Pacific Horticultural and Agricultural Market Access Program (PHAMA)

2011–2012 Annual Strategic Plan

30 JUNE 2011

Prepared for

AusAID

255 London Circuit
Canberra
ACT 2601
AUSTRALIA

42444103

URS KALANG

Project Manager:

Sarah Nicolson

URS Australia Pty Ltd

Level 4, 70 Light Square
Adelaide SA 5000
Australia
T: 61 8 8366 1000
F: 61 8 8366 1001

Project Director:

pp.

Robert Ingram

Author:

Richard Holloway
Team Leader

Date: **30 June 2011**
Reference: 42444103
Status: FINAL

Document delivery

URS Australia provides this document in either printed format, electronic format or both. URS considers the printed version to be binding. The electronic format is provided for the client's convenience and URS requests that the client ensures the integrity of this electronic information is maintained. Storage of this electronic information should at a minimum comply with the requirements of the Commonwealth Electronic Transactions Act 2000.

Where an electronic only version is provided to the client, a signed hard copy of this document is held on file by URS and a copy will be provided if requested.

Table of Contents

URS KALANG

Tables

Figures

Appendices

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
ACIAR	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
AO	Administrative Officer
APPPC	Asia Pacific Plant Protection Commission
APVMA	Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority
AQIS	Australian Quarantine Inspection Service
ARDP	Agricultural and Rural Development Program (EU)
ASP	Annual Strategic Plan
BA	Biosecurity Australia
BATS	Biosecurity and Trade Services Team (Land Resources Division, SPC)
BNZ	Biosecurity New Zealand
CO	Country Office
DAFF	Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (Australia)
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
EDF	European Development Fund
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation (of the United Nations)
FMAWG	Fiji Market Access Working Group
FSSLP	Food Security and Sustainable Livelihoods Program (FAO/ IFAD)
GAS	Giant African Snail
GoA	Government of Australia
GoF	Government of Fiji
HACCP	Hazard and Critical Control Point Analysis
HTFA	High Temperature Forced Air (quarantine treatment)
IACT	Increasing Agricultural Commodity Trade Program (EU)
ICON	Import Conditions Database (AQIS)
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IHS	Import Health Standards (NZMAF)
IRA	Import Risk Analysis
IT	Information Technology
JOA	Joint Organisation Assessment
LRD	Land Resources Division (of SPC)
LTA	Long Term Adviser
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MA	Market Access
MAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
MAL	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
MAWG	Market Access Working Group
MB	Methyl Bromide
MC	Managing Contractor
MDF	Market Development Facility (AusAID)
MERI	Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting and Improvement Framework

Abbreviation	Description
MES	Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist
MORDI	Mainstreaming of Rural Development Initiatives Program (IFAD)
NMAC	National Market Access Coordinator
NZAid	NZ Aid Program
NZMAF	New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
PARDI	Pacific Agribusiness Research and Development Initiative (ACIAR)
PCC	Program Coordinating Committee
PD	Project Director
PFO	Procurement and Finance Officer
PHAMA	Pacific Horticultural and Agricultural Market Access Program (AusAID)
PIC	Pacific Island Country
PICTA	Pacific Island Country Trade Agreement
PKE	Palm Kernel Expeller
PM	Project Manager
PMAS	Principal Market Access Specialist
PMO	Program Management Office
PPPO	Pacific Plant Protection Organisation
PPPOExCo	PPPO Executive Committee
PRA	Pest Risk Assessment
QAE	Quality at Entry
QBS	Quarantine and Biosecurity Specialist
R&D	Research and Development
RMM	Risk Management Matrix
RQAC	Regional Quarantine Advisory Committee
SIMAWG	Solomon Islands Market Access Working Group
SMAWG	Samoa Market Access Working Group
SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
STA	Short Term Adviser
TA	Technical Assistance
TBA	To Be Advised
TIP	Taro Improvement Program (ACIAR)
TL	Team Leader
TLB	Taro Leaf Blight
TMAWG	Tonga Market Access Working Group
TOR	Terms of Reference
URS	URS Australia Pty Ltd
VMAWG	Vanuatu Market Access Working Group

Executive Summary

Implementation of the Pacific Horticultural and Agricultural Market Access (PHAMA) Program is being managed in two parts: Components 1–3, which provide targeted market access (MA) development activities in the countries covered by the Program, and is being implemented through a Program Management Office (PMO) by URS Australia Pty Ltd as the Managing Contractor (MC) in association with Kalang Consultancy Services Ltd; and Component 4 of the Program, which provides market access services of a more regional nature, which is being implemented by the Biosecurity and Trade Services team (BATS) of the Land Resources Division, Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC).

Components 1–3 (MC-executed)

The contract for implementation of Components 1–3 was signed by URS Australia on 20 January 2011, although mobilisation of the core team to the PMO in Suva did not occur until 1 May due to the delay in signing the Subsidiary Agreement between the Governments of Australia and Fiji. A bridging 3-Month Plan was enacted to guide operations from 1 April through to 30 June 2011. Despite the delayed start-up, considerable progress has been made over the bridging 3-Month Plan period and implementation of Components 1–3 is now largely back on track. Notably: (i) the PMO in Suva and the Country Offices in Samoa, the Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu have been established and are now operational; (ii) Market Access Working Groups (MAWGs) have been established and are operational in each country; (iii) highly successful Program 'launches' have been held in 3 of the 5 countries covered by the Program[1]; (iv) a number of scoping studies on initial MA priorities identified by the MAWGs during the first round of meetings have been completed; (v) a second round of MAWG meetings has been conducted to consider the recommendations from these studies and to define priority activities for the 2011–12 period; and (vi) two additional activities have been initiated under the 'Emergency Measures' provisions of the Program.

Key Component 1–3 activities over the coming year include:

a) MAWG development Ongoing support will be provided to further develop the capacity of the MAWGs to manage MA issues. Four major planning/ coordination meetings are scheduled, with interim meetings being held as required. Particular emphasis will be placed over the coming year on further development of MAWG coordination and communications roles; and development of prioritisation and monitoring roles.
b) Implementation of market access development activities A total of 39 country-specific and regional MA development activities have been identified for support over the 2011–12 year (Fiji (10 activities); Samoa (9); Solomon Islands (5); Tonga (6); Vanuatu (5); and Regional (4))[2]. These activities span all three MC-executed components of the Program: (i) preparation and processing of MA submissions; (ii) implementation of MA requirements; and (iii) research and development. Most of the planned activities are country-specific; with a few being regional in nature having wider application to a number of countries. Many of the proposed activities involve formal collaboration with other programs and projects. The activities proposed have all been approved by the respective MAWGs. Some activities flow from the recommendations of the initial scoping studies completed under the bridging 3-Month Plan. Others are completely new activities that have been identified

[1] The Fiji launch is scheduled for July 15; and Vanuatu for August/September at the time of next major MAWG meeting.
[2] A list of these activities is provided in Section 5.1.

and prioritised by the MAWGs during their second round of meetings held over the period 17 May to 15 June.

Recognising that MA priorities need to be developed by the MAWGs on an ongoing basis in response to evolving needs and information, rather than being 100% fixed at the beginning of each planning year, an approval process has agreed with AusAID that permits further refinement (and possibly extension) of the activities already defined, within the planning year.

c) Consolidation of Program management systems Program management systems for Components 1–3 will be further bedded-in over the next 3 months. Particular areas of focus include: (i) consolidation of financial management systems; (ii) consolidation of cross-Program communication and coordination processes with particular emphasis on NMAC communications with the MAWGs and PMO; and (iii) finalisation and implementation of the Program's M&E framework, including establishment of baseline data and conduct of initial assessments.

The projected cost for Components 1–3 for the 2011–12 year is AUD 4.64 million. Of this, AUD 2.73 million (59%) will be expended on the implementation of MA-related activities identified by the MAWGs; with the balance of AUD 1.91 (41%) being accounted for in long-term adviser (LTA) costs and operational/management costs. Total projected disbursement for 2011–12 is approximately on-track for achieving a 100% draw-down of available Phase 1 funding by the end of the 2012–13 year, the last year of Phase 1.

Component 4 (SPC-executed)

The 'Exchange of Letters' between AusAID and SPC for implementation of Component 4 took place in April 2010, with the first tranche of funds being disbursed in June. Implementation has been frustrated by slow recruitment of key staff. It should also be noted that, with the recent cessation of various other funding streams, PHAMA is now the major source of operational funding available to support the work of the BATS Team. Within the limitations imposed by these issues, background work has continued over the past year in a number of the core areas identified in the Component 4 design, guided by the two BATS staff that are core-funded by SPC (the BATS Coordinator and the Biosecurity and Trade Facilitation Officer).

Key activities over the coming year for Component 4 include:

- Recruitment of the remaining professional and technical staff for which PHAMA funding has been provided;
- Development/continued operation of a range of MA information services including the MA 'Helpdesk' facility and the animal health information database;
- Continued engagement in international fora such as the Pacific Plant Protection Organisation (PPPO) and Asia Pacific Plant Protection Commission (APPPC) on behalf of member countries; and
- Strengthening of SPC-supported regional pest surveillance and reporting activities.

Total cost for the 2011–12 year is projected to be AUD 1.48 million. Of this, AUD 426,000 (29%) will be expended on the development and operation of MA information services; AUD 422,000 (28%) on international engagement activities; AUD 314,000 (21%) on regional pest surveillance and reporting; and AUD 321,000 (22%) on TA and SPC administration costs.

Introduction

Implementation of the PHAMA Program is being managed in two parts. Components 1–3 of the Program, which deliver targeted MA development activities to the countries covered by the Program, are being implemented through the PMO by URS Australia Pty Ltd as the Managing Contractor (MC), in association with Kalang Consultancy Services Ltd. Component 4 of the Program, which provides regional MA services of a more general nature, is being implemented by the Biosecurity and Trade Services Team (BATS) of the Land Resources Division, SPC[3].

The contract for implementation of Components 1–3 was signed by URS on 20 January 2011, although mobilisation of the core team to the PMO in Suva did not occur until 1 May due to delay in finalising the Subsidiary Agreement between the Governments of Australia and Fiji. A bridging 3-Month Plan was enacted to guide operations from 1 April through to 30 June. The 'Exchange of Letters' between AusAID and SPC for implementation of Component 4 took place in April 2010, with the first tranche of funds being disbursed in June. Start-up of Component 4 has also been slow, affected by staff recruitment issues.

This Annual Strategic Plan (ASP) provides a consolidated summary of proposed activities for the 2011–12 Financial Year (1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012) for both the MC- and the SPC-executed components of the Program. Core strands of the Program over the coming year include: (i) continued support to develop the capacity of the MAWGs to manage MA issues; (ii) implementation of the 39 activities identified by the MAWGs, addressing a broad range of high priority MA issues and opportunities; (iv) continued implementation by SPC of a range of higher-level regional MA-support services; and (iii) consolidation of Program management systems.

The ASP includes: (i) a brief description of key MA development activities to be implemented over the period (including ongoing MAWG capacity building and implementation of activities to address MA top priority MA issues identified by the MAWGs); (ii) indicative timing of these activities; (iii) a summary of key Program management and coordination events for the period; and (iv) resource requirements and estimated costs. A brief summary of progress-to-date is also provided to give some context to the description of planned activities.

The ASP will be considered for endorsement by the Program Coordinating Committee (PCC) at the meeting scheduled to be held in Suva on 15 July 2011. Implementation of activities will commence immediately thereafter, subject to approval.

[3] Note that this support is provided directly to SPC by AusAID, not through the PMO. While SPC is solely responsible for planning, implementing and monitoring Component 4 activities, for the purposes of trying to promote some level of integration between the MC-executed and SPC-executed components, all planning and monitoring reports are being consolidated.

Program Description

Development context: Despite the fact that most Pacific Island Countries (PICs) are primarily agricultural economies, export performance for primary products in general and high-value products in particular has been poor. In contrast, developing countries globally have benefited from increased trade in high-value agricultural and horticultural products over the past 20–30 years. For many developing countries, exports of high-value primary products have become an important means of increasing economic growth, incomes, and employment, thereby reducing poverty.

The relatively poor performance of PICs in this area is particularly disappointing considering: (i) these are agriculture-based economies, often with very limited alternative development opportunities; (ii) the comparative advantage often cited for the region in the production and export of a wide range of agricultural and horticultural products; (iii) the close proximity of some reasonably affluent markets; and (iv) the commonly acknowledged role of economic growth and trade as a mechanism for promoting regional stability.

