC’s libraries;
- The ability to take advantage of existing information resources of SPC-LRD, as the main implementing partner for donor funded SPS programming in the Pacific, with direct access to relevant information portals.

SPC-LRD are set to undergo significant internal restructuring as part of their new business plan which is still under development at the time of this report. Regardless of which modality of management may be most appropriate, it is highly recommended that the budgets and workplans of the proposed SPS Pacific Regional Platform are isolated from existing or planned activities by SPC-LRD or PIFS.

Modality 1 – Platform Managed by SPC-LRD



This scenario would generally be the business-as-usual baseline. SPC-LRD are developing their own SPS initiatives and new core units independently of this study as part of their new business plan. The finalised details of the new developments are not currently available and may address some of the findings of this scoping study.

Table 10 Modality 1 Risk and Mitigation

Risk	Likelihood	Consequence / Impact	Rating (1-5)	Mitigation
The Platform's funding and workplan will merge with existing SPC-LRD responsibilities	High	High	5	Have clearly delineated workplans and budget with full transparency. Ensure staffing requirements are met independently of SPC-LRD staff requirements. Ensure the M&E framework is fit for purpose for this modality.
SPC-LRD's new business plan includes initiatives that would mean an SPS Pacific Regional Platform is a duplication of efforts	High	Medium	3	Perform a thorough review and comparison. If aspects of the proposed Platform can assist SPC-LRD's new developments, ensure they are carried across to have the largest positive impact on Pacific communities. An additional Platform is not feasible in this scenario
The Platform experiences the same operational and programmatic issues identified in SPC-LRDs external review	Med	High	4	Ensure appropriate internal communication protocols. Have clearly delineated workplans and budget with full transparency. Tie funding to a clearly defined set of activities. Close monitoring of implementation performance.

Modality 2 – Platform Managed Jointly by SPC-LRD and PIFS

A precedent for this arrangement can be seen in the joint governance structure for the *Framework for Resilient Development of the Pacific* (FRDP). The support unit for the FRDP is jointly managed by PIFS, SPC and the *South Pacific Regional Environment Programme* (SPREP). This governance structure was proposed as a paradigm shift that was needed to push for a more coordinated approach to resilience building in the Pacific as there are a large number of stakeholders and many initiatives similar to the findings of this scoping study. The governance consists of:

- Biennial meetings with open attendance from a wide range of sectors inclusive of development partners, civil societies and the private sector;
- A fifteen-member taskforce that offers consolidated leadership at the regional level;
- A taskforce support unit that assists with monitoring and evaluation, coordination and facilitation for technical papers, meetings and communications; and
- And a technical working group



This scoping study has identified similar characteristics in lack of coordination and sustainability in Pacific SPS capacity building programs and initiatives that led to the need for a paradigm shift in the FRDP.

Table 11 Modality 2 Risks and Mitigation

Risk	Likelihood	Consequence	Rating (1-5)	Mitigation
An effective shared management relationship can't be achieved between PIFS and SPC-LRD	Low	High	3	Define management and staff selection criteria and management arrangements as part of detailed design. Allocate significant time and resources in doing so. Ensure appropriate internal communication protocols
Decision making is slowed down considerably by differing agendas of the two organisations	High	Med	4	Select representatives with cross-sectoral responsibilities. Clearly define the importance of balance in each organisations respective strengths Trade Policy and SPS capacity building. Allow for flexibility to meet needs and conditions
High level trade facilitation dialogue impedes operational delivery of SPS coordination	Med	High	4	Ensure that the proposed Platform follows the WTO international standards outlined in the Trade Facilitation Agreement. Trade Facilitation dialogue should be in support of safe trade in all instances.

Modality 3 – Platform Managed by Contracted Party – Preferred Option

PIFS representatives consulted during work for this scoping study agreed that an SPS Pacific Platform would be beneficial to the region, though expressed reservations that it may be difficult for PIFS to be involved due to differences in priorities, workplans and inadequate fit to their higher-level trade policy work.

The authors believe PIFS involvement would offer great benefits to the proposed Platform making use of extensive networks with the Pacific region influencers. By putting the management of the Platform up for tender and contracting an organisation with the required skills and experience, there is potential to benefit from the expertise and organisational structure of both PIFS and SPC-LRD, while not stretching their time or resources unnecessarily. This arrangement could be similar to that seen in modality 2 with SPC-LRD and PIFS representatives playing leading roles in a steering committee or task force.



Table 12 Modality 3 Risks and Mitigation

Risk	Likelihood	Consequence / Impact	Rating (1-5)	Mitigation
Inability to attract and retain suitable organisation to manage the proposed Platform (i.e. qualifications, experience, approach and motivation)	Low	High	3	Define recruitment and selection criteria as part of detailed design. Allocate significant time and resources to the selection process. Require non-exclusivity for key personnel in tender.
Inability for the Platform to gain regional support, endorsement and ownership.	Med	High	4	Physical location of the SPS Pacific Regional Platform office within SPC. Ensure a well-resourced communications strategy that works closely with relevant donor programming. Ensure an active promotion strategy publishing the benefits of the Platform to all stakeholders
Lack of support and engagement from PIFS and SPC-LRD with the contracted party.	Med	Med	2	Physical location of the SPS Pacific Regional Platform office within SPC. Ensure appropriate and well-resourced internal communication protocols exist between the contracted party and PIFS and SPC.

5.5. Structure and Governance of The Platform

Advisory Board

An advisory board would be established to provide strategic guidance and oversight for the development and operation of the Platform.

The advisory board will be most applicable for modalities 1 and 3 but still with relevance for modality 2, a jointly managed Platform between SPC-LRD and PIFS. The membership and size of the advisory board will be largely dependent on the level of engagement from stakeholders, and should be further refined based on additional consultations.

As a minimum there should likely be a representative from PIFS, SPC-LRD and the *Pacific Islands Private Sector Organisation (PIPSO)* to ensure the private sector's viewpoint is taken into account. These three representatives collectively will have working relationships with all 22 PICTs that the proposed Platform will target and will play an important role in communicating country specific and regional priorities. The remainder of the advisory board's membership may be allocated to no more than 3 development partner representatives who support the Platform financially or in-kind. Terms of Reference should be developed for members of the Advisory Board, with clear expectations and commitments throughout their term.

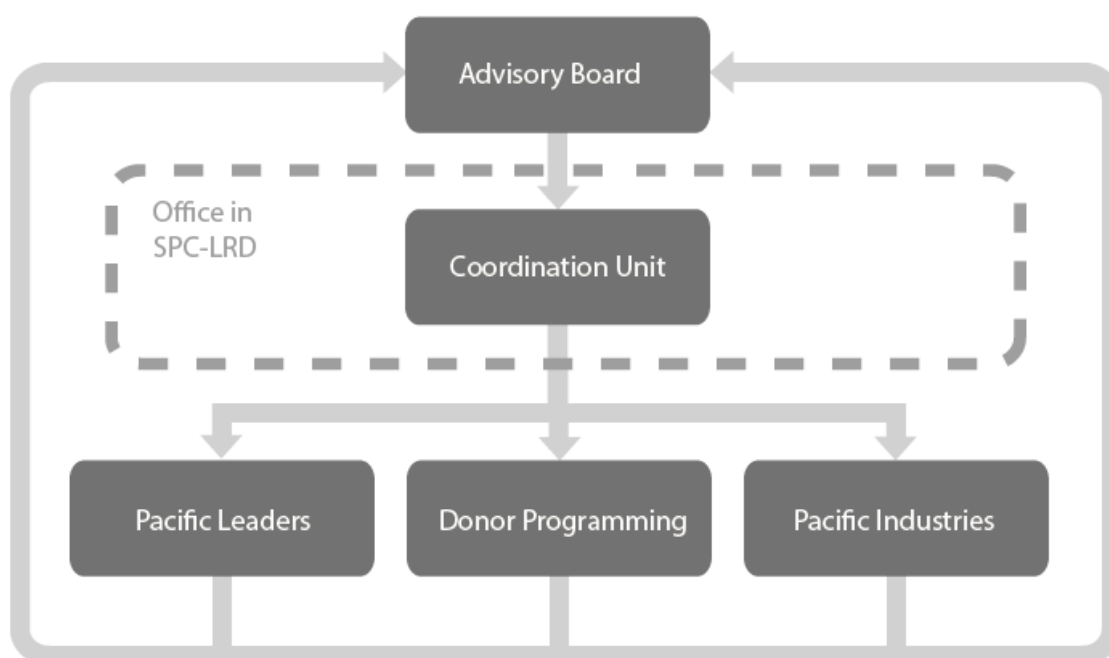
Assuming the proposals presented in Section 5.3 go ahead as planned, the advisory board should meet no more than every 6 months beginning in June 2020.