Difficulties faced by PICs in managing the regulatory processes associated with accessing key markets are a major reason behind this poor performance. Progress in negotiating new or improved access has been slow, resulting in a high level of frustration within industry and wasted export opportunities. New MA agreements have been few and hard won, and trade in some products has stagnated and in some cases declined due to the imposition of more onerous MA protocols for products that were historically traded with relative ease.

Key constraints to improving MA include: (i) poor identification of MA priorities leading to the highly limited resources available within both exporting and importing country regulatory agencies being squandered on submissions that are unlikely to be successful or even if successful unlikely to result in significant trade benefits; (ii) limited capacity of export country regulatory agencies to prepare and progress high-quality MA submissions; (iii) limited capacity of exporting countries to implement measures required to comply with MA agreements and hence maintain MA; (iv) limited capacity to identify and conduct the R&D required to establish, improve or maintain MA; (v) lack of industry consultation and involvement in MA work; and (vi) limited capacity of SPC to support MA development activities at a regional level.

Strategic Framework: PHAMA is designed to address these constraints by providing practical and targeted assistance to help resolve priority MA issues of a technical/ regulatory nature. The Program's strategic framework is summarised in Figure 1.

Duration and Geographic Focus: Phase 1 of the Program extends over a 28 month period from early 2011 to June 2013, with a planned 4-year Phase 2 to follow, subject to the performance of Phase 1[4]. For Phase 1, the country-specific activities under Components 1–3 are being implemented in Fiji, Samoa, the Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu. Component 4 (SPC-managed regional support services) is being implemented in all PICs in line with SPC's regional mandate.

Governance and management arrangements: A regional Program Coordinating Committee (PCC) is responsible for providing high-level governance oversight of the Program. Day-to-day management of the Program is provided through the PMO, located in Suva. Core PMO staffing includes the Team Leader (TL), the Principal Market Access Specialist (PMAS) and the Quarantine/Biosecurity Specialist

[4] The implementation contract was signed on 20 January, with fieldwork commencing on 13 February.

(QBS), supplemented by a team of specialist Short-Term Personnel (STP) that that can be mobilised to address specific issues on an as-required basis.

Note that Components 1–3, which involve addressing country-specific MA issues, are being implemented by a Managing Contractor (MC). Component 4, which involves strengthening regional MA support services, is being separately implemented by Land Resources Division (LRD) of SPC.

MAWGs have been established in each of the five countries where PHAMA is being implemented[5]. The MAWGs include representatives from key government agencies with MA responsibilities and the private sector, and form the cornerstone of implementation arrangements in-country. They have major responsibility for determining MA priorities to be addressed by the Program, and for oversighting the implementation of these activities. Full-time NMACs have been employed in each country, responsible for providing secretariat support to the MAWGs and maintaining an operational linkage between the PMO and the MAWGs. The development of the capacity and the institutionalisation of the MAWG processes are central to the long term sustainability of improved market access.

[5] Fiji MAWG (FMAWG); Samoa MAWG (SMAWG); Solomon Islands MAWG (SIMAWG); Tonga MAWG (TMAWG); and Vanuatu MAWG (VMAWG)

Overarching Implementation Strategy

The Program adopts a highly strategic approach to addressing technical/regulatory aspects of MA, working with identified highest priority products and MA issues. These could potentially involve: (i) seeking new access for new products into new markets; (ii) improving access arrangements for existing trade (e.g. through negotiation of less onerous quarantine requirements); or (iii) maintaining access by developing capacity of quarantine agencies and industry to meet negotiated access protocols, and assisting with responses to potential breakdowns in trade. Emphasis is placed on achieving early 'wins'. Semi-processed products, and accelerating the progress of MA submissions that are already in progress, will be particularly important in this regard.

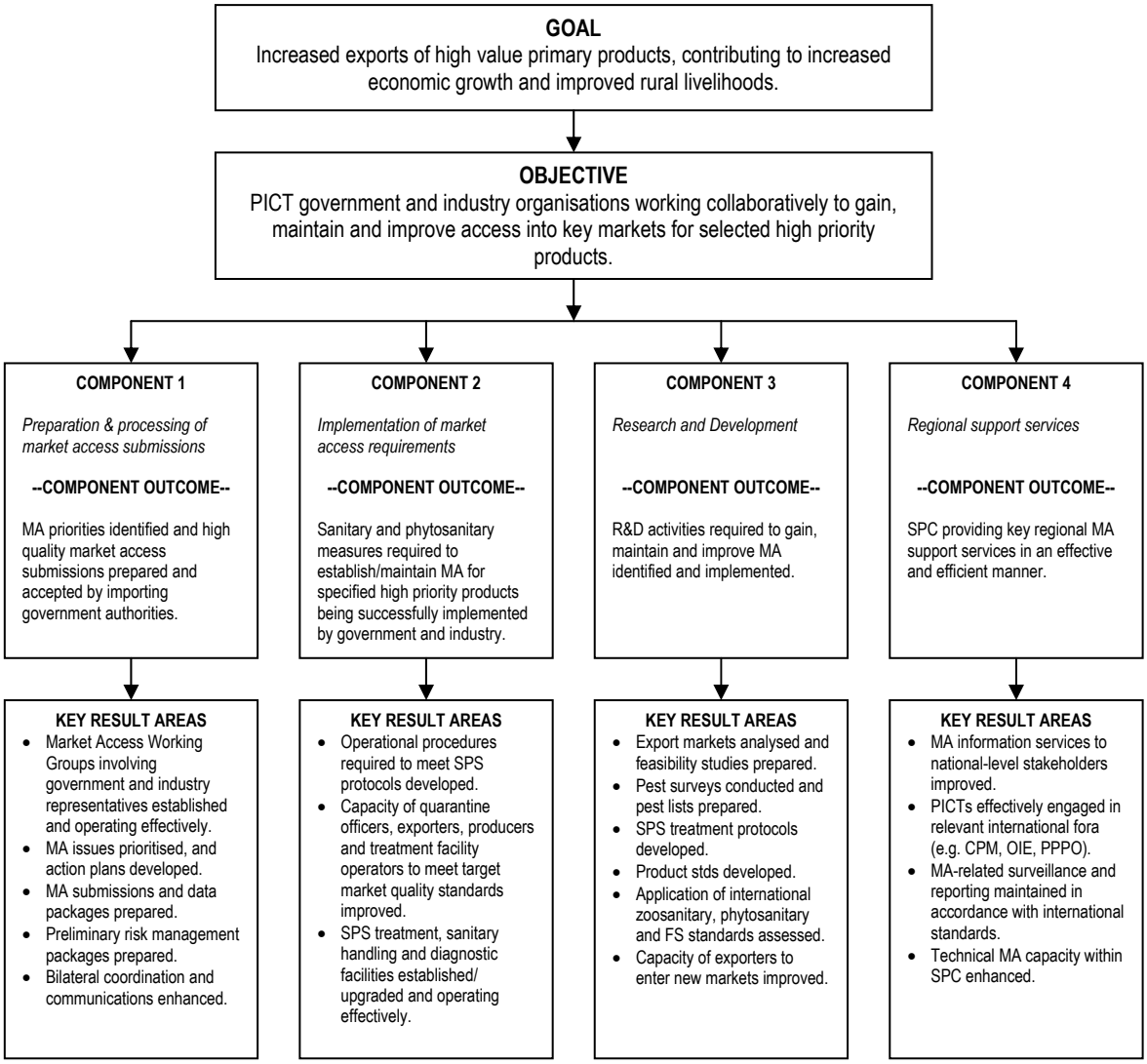
The focus of the Program is on high-value primary products (fresh and processed), particularly agricultural and horticultural but also fish and forest products, where justified. While Australia and NZ will inevitably continue to be major markets of interest, issues and opportunities relating to other markets (e.g. Japan, EU, USA, Canada, intra-Pacific trade) will also be addressed if duly prioritised by the MAWGs. Specific MA issues to be addressed will be selected on the basis of (i) potential economic impact; (ii) cost of establishing/improving MA and probability of achieving a successful outcome; and (iii) potential distributional impacts for more marginalised households and women. Contributions will be sought from both government and industry wherever the opportunity and capacity exists.

Major emphasis is placed on developing a strong partnership between industry and relevant national government agencies in the pursuit of improved MA arrangements. The private sector needs to drive the identification of products to be targeted; it should be fully consulted during the development of MA submissions and agreements; it needs to play a major role in determining R&D priorities; and it needs to be an active partner in the implementation of MA protocols. Development of strong and functional MAWGs is central to achieving this partnership.

The Program adopts a 2-pronged approach to capacity building: (i) developing the capacity of national organisations (public and private) to manage MA issues – but at the same time recognising that many of the smaller PICs are likely to remain dependent on facilitation by external service providers in the longer term; and (ii) providing funding to SPC so that it can develop capacity to provide a clearly defined set of generic, higher-level MA-support services in line with its regional mandate. Capacity building will be strongly centred on 'learning by doing' approaches, based on addressing specific MA issues and opportunities.

Management of SPC-implemented activities was deliberately separated from other activities implemented under the Program at design, due to the significant technical and financial constraints currently facing the organisation. Consistent with the Regional Institutional Framework and the mandated role of SPC in providing MA-support services to member countries, it is intended that the MC-managed activities will be progressively integrated into SPCs core program from the start of Phase 2 (with continuing donor support), with a corresponding phase-out of the MC, subject to demonstration of appropriate capacity by SPC during the course of Phase 1.

Figure 3-1 Strategic Framework



The Program is intended to actively link with other supply chain/value chain development programs such as the Increasing Agricultural Commodity Trade Program (IACT / EU); the Pacific Agribusiness Research and Development Initiative (PARDI / AusAID-ACIAR); the Agricultural and Rural Development Program (ARDP / EU); the Market Development Facility (AusAID); and the Food Security and Sustainable Livelihoods Program (FSSLP / FAO-IFAD). Where programs of this nature are working with the development of export-oriented supply chains and particular MA issues are identified, PHAMA provides a vehicle for addressing these issues.

The Program adopts a flexible, programmatic approach that is able to mobilise specialist TA and other resources to address priority MA issues as they are identified on a case-by-case basis. It also provides a longer-term commitment of support, recognising the lengthy timeframes that are required to progress MA issues.

MAWG Development and Operations (Component 1)

The MAWGs form the heart of in-country institutional arrangements for PHAMA. They are designed to provide an ongoing partnership between government and private sector interests, responsible for defining the MA issues and opportunities where PHAMA will provide assistance, and for oversighting the implementation of these activities. They are intended to provide a single consolidated 'gateway' for managing MA issues in each country, and a recognised 'voice' for communicating with regulatory agencies from importing countries. Major emphasis has been placed over the early months of the Program on getting the MAWGs established and operating to a level where they can competently fill this role.

Note that the MAWGs are a new mechanism in all countries where PHAMA is operating. In most cases, this is the first time discussion between government and the private sector on MA issues has been formalised. Discussion is often extremely robust. This is healthy, but not without its management challenges.

This section provides a brief summary of the current operational status of the MAWGs, and highlights areas where further support will be focussed over the coming year.

4.1 Summary of Prior Activities and Progress Achieved

MAWGs have now been established in all countries, with agreed membership. Chair and Vice-Chair/Co-Chair positions have also been agreed, and written 'Service Charters', adapted to the particular needs of each country, developed. While present composition has been agreed, this is expected to evolve as the understanding by local partners on role and function further develops. Evolution of membership should be regarded as a healthy sign that the MAWGs are working as intended.

Functional capacity, encompassing meeting management skills, record-keeping skills, development of key communication and coordination roles, and ability to canvass and assimilate the broad range of information required to make sensible decisions on MA issues remains understandably variable between countries, but is generally satisfactory at this early stage of development.

Meeting proceedings and outcomes are being fully minuted, facilitated by the NMACs with back-up support from the LTAs as required.

Significantly, the role and function of the MAWGs is in the process of being formally endorsed by Government in all countries. The level of endorsement varies between countries, ranging from Cabinet endorsement to Ministerial endorsement to endorsement by the Permanent Heads of the various Ministries involved. Endorsement has already been finalised for four of the five countries under PHAMA.