The advisory board meetings should focus on a number of the following objectives:

- Strengthening coherence and coordination for SPS initiatives in the Pacific region and how this aligns with national, regional and international priorities;
- Enable dialogue and networking, to create and generate better communication on SPS priorities in the region;
- Exchange information and analyse lessons learned from current and past donor programming and regional initiatives;
- Establish links amongst the science and technical levels, the political and policy level and those working at the implementation level in SPS capacity building and trade facilitation; and
- Review tasks and outcomes and provide direction to the Coordination Unit’s activities.

Figure 3 Management Structure Proposal



Coordination Unit

It is envisioned that the activities required for the first phase of the SPS Pacific Regional Platform would require a team of 3 Full Time Equivalent (FTE) staff with the necessary experience and qualifications. The following roles and experience would be most desired:

Table 13 Coordination Unit Roles

Position	Attributes
Project Leader	Senior trade policy advisor with a background in project management. Will also assist in the communication strategies.

Position	Attributes
Technical Officer	Biosecurity/ SPS specialist specifically experienced with the Pacific region and the associated SPS priorities. Will also assist in the communication strategies.
ICT Specialist	Must have the capacity to review, tailor and maintain fit for purpose information systems. This role will also be responsible for the bulk of the administration and communication work.

Role of the Coordination Unit:

- Convene and facilitate meetings with the Advisory Board, produce agendas, meeting reports, papers
- Coordinate technical papers for the SPS Pacific Regional Platform;
- Monitor and evaluate implementation of the Platform’s workplan;
- Support coordinated budgeting and co-funding negotiations with relevant development partners;
- Support and coordinate reporting on the progress of activities to both the advisory board and to relevant stakeholders;
- Promote the key successes and lessons learnt in addressing SPS capacity building and trade facilitation work in the PICTs.

5.6. Budget

A modest budget estimate for establishment activities and the proposed 4 year duration of phase 1 can be seen in Table 14.

Table 14 Budget Proposal

ITEM	TOTAL COST (€,000)								
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	TOTAL				
Establishment Activities									
Administrative Structure		8							8
Establish an Office		15							15
Establish Coordination Unit		15	5	5	5				30
Promotion Activities		8	5	5	5				23
Personnel (Incl. Activities)									
Project Leader		34	34	34	34	34	34	34	238
Technical Officer		28	28	28	28	28	28	28	196
ICT Specialist		28	28	28	28	28	28	28	196
Short Term Advisor Fund		15	15	15	15			15	60
Operations									
Advisory Board Meetings		20	20	20	20	20	20	20	120



Office Rental		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	30
Telecommunications		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	30
Contingency Funds			8		8		8		60
TOTAL		181	273	273	273	273	273	273	1,000

These estimates are intended to be indicative only as there remains several prerequisites to be addressed prior to establishment of the Platform, and a preferred modality needs to be determined.

With the Platform proposed to be located physically within SPC only minor investments in facilities are envisaged for the 4 year duration of phase 1. Personnel costs represent the bulk of the budget and are inclusive of the proposed Platform’s envisioned activities. Travel associated costs within the Pacific often represent a significant portion of funding, minimal travel is intended for the proposed first phase of the Platform with the 6-monthly advisory board meetings being the only planned travel component. Additional travel that is deemed necessary must fit within the short term advisor and contingency funds.

Training for personnel has not been included in the indicative budget shown in Table 14. For the first phase the personnel should be chosen according to comprehensive selection criteria for each role created at the time of detailed design. It will be crucial for personnel of an SPS Pacific Regional Platform to be at the forefront of dialogue relating to SPS matters and trade facilitation. If further phases are under consideration training of personnel should be well resourced with needs reviewed regularly.

5.7. Sustainability Mechanisms

The highest ranked issue that is limiting development for PICTs from the online survey as part of this scoping study was a lack of “*Sustainability of funding and planning for regional and country specific programs*”. This issue was also raised consistently throughout consultations and especially by stakeholders representing PICTs.

Regional ownership of the Platform is a key consideration affecting the feasibility and long term sustainability of the proposed Platform. If regional ownership of the Platform is achieved, mechanisms that support financial sustainability will work most effectively. This scoping study presents a foundation of information that can be built on in what will be a necessary detailed design phase. This detailed design phase should be undertaken with strong participation from representatives from beneficiary PICTs as well as from regional bodies.

Financial Sustainability Mechanisms:

- 1) *Multi-donor trust fund – Short Term*
- 2) *Levy for donor programming – Medium Term*
- 3) *Fee for service – Long Term*

The budget for establishment activities and a first phase of 4 years will require an initial investment from one or more development agencies working in the SPS field within the Pacific. One approach to securing this initial investment is through a multi-donor trust fund. This mechanism would offer greater stability and long term sustainability for the proposed Platform as well as advancing the objective of coordination within the region. There are a



number of precedents for such an arrangement including the 2010 World Bank Office Jakarta's partnership proposal to AusAID (The World Bank, 2010). Management of the multi-donor trust will depend on which management modality is deemed most appropriate and would only be recommended given the workplan and budget of the SPS Pacific Regional Platform is completely transparent and isolated from all other existing or planned initiatives.

For the Platform to be truly sustainable there should be a move away from reliance on donor funding, however the reality is that this will be a long process if achieved. As an incremental step towards this end goal, the Platform could levy donor programming that has components of SPS capacity building. As SPS capacity is currently a focus in Pacific programming there are many opportunities to foster greater collaboration between programs and a levy would attach a financial obligation to do so.

A multi-donor trust fund, and a levy on donor programming with SPS components would be appropriate for use within phase 1's four year duration. Outside of phase 1 the Platform could expand its services and influence as seen in Section 5.3. With these additional activities the Platform could introduce a demand-led fee for service mechanism when providing training or technical assistance. The fee being a percentage of the total cost of services, with the specific percentage being dependent on the scale of the PICT's economy or industry's size. This cost sharing mechanism would need to be introduced in phase 2 or 3 of the Platform so as not to negatively impact acceptance of the Platform by PICTs in its establishment. A fee for service mechanism, even with nominal fees, will introduce an aspect of mutual accountability into the proposed SPS Pacific Regional Platform which appears to be lacking in Pacific donor programs from consultations with development partners.

If regional ownership of the Platform is achieved, mechanisms that support financial sustainability will work most effectively.

Apart from strictly financial sustainability mechanisms, there are a number of measures that have been presented in the scoping study that are intended to support the effectiveness and longevity of an SPS Pacific Regional Platform including:

- The importance of using existing resources rather than reinventing;
- Promotion of the position of the private sector in identifying priority issues improving the likelihood of profitable and sustainable development;
- Development and refinement of mechanisms for improving dialogue between government regulatory agencies and industry groups on SPS matters;
- Strengthening the linkages between national organisations, between these organisations and service providers, and between national organisations and regional bodies;
- Building on existing key government policy and program initiatives and supporting their sustainable development in accord with *the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness*. Use of established organisations, systems and management practices to the maximum extent possible;



- Linkage, wherever possible, with donor programming and Pacific initiatives promoting safe trade through SPS and trade facilitation capacity building; and
- A flexible programmatic design that is able to adapt to shifting priorities and needs in the Pacific region.

5.8. Monitoring and Evaluation

The final detailed M&E framework for the proposed Platform should be created in collaboration with SPC-LRD and draw from their updated M&E framework being developed as part of their new business plan. If management modalities 2 or 3 are pursued the M&E framework will benefit strongly from PIFS' recognised expertise in this area.

Feedback from consultations with PICT representatives and development partners consistently indicated that past Pacific donor programs could have had a stronger emphasis on M&E. This would not only allow the program to adjust as needed during delivery, it would also be conducive to shared learning between development partners and PICTs well beyond the lifetime of the individual program.

Increasing regional capacity in safe trade through enhanced coordination and effectively measuring impacts is a complex undertaking. The monitoring of outcomes will need to be flexible and tailored to opportunities closer to the time of establishment. For instance, increased capacity in SPS-related commodity trade negotiations might result in an increase in intra-regional trade (or launching of a new trade) in specific products but these occurrences may also be due to a wide variety of other factors. Finalising appropriate indicators for such M&E can only be carried out once stakeholders are in agreement about the aim and scope of a SPS Pacific Regional Platform and a detail design of the Platform is carried out.

Measuring enhanced coordination, and consequently capacity building for the proposed Platform will most likely have two sets of results: 1) short to medium term outcomes; and 2) longer term outcomes, those that are eventual from the benefits of better coordination and use of the increased capacity.

Short to medium term outcomes can be investigated in terms of improvements in communication activities, organisational competence (regionally and nationally), improved reporting, and in terms of the improvement of the effectiveness (i.e. quality of service) and efficiency (i.e. time, resources, cost of services) at the organisational level.

Longer term outcomes depend on the sphere of activity; they may be the adoption of new practices or measures by SPS authorities, producers and/or regulators, and changes in the operating environment such as market access, increased trade, operating and administration costs. The impact of improved coordination and capacity arises from the results generated when the capacity is used. Table 15 below outlines a number of possible outputs and outcomes, which could provide a basis for further discussion on an M&E framework for the Platform, subject to further discussion and agreement among key stakeholders about the specific scope and deliverables of the Platform.



Table 15 Short-Medium Term Indicative M&E Framework

Key Results	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification	Responsibility for Data Collection	Reporting Mechanism
Operational procedures required to meet SPS protocols developed in relevant PICTs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of commodities for which operational/ export system procedures are documented and being implemented. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operational procedures System manuals 	Coordination Unit in association with Advisory Board members (including associated development partners)	6-monthly Progress Reports.
Capacity development of SPS agency officers, exporters, producers and treatment facility operators to implement required procedures and meet target market quality and safety standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people trained, by subject, by gender and through which donor program or initiative; Percentage of participants receiving training reporting that skills/ knowledge learned is being applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training plans and records. Training evaluations 	Coordination Unit in association with Advisory Board members (including associated development partners)	6-monthly Progress Reports.
Sanitary and phytosanitary treatment, sanitary handling and diagnostic facilities established/ upgraded and operating effectively.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of, type and ownership of facility supported and through which donor program or initiative; Type of support being provided. Operational status and throughput. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Program records. Facility operational records Audit reports from import country regulatory agencies or independent auditors 	Coordination Unit in association with Advisory Board members (including associated development partners)	6-monthly Progress Reports.
Intra-regional coordination and communication enhanced.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of bilateral meetings held. Number of bilateral negotiations held. Number of bilateral negotiations directly assisted by the SPS Pacific Regional Platform 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPPO records Program records 	Coordination Unit in association with Advisory Board members (including associated development partners)	6-monthly Progress Reports.
Application of international zoosanitary, phytosanitary and Food Safety standards assessed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of export submissions that refer to ISPMs. Number of export system procedures that include ISPM components. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ISPM assessments. Export submissions. Export system procedures. 	Coordination Unit in association with Advisory Board members (including associated development partners)	6-monthly Progress Reports.
Provision of Market Access information services to national-level stakeholders improved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity to use IPPC, OIE and Codex online comment systems and portals supported and developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Database status reports Records of use where possible 	Coordination Unit in association with Advisory Board members (including associated development partners)	6-monthly Progress Reports.



Key Results	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification	Responsibility for Data Collection	Reporting Mechanism
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consolidation, refinement and development of Pacific online information portals Trade Statistics Database supported 			
PICTs effectively engaged with relevant regional body (i.e. PPPO, PACVET, Codex, SPC-LRD etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and nature of meetings/workshops convened/attended. Number of submissions made on behalf of member countries. Number of submissions which result in a successful outcome. Number consultations held with member countries on current issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SPC records Submissions Minutes/reports of relevant workshops and meetings 	Coordination Unit in association with Advisory Board members (including associated development partners)	6-monthly Progress Reports.
Surveillance and reporting maintained in accordance with international standards.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Animal health info being regularly reported in compliance with international requirements. Fruit fly surveillance systems maintained. Invasive ant surveillance systems maintained. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SPC records, OIE records. Fruit fly surveillance and audit reports. Invasive ant surveillance and audit reports. 	Coordination Unit in association with Advisory Board members (including associated development partners)	6-monthly Progress Reports.
Program governance arrangements established and operating effectively.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination Unit and Advisory Board established and meeting routinely. M&E reports reviewed by Advisory Board 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advisory Board membership. Advisory Board meeting minutes. Coordination Unit personnel criteria filled 	Coordination Unit in association with Advisory Board members (including associated development partners)	6-monthly Progress Reports.
Coordination Unit established and operating effectively.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination Unit fully staffed Staff performing to a satisfactory level. Physical and financial management systems established. Operations Manual, Communication Strategy established and revised. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staffing records and duty statements. Annual staff performance evaluations. 6-mnth Progress and Financial Reports. Operations Manual, Communication and Annual Strategic Plans. 	Coordination Unit in association with Advisory Board members (including associated development partners)	On-going.



Key Results	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification	Responsibility for Data Collection	Reporting Mechanism
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual strategic plans prepared in timely manner and approved by Advisory Board • Annual strategic plans implemented in an efficient manner. • Progress reports prepared in a timely manner. • M&E Framework established and effectively implemented. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M&E Framework design. • 6-mnthly Progress Reports and Financial Reports • External Reviews. 		



6. Next Steps

This report provides the basis and catalyst for further discussions on how to operationalize a regional SPS Platform for the Pacific Region.

The findings and options identified and analysed through the course of this scoping study, and presented in this final report, will likely contribute to one of the many SPS initiatives announced for the Pacific in the short to medium term. Longer term, an SPS Pacific Regional Platform may gain the required level of attention and engagement to progress to a more specific detailed design with the required level of input from beneficiary countries and support from existing regional institutions.

With a coordinated, collaborative approach, adequate planning and pragmatic goals, an SPS Pacific Regional Platform has the potential to create an effective single window system supporting the accelerated sustainable development of the entire region. The aim being to support and help coordinate the multiple other efforts striving for the same goals in the same region, working to eliminate overlap and inefficiencies in supporting all 22 PICTs to improve SPS outcomes in the Pacific and to increase the effectiveness, impact and sustainability of available resources for SPS capacity development and trade facilitation.

To move ahead with this initiative, further discussions are required with key public and private sector stakeholders with an interest in building SPS capacity and facilitating trade in PICTs, as well as relevant bilateral, regional and international organizations, in order to discuss the options proposed in this study, agree on the proposed modality and governance arrangements, and ensure clear buy-in and commitment from the beneficiary countries. This will include further consultations with public and private sector stakeholders in PICTs, as well as relevant regional and international organizations and donors, in order to discuss and agree on the following:

1. Key elements of a strategy for the Regional SPS Platform, focused on the first phase, including the proposed modality/structure/governance arrangements.
2. The role of SPC-LRD and PIFS in the Platform (based on the proposed modalities), as well as any other key partners.
Support and funding from donors and development partners to develop the final design and implement recommendations to develop and operationalize the Platform.
- 3.