The second round of MAWG meetings, attended by all PMO LTAs, was held over the period 17 May to 15 June to consider the outcomes from the various scoping studies that were completed under the bridging 3-Month Plan and to define key priorities to be addressed under the 2011–12 ASP. All activities proposed in the 2011–12 ASP have been agreed by the relevant MAWG and are formally minuted. Encouragingly, some of the MAWGs had met 1–2 times prior to the second round of meetings ('mini-MAWGs') in order to progress discussion on possible priorities, thus facilitating discussion and decisions at the major planning meetings.

4.2 Key Activities for 2011–12

4.2.1 MAWG Meeting Schedule

Major MAWG meetings have been scheduled for each country over the next year as shown in the following table. The timing of these meetings in relation to key Program planning/ review events is also indicated. These major meetings will be attended by the PMAS and QBS to provide technical and governance guidance. The TL will also join some of the meetings, particularly the May/June 2012 round leading into preparation of the 2012–13 ASP.

Table 4-1 Schedule of MAWG meetings

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
ASPs						xx						
6-Month Reports						xx						xx
Qtrly Exception Reports			xx						xx			
PCC Meeting						xx						xx
Major MAWG Meetings		------	-----		------	-----		------	-----		------	-----
Interim MAWG meetings	Scheduled between major MAWG meetings by the NMACs as required.											

Additional trips by the PMAS and QBS outside of these major meetings will be scheduled on an as-required basis. These additional trips will mainly be in relation to providing additional support for major activities being implemented.

The NMACs will continue to facilitate mini-MAWG meetings between the major scheduled meetings, on an as required basis, to ensure that the MA agenda is being actively discussed on an ongoing basis.

4.2.2 MAWG Communication and Coordination Roles

Development of MAWG communication and coordination roles will be a key focus area for the Program during the 2011–12 ASP period, actively supported by the NMACs and LTAs. Particular areas of attention will include:

- Roles of the Chair and Vice Chair in ensuring that broader views of industry are brought to the MAWG table;
- Roles of the Chair and Vice Chair in ensuring the ongoing work program, and particularly successes, are communicated broadly to both government and private sector partners;
- Active and ongoing communication between the MAWG Chairs and the NMACs;
- Active communication and coordination between all STAs mobilised to assist with particular activities, and the MAWGs, including conduct of formal mobilisation and end-of-mission briefings;
- Consolidation of the MAWG role as the market access ‘gateway’ at Ministry level, through an active program of Ministerial engagement and briefing on MA-related issues; and
- Consolidation of the government/ private sector partnership, through maintenance of an active MAWG operational process and clear communication of agreed decisions and strategic MA directions and opportunities to key government and private sector partners.

4.2.3 MAWG Monitoring and Prioritisation Roles

The ability of the MAWGs to monitor and prioritise in-country activities and outcomes as an integral part of the process of managing MA issues and building sustainable MA outcomes will also be a key focus area for the Program during the 2011–12 period. Particular areas of attention will include:

- Development of an awareness and 'culture' that the MAWG has a central role in M&E activities, directly linked to its already accepted role in identifying and planning activities;
- As an integral part of this, ongoing consideration by the MAWG of interim outcomes providing a basis for determining and prioritising 'next steps' associated with a particular activity based on feedback from STAs and LTAs;
- Ability to identify and prioritise either 'flow-on' activities that arise as a result of current in-country activities, or totally new activities that arise for other reasons; and
- Identification and prioritisation of any gender-specific MA issues or priorities.

Market Access Development Activities (Components 1–3)

This section outlines the country-specific and regional MA development activities, as currently identified, that will be supported by PHAMA over the 2011–12 year. The activities proposed have been extensively discussed and approved by the respective MAWGs. Some activities flow from the recommendations of the initial scoping studies completed under the bridging 3-Month ASP. Others are completely new activities that have been identified and prioritised by the MAWGs during their second round of meetings. All activities are referenced to Activity Summary Sheets presented in Appendix A. These Activity Summary Sheets will be progressively updated as implementation of each activity proceeds, provide a key reference resource for the Program.

Recognising that MA priorities need to be developed by the MAWGs on an ongoing basis in response to evolving needs and information, rather than being fixed at the beginning of each planning year, AusAID has agreed to an approval process that will permit further refinement (and possibly extension) of the activities described below, within the planning year.

5.1 Summary

A total of 39 activities have been identified for the next 12 months. These are listed in the following table, and further described in subsequent sections and in Appendix A.

Table 5-1 PHAMA Activities 2011–12

Activity Ref	Country	Activity Title
FIJI03	Fiji	Investigation of market acceptability of Fiji TLB- resistant taro varieties in Australia and/or NZ.
FIJI04	Fiji	Clarification of the quarantine status of nematodes associated with taro imports.
FIJI05	Fiji	Development of and training on taro production and packhouse standards.
FIJI06	Fiji	Substantiation of Australia's requirement for devitalisation of taro imports.
FIJI07	Fiji	Scoping study to develop options for the management of a new fruit fly species on Rotuma and Vatoa Islands.
FIJI08	Fiji	Progression of new market access requests for papaya and breadfruit to the US.
FIJI09	Fiji	Feasibility studies on eggplant, chilli, breadfruit, jackfruit, gourd/s and pineapple exports to Australia.
FIJI10	Fiji	New market access submissions for products recommended under Activity FIJI09.
FIJI11	Fiji	Eradication of *Bactrocera kirki* from Rotuma and Vatoa Islands.
FIJI12	Fiji	Trials to confirm fruit fly non-host status for Polynesian plum (Wi).
SAMOA02	Samoa	Determination of the quarantine status of nematodes on Samoan taro exports to (linked to FIJI04).
SAMOA03	Samoa	Promotion of new Samoan taro varieties in NZ.
SAMOA04	Samoa	Assessment of the profitability of taro exports to Australia.
SAMOA05	Samoa	Development of an alternative to the 'area freedom' approach for managing TLB on exports of taro to Australia.
SAMOA06	Samoa	Development of a risk management measure for mites on organic banana exports to NZ.

Activity Ref	Country	Activity Title
SAMOA07	Samoa	Development of a risk management measure for mites, mealy bugs and scales on lime exports to NZ.
SAMOA08	Samoa	Assistance with regulatory requirements associated with re-establishing beef and meat product exports to American Samoa.
SAMOA09	Samoa	Reaccreditation of copra meal export processing and handling facilities in Samoa.
SAMOA10	Samoa	Export of personal consignments of heat-treated breadfruit to NZ.
SOLS03	Solomons	Implementation of the Australian Fumigation Accreditation Scheme.
SOLS04	Solomons	Review of the potential for cut flower and foliage exports to Australia.
SOLS05	Solomons	Reaccreditation of copra meal and PKE export processing and handling facilities in the Solomons.
SOLS06	Solomons	Development of national quality standards for the production and testing of cocoa to meet international market requirements.
SOLS07	Solomons	Scoping study to determine the viability of fresh F&V exports from the Solomon Islands to nearby PICs including the Kiribati, Nauru, and Marshall Islands.
TONGA03 (i)	Tonga	Review of the watermelon export pathway to NZ, including the delivery of fumigation prior to export.
TONGA03 (ii)	Tonga	Review of the watermelon pathway to NZ, including the delivery of fumigation prior to export.
TONGA04	Tonga	Development of a submission on a 'winter window' approach to managing fruit flies on watermelon (and possibly other) exports to NZ.
TONGA05	Tonga	Development of a 'new access' submission for the export of zucchinis and selected other crops (to be identified) to NZ.
TONGA06	Tonga	Purchase of generator/s as back-up power for Tonga's fumigation facility.
TONGA07	Tonga	Facilitation of meetings to investigate Tonga-sea freight issues.
VAN03	Vanuatu	Establishment of diagnostic services for value-added products.
VAN04	Vanuatu	Development of HACCP Plans for key export industries.
VAN05	Vanuatu	Training of additional meat inspectors to certify beef export processing facilities.
VAN06	Vanuatu	Feasibility study on the establishment of a facility for drying fruits and vegetables for export.
VAN07	Vanuatu	Re-accreditation of BSE free status for Vanuatu beef to Australia.
REGIONAL 01	Regional	Market access database development.
REGIONAL 03	Regional	Initiation of a regional strategy towards managing quarantine and MA issues.
REGIONAL 04	Regional	Funding for bilateral market access negotiations with trading partners.
REGIONAL 05	Regional	Review of quarantine issues surrounding trade in handicraft products.

5.2 Fiji

5.2.1 Summary of Prior Activities and Progress Achieved

Three initial scoping studies were completed under the bridging 3-Month Plan, as follows:

Investigation of taro export issues to Australia and (Activity FIJI01)

This activity was designed to: (i) identify the current quarantine issues (including operational issues) associated with taro exports to Australia and NZ; (ii) identify possible strategies to address the *quarantine* issues; and (iii) develop a strategy to facilitate coordination of relevant donor programs to

address *non-quarantine* issues. The scoping study produced a series of recommendations (PHAMA Technical Report 01[6]) that flow through to Activities FIJI03-06 below.

Investigation of potential ginger export issues to Australia (Activity FIJI02)

This activity was designed to: (i) review the information provided to Australia by the Fijian government to ensure that there are no data gaps likely to affect the timely completion of the ginger Import Risk Assessment currently being undertaken by Biosecurity Australia; and (ii) identify possible risk management requirements for potential quarantine pests and recommend activities to meet these requirements. The study recommended that no further work be done in this area until such time as BA releases its PRA for ginger (PHAMA Technical Report 02). Reasons for this include the inability of the Biosecurity Authority of Fiji to produce the data already presented to BA[7], combined with the inability of SPC to provide the necessary data from its Pest List Database defining possible pest and diseases affecting ginger in Fiji that may be of quarantine interest to Australia.

5.2.2 Strategic Directions and Key Activities for 2011–12

Investigation of market acceptability of Fiji TLB- resistant taro varieties in Australia and/or (Activity FIJI03)

Fiji does not have taro leaf blight (TLB) although TLB is widespread within the Pacific. As a precautionary measure TLB-resistant varieties are currently being developed. Based on the Samoan experience of poor consumer acceptability of TLB-resistant varieties, the objective of this activity is to further assess consumer acceptance of Fiji TLB-resistant taro varieties in Australia and NZ prior to any further market development work taking place.

Clarification of the quarantine status of nematodes associated with taro imports (Activity FIJI04)

The main quarantine issue associated with Fiji taro exports into NZ is the presence of nematodes. In some cases, following detection, the quarantine status of the nematode species is not determined prior to fumigation. Fumigation adds to the export cost structure, and decreases the shelf-life of the product. The majority of nematode species associated with Fijian taro are of non-quarantine status to NZ and should not require fumigation. The objective of this activity is to remove the requirement for on-arrival fumigation for nematodes that are not of quarantine concern.

Development of and training on taro production and packhouse standards (Activity FIJI05)

Fiji taro production and processing is currently not regulated by either industry or government in terms of the minimum quarantine requirements of Australia and NZ. As a result the quality and level of quarantine compliance of consignments presented for on-arrival inspection in Australia has been extremely variable. This has resulted in significant volumes of taro being held at ports for further identification of suspect pests, and destruction and re-export of numerous consignments; all at considerable cost to exporters. The objective of this activity is to develop product/ industry standards

[6] The Technical Reports resulting from the initial scoping studies are currently being reviewed by URS prior to being passed to AusAID for information.
[7] It appears the relevant files have been mislaid in the process of moving office and change-over of senior staff.

for the production and processing of taro to meet the phytosanitary requirements of Australia and NZ, and to provide training on the implementation of these standards.

Substantiation of Australia's requirement for devitalisation of taro imports (Activity FIJI06)

Import conditions for fresh taro corms from Fiji into Australia require that the corms are devitalised by removal of the main growing points. The devitalisation requirement is justified by Australia on the basis that if imported taro is propagated (rather than being consumed) then viral diseases of quarantine concern might be introduced. Devitalisation exposes taro flesh and increases the risk of post-harvest rots establishing, which then results in further import processing delays, fumigation, re-export and in some situations destruction of the consignment, with considerable cost implications for the exporter.

Surveys of Australian taro stocks have not been conducted to determine whether or not the viruses that are currently used to justify devitalisation are present in Australia. Expert opinion suggests that it is likely that some of the viruses may be present, as current Australian taro germplasm was originally sourced from the Pacific where these viruses are already present. The objective of this activity is to develop the case for Australia to produce evidence that devitalisation of taro corms is justified based on surveys of Australian taro germplasm.

Scoping study to develop options for the management of a new fruit fly species on Rotuma and Vatoa Islands (Activity FIJI07)

Bactrocera kirki is a fruit fly of economic concern in the Pacific. It is already present in Tonga, Samoa and Nuie but until recently, not in Fiji. *B. kirki* has recently been detected on the outer Fiji Islands of Rotuma and Vatoa. Fiji currently exports a range of fruit fly host products from the main island of Viti Levu using HTFA treatment for the two fruit fly species of economic concern already present elsewhere in Fiji (*B. passiflorae* and *B. xanthodes*). If *B. kirki* should be introduced to the main island of Vitu Levu current exports of fruit fly host products would be stopped until it was proven that the HTFA treatment currently used as a treatment for other species of fruit fly is also effective against *B. kirki*.

It is currently not clear if heat tolerance data previously developed by Samoa for *B. kirki* would be acceptable to Australia, and other trading partners, or whether additional heat tolerance trials would need to be conducted. The data currently available and the requirement for additional trials needs to be further investigated. In addition, the option of eradicating the species from Fijian territories should also be investigated. Preliminary analysis suggests that eradication may be possible (small island size, suitable biology, quarantine in place to prevent re-introduction). The objective of this activity is to develop the case that *B. kirki* can be effectively treated using HTFA (which may involve the conduct of additional heat tolerance trials); and to further assess whether it is feasible to eradicate this species from Fiji territory.

Progression of new market access requests for papaya and breadfruit to the US (Activity FIJI08)

In 2010 Nature's Way Cooperative (NWC) in consultation with Fiji Quarantine employed consultants to develop and lodge new MA requests with the US for breadfruit and papaya. The risk assessment process has commenced for papaya, leading to a recent request from USDA for additional risk management information relating to the fruit fly *B. kirki* (see FIJI07). Work on the MA request for

breadfruit has not yet started. The objective of this activity is to provide ongoing support to progress these new MA requests.

Feasibility studies on eggplant, chilli, breadfruit, jackfruit, gourd/s and pineapple exports to Australia (Activity FIJI09)

Fiji has had MA requests for eggplant, chilli, breadfruit, jackfruit and gourd/s lodged with Australia for several years although risk analysis work has not yet been initiated by BA. These requests may have been categorised as being 'out-of-date' or lower priority by Australian authorities as part of a recent review (and reshuffle) of all MA requests from all countries. The Fiji Ministry has also recently been asked by industry to formally request access for pineapple to Australia. The objective of this activity is to conduct export feasibility studies for these products before additional resources are spent on pursuing formal MA arrangements.

New market access submissions for products recommended under Activity FIJI09 (Activity FIJI10)

Activity FIJI09 will conduct export feasibility studies for eggplant, chilli, breadfruit, jackfruit, gourd/s and pineapple to Australia. Formal MA submissions will need to be developed for those products that are considered to have reasonable prospects for developing sustainable export volumes. Even though MA had been requested for some of these products in the past, MA submissions, including pest lists and possible risk management measures have never been developed and submitted to BA. The objective of this activity is to develop new MA submissions for products recommended under Activity FIJI09, which will facilitate the timely processing of the formal MA requests by Australian authorities.

Eradication of Bactrocera kirki from Rotuma and Vatoa (Activity FIJI11)

Activity FIJI07 involves conducting a scoping study to investigate the feasibility of successfully eradicating the fruit fly species *B. kirki,* recently introduced to Fiji and now established on Rotuma and Vatoa Isalnds. If eradication is considered feasible, further support will be provided under Activity FIJI11 to assist with the eradication Program.

Trials to confirm fruit fly non-host status for Polynesian plum (Wi) (Activity FIJI12)

NZMAF is nearing completion of an Import Health Standard (IHS) for Polynesian plum (*Spondias dulcis*) (Wi) from PICs. An initial report conducted by an FAO consultant suggests that this fruit is not attacked by fruit flies in Fiji, Samoa, Cook Islands or Tonga. It is however attacked in Vanuatu. The objective of this activity is to conduct trials to confirm non-host status for fruit flies of economic concern (specifically *Bactrocera passiflorae* and *Bactrocera xanthodes)* for possible exports of to NZ.

5.3 Samoa

5.3.1 Summary of Prior Activities and Progress Achieved

One initial scoping study was completed under the bridging 3-Month Plan, as follows:

Investigation of taro export issues to Australia and (Activity SAMOA01)

This activity was designed to: (i) identify the possible quarantine issues associated with TLB-resistant varieties (and other possible pests of quarantine concern), associated with renewal of taro exports to Australia and NZ; (ii) identify possible strategies to address identified *quarantine* issues under PHAMA; and (iii) develop a strategy to facilitate coordination of relevant donor Programs to address *non-quarantine* issues and maintain and improve the taro export pathway into Australia and NZ. The scoping study produced a series of recommendations (PHAMA Technical Report 03) that flow through to Activities SAMOA02-05 below.

5.3.2 Strategic Directions and Key Activities for 2011–12

Determination of the quarantine status of nematodes on Samoan taro exports to NZ (Activity SAMOA02)

Samoa has exported several trial shipments of taro to NZ as part of the re-invigoration of the taro export industry. Nematodes have been detected on trial shipments and declared to be of quarantine concern, requiring fumigation. Fumigation of taro reduces shelf life and increases import costs. The majority of species of nematodes associated with taro are known to be non-pathogenic and therefore should not be considered of quarantine concern. This position is supported by the recently-released BA global draft import risk analysis (IRA) for fresh taro corms. All nematode species that are known to be associated with taro were assessed to be of non-quarantine status for Australia. This assessment, when finalised, could be used as part of the justification for NZMAF to recognise non-quarantine status of the same species. Removal of or reduction in the need for fumigation of Samoan taro, due to the presence of nematodes on arrival in NZ, would represent a significant improvement in market access conditions for the Samoan taro export industry. The objective of this activity is to determine the quarantine status of nematodes associated with Samoan taro imported into NZ.

Promotion of new Samoan taro varieties in NZ (Activity SAMOA03)

Samoa initiated the Taro Improvement Program (TIP) in response to the emergence in the 1990's of taro leaf blight (TLB). The program has since developed a range of TLB-tolerant varieties. Several trial shipments of one of these varieties have already been sent to NZ but consumer acceptance was not as good as expected due in part to different visual characteristics compared with the old traditional varieties. It appears that the Samoan community in NZ prefers the traditional pink variety of taro (*Tausala ni Samoa*), which is no longer produced in Samoa due to its susceptibility to TLB. This variety *is* produced in Fiji however, and comprises approximately 70% of Fiji's taro exports to NZ.

Poor consumer acceptance of the new taro varieties in NZ is a significant impediment to re-establishing trade. The Samoa Ministry of Agriculture and commercial exporters would like to undertake an official launch of the new varieties in NZ, including in-market activities complemented by

air time on Samoan Radio to promote the taste, nutritional value and shelf-life of the new varieties. The SMAWG has requested that PHAMA assist with this promotional work.

Assessment of the profitability of taro exports to Australia (Activity SAMOA04)

Samoan government and industry have expressed a desire to re-establish taro exports to Australia using the new TLB-resistant varieties, following the cessation of the trade in the late 1990's associated with the introduction of TLB. The financial viability of re-establishing the trade is unclear, given stiff competition in this market from Fiji, freight constraints, and the likely need for considerable promotional investment due to the different visual characteristics of the new (TLB-resistant) varieties. At present, sea freight transit times, combined with Australia's present requirement for 'topping' of taro imported from other countries, means that sea-freighted product would be at the end of its shelf life by the time it reaches retail outlets in Australia. Air freight might be an option, however, further research is required to establish whether market returns would be sufficient to carry the higher costs involved. The objective of the activity is to assess the financial viability of the proposed trade *before* additional research is undertaken to develop data packages for BA proving that TLB on fresh corms is not a quarantine risk to Australia, or to develop measures for managing this risk (see Activity SAMOA05 below).

Development of an alternative to the 'area freedom' approach for managing TLB on exports of taro to Australia (Activity SAMOA05)

BA has conducted an import policy review of all varieties of fresh taro from all countries. The *Draft Review of Import Conditions for Fresh Taro Corms* was released for public comment by BA on 1 March 2011. The draft policy concludes that TLB is a significant quarantine risk and that measures are required to manage this risk. The draft document recommends fresh taro corms only be sourced from areas known to be free of TLB.

TLB is present in Samoa and meeting the conditions of an 'area freedom' risk management measure would not be practicable. PHAMA and the Samoan Ministry of Agriculture provided comment to the draft policy document suggesting that a systems approach to reduce and eliminate spores on fresh taro corms could be developed as an alternative, and equivalent, management measure for TLB. BA has expressed unofficial interest in pursuing this approach. Development of this alternative measure would involve considerable research investment and should only be commenced if it is confirmed that the Australian market is likely to be financially viable (refer Activity SAMOA04). The objective of the activity is to develop an alternative, and equivalent, measure to 'area freedom' for managing TLB.

Development of a risk management measure for mites on organic banana exports to NZ (Activity SAMOA06)

Several trial shipments of organic ladyfinger bananas have been exported to NZ in recent years by the Samoa Women In Business (WIBDI) Program. Early indications in terms of market returns and viability were promising. However, the trade was brought to a halt by the detection of mites on arrival in NZ, requiring fumigation using methyl bromide (MB). Fumigation of bananas with MB greatly reduces shelf life and negates the organic certification of the product, hence reducing returns. Trials using the HTFA machine (an organic treatment) to kill the mites were unsuccessful. The objective of the activity is to conduct trials to determine if there are other available treatments (possibly hot water dipping) that could kill the mites and hence retain the organic certification of the product.

Development of a risk management measure for mites, mealy bugs and scales on lime exports to NZ (Activity SAMOA07)

Several shipments of limes have been exported to NZ with promising returns. However, mites, mealy bugs and scales have been detected under the fruit calyx on arrival in NZ and the consignments fumigated with methyl bromide (MB). Fumigation of limes with MB greatly reduces shelf life and adds additional cost. Trials to remove the mites, mealy bugs and scales by hand scrubbing and heat treatment using the HTFA machine were unsuccessful and exports abandoned. The objective of the activity is to conduct trials to determine if there are other available treatments (possibly hot water dipping) that could kill these quarantine pests, removing the need for fumigation on arrival in NZ.

Assistance with regulatory requirements associated with re-establishing beef and meat product exports to American Samoa (Activity SAMOA08)

Historically, a profitable export pathway for beef and processed meat products has existed between Western Samoa and American Samoa. However, imports are now prohibited by American Samoa. The detailed reasons for this are unclear to the SMAWG but it is thought to be related in part to the lack of an accredited abattoir facility in Western Samoa. Western Samoa Ministry officials have indicated that plans for the development of an accredited abattoir have recently been approved. The objective of the activity is to provide assistance with the regulatory aspects associated with re-establishing exports of beef and meat products, once the new abattoir is established.

Re-accreditation of copra meal export processing and handling facilities (Activity SAMOA09)

AQIS have indicated that renewal of import permits for copra meal will be subject to successful completion of an audit of processing and handling facilities for imports from all countries. Facilities in Samoa have not been previously audited by AQIS. Should this be a requirement over the coming 12 month period the SMAWG has requested PHAMA assistance to ensure they are ready for the audit. Note that the extent of exports to Australia vs to other countries is not clear. However, establishing compliance with AQIS standards is also likely to underpin exports into other markets. Training would be provided to Samoan quarantine staff as an integral part of the activity so that they are able to conduct third party facility audits and provide training to industry on handling and processing standards to ensure that AQIS and other international standards continue to be met in the future.

Export of personal consignments of heat-treated breadfruit to NZ (Activity SAMOA10)

Breadfruit is a fruit fly host material. NZMAF requires that *commercial* consignments of imported breadfruit are treated through the HTFA chamber, although commercial consignments are not currently being exported for various reasons including supply limitations, freight availability and operational issues associated with the HTFA chamber. Samoa would also like heat treated breadfruit to be allowed entry into NZ as *personal consignments*. Personal consignments of breadfruit have previously been permitted, however, heat treatment was not always correctly applied resulting in the increased risk of introduction of fruit fly, and imports were stopped. The objective of this activity is to help with the development of an accredited heat treatment arrangement (not necessarily using HTFA), accompanied by Samoan phytosanitary certification, for personal consignments of breadfruit into NZ.