7. References

- ACIAR. (2016, September). *Project information Sheet*. Retrieved December 2017, from Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research: http://aciar.gov.au/files/smcn-2014-089_atoll_soil_health_2016.pdf
- ACIAR. (2017, June). *Pacific Agribusiness Research in Development Initiative Phase 2 (PARDI 2)*. Retrieved December 2017, from Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research: <http://aciar.gov.au/project/agb/2014/057>
- AECOM. (2016, December). *Kingdom of Tonga: Infrastructure Requirements for Processing and Packaging Horticultural Products for Export*. Retrieved December 2017, from Pacific Horticultural and Agricultural Market Access Program: <http://phama.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/PHAMA-TR109-Tonga-Infrastructure-161216.pdf>
- BIF. (2015, December). *Pacific Business Investment Facility First Annual Report*. Retrieved December 2017, from BIF Supporting Pacific Business: http://bifadb.org/images/report/BIF_Annual_Report_26_Feb_2016.pdf
- Codex. (2016, September). *Report of the Fourteenth Session of the FAO/WHO Coordinating Committee For North America and the South West Pacific*. Retrieved from Codex Alimentarius Commission : http://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/sh-proxy/en/?lnk=1&url=https%253A%252F%252Fworkspace.fao.org%252Fsites%252Fcodex%252FMeetings%252FCX-732-14%252FReport%252FFiles%252520for%252520Final%252520Rep%252FREP17_NAe.pdf
- DFAT. (2016, November). *Market Development Facility Phase II Investment Design Draft 5.0*. Retrieved December 2017, from Department of Foreign Affairs Agriculture and Trade: <http://dfat.gov.au/about-us/business-opportunities/tenders/Documents/market-development-facility-phase-ii-investment-design.pdf>
- DFAT. (2017, September). *PACER Plus at a Glance*. Retrieved December 2017, from Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade: <http://dfat.gov.au/trade/agreements/pacer/fact-sheets/Documents/pacer-plus-at-a-glance.pdf>
- European Commission. (2009, December). *Primary Sector Growth Support Programme – Phase 1 Vanuatu*. Retrieved December 2017, from European Commission Annual Action Programme 2009: https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sites/devco/files/aap-financing-vanuatu-af-20091216_en.pdf
- FAO. (2012, December). *All ACP Agricultural Programme, Incl. Cotton*. Retrieved December 2017, from Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations: <http://www.fao.org/agriculture/crops/agp-project-work/detail/en/c/46929/>
- FAO. (2016, March). *Pacific Plant Protection Organisation*. Retrieved September 2017, from Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations: <https://www.ippc.int/en/external-cooperation/regional-plant-protection-organizations/pacificplantprotectionorganisation/>



- FAO. (2017). *Global Action Programme on Food Security and Nutrition in Small Island Developing States*. United Nations.
- FAO. (2018, October). *Food Balance Sheets*. Retrieved from FAOSTAT: <http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FBS>
- Fleming, F., & Mullen, B. (2017, September). *Impact Report: The Pacific Horticultural & Agricultural Market Access Program*. Retrieved October 2017, from PHAMA: http://phama.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/PHAMA_Impact_Report_e-copy-final.pdf
- IFAD. (2012, January). *Tonga Rural Innovation Project - Project Design Report*. Retrieved December 2017, from The International Fund for Agricultural Development: <https://www.ifad.org/documents/10180/17c073d4-e2f8-49c5-bb0b-0e1b7c6cc6bf>
- IFAD. (2013, January). *IFAD and POETCom Extend Collaboration*. Retrieved December 2017, from Pacific Organic and Ethical Trade Community: https://asia.ifad.org/web/poetcom/home?p_p_id=1_WAR_ifad_newsportlet&_1_WAR_ifad_newsportlet_jspPage=%2Fview_entry.jsp&_1_WAR_ifad_newsportlet_entryId=6506
- IPPC. (2018, July). *National Reporting Obligations*. Retrieved October 2018, from International Plant Protection Convention: <https://www.ippc.int/en/countries/south-west-pacific/list-countries/>
- ITC. (2018, September). *Trade Map*. Retrieved November 2018, from International Trade Commission: https://www.trademap.org/Country_SelProductCountry_TS.aspx?nvpm=1||29||25|04|||2|1|1|2|2|1|3|1|1
- Kommerskollegium. (2017, July). *New Trade Facilitation obligations in the SPS area*. Retrieved from National Board of Trade Sweden: <https://www.kommers.se/Documents/dokumentarkiv/publikationer/2017/Publ-New-trade-facilitation-obligations-in-the-SPS-area.pdf>
- Lowy Institute. (2018, September). *Pacific Aid Map*. Retrieved November 2018, from Lowy Institute: <https://pacificaidmap.lowyinstitute.org/>
- MFAT. (2011, July). *New Zealand - Samoa Joint Commitment for Development*. Retrieved December 2017, from New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade: <https://www.mfat.govt.nz/assets/Aid-Prog-docs/Commitment-for-Development/Samoa/NZ-Samoa-JCD.pdf>
- MFAT. (2017, June). *Design and Implementation of a Samoan Coco Industry Development Initiative*. Retrieved December 2017, from New Zealand Foreign Affairs and Trade Aid Programme: <https://www.gets.govt.nz/NZAID/ExternalTenderDetails.htm?id=17521778>
- MFAT. (2017, September). *PACER Plus Overview: Purpose and Benefits*. Retrieved December 2017, from Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade: <https://www.mfat.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/PACER-Plus-factsheet-overview.pdf>
- OECD. (2005). *The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action*. Retrieved 2017, from <http://www.oecd.org/dac/effectiveness/34428351.pdf>



- OIE. (2018, July). *Laboratory Capability*. Retrieved October 2018, from WAHIS Animal Health Information:
http://www.oie.int/wahis_2/public/wahid.php/Countryinformation/Countrylaboratoris
- OIE. (2018, July). *OIE Reporting History Oceania*. Retrieved October 2018, from WAHIS Interface:
http://www.oie.int/wahis_2/public/wahid.php/Countryinformation/reporting
- Pacific Periscope. (2017, July). *Samoa Urges Community Support to Buy Fresh and Frozen Taro*. Retrieved December 2017, from Pacific Periscope:
<https://pacificperiscope.wordpress.com/2017/07/18/samoa-urges-community-support-to-buy-fresh-and-frozen-taro/>
- PAFPNet. (2015, August). *Livestock Production in the Changing Environment of Pacific Islanders*. Retrieved October 2018, from SPC Land Resources Division:
https://lrd.spc.int/lrd-publications/search_result
- PIF. (2004). *Mission and Vision*. Retrieved September 2017, from Pacific Island Forum Secretariat: <http://www.forumsec.org/pages.cfm/about-us/mission-goals-roles/>
- PTI. (2018, January). *About Pacific Trade Invest*. Retrieved from Pacific Trade Invest:
<https://pacifictradeinvest.com/about/>
- Rooney, M. (2012, July). *Can social media transform Papua New Guinea? Reflections and questions*. Retrieved August 2017, from DevPolicy Blog: <http://devpolicy.org/can-social-media-transform-papua-new-guinea-reflections-and-questions20120731/>
- SPC. (2013, December). *Pacific Agricultural Policy Project*. Retrieved December 2017, from PAFPNNet: <http://pafpnet.spc.int/about-papp/who-we-are/what-we-do>
- SPC. (2015). *Pacific Community Strategic Plan 2016-2020*. Noumea, New Caledonia.
- SPC. (2016, December). *Structure*. Retrieved November 2017, from Pacific Community:
<http://www.spc.int/about-us/structure/>
- SPC. (2017). *LRD Business Plan. Working Paper for PWA HOAFS Special Session*. Port Vila: SPC.
- SPC. (2017, October). *Sixth Regional Meeting of Heads of Agriculture and Forestry Services (HOAFS)*. Retrieved from Pacific Agriculture and Forestry Policy Network:
http://pafpnet.spc.int/attachments/article/828/Progress_ICT_Agriculture_2017.pdf
- SPC-LRD. (2014, October). *Land Resources Division Strategic Plan 2013-2017*. Retrieved October 2018, from SPC Land Resources Division: https://lrd.spc.int/lrd-publications/search_result
- The World Bank. (2010, April). *Multi-donor Trust Fund Proposal*. Retrieved October 2017, from Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade:
<http://dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/Documents/prsp-multi-donor-proposal-pds.pdf>
- The World Bank. (2016, April). *Samoa Agriculture Competitiveness Enhancement Project*. Retrieved December 2017, from The World Bank Projects and Operations:
<http://projects.worldbank.org/P115351/samoa-agriculture-competitiveness-enhancement-project?lang=en&tab=details>



- WHO. (2017, November). *Division of Pacific Technical Support*. Retrieved October 2018, from World Health Organisation Western Pacific Region:
http://www.wpro.who.int/southpacific/programmes/healthy_communities/food_safety/en/
- WHO. (2018, May). *Regional Framework for Action on Food Safety in the Western Pacific*. Retrieved from World Health Organisation Western Pacific Region:
http://iris.wpro.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665.1/14084/9789290618478_eng.pdf
- World Bank. (2019, January). *Time to export, documentary compliance (hours)*. Retrieved from The World Bank Data: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/IC.EXP.TMDC>



APPENDIX 1:
PPG 461 TERMS OF REFERENCE



Description:

While various SPS capacity building programmes and projects have delivered results in the Pacific region, SPS risks present an ongoing challenge, with consequences for trade, economic development and food security. Opportunities exist to promote a collaborative and regional approach to strengthen SPS capacity, to improve SPS performance and sustainability.