5.4 Solomon Islands

5.4.1 Summary of Prior Activities and Progress Achieved

Two initial scoping studies were completed under the bridging 3-Month Plan, as follows:

Review of diagnostic requirements to ascertain cocoa and copra meal quality standards (Activity SOLS01)

This activity was designed to: (i) engage with cocoa and copra exporters in the Solomon Islands to clarify the immediate issues relating to access to diagnostic testing services an industry perspective; (ii) determine Australia's and NZ's testing requirements for copra meal; (iii) determine Australia's and NZ's quarantine requirements for the import of small quantities of cocoa beans for quality testing (including identification of quarantine approved premises); and (iv) outline possible options for longer term provision of cost effective diagnostics to meet the import requirements for cocoa beans and copra meal from the Solomon Islands into other countries. The study produced a series of recommendations (PHAMA Technical Report 04) that flow through to Activities SOLS05-06 below.

Investigation of MA implications and costs associated with Giant African Snail (GAS) (Activity SOLS02)

This activity was designed to: (i) engage with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAL) and industry to determine the current distribution of GAS within the Solomon Islands; (ii) engage with industry and the Ports Authority to determine the current additional costs and charges for exporters associated with GAS; (iii) review current or proposed MAL eradication and/or control strategies for GAS; to document current Australian and phytosanitary requirements with respect to GAS; and (iv) outline possible future strategies to reduce the impact of GAS on importers and exporters. The study produced a series of recommendations (PHAMA Technical Report 05) that that flow through to Activity SOLS03 below.

Re-accreditation of copra meal and PKE processing and handling facilities (Activity SOLS05)

AQIS have indicated that renewal of import permits for copra meal and PKE will be subject to a successful audit of processing and handling facilities in all countries. Facilities in the Solomon Islands have not been previously audited by AQIS. Current import permits for SI copra meal and PKE expired on 17 June. It is likely that some improvements will need to be made to meet AQIS standards. Copra meal and PKE export volumes are comparatively low but still significant for the SI economy. It is important to determine AQIS requirements and review processing and handling facilities, providing a basis for required improvements to be implemented, *before* the AQIS audit takes place. AQIS charges at full cost-recovery rates to conduct the audit. Due to the fact that the accreditation process is a new requirement that has been imposed by AQIS at relatively short notice, combined with the limited number of exporters involved and the relatively small export volumes of copra meal and PKE, exporters are unlikely to be able to cover these costs on their own. Training would be provided to SI quarantine staff as an integral part of the activity so that they are able to conduct third party facility audits in the future and provide training to industry on handling and processing standards to ensure that AQIS standards continue to be met in the future. The objective of the activity is to: (i) gain re-accreditation of copra meal and palm kernel expeller (PKE) processing and handling facilities by AQIS

as part of the requirements for renewal of Australian import permits for these products from the Solomon Islands; and (ii) provide training and awareness to industry and SI quarantine staff on the implementation and maintenance of AQIS standards for export of copra meal and PKE to Australia.

Note that this activity was initiated during the bridging 3-Month Plan period, under the 'Emergency Measures' provisions of the Program. Work is ongoing.

5.4.2 Strategic Directions and Key Activities for 2011–12

Implementation of the Australian Fumigation Accreditation Scheme (Activity SOLS03)

Honiara has two methyl bromide fumigation service providers. Exports of containerised product to Australia must undergo mandatory fumigation with methyl bromide to reduce the risk of introduction of invasive ant species and GAS. Honiara fumigators are not currently accredited by AQIS and even though containers of sawn timber are fumigated prior to departure in Honiara (as a mandatory requirement) they are fumigated a second time on arrival in Australia due to non-accreditation of the providers.

The Australian Fumigation Accreditation Scheme (AFAS) is administered by AQIS and currently in operation in India, Indonesia, Malaysia and several other countries. The scheme provides accreditation to fumigators to safely deliver fumigation treatments of exported and imported consignments to international standards, and is regularly audited by AQIS.

Successful implementation of AFAS in the Solomon Islands would not only reduce the current need for double fumigation (and associated costs to exporters) but would also improve OH&S by improving fumigation procedure and reducing risk to operators. The objective of the activity is to improve the standards of methyl bromide fumigation service delivery and facilities in Honiara in order to gain accreditation of fumigation service providers by AQIS, thereby removing the current double fumigation of consignments from Honiara to Australia.

Review of the potential for cut flower and foliage exports to Australia (Activity SOLS04)

The Solomon Islands has a diverse range of tropical cut flowers, orchids and foliage with potential export value. Considerable work has been done by the AusAID-funded Agricultural Livelihoods Program in recent years to develop women's groups to supply cut flowers and foliage to the local market. The logical next step is to determine if there are profitable export opportunities. The objective of the activity is to carry out a preliminary scoping study to assess the feasibility of establishing an export trade in tropical cut flowers, orchids and foliage into key Australian markets, before additional resources are spent on pursuing formal MA arrangements and supporting development of the supply chain.

Development of national quality standards for the production and testing of cocoa to meet international market requirements (Activity SOLS06)

The Solomon Islands cocoa industry has undergone significant rejuvenation with investment from government and donor programs including the AusAID-funded Cocoa Livelihoods Investment Program (CLIP). Production and export tonnages are projected to grow strongly over coming years. Testing to determine moisture, fat content and other quality characteristics must be conducted to determine

cocoa quality and market price. Production and testing standards, equipment and facilities to conduct these tests are not available locally and exporters are reliant on buyers to determine quality levels and set prices. The objective of the activity is, in consultation with PARDI and CLIP: (i) to develop quality standards for the production and testing of cocoa to meet international market requirements; and (ii) to upgrade facilities and skills for small-scale testing deemed to be cost-effective to carry out locally (this objective to be further defined in consultation with the PARDI Program).

Scoping study to determine the viability of fresh F&V exports from the Solomon Islands to nearby PICs including the Kiribati, Nauru and Marshall Islands (Activity SOLS07)

There have been sporadic, small-scale and unregulated exports of vegetables and processed products from the Solomon Islands to nearby PICs (Kiribati, Nauru and the Marshall Islands) in recent years. Anecdotal evidence suggests that demand is strong, but that the availability of freight space (air and sea) is a key limiting factor. The establishment of increased regional trade within PICs would reduce dependence on more expensive imports from larger countries and contribute to PICs economic livelihoods. The objective of the activity is to conduct a scoping study to determine if exports of various fresh fruit and vegetable products to nearby Pacific Island Countries are commercially viable, as a precursor to considering further market access-related measures that could be implemented to underpin and expand the trade.

5.5 Tonga

5.5.1 Summary of Prior Activities and Progress Achieved

Two initial scoping studies were completed under the bridging 3-Month Plan, as follows:

Feasibility study to determine the suitability of 'winter window' export conditions for watermelons to NZ (Activity TONGA01)

This activity was designed to: (i) review the Australia/winter window arrangements and underlying experimental data; (ii) collate existing data and literature on Tongan fruit flies of economic concern (including host lists and thermal tolerances); (iii) identify required equipment, expertise and approximate cost to conduct winter window trials; (iv) consult with NZMAF to ascertain their position on this proposal and timelines for implementation should the proposal be implemented; and (v) assess the feasibility and costs of pursuing 'winter window' as an alternative risk mitigation method for fruit fly host products. The study produced a series of recommendations (PHAMA Technical Report 07) that flow through to Activities TONGA04-05 below.

Feasibility study on using a dimethoate dip treatment to facilitate the export of fruit fly host commodities to Fiji (Activity TONGA02)

This activity was designed to: (i) determine the viability of using dimethoate dip as a fruit fly disinfestation chemical in light of current reviews of the chemical usage patterns; (ii) determine if there are fruit flies within Tonga that are of quarantine concern to Fiji; (iii) seek an indication from Fiji on the likelihood of acceptance or otherwise of the use of dimethoate dip to treat fruit fly host commodities from Tonga; (iv) seek an indication from Fiji whether or not a risk assessment would be required for tomatoes, as this is a new market access request from Tonga; and (v) develop cost estimates to

conduct trials to determine the efficacy of dimethoate on fruit fly host commodities infested with fruit flies of economic concern to Fiji. On the basis of key recommendations produced from this study (PHAMA Technical Report 06), combined with the likely withdrawal of the use of dimethoate by Australia and NZ for some horticultural products, including tomatoes, the TMAWG agreed to maintain a 'watching brief' and take no further action at this stage.

5.5.2 Strategic Directions and Key Activities for 2011–12

Review of the watermelon export pathway to NZ, including the delivery of fumigation prior to export (Activity TONGA03 (i) and (ii))

Tonga has an existing export pathway for watermelons to NZ. Demand for Tongan watermelons continues to grow with a market value forecast of $2.5 million Pa'anga or $AUD1.35 million per year. Mandatory fumigation with methyl bromide (MB) is currently required. The objective of this activity is to review the Tongan watermelon export pathway from the farm gate to on-arrival inspection in NZ to ensure that the most efficient and cost-effective methods are being used to ensure good quality product arrives in NZ, and that export costs for growers and exporters are minimised. Particular emphasis will be placed on reviewing MB fumigation delivery, following incidences last year with fruit damage possibly due to poor fumigation management.

Development of a submission on a 'winter window' approach to managing fruit flies on water melon (and possibly other) exports to NZ (Activity TONGA04)

Australia has an export pathway for melons and cucurbits to NZ that uses a systems approach known as winter window, rather than requiring fumigation, for fruit fly management. Activity TONGA01 concluded that development of a similar protocol for watermelon exports from Tonga to NZ may be feasible. The objective of the activity is to develop a data package and submission to NZMAF supporting the use of the winter window concept as a systems approach for the management of fruit flies associated with water melon exports to NZ. Consideration will also be given to other products (to be identified) that could also be exported under similar arrangements.

Development of 'new access' submissions for the export of zucchinis and selected other crops (to be identified) to NZ (Activity TONGA05)

Tonga has requested PHAMA to assist with the development of a technical submission for the use of the 'winter window' risk management strategy in place of methyl bromide fumigation, to manage the risk of fruit flies in watermelons (ActivityTONGA04). Other products that could potentially be exported under a winter window protocol include those with a reasonably hard skin that resists fruit fly attack. Various cucurbits (such as zucchini) are considered likely to meet this criterion, and for which there may be some market potential. Tonga does not currently have formal market access for these other products, and this is likely to take two years to complete. It would therefore be prudent to pursue the winter window project and new market access requests for other products that may be suitable for export using the winter window, concurrently. The objective of this activity is to develop new market access submissions for the export of zucchinis and selected other crops (to be identified) to NZ that may be suitable for export under a winter window protocol, once established.

Purchase of generator/s as backup power for Tonga's fumigation facility (Activity TONGA06)

The Tonga Ministry of Agriculture has recently completed the development of a government-owned processing, treatment and packaging facility for horticultural exports. A key component of the facility is the MB fumigation chamber. The chamber is used for the treatment of various export products, including watermelons to NZ. Power supply is intermittent in Tonga. When outages occur during a fumigation treatment there is a risk that the entire consignment will not be treated correctly and may require a second treatment with the accompanying risk of damage to the consignment. The objective of this activity is to install a back-up diesel generator for the fumigation facility. Ministry of Agriculture has indicated that the generator would be used for a total of around two weeks per year. The PHAMA PMO has requested that the TMAWG develop a funding/ operating model incorporating industry and government contributions both for the purchase and operation of the generator, and has indicated that assistance would be considered once this model had been developed and approved.

Facilitation of meetings to investigate Tonga-sea freight issues (Activity TONGA07)

Shipping schedules from Tonga to NZ have recently been reduced by approximately 50%. Tonga industry and government have serious concerns regarding the impact that this will have on Tongan exports including water melons, taro, cassava and coconuts. The Tonga NMAC is developing a discussion paper outlining the potential impacts and possible solutions in consultation with government and industry. The objective of this activity is to facilitate meetings between key Tongan government and industry representatives, and shipping companies, if required.

5.6 Vanuatu

5.6.1 Summary of Prior Activities and Progress Achieved

Two initial scoping studies were completed under the bridging 3-Month Plan, as follows:

Review of diagnostic requirements to service various value-added industries (Activity VAN01)

This activity was designed to: (i) engage with members of value-added industries to determine current diagnostic requirements for cocoa, copra meal, virgin coconut oil, kava, vanilla and other spices; (ii) specify current diagnostic requirements for these products; and (iii) outline options for the establishment of cost effective and timely diagnostic services for these products. The study produced a series of recommendations (PHAMA Technical Report 08) that flow through to Activity VAN03 below.