This PPG was requested by the Pacific Community (SPC). It is being implemented by KALANG Consultancy Services, in close collaboration with SPC. The purpose is to carry out a scoping study to analyse and propose options to create a regional SPS Service Support Platform for the benefit of Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs). Based on this preliminary work and analysis, a project proposal for a regional SPS Service Support Platform will be formulated.

The scoping study will be based on extensive consultations with diverse stakeholders in the region and beyond, including government authorities, the private sector, academia and research, donors and relevant regional and international organizations. It will address aspects related to establishment and operation of a regional SPS platform, including its mandate, scope, scale, legal basis, users, business case and financial sustainability, partnerships, sustainability, etc. Close attention will be given to learn from relevant experiences elsewhere (including a Centre of Phytosanitary Excellence in East Africa, established with STDF support) and to identify and ensure synergies with other relevant initiatives in the region, including the Pacer Plus Trade Agreement.

Start Date:	10/07/2017
End Date:	Upon approval
Status:	On-going
Project Value (US\$):	50,000
STDF Contribution (US\$):	50,000
Beneficiaries:	Pacific Island Countries and Territories
Implementing Entities:	KALANG Consultancy Services (Australia), The Pacific Community (SPC)



Background

1. In October 2016, the STDF Working Group approved a Project Preparation Grant (PPG) application, submitted by the Land Resources Division (LRD) of the Pacific Community (SPC), to develop a project to establish an SPS Centre of Excellence for the benefit of Pacific Island countries and territories (PICTs). The PPG request was supported by National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs) from Tonga, Palau and Niue. In September 2015, the members of the Regional Organization of the Pacific Plant Protection Organization (PPPO)/RTMPP², which included heads of quarantine and plant protection organizations from 22 PICTs, government ministries, development partners, research collaborators, international agencies such as FAO, and representatives from Australia, New Zealand and the USA, endorsed the PPG request.
2. The Pacific Community (SPC) is the principal scientific and technical organization in the Pacific region. It is an international non-profit development organization, owned and governed by its 26 country and territory members. Its mission is to work for the well-being of Pacific people through the effective and innovative application of science and knowledge, guided by a deep understanding of Pacific Island contexts and cultures. The SPC seeks to contribute to three development goals: (i) Pacific people benefit from sustainable economic development; (ii) Pacific communities are empowered and resilient; and (iii) Pacific people reach their potential and live long and healthy lives. Under the first objective, the SPC seeks to "Improve pathways to international markets by facilitating the mobility of learners and workers, assisting private enterprises to access international markets, and providing support to PICTs to improve their capacity to meet phytosanitary and biosecurity standards to safeguard trade". The SPC's strategic direction is set out in the Pacific Community Strategic Plan 2016–2020.⁹
3. Within SPC, the LRD is responsible, among others for assisting PICTs to strengthen their sanitary and phytosanitary capacity. Currently, LRD also serves as the Secretariat for the Pacific Plant Protection Organization (PPPO), which is recognized as the Regional Plant Protection Organization under the IPPC.
4. The Pacific Island region comprises 22 countries and territories, which are diverse in geography, population size, culture and economy. Most of the PICTs are considered as Small

⁹ See: www.spc.int/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/Strategic-Plan-2016-2020.pdf

² 2015 PPPO/RTMPP recommendation endorsed by 14 Pacific member islands countries



Island Developing States with five (Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu) classified as Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

5. Improving food security and facilitating trade relationships, are recognized as essential to promoting sustainable economic growth and stability in the region, however constrained by the limited capacity to manage SPS risks. The unique natural environment and importance of tourism, and linked to it the movement of goods and people further increases the need to adequately manage SPS conditions. Many PICTS have benefitted over the years from various donor-supported national and regional programmes, which one or the other way focused on food systems development and trade promotion, including some support for SPS capacity building. While these programmes have helped in increasing aspects of SPS capacity (such as enhanced SPS awareness, improved surveillance capacity) and market access for certain products, many of the countries continue to face SPS problems and inadequate capacity to comply with SPS requirements in order to take advantage of market access opportunities.

6. The Pacific Agreement on Closer Economic Relations (PACER Plus) is a trade and economic integration agreement that aims to create jobs, raise standards of living and encourage sustainable economic development in the Pacific region.¹⁰ PACER Plus is expected to create a more predictable trading environment and more consistent and transparent rules throughout the region, including on SPS measures, technical barriers to trade and customs procedures.

7. Both individual PICTs and the SPC would benefit from additional support to supplement and enhance the SPS services currently offered, promote a collaborative regional approach to building and managing SPS capacity, and enhance the longer-term sustainability of SPS-related interventions. A regional SPS Service Support Platform could serve as the collaborative platform to enable members of PICTs to strengthen their SPS capacity, share their experiences and resources more effectively, identify new collaborative and regional approaches addressing inter alia SPS capacity building, build research and work programmes and improve dialogue and collaboration with diverse stakeholders. Efforts to develop SPS capacity in the region and to develop a regional SPS Service Support Platform need to build on and complement PACER Plus.

¹⁰ The agreement includes Australia, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Republic of Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu. See: PACER Plus – Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures and Technical Barriers to Trade: www.youtube.com/watch?v=UUYFceLz1k



Purpose of the PPG

8. This Project Preparation Grant (PPG), requested by the Pacific Community (SPC), responds to a request from its member countries to undertake a scoping study for the establishment of an SPS Centre of Excellence or SPS Service Support Platform for the Pacific Region. This scoping study will analyse and propose options and recommendations on all aspects of the establishment and operation of this centre/platform including related to its mandate, scope, name, legal identity, operations, budget/financial requirements, sustainability, etc.

9. This document sets out the Terms of Reference (TORs) for the implementation of the PPG, addressing the recommendations of the STDF Working Group, and clarifying the scope of work to be carried out under the PPG. The STDF will engage an International Consultant/Company to implement the PPG in close collaboration the Pacific Community.

10. The PPG will be used to:

- i. Conduct desk research and consult a wide range of stakeholders to carry out a detailed analysis of options and requirements to establish an SPS Service Support Platform for PICTs at the Pacific Community, or in other partner organizations (i.e. the scoping study). This will include detailed inputs and feedback from beneficiary countries (i.e. PICTs) and other stakeholders (including Australia, New Zealand, international/regional organizations, etc.) with a potential interest/role in the SPS Service Support Platform;
- ii. Based on the aforementioned consultations, research and analysis, develop a complete proposal for a project to establish a regional SPS Service Support Platform at the Pacific Community, or in other partner organizations.

Role of the SPC

11. SPC will provide support to the International Consultant / Company contracted to implement this PPG, in collaboration with SPC's key partners.

12. SPC will work with STDF to select the International Consultant / Company to support implementation of this PPG (based on a short-list provided by the STDF). A profile of the eligibility criteria for the International Consultant/Company is provided in Appendix 1. The STDF Secretariat will contract the selected International Consultant/Company.

13. SPC will ensure that all relevant stakeholders in PICTs, including government authorities, the private sector and universities, are informed about this PPG and invited to provide their views and observations on the SPS Service Support Platform.

14. SPC shall deliver the following outputs:



- i. Summary report of the stakeholder workshop on the establishment of an SPS Service Support Platform (see below).