Investigation of the viability of the high temperature forced air (HTFA) facility as a treatment option for the export of fruit fly host commodities to (Activity VAN02)

This activity was designed to: (i) determine the state of repair of the HTFA facility and the cost to make the facility fully operational; (ii) identify suitable products for this export pathway and likely export volumes; and (iii) conduct a preliminary cost benefit analysis on the use of HTFA for exports of fruit fly host produce to NZ. On the basis of key recommendations produced from this study (PHAMA Technical Report 09), the VMAWG has decided to defer any further decision on the HTFA chamber until such time as Vanuatu has access for papaya into Australia.

Re-accreditation of BSE-free status for Vanuatu beef to Australia (Activity VAN07)

Vanuatu currently has formal access for beef into Australia. One of the quarantine requirements for this trade is freedom from the serious cattle disease BSE. BSE-free status is based on herd testing and accreditation of testing results on a regular basis by Australian authorities. Submission of re-accreditation documentation to Australia was required by the end of June 2011. Vanuatu authorities do not currently have a Principle Veterinary Officer and this has delayed the re-accreditation process. Although Vanuatu is currently exporting very limited quantities of beef to Australia, loss of BSE-free status would potentially have an adverse impact on the export trade to other important markets. The objective of the activity is to help gain re-accreditation of BSE-free status for Vanuatu beef to Australia.

Note that this activity was initiated during the bridging 3-Month Plan period, under the 'Emergency Measures' provisions of the Program. Work is ongoing.

5.6.2 Strategic Directions and Key Activities for 2011–12

Establishment of diagnostic services for value-added products (Activity VAN03)

Vanuatu has a range of value-added horticultural industries that require diagnostic services to determine compliance with food quality and/or food safety standards. Based on the recommendations of VAN01, the VMAWG has recommended that improved diagnostic services for kava, vanilla and spices, copra, copra meal, cocoa and meat be developed. The required diagnostics include the microbial testing of water, testing for salmonella, E-coli, aflatoxins, vanillin content, free fatty acid content of copra, and moisture content testing for various products; as well as the key quality parameters for cocoa and kava. The objective of this activity is to establish appropriate diagnostic services in-country (including training and accreditation) where it is cost-effective to do so; and to develop reliable and least-cost outsource arrangements for more complex testing requirements with an external service provider.

Development of Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) Plans for key export industries (Activity VAN04)

The implementation, maintenance and verification of HACCP systems for export industries is becoming increasingly important and in some cases mandatory. HACPP is particularly important for value-added products for human consumption. There is an urgent requirement for the implementation of HACCP systems for value-added export industries in Vanuatu. There is also a need for local capacity to be developed so that HACCP systems can be designed, implemented, audited and managed locally. The objective of this activity is to provide training and accreditation for in-country officer/s to deliver and maintain HACCP systems, and develop HACCP Plans for selected export industries as an integral part of the training process.

Training of additional meat inspectors to certify beef export processing facilities (Activity VAN05)

Vanuatu has a successful international beef export market, processed through the two main export meat works. Some butcher shops within Port Vila also currently export beef to PICs. Meat inspectors play a critical role in certification of export premises and product. The VMAWG has indicated that there is a shortage of trained meat inspectors and that there is no succession plan to replace current meat inspectors nearing retirement. Succession planning and training is required to ensure sufficient

numbers of meat inspectors are available to maintain and grow Vanuatu's beef export industry. The objective of this activity is to ascertain current training needs and to train a sufficient number of new meat inspectors for certification of beef exports and processing premises to meet Vanuatu's projected certification requirements for the next five years. There is a possibility that the NZ Aid Program may be able to assist with this training.

Feasibility study on the establishment of a facility for drying fruits and vegetables for export (Activity VAN06)

A company currently exporting fresh fruit and vegetables, Vanuatu Direct Ltd, is considering development of a fruit and vegetable drying facility for production of a range of dried product. A preliminary business case covering assessment of potential markets, food safety requirements/standards, equipment required and potential supply and demand for various products has been developed. Drying of fruits and vegetables for export provides considerable advantages over fresh product exports in a number of ways: (i) the weight of product is reduced by one fifth; (ii) approximately five times more product can be shipped using the same space; and (iii) drying is an alternative treatment to HTFA for fruit fly host product. The objective of the activity is to confirm the business case for the proposed investment (covering market demand, potential supply, capital costs, operating costs, and profitability), as a precursor to possibly providing additional assistance in relation to addressing technical market access-related issues associated with developing this new export pathway. Discussions on cost-sharing arrangements are in process.

5.7 Regional/General

5.7.1 Summary of Prior Activities and Progress Achieved

Market Access Database development (Activity No. REGIONAL01)

During the PHAMA design and pre-startup phases it became apparent that the ability of producers, exporters and in some cases government agencies to access existing import conditions for products exported, or potentially exportable, to Australia, NZ and other target markets is highly constrained. This is due to limited/sporadic internet access and limited understanding on how to obtain information on processed/ semi-processed products from relevant importing country websites (e.g. AQIS's ICON and NZMAF's IHS database); coupled with limited ability by industry to access existing bilateral export protocols and workplans for fresh products from the exporting country Quarantine Departments, usually caused by poorly organised file management and retrieval arrangements.

PHAMA has done considerable work over the last 3 months on preliminary development of a Market Access Database, consolidating summary information for each country on the products that can already be exported to various markets, and under what conditions. Efforts to date have focussed on the Australian and NZ markets, although this will be broadened to include other markets as development progresses. The objective is to make this information far more accessible to users, providing a 'quick link' to import conditions for a wide range of products into Australia, NZ and other key markets. The concept of a single, searchable market access database will significantly improve access to relevant export information for all stakeholders. A central depository for bilateral market access protocols for fresh produce will not only secure this information but will also provide a basis for identifying and seeking improvements to existing conditions.

The activity is resulting in two important secondary benefits: (i) it is highlighting to each country the products that *neighbouring* countries already have access for; and (ii) it is also highlighting a range of anomalies in import conditions within and between countries that the Program is following-up with importing country regulatory agencies (see Activity REGIONAL02).

Development of the database has been particularly well received by the Quarantine and Trade Departments of the various countries in which the Program is working.

Liaison with importing country quarantine authorities to address inconsistencies in existing quarantine protocols

As noted above, development of the Market Access Database is highlighting a number of inconsistencies in the import conditions stipulated by importing country regulatory authorities for various products. The Program is currently liaising with AQIS to seek clarification on, and where possible removal of, these anomalies. Examples currently being addressed include:

- Review of import conditions for cutflower exports (heliconia and ginger vars), reflecting that PICs are free from Moko disease (a disease of bananas and possibly transmitted on heliconia and gingers from areas where the disease is present).
- Removal of the mandatory requirement for seed sampling conditions for cocoa (*Theobroma cacao*) for all non-Khapra beetle countries (including all PHAMA countries).
- Broadening of the existing frozen cassava (*Manihot esculenta*) import conditions to include all SPC countries.
- Removal of the requirement for fresh cabbage (*Brassica oleracea* cv *capitata*) to be free of cabbage butterflies (*Pieris* spp.), on the basis that *Pieris* spp. Is already widespread in Australia.

'Help-Desk' support by the PMO team in response to market access and quarantine enquiries

PMO staff are actively involved in responding to a wide range of miscellaneous MA and quarantine-related enquiries from exporting and importing country regulatory authorities and exporters[8]. Managing these 'background' enquiries forms a significant background workload for the PMAS and QBS. The volume and nature of enquiries indicates a real need for this kind of 'help desk' support and highlights the historical lack of access by PICs to practical advice relating to management of quarantine and MA issues.

Compilation of a response to Biosecurity Australia's draft Pest Risk Analysis (PRA) on taro imports from all countries (Activity REGIONAL02)

This activity was designed to: (i) develop a response to the BA draft PRA after analysis of the PIC pest and disease lists and proposed risk mitigation measures; (ii) propose alternative risk mitigation measures if the measures proposed in the draft document were considered to be overly restrictive; and (iii) provide this information to country Quarantine Departments and others for use in their development of submissions to BA on the PRA.

A detailed response to the PRA was developed by the Program with additional support from Pacific taro experts (PHAMA Technical Report 10). Copies of the response document were distributed to the MAWGs in each country and SPC, seeking additional comment and discussion. Subsequent to this,

[8] Examples of where the PMO has provided advice/ support to date are summarised in Appendix F.

the Program has: (i) engaged with PHAMA country quarantine authorities and industries to help develop country-specific responses to the PRA based on each country's pest and disease status, using the detailed response as a base document; (ii) consulted with industry and community groups in Fiji, stressing the importance of providing comments and opinions to BA on the importance of taro exports for Fijian farmers and communities; and (iii) assisted SPC with the development of an SPC submission[9]. As a result of this effort, formal submissions were forwarded to BA by Fiji, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Samoa and the PHAMA PMO. Numerous additional submissions were made by Fijian industry and community groups.

5.7.2 Strategic Directions and Key Activities for 2011–12

Market Access Database development (Activity REGIONAL01)

Development of the Market Access Database will continue over the next year. Key areas of development will include: (i) continued compilation of information on permitted imports and import conditions to Australia and NZ; (ii) compilation of information for other key importing countries; (iii) investigation of institutional arrangements for managing/maintaining the database; (iv) implementation onto an Excel or Access platform; and (v) associated user-training in maintenance and use of the database.

Liaison with importing country quarantine countries to address inconsistencies in existing quarantine protocols

Work on addressing obvious inconsistencies in import policy conditions will continue in tandem with development of the market access database. To date this work has focussed on Australian import conditions and AQIS but will be progressively broadened to other countries as the scope of the database is broadened.

'Help-Desk' support by the PMO team in response to market access and quarantine enquiries by country partners

Responding to miscellaneous enquiries on quarantine and MA-related issues from various stakeholders will continue on an as-required basis.

Follow-up to submissions on Biosecurity Australia's draft Pest Risk Analysis (PRA) on taro imports

Following on from Activity REGIONAL02, PHAMA will continue dialogue with BA as the draft import policy for taro moves towards finalisation, and will report back to PICs on progress and likely measures to provide as much advance notice as possible. The Program will also be directly addressing some of the risk management measures likely to be imposed by Australia through a number of the MA activities described above. For example, it is likely that the requirement for topping of taro will continue to be a mandatory requirement. In the long-term PHAMA will continue to seek removal of this requirement. In the short-term it will engage AQIS to develop and communicate standardised topping requirements as a part of reforms to taro processing standards. The identification (and quarantine status) of post-harvest rots that are occasionally associated with taro will be addressed as a small research project in co-operation with an ACIAR-funded taro project. If taro

[9] Which was never completed by SPC.

leaf blight (TLB) remains a concern experiments may be conducted in Samoa to provide data to prove that TLB spores are not a quarantine risk in relation to exports of fresh taro corms. Quality standards and manuals for production and processing of taro will be developed and assistance provided to quarantine authorities for implementation of these standards, as required.

Initiation of a regional strategy towards managing quarantine and market access issues (Activity REGIONAL03)

There are real MA opportunities between PICs that have not been realised. Facilitating increased regional trade would substitute for the large volumes of fresh product currently imported from Australia and NZ. Increased regional trade would also result in shorter transit times, fresher product, reduced freight costs and increased regional economic activity. Regional quarantine and MA issues are a significant obstacle to increased regional trade. There is currently no regional mechanism for: (i) managing technical market access issues between PICs and (ii) developing and facilitating regional quarantine issues and standards with other non-PIC countries. Examples in the second category include the development of regional phytosanitary, zoosanitary and food safety standards; the finalisation and implementation of biosecurity legislation for PICs; the development of common quarantine zones within the Pacific for the purposes of facilitating market access; and harmonisation of quarantine and biosecurity regulations and phytosanitary treatments underpinning market access.

The objective of this activity is to develop a Regional Quarantine Advisory Committee (RQAC) to facilitate a regional approach to quarantine and MA issues. More specifically, the RQAC would be responsible for:

- prioritising and working on regional MA issues raised by the MAWGs, quarantine departments and industry of each PIC;
- setting work Programs to address other international/ regional standards (e.g. standardised approaches) related to market access as they arise;
- developing and seeking to progress with relevant importing country regulatory authorities regional strategies related to technical market access; and
- representing PHAMA PICs in relevant international market access fora.