Key tasks for the SPC

15. SPC will carry out the following tasks during implementation of the PPG:

- i. Collect and systematically compile relevant reports and documents so they can be used by the International Consultant/Company.
- ii. Enable the International Consultant/Company to successfully deliver on his/her Terms of Reference, including support to schedule, organize and report on discussions at meetings.
- iii. Identify and inform relevant stakeholders in PICTs about this PPG and actively seek their buy-in, views and engagement by way of organized workshops.
- iv. Organize, in collaboration with the International Consultant/Company, a stakeholder workshop to: (i) discuss and validate the findings and recommendations of research and interviews carried out under the PPG in relation to the establishment of a SPS service support platform; and (ii) discuss and agree on the main components of a draft project proposal for the establishment of a Service Support Platform. This will include preparation of the workshop agenda, distribution of invitations and logistics for the workshop, preparation and distribution of substantive documents in advance of the event, drafting a summary report of the workshop including key comments and feedback received, etc. This meeting may be organized back-to-back with another meeting organized by SPC.
- v. Provide regular updates to the STDF Secretariat on progress made in implementation of the PPG, any challenges encountered and solutions identified.
- vi. Obtain letters of support for the resulting project proposal from key public and private sector stakeholders. As appropriate, these letters should include a clear expression of support for the proposed project, and demonstrate clear commitment to take actions needed to ensure the success and sustainability of the SPS Service Support Platform.

Role of the International Consultant / Company

16. Under the overall supervision of SPC and in close collaboration with STDF, the International Consultant/Company will carry out desk research, interviews and analysis, in order to provide support for the development and creation of an SPS Service Support Platform for PICTs.



17. The profile for the International Consultant / Company is provided in Appendix 1. Based on the agreement of the STDF Secretariat, the International Consultant / Company may sub-contract some specific expertise required to implement these TORs, as necessary.

18. The International Consultant/Company shall deliver the following outputs:

- i. Draft mid-term report on initial options and requirements to establish an SPS Service Support Platform.
- ii. Final report (scoping study) on the options, recommendations and requirements to establish an SPS Service Support Platform documenting the findings of interviews, desk research and analysis, and including a list of stakeholders consulted.
- iii. Project proposal (including a draft business plan) for the establishment of an SPS Service Support Platform.

Key tasks for the International Consultant

19. The International Consultant / Company will carry out the following tasks:

- i. Desk research and consultations on the role, structure and operation of similar SPS Centres of Excellence elsewhere – particularly the Centre of Phytosanitary Excellence (COPE) for East Africa, established under the leadership of Kenya's Plant Health Inspection Service and with support from an STDF project (STDF/PG/171)¹¹ – to learn from their experiences and any challenges faced including with regard to sustainability. This should include attention to consider experiences and lessons related to demand for services, scope and mandate, resources, scale, sustainability, etc. It should also include a review of relevant documents produced under past and ongoing SPS-related projects (including but not limited to the following) to identify experiences and lessons of relevance to the SPS Service Support Platform, as well as opportunities for synergies and linkages:
 - AusAID-funded Pacific Horticultural and Agricultural Market Access (PHAMA) programme, which has supported six PICTs.¹²

¹¹ See: www.standardsfacility.org/PG-171

¹² See: <http://phama.com.au>



- EU-funded Strengthening Pacific Economic Integration through Trade (SPEITT) programme, targeted at ACP countries, particularly its Increasing Agriculture Commodity Trade (IACT) component (which ended in February 2016).¹³
 - STDF-funded project to apply the IPPC's Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE) Tool in the Pacific Region.¹⁴
 - Consultations with members of the Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific (CROP), which brings together several regional inter-governmental agencies and other relevant stakeholders.
- ii. Review any elements related to SPS capacity building within the PACER Plus and EPA negotiations, as well as in DTIS reports for Least Developed Countries (LDC) in the region (i.e. Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu).
- iii. Analyse and identify opportunities for linkages and synergies with past/ongoing regional work on biosecurity, food safety, animal/plant health and trade facilitation, including any relevant existing networks in the region. This should include analysis of past and ongoing relevant work (addressing biosecurity, food safety, animal/plant health, fisheries, environment, trade facilitation, etc.) including work on biosecurity legal and operational frameworks carried out under the PACER-regional trade facilitation programme and the EU-PACREIP.
- iv. Hold in-depth discussions regarding the scope, role, services and operation of the SPS Service Support Platform with representatives of relevant stakeholders. Stakeholders to be consulted include the following:
- Staff of the SPC including from the Biosecurity and Trade Services team, the Animal Health and Production team, the Plant Health team, FAME (Aquatic & Marine).
 - Government authorities responsible for agriculture, food safety animal and plant health, biosecurity, trade, foreign affairs, etc. in PICTs.
 - The private sector including national industry bodies (e.g. Industry Working Groups, Market Access Working Groups, existing associations and various councils)

¹³See: www.forumsec.org/pages.cfm/economic-governance/aid-for-trade/strengthening-pacific-economic-integration-through-trade-speitt/?printerfriendly=true

¹⁴ See: www.standardsfacility.org/PG-133



- Universities and tertiary training institutions (e.g. University of the South Pacific, Fiji National University, PNG, Massey, Victoria, Wellington, Biosecurity NZ etc)
 - International organizations (FAO, Codex, IPPC, OIE, World Bank, ITC, etc.)
 - Donors (Australia's Department of Agriculture and Water Resources (DAWR), Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR), Australia's Aid Programme (AusAid), European Union, Ministry of Primary Industries of New Zealand (MPINZ), as well as staff involved in relevant ongoing projects (PHAMA, EDES, etc.).
 - Regional organizations, including the APPPC, Pacific Plant Protection Organization (PPPO)/RTMPP, and any other relevant stakeholders.
- v. While the aim is to have as many face-to-face meetings as possible, in view of distances and budgetary limitations, some consultations may need to take place by video/phone/Skype. There may be opportunities to organize missions back-to-back with already planned regional meetings to facilitate consultations. A survey could also be envisaged.
- vi. Based on desk research, interviews and consultations, consider, propose and document options to establish and operationalize an SPS Service Support Platform for PICTs with attention to the following aspects (including attention to the pros and cons of different options, as relevant):
- Mission, mandate and name of the SPS Service Support Platform
 - Scope of the SPS Service Support Platform (including its coverage of food safety, animal and/or plant health and fisheries matters)
 - Role and responsibilities of the SPS Service Support Platform, including services to be provided, such as:
 - a) SPS capacity building and training on diverse topics including risk assessment, surveillance, surveys, disease/pest free production areas or zones, notification obligations, bilateral SPS negotiations, market access submissions, etc..
 - b) Development and implementation of new approaches to design and deliver regional training such as collaboration with qualified tertiary and vocational institutions, SPS officials work/study exchange (involving PICTs, SPC, Australia and New Zealand), mentoring, development of a scholarship programme, access to online elearning networks etc.



- c) Development and implementation of collaborative regional approaches and strategies to SPS capacity building, risk analysis, risk management, research on SPS risks, diagnostics, surveillance, incursion response, etc.
 - d) Facilitate and improve dialogue on SPS technical and policy issues among relevant government authorities and with the private sector to promote regional positions and enhance participation in international standard-setting bodies (Codex, IPPC, OIE).
- Expected demand for the range of possible services to be offered by the SPS Service Support Platform from government authorities in PICTs, the private sector, academia, etc. This analysis should consider economies of scale and the expected number of users/clients across the region.
 - Institutional set-up, legal structure, governance, operational and decision-making structure for the SPS Service Support Platform including attention to its legal status, memorandum and articles of association, human resource requirements, specific roles, inputs and contributions, sustainability expected of PICTs and any other relevant stakeholders.
 - Budget and financial management, including a thorough business plan with details on the resource requirements, possible pricing structure for services to be provided, options for cost-recovery and/or cost-sharing (including options for PICTs and other developed country members of SPC to provide support) financial sustainability, etc.
 - Opportunities to develop public-private partnerships to support the implementation/delivery of particular functions or services of the Service Support Platform, and enhance its sustainability.
 - Linkages to other relevant programmes and projects to manage animal diseases and/or plant pests that have potential to significantly affect food security, market access and/or sustainable economic development in the Pacific, such as the FAO/OIE regional programme under the Global Framework for the progressive control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs) in addition to paravet training programmes.
 - Opportunities for technical partners of the PPPO and/or other regional bodies to take up competencies in which they have expertise.
- vii. Based on the findings of the preceding deskwork, interviews and consultations, draft a project proposal for the establishment of an SPS Service Support Platform for PICTs. This proposal should:



- Clearly identify and map out linkages, synergies and complementarities to related activities and projects, supported by the government, donors and development partners.
- Explain how experiences from other relevant initiatives (particularly the Regional COE for East Africa) have been reflected.
- Clearly elaborate the purpose, expected outcomes, outputs and activities of the proposed project, based on a coherent logical framework. The logical framework should include indicators to measure performance, sources of verification and any key assumptions.
- Clearly identify the roles and responsibilities of all concerned public and private stakeholders, and outline a practical mechanism for project implementation and management.
- Include a detailed estimate of the budget required to implement the proposed project and, where possible, identify possible donors and/or private sector support for the resulting project over a medium (5-10 years) and long term (10-20 years) budgetary projection.
- Consider crosscutting issues related to gender, disability and environmental aspects affecting the value chain.
- Include a detailed work plan and timetable for implementation over a medium and long-term period.
- Identify and assess the possible risks and challenges faced in the proposed project, as well as risk mitigation strategies to ensure its success and sustainability.
-

Timeframe

20. The planned starting date is July 2017. Work under this PPG is expected to take approximately nine months to complete. The International Consultant/ Company will prepare a timetable with key deliverables, based on discussions with SPC, following signature of the Contract.

Budget



21. A total amount of USD50,000 has been approved by the STDF Working Group for the implementation of this PPG. This amount will be provided as a lump-sum payment to the selected International Consultant/Company, based on a signed Contract.



APPENDIX 2: CONSULTATION LIST



Table 16 Consultation List

Organisation / Project	Country	Contact Name	Contact Details
ACIAR	Australia	Bill Magee	b.magee@pbcrc.com.au
ACIAR	Australia	Dennis Bittisnich	Dennis.Bittisnich@aciarc.gov.au
ACIAR	Australia	Joy Hardman	Joy.Hardman@aciarc.gov.au
ACIAR	Australia	Vinesh Prasad	vinesh.prasad@aciarc.gov.au
ACIAR	Australia	Annie Sanderson	annie.sanderson@aciarc.gov.au
ACIAR	Australia	Emily Lamberton	Emily.Lamberton@aciarc.gov.au
ACIAR	Australia	Jackie Mbonzi	Jackie.Mbonzi@aciarc.gov.au
ACIAR	Australia	Richard Markham	richard.markham@aciarc.gov.au
ACIAR	Australia	Mellissa Wood	Mellissa.Wood@aciarc.gov.au
AECOM	Fiji	Diane Barr	diane.barr@aecom.com
BAF	Fiji	Mohammed Ifraaz	jram@baf.com.fj
CABI	International	Jayne Crozier	j.crozier@cabi.org
CODEX	Cook Islands	Ngatoko Ta Ngatoko	nngatoko@agriculture.gov.ck
CODEX	Vanuatu	Timothy Tumukon	ttumukon@vanuatu.gov.vu
CODEX	Fiji	Usaia Dolodolota	usaia.dolodolotawake@usp.ac.fj
CODEX	Fiji	Vio Veretawatini	vio.veretawatini@govnet.gov.fj
CODEX	Australia		codex.contact@agriculture.gov.au
CODEX	Federated States of Micronesia		mpretrick@fsmhealth.fm
CODEX	Kiribati		eretii1979@gmail.com
CODEX	Nauru		rayong.itsimaera@naurugov.nr
CODEX	New Zealand		codexnz@mpi.govt.nz
CODEX	Papua New Guinea		codexcontactpoint.png@gmail.com
CODEX	Samoa		codex.samoa@mcil.gov.ws
CODEX	Solomon Islands		emapolu@moh.gov.sb
CODEX	Tonga		mafsoils@kalianet.to
CODEX	Vanuatu		vtovu@vanuatu.gov.vu
CODEX	Fiji	Jitendra Singh	vio.veretawatini@agriculture.gov.fj
CODEX - attended meeting	Fiji	Losalini Leweniqila	l.leweniqila@phama.com.au
CODEX - attended meeting	Fiji	Alipate Momoka	alipate.momoka@govnet.gov.fj



Organisation / Project	Country	Contact Name	Contact Details
CODEX - attended meeting	Nauru	Amy Tsitsi	tsitsi09@gmail.com
CODEX - attended meeting	Papua New Guinea	Andy Keponge Yombo	AYombo@naqia.gov.pg
CODEX - attended meeting	Vanuatu	Betsy Charlie	bcharlie@vanuatu.gov.vu
CODEX - attended meeting	Vanuatu	Christian Jacobe	jacobe.j@vanuatu.com.vu
CODEX - attended meeting	Fiji	Donny Jason Yee	lamikava@kava.com.fj
CODEX - attended meeting	Vanuatu	Emily Tumukon	etumukon@vanuatu.gov.vu
CODEX - attended meeting	Samoa	Fiame Leo	fiame.leo@sros.gov.ws
CODEX - attended meeting	Vanuatu	Francis Qarani	fqarani@vanuatu.gov.vu
CODEX - attended meeting	Vanuatu	George Taleo	gtaleo@vanuatu.gov.vu
CODEX - attended meeting	Papua New Guinea	James Kaiulo	jkaiulo@kik.com.pg
CODEX - attended meeting	Vanuatu	James Wasi	jwasi@vanuatu.gov.vu
CODEX - attended meeting	Papua New Guinea	Joel Alu	JAlu@naqia.gov.pg
CODEX - attended meeting	Papua New Guinea	Josephine Kenni	jvkenni@gmail.com
CODEX - attended meeting	Australia	Kate Slater	kate.slater@agriculture.gov.au
CODEX - attended meeting	Vanuatu	Lawrence Nimoho	lnimoho@vanuatu.gov.vu
CODEX - attended meeting	Vanuatu	Len Tarivonda	ltarivonda@vanuatu.gov.vu
CODEX - attended meeting	New Zealand	Lisa Tatiana Ralph	lisa.ralph@mpi.govt.nz
CODEX - attended meeting	Vanuatu	Lonny Bong	lbong@vanuatu.gov.vu
CODEX - attended meeting	Papua New Guinea	Madrias Legas	MadriasL@ncdc.gov.pg
CODEX - attended meeting	Papua New Guinea	Mark Worinu	mark.worinu@gmail.com
CODEX - attended meeting	Vanuatu	Marokon Alilee	malilee@vanuatu.gov.vu
CODEX - attended meeting	Vanuatu	Michael Louze	louzemichael@yahoo.fr
CODEX - attended meeting	Papua New Guinea	Michael Wakan Areke	areke.michael12@gmail.com
CODEX - attended meeting	Vanuatu	Myriam Abel	mabel@vanuatu.gov.vu
CODEX - attended meeting	Vanuatu	Nambo Moses	nmoses@vanuatu.gov.vu
CODEX - attended meeting	Vanuatu	Nellie Wouloseje	nham@vanuatu.gov.vu
CODEX - attended meeting	Fiji	Nemani Rokodua	nemani.rokodua@gmail.com
CODEX - attended meeting	Papua New Guinea	Orlando Mercado	OMercado@naqia.gov.pg
CODEX - attended meeting	Vanuatu	Peter Napwatt	nikamatua@gmail.com
CODEX - attended meeting	Nauru	Raiyong Itsimaera	raiyong.itsimaera@naurugov.nr
CODEX - attended meeting	New Zealand	Raj Rajasekar	raj.rajasekar@mpi.govt.nz