While the Pacific Plant Protection Organisation (PPPO) and its Executive Committee (PPPOExCo) could fill some of these regional roles, there are a number of reasons why a more dedicated and operational-level forum would be a better approach. These include: (i) the PPPO has a much broader TOR than just technical MA; (ii) it has previously suffered insufficient secretariat funding; (iii) it has a large and diverse country membership leading to difficulties in efficient operations and communications; and (iv) it has lacked skilled experts to facilitate and progress technical MA issues on a regular and sustainable basis.

The RQAC would be subordinate to, and a technical advisory body to, the national MAWGs already established under PHAMA, the PPPOExCo, and the PICTA Secretariat. A funding model seeking contributions from PIC Ministries (quarantine and possibly trade), the Forum Secretariat, SPC and PHAMA would be developed, with an emphasis on establishing sustainable funding mechanisms from PICs over time.

Structure of the RACQ would be based on the MAWG model with a dedicated part-time coordinator resource, specific TOR, and prioritisation structure. Membership would include a nominated

quarantine official from each country, the SPC Market Access Specialist, and the PHAMA Principal Market Access Specialist.

Focus areas over the coming year will include: (i) consultation with regional and national stakeholders on the proposed role, structure and operation; (ii) development of an operational Service Charter; (iii) finalisation of membership and initial leadership (Chair/ Vice Chair) positions; (iv) coordination of initial meeting(s) to establish a work program addressing current regional issues; and (v) development of an agreed funding model, involving contributions from PIC Ministries (quarantine and possibly trade), the Forum Secretariat, SPC and PHAMA, with an emphasis on sustainable funding from PICs over time.

Assistance for bilateral market access negotiations with trading partners (Activity REGIONAL03)

PHAMA countries have traditionally not had sufficient resources, nor have they been sufficiently skilled, to actively engage in bilateral technical MA discussions with even major trading partners such as Australia and NZ, let alone other PICs. Routine, programmed engagement at the bilateral level is an essential part of managing current trade issues and also maintaining the focus of trading partners on the longer-term MA priorities of PICs. Under this activity, PHAMA will provide technical support and training for PHAMA countries to improve their capacity to conduct bilateral MA discussions with nominated trading partners, and will also provide initial funding for travel. Emphasis would be placed on raising the awareness of PIC governments so that they fully recognise the need for these discussions to take place and to match this with budget allocations to help offset travel costs.

Review of quarantine issues surrounding trade in handicraft products (Activity REGIONAL04)

In all countries covered by PHAMA, production of handicrafts for the tourist market produces substantial additional income for villages that often have few alternative production opportunities. In many cases these handicrafts are high quality, and have considerable unrealised export market potential. Manufacture is often based around women's groups, such as those developed under the MORDI Program in Tonga (IFAD-funded). Sales are often constrained by use of raw materials (such as some seeds) that are prohibited by potential importing countries. The objective of this activity is to promote tourist sales of local handicrafts by providing clear guidelines to village groups on suitability of various raw materials in relation to quarantine requirements of key tourist markets, and appropriate labelling to help promote sales. The first step, initiated under the 2011–12 workplan, is to review the raw materials currently being used in commonly manufactured handicrafts and to identify possible quarantine issues in relation to the requirements of major tourist markets.

Emergency measures

Two 'emergency measure' activities have been initiated under the 3-Month bridging plan and are ongoing. These are: (i) provision of assistance to Vanuatu to meet the end-June deadline for reaccreditation of the BSE-free status of Vanuatu beef exports to Australia (Activity VAN07); and (ii) provision of assistance to the Solomon Islands to meet the mid-June deadline for accreditation of processing and handling facilities for copra meal and palm kernel expeller (PKE) exports to Australia (Activity SOLS05). Assistance has been mobilised in both cases to help meet looming deadlines for the respective accreditation processes. Failure to meet these deadlines would have posed an immediate threat to existing trade.

Additional emergency measures will be implemented throughout the year as the need is identified. The specified process for gaining approval for such activities involves sign-off by the MAWG Chair; the AusAID Activity Manager; the PCC representative from the importing country regulatory authority involved in the emergency situation, the Coordinator of the Biosecurity and Trade Support Team from SPC, and the Team Leader/ Program Director.

Regional Support Services – SPC (Component 4)

6.1 Summary of Prior Activities and Progress Achieved

The 'Exchange of Letters' between AusAID and SPC for implementation of Component 4 of PHAMA occurred in April 2010, with the first tranche of funds disbursed in June. Implementation has been adversely affected by the slow recruitment of key staff. Of the two key long-term PHAMA-funded professional positions, the Entomologist was appointed in April but resigned after a month; and the Market Access Specialist has not yet been appointed. Recruitment for both of these positions is currently in process and is expected to be completed by the end of August 2011. Three of the five technician positions have already been appointed (or transferred across to PHAMA funding from other SPC-managed activities), including the Information/ Helpdesk Technician (PHAMA-funded from May 2011), the Animal Health Information Technician (from June 2011), and the Trade Statistics Database Technician (from June 2011). The remaining technician positions (the Pacific Pest List Database Technician, and the Biosecurity Technician) remain unfilled.

Note that, apart from some funding from ACIAR that is tied to implementation of particular activities, PHAMA is the only source of operational funding currently available to support the work of the BATS Team.

Within the limitations imposed by the above issues, some background work has continued in a number of the areas for which PHAMA-funding is being provided, guided by the two BATS staff that are core-funded by SPC (the BATS Coordinator and the Biosecurity and Trade Facilitation Officer).

6.2 Strategic Directions and Key Activities for 2011–12

SPC is aiming to have all PHAMA-funded positions filled by the end of August 2011, allowing the commencement of a more comprehensive and coordinated approach to implementing Component 4. A range of activities are being planned under the key output areas identified in the original Component 4 design, *viz* (i) market access information services; (ii) international engagement; and (iii) market access-related surveillance and reporting. These activities are further outlined in Appendix B.

During the bridging 3-Month plan period it was intended to discuss with SPC processes and procedures required to support SPC to undertake a Joint Organisational Assessment (JOA) as per the MC's proposal, designed to identify the immediate and longer-term requirements for capacity building to strengthen BATS work in providing PICs with MA support, thereby enhancing sustainability. Due to the delayed start-up and demanding travel schedules of both PMO and BATS staff over the start-up period, this has now been delayed until the second quarter of the 2011–12 year.

Program Management and Coordination

7.1 Program Coordinating Committee

Both TOR and membership of the Program Coordinating Committee (PCC) have been finalised. The first meeting of the PCC, to review and endorse the 2011–12 ASP will be held in Suva on 15 July 2011 to coincide with the Fiji/Regional Launch. A second PCC will be held by teleconference in the second half of December 2011 to discuss the 6-monthly Progress Report and to consider any new activities proposed for implementation during the first half of 2012 not already included in the ASP.

The PMO will provide secretariat support for the PCC meetings, including organisation of meetings, provision of key documents and additional briefing notes (as requested), and recording of minutes.

7.2 PMO and Country Office Operations

The Program's Operations Manual was finalised and submitted to AusAID in May. Although core management systems and procedures are now reasonably well-established across the Program, further consolidation is still required in some areas. This will take place over the next 3 months.

7.2.1 PMO Operational Status

Following delays caused by the delayed signing of an MOU for the Program between the Governments of Fiji and Australia, the PHAMA team finally mobilised to Suva on 1 May, some 3 months after signing of the contract[10]. Despite an extremely heavy travel schedule since then involving all three LTAs[11], the PMO is now fully operational in terms of the following:

- With considerable support from SPC, office space has been refurbished, furnished and equipped;
- Internet and telecommunication services have been established across the Program, including registration of the <phama.com.au> domain name with linked email addresses for all Program staff;
- Local staff (the Procurement/Finance Officer and the Administration Officer) have been recruited and have received start-up support the URS Program Manager (PM);
- The PHAMA Operations Manual, Financial Management Handbook, Risk Management Plan, and the Communications and Media Strategy have been finalised and approved by AusAID;
- All major office financial control, management and administration systems and functions, as detailed in the bridging 3-Month Plan, have been established, and
- Systems for identifying, tasking, recruiting and managing STAs have been established.

Over the next three months, major focus will be placed on final 'bedding down' of financial and administration systems. Areas of particular focus will include:

- Financial management procedures within the PMO and the Country Offices, including entry of historical data into MYOB;
- Management of STA outputs;
- Records/ documents management (physical and electronic); and
- Establishment of a PHAMA website

[10] Over this period, the Team operated from their respective home bases, as well as spending over a month in the field in Samoa, Tonga, the Solomon Islands and Vanuatu providing support for the establishment of the MAWGs and NMAC Offices in these countries.
[11] Since 1 May, the Team has spent an additional month in the field facilitating the second round of MAWG meetings (leading to development of this ASP), plus supporting the in-country launch events.

All initial procurement for the PMO has now been completed, with the exception of a vehicle for the PMO.

7.2.2 Country Office Operational Status

All five NMACs have been contracted and mobilised, and Country Offices have been established in all 5 countries[12] including basic fit-out with equipment and furniture and establishment of internet and telecommunication services. All set-up procurement for the COs has now been completed, within budget.

The high level of governance under which URS operates has provided challenges to the NMACs, especially those that have not previously been involved with the management requirements of an AusAID project. Ongoing support and training will be provided by the URS PM and TL over the coming year. Due to the difficult and dislocated start-up of the project URS was not able to provide one-on-one training to the NMACs until early July. Normally such training and support would have been provided immediately following Program start-up.

NMAC workplans covering key activities for the 2011/12 year are currently being established, and will be monitored and progressively updated by the PMAS and QBS. Note that these will largely be umbrella documents, reflecting the general duties of the NMACs as detailed in their TORs, overlaid with their role in supporting the country-specific development activities as detailed in sections 5.2–5.6.

7.2.3 Staff Development

NMACs. The NMACs have each been visited twice by LTAs since Program start-up, each time for around a week. This has provided the opportunity for considerable face-to-face technical and administrative support. Since establishment of the PMO in early May, substantially increased remote support via email and phone has also been possible. The need for routine contact cannot be overemphasised, given that the NMACs are operating in one-person offices.

A formal one-week induction course will be held in Suva in early July, attended by all NMACs. This training session will include a review of PHAMA design principles, financial and administrative procedures, coordination and communications, M&E, strategic planning plus a field trip. Time will also be spent on basic computer literacy covering topics such as use of Outlook and Word – areas in which some of the NMACs are relatively weak. The induction course will also be attended by the URS PM (for its full duration) and the URS PD (for the final two days).

The 3-month end-of-probation assessment has been completed for all NMACs. This involved formal assessment by the LTAs, including consideration of written comments requested from the MAWGs against pre-specified assessment criteria. Assessment outcomes were subsequently discussed with each of the NMACs, highlighting areas of strength and weakness. All NMACs have been retained.

Additional NMAC development activities programmed for the 2011–12 year include:

- Provision for each NMAC to visit an NMAC in a neighbouring country, to view firsthand PHAMA's activities in that country;
- Provision for additional computer literacy training, to be conducted by local (in-country) service providers, as required. URS has project expediters and associated project offices in Vanuatu and

[12] Note that the Fiji Country Office is within the PMO.

the Solomon Islands. As required these offices will provide further assistance and training to the NAMCs in these locations; and
- Provision for all NMACs to come to Suva (or other location, to be decided) in May/June 2012 to participate in an annual planning review workshop.

Procurement/ Finance Officer and Administration Officer. The PFO and AO received initial start-up guidance from the URS PM during mobilisation, with substantial ongoing remote support by phone and email. Both the PFO and AO will also participate in the July Induction Course, and have the opportunity to spend additional one-on-one time with the PM to sort out more specific issues. Ongoing additional support is being provided by the PM and TL. Support visits from the PM are scheduled for every 6 months.