Organisation / Project	Country	Contact Name	Contact Details
CODEX - attended meeting	Samoa	Roger Toleafoa	roger.toleafoa@mcil.gov.ws
CODEX - attended meeting	Australia	Roxanna Auld	roxanna.auld@agriculture.gov.au
CODEX - attended meeting	Vanuatu	Ruth Amos	ramos@vanuatu.gov.vu
CODEX - attended meeting	Tonga	Savia 'atuekaho	savia.atuekaho@mafff.gov.to
CODEX - attended meeting	Nauru	Sheba Hubert	sheba.hubert@naurugov.nr
CODEX - attended meeting	Papua New Guinea	Silas Jonathan	SilasJ@ncdc.gov.pg
CODEX - attended meeting	Samoa	Sinei Fili	SineiF@health.gov.ws
CODEX - attended meeting	Vanuatu	Sumbue Antas	santas@vanuatu.gov.vu
CODEX - attended meeting	Vanuatu	Tanuvasa Semy Siakimotu	s.siakimotu@phama.biz
CODEX - attended meeting	Papua New Guinea	Vele Pat Ila'ava	vpilaava100261@gmail.com
CODEX - attended meeting	Vanuatu	Vincent Lebot	lebot@vanuatu.com.vu
CODEX - attended meeting	Fiji	Zane Yoshida	Zane@TakiMai.com
COPE	Africa	Chagama Kedera	Chagama.Kedera@coleacp.org
COPE	Africa	Ralf Lopian	Ralf.Lopian@mmm.fi
COPE	Africa	Roger Day	R.Day@cabi.org
COPE	Africa	Joseph Kigamwa	jkigamwa@kephis.org
COPE	Africa	Esther Kimani	director@kephis.org
COPE	Africa	Isaac Macharia	macharia.isaac@kephis.org
COPE	Africa	Jeffrey Jones	jonespq@yahoo.com
DAWR	Australia	Lois Ransom	Lois.Ransom@agriculture.gov.au
DAWR	Australia	Bruce Hancocks	bruce.hancocks@agriculture.gov.au
DAWR	Australia	Chris Dale	chris.dale@agriculture.gov.au
DAWR	Australia	Glynn Maynard	glynn.maynard@agriculture.gov.au
DAWR	Australia	Kylie Calhoun	kylie.calhoun@agriculture.gov.au
DAWR	Australia	Lois Ransom	lois.ransom@agriculture.gov.au
DAWR	Australia	Marion Healy	marion.healy@agriculture.gov.au
DAWR	Australia	Nick Nolan	nick.nolan@agriculture.gov.au
DAWR	Australia	Rebecca McBride	rebecca.mcbride@agriculture.gov.au
DFAT	Australia	Rob McGregor	rob.mcgregor@dfat.gov.au
DFAT	Australia	Ma'ake Komailevuka	ma'ake.komailevuka@dfat.gov.au
DFAT	Australia	Matthew Harding	matthew.harding@dfat.gov.au



Organisation / Project	Country	Contact Name	Contact Details
European Union	International	Patrick Polacsek	Patrick.POLACSEK@eeas.europa.eu
FAO	International	Eriko Hibi	eriko.hibi@fao.org
FAO	International	Ann Hayman	Ann.hayman@fao.org
FAO	International	Dirk Schulz	Dirk.schulz@fao.org
FAO	International	Mary Kenny	Mary.kenny@fao.org
FAO	International	Renata Clarke	Renata.Clarke@fao.org
Government	Vanuatu	Mr. Luen	wluen@vanuatu.gov.vu
Government	New Caledonia	Chan Aurelie	aurelie.chan@gouv.nc
Government	Tuvalu	Evolini Mami	evolinim@gmail.com
Government	Palau	Fernando Sengebau	fusengebau@gmail.com
Government	Marshall Islands	Henry Capelle	kikurto@yahoo.com
Government	Solomon Islands	Irene Dinah Nanau	inanau@biosecurity.gov.sb
Government	Federated States of Micronesia	John P Wichep	jwichep@fsmrd.fm
Government	Tokelau	Mikaele Fatia	mikaeleperez61@gmail.com
Government	Cook Islands	Ngatoko Ta Ngatoko	nngatoko@agriculture.gov.ck
Government	French Polynesia	Rudolph Putoa	rudolph.putoa@rural.gov.pf
Government	Nauru	Sheba Hubert	sheba.hubert@gmail.com
Government	Samoa	Talei Fidow-Moors	talei.fidow@maf.gov.ws
Government	American Samoa	Tanielu Taufete'e	nimoaielisara@yahoo.com
Government	Wallis & Futuna	Tuigana Savelio	savelio.tuigana@agripeche.wf
IPPC Secretariat	International	Dorota Buzon	Dorota.Buzon@fao.org
IPPC Secretariat	International	Ezequiel Ferro	eferro@senasa.gob.ar
MOH	Solomon Islands	Dickson Manongi	dmanongi@moh.gov.sb
MOH	Solomon Islands	Ethel Mapolu	emapolu@moh.gov.sb
MOH	Solomon Islands	Tom Nanau	tnanau@moh.gov.sb
MPINZ	New Zealand	John Hedley	John.Hedley@mpi.govt.nz
MPINZ	New Zealand	Sally Jennings	Sally.Jennings@mpi.govt.nz
NAQIA	Papua New Guinea	Pere Kokoa	pkokoa@naqia.gov.pg
NAQIA	Papua New Guinea	Anastasia P. Kawi	Annapriscilla.kawi@gmail.com
PAQ	American Samoa	Elisapeta L. Sualevai	elsualevai@yahoo.com
PHAMA	Papua New Guinea	Alison Tammy	a.tammy@phama.com.au



Organisation / Project	Country	Contact Name	Contact Details
PHAMA	Solomon Islands	Andrew Piper	a.piper@phama.com.au
PHAMA	Solomon Islands	Andrew Sale	a.sale@phama.com.au
PHAMA	Vanuatu	Anthony Olsen	olsenanthony.vcci@gmail.com
PHAMA	Solomon Islands	Hannah Wheaton	h.wheaton@phama.com.au
PHAMA	Papua New Guinea	Jane Ravusiro	j.ravusiro@phama.com.au
PHAMA	Fiji	Kelera Temo	k.temo@phama.com.au
PHAMA	Samoa	Kirifi Pouono	k.pouono@phama.com.au
PHAMA	Tonga	Paula Mosa'ati	p.mosaati@phama.com
PHAMA	Vanuatu	Rebecca Bogiri	r.bogiri@phama.com.au
PHAMA	Solomon Islands	Samantha Maeke	eido@solomonchamber.com.sb
PHAMA	Solomon Islands	Sharon Hilly	s.turukevu@phama.com.au
PHAMA	Papua New Guinea	Sidney Suma	s.suma@phama.com.au
PHAMA	Regional	Bronwyn Wiseman	b.wiseman@phama.com.au
PHAMA	Fiji	Losalini Lewenqila	l.leweniqila@phama.com.au
PHAMA	Fiji	Semy Siakimotu	s.siakimotu@phama.com.au
PHAMA	Fiji	Dale Hamilton	d.hamilton@phama.biz
PIFS	Regional	Andrew Giacomelli	Andrea.giacomelli@pifs-geneva.ch
PIFS	Regional	Ben Czapnik	benjaminc@forumsec.org
PIFS	Regional	Glynis Miller	glynism@forumsec.org
PIFS	Regional	Margie Wong	margiew@forumsec.org
PIFS	Regional	Sapai Moana Timakata	sapaimt@forumsec.org
PIFS	Regional	Shiu Raj	shiur@forumsec.org
PIFS	Regional	Fred Kamusiime	fredrickk@forumsec.org
PIFS	Regional	Mere Falemaka	Mere.falemaka@pifs-geneva.ch
PIFS	Regional	Salanieta Qomate	salanietaq@forumsec.org
PIFS	Regional	Veniana Qalo	venianaq@forumsec.org
PPPO	Regional	Tekon Timothy Tumukon	ttumukon@vanuatu.gov.vu
PPPO	Regional	Viliami Fakava	viliami.fakava@fao.org
PPPO	Tonga	Viliami Kami	maf-ento@kalinet.to
PPPO	Regional	Josua Wainiqolo	josuaw@spc.int
SPC	Regional	Jan Helsen	janh@spc.int



Organisation / Project	Country	Contact Name	Contact Details
SPC	Regional	Dean Solofa	deans@spc.int
SPC	Regional	Ana Tunabuna	anat@spc.int
SPC	Regional	Elenoa Rokodi	elenoar@spc.int
SPC	Regional	Luisa Korodrau	luisak@spc.int
SPC	Regional	Lesio Saurara	lesiow@spc.int
SPC - Animal Health	Regional	Andrew Tukana	andrewt@spc.int
World Bank	International	Stephane Forman	sforman@worldbank.org
World Bank	International	Alina Antoci	aantoci@worldbank.org

It is important to note that the contacts presented in Table 16 were either contacted via email, or met with in person, and that many opted to either provide input at a later stage in the scoping study or did not return contact. Contacts were sourced by Kalang with assistance from STDF, and a number of SPS consultants. With SPC-LRD's assistance the final contact list will be more representative of the entire stakeholder spectrum