7.2.4 Contract Deliverables

Contract deliverables and due dates within the 2011–12 ASP period include:

Table 7-1 Milestones 2011–12

Milestone	Due date
6-Month Progress Report to end June 2011	31 July 2011
Quarterly Exception Report	30 Sept 2011
6-Month Progress Report	15 December 2011
Quarterly Exception Report	30 March 2012
2012–13 Annual Strategic Plan	15 June 2012

7.2.5 LTA Travel

The proposed LTA travel schedule for the 2011–12 year is summarised below:

- Travel by the PMAS and QBS to each country in February/March, May/June, August/September, and November/December to coincide with the major MAWG planning meetings. The TL will join the May/June meetings (which lead into preparation of the 2012–13 ASP) and possibly others depending on need.
- Travel by the PMAS to Brazil to participate in the annual International Plant Protection Convention Technical Panel for Fruit Flies meeting, scheduled for (22–26 August)[13].
- Travel by the PMAS and/or QBS to Canberra and Wellington to discuss ongoing PHAMA activities and implications for Biosecurity Australia, AQUIS and MAFNZ. Four formal engagements are planned per year, with at least 2 of these involving travel to Australia and NZ[14].
- Travel by each NMAC to at least one other PHAMA country (to be scheduled at various times of the year around individual workloads) for cross-Program work experience and training.
- Travel by the NMACs to Suva in May/June 2012 for the 2012–13 Annual Planning/ Review Workshop.

Other international travel includes travel by PCC members (including the MAWG Chairs) to Suva for PCC meetings, scheduled for June/July of each year.

[13] Note that the direct costs of participating in this international forum will be covered from non-PHAMA sources.
[14] The remaining two of these will be held either in Fiji when BA/ NZMAF staff are in-country, or conducted by teleconference.

7.2.6 STA Inputs

Proposed STA inputs for the 2011–12 period, based on the MA priorities outlined in section 5.1, are summarised in Appendix C. Phasing of inputs as detailed in the resource schedule is indicative until such time as STA availability is confirmed.

Most of the MA activities have been costed as discrete standalone inputs. Availability and scheduling of STAs to undertake the activities is still being finalised. It is possible that cost savings will be achieved (especially in relation to travel) by using single inputs from the same person to address different aspects of various activities.

7.3 Communications and Coordination

The Program's Communications and Media Strategy was finalised and submitted to AusAID in May. Implementation of key activities outlined in the strategy is now we advanced. Key areas are further detailed below.

7.3.1 Communication/Coordination between the NMACs, the MAWGs and the PMO

As previously noted, effective communication and coordination between the NMACs, the MAWGs and the PMO is critical to Program operations and will be a key focus area over the next 12 months. The LTAs will be actively monitoring the effectiveness of the NMACs central position in these communication flows and providing additional support as required. Particular efforts will be made by the PMAS and QBS to maintain regular contact by email and phone with the NMACs and the MAWG Chairs between the major scheduled MAWG meetings (which will be attended by the PMAS and the QBS).

7.3.2 Communication/Coordination with AusAID/ DFAT In-Country

The Team has already met with AusAID and DFAT personnel in all five countries on several occasions to: provide a general briefing on the Program; to seek advice on local conditions that may impact on implementation approaches; to ascertain any particular trade issues that DFAT is aware of that need to be brought to the attention of the MAWG; to discuss communication processes and protocols; and to introduce the NMACs. These briefings will continue on a regular basis whenever LTAs are in-country. All Posts are being copied in on MAWG meeting outcome documents. The Team is also attempting to keep NZAid Post staff fully informed of activities.

The Team has also had a mobilisation briefing with Fiji AusAID staff on regional issues likely to affect implementation of the Program, particularly issues surrounding the prevailing security and diplomatic situation.

7.3.3 Communication with SPC

Despite the fact that the PMO is located in the same building as the SPC Biosecurity and Trade Support Team (BATS), coordination with BATS management has been frustrated by the delayed start-up of the Program, compounded by the heavy travel schedules of both PMO and BATS staff over the past 2 months. There have been very few days when both PMO and senior BATS staff have been in the office at the same time. Now that travel schedules are settling down, regular weekly planning/ coordination meetings have been scheduled.

7.3.4 Communication/Coordination with Biosecurity Australia (BA) and Biosecurity NZ

The PMAS and QBS intend to meet formally with representatives of BA/AQIS and NZMAF at least four times each year. Some of these consultations will be held in Canberra/ Wellington, some in Fiji when BA, AQIS and NZMAF staff are in-country, and some via teleconference. These meetings are designed to: (i) provide general background briefings on PHAMA as required; (ii) gain a better understanding of the relevant institutional work programs related to MA requests from PICs, together with procedures and current issues that are likely to have an impact on PHAMA; (iii) discuss MA priorities identified by the MAWGs and how these might be accommodated within relevant institutional work programs; (iv) seek comment on Program timelines and schedules for development and reporting of MAWG workplans; (v) determine resourcing capacities, job descriptions and status of funding for the Pacific Coordinator positions within these agencies; and (vi) agree on and establish formal communications and coordination mechanisms. The first round of consultations was held in February (in Canberra and Wellington); with a second round planned for July (again in Canberra and Wellington). There is also the opportunity for interaction with BA and NZMAF reps on the PCC around the date of the 1st PCC meeting in Suva on July 15.

7.3.5 Communication/Coordination with Other Donors and Projects

The TL and the PMAS are actively liaising through various channels with a range of relevant donor, national government, and private sector projects and Programs (such as Increasing Agricultural Commodity Trade (IACT/ EU); Pacific Agribusiness Research and Development Initiative (PARDI/ ACIAR); Food Security and Sustainable Livelihoods Program (FSSLP/ IFAD-FAO); Agricultural and Rural Development Program (ARDP/ EDF 10); and the Market Development Facility (MDF/ AusAID)). These programs have the potential to provide support for the development of supply chains, thus complementing the use of PHAMA resources to address technical/ regulatory MA issues. Cross-program linkages are already being developed for a number of the activities previously outlined in Section 5.

Information on opportunities for linking with other Programs is now being routinely passed on to the NMACs and MAWGs. The MAWGs can then work to forge operational linkages at national level (with PHAMA facilitation if required) in order to develop a more integrated approach to addressing technical and non-technical MA issues, broader supply chain issues and cross-cutting issues such as gender equality and social inclusion.

Other Programs and projects are also being encouraged to use the NMACs as a key in-country contact point. Most have very limited in-country presence and welcome the opportunity.

The planned preparation of a consolidated ‘project summary’ of relevant supply chain projects for the NMACs and MAWGs, planned to commence in April–May, has not yet taken place due to the delayed mobilisation of the LTAs to Suva. This work will be prioritised over coming months.

The TL is already participating in structured higher-level coordination arrangements with relevant projects such as PARDI and IACT. The first of these coordination meetings was held in mid-April at SPC in Suva, with at least 2 more scheduled for the 2011–12 year.

7.3.6 Promotion and Media

In general, the PHAMA 'brand' is already well established, both regionally and nationally. Highly successful Program 'launches' have been held in Tonga, Samoa and the Solomon Islands. The Fiji launch is scheduled for 15 July; and Vanuatu for August/September at the time of next major MAWG meeting when all LTAs will be in-country. All launches conducted to date have been officiated by government Ministers and the Australian High Commissioner or Acting High Commissioner, and have attracted considerable media coverage. Considering the complex conceptual basis of the Program, there is already a reasonable (and progressively developing) awareness of what the Program is all about.

Basic promotional materials have been developed (brochure/ banners/ signage/ press releases etc). These materials will be expanded and modified over the coming year to increasingly reflect what PHAMA *is* doing rather than what it *will* be doing. Increasing emphasis will also be placed on producing PR materials that are specific to each country, rather than simply having general regional content.

Specific promotion and media activities planned for the next year include:

- Conduct of the remaining two launch events (Fiji on 15 July, and Vanuatu in August/ September);
- Development of the PHAMA website;
- Preparation of 6-Monthly PMO Newsletters, to be published late August and late February; and
- Preparation of 3-Monthly individual Country Office Newsletters.

7.4 Cross-cutting Issues

7.4.1 Gender

Activity Selection

As noted in the PHAMA design, and endorsed during the QAE process after lengthy discussion, owing to its tight focus on technical, regulatory aspects of market access, PHAMA deliberately adopts a highly market-driven approach in determining the particular MA issues that will be addressed. This approach is guided largely by exporters and producer groups represented on the MAWG, responding to real market conditions and perceived commercial opportunities. Potential activities are selected by the MAWG applying criteria designed to assess, in the first instance: (i) potential economic impact; and (ii) cost and difficulty of addressing the particular MA issue and probability of achieving a successful outcome. However, the design also explicitly acknowledges that consideration should be given to potential distributional impacts for more marginalised households and women. While these are not intended to govern the selection process, a particular activity that is able to demonstrate benefit for poorer households and/or women would be selected over one that is not, all other factors being equal[15].

[15] Note though that poorer households are usually oriented more towards subsistence production, with any surplus being sold in domestic markets. Farmers engaged in commercial export production, which generally has higher technical and capital requirements, tend to be larger-scale and less-poor.

In line with the above, the MAWGs, the NMACs, and the PMO are actively seeking activities that will provide particular benefits for poorer households and women. Three such activities have already been identified where work will commence during the 2011–12 year, as follows:

1. Investigation of the feasibility of cut-flower and foliage exports from the Solomon Islands to Australia (Activity SOLS04). This builds on considerable work done by the AusAID-funded Agricultural Livelihoods Program with womens' groups producing and selling cut flowers into the local market. These groups are strong, and are providing a wide range of benefits for members. Extension of their activities to export markets is a logical next-step.
2. Development of a treatment for mites on exports of organic bananas from Samoa to NZ (Activity SAMOA06). The Samoan group 'Women in Business' has over the past few years developed a niche export market for organic ladyfinger bananas to NZ. This trade has been recently affected by quarantine intercepts of mites, necessitating fumigation which has resulted in loss of organic status and shelf-life, and has brought exports to a halt.
3. Review of quarantine issues affecting trade in handicrafts (Activity REGIONAL05). In all countries covered by PHAMA, production of local handicrafts for the tourist markets generates substantial additional income for many villages with few other production opportunities. Manufacture is often carried out by women and women's groups, such as those developed under the MORDI Program in Tonga (IFAD-funded). However, sales are often constrained by use of use of raw materials (such as some seeds) that are prohibited by potential importing countries. Under the 2011–12 ASP PHAMA will commence work on reviewing the raw materials being used in commonly manufactured handicrafts, as a precursor to providing guidelines covering permitted raw materials and labelling requirements.

Additional activities that are pro-women and pro-poor will be brought into PHAMA's work program whenever the opportunity can be identified.

MAWG Composition

Of the total 45 members involved in the 5 MAWGs, 7 are women, including 1 female Chair. 'Women in Business' in Samoa is formally represented on the Samoa MAWG. As and when other womens' groups that are actively involved in primary sector exports or have a clear interest in becoming involved are identified, they will also be brought into the MAWG process.

Review of PHAMAs treatment of gender

Under the bridging 3-Month Plan, it was proposed that the Program's replacement Pathologist/ Quarantine and Biosecurity Specialist[16], who also has considerable experience with AusAID in aid delivery, would review PHAMA's approach to gender during her proposed technical inputs over the 3-month period.

This has been deferred pending her likely involvement in AusAID's gender audit of the rural development portfolio. It is now proposed to mobilise her for a dedicated gender input following completion of the rural development gender audit. This will allow a more systematic review of gender entry points, issues and responses than the previous approach would have permitted, and will also provide the opportunity for PHAMA to benefit from 'lessons learned' from the broader gender audit.

[16] Bronwyn Wiseman.

7.4.2 Capacity Building

As noted in Section 3, the broader PHAMA Program (incorporating MC-executed and SPC-executed components) adopts a 2-pronged approach to capacity building: (i) developing the capacity of national organisations (public and private) to manage MA issues – but at the same time recognising that many of the smaller PICs are likely to remain dependent on facilitation by external service providers in the longer term; and (ii) providing funding to SPC so that it can continue to develop capacity to provide a clearly defined set of generic, higher-level MA-support services in line with its regional mandate.

In relation to the MC-executed components, the primary focus is on developing the capacity of the Market Access Working Groups to *manage* market access opportunities and issues. It is this overarching *management capacity*, based on input from both government and private sector interests, which has particularly constrained the development of new market access agreements, as well as the management of issues associated with maintaining access, once gained.

Defining appropriate MA opportunities, developing data packages to support MA submissions, and developing appropriate risk management measures often requires reasonably sophisticated R&D efforts. Even in far better resourced countries such as Australia and NZ, these activities are often 'outsourced' to third party providers, and it makes even more sense for a similar approach to be followed for far smaller PICs. Where PHAMA is helping to resolve a particular R&D issue, and there is a logical local R&D partner with an appropriate mandate and baseline capacity, the Program will wherever possible involve this organisation in order to develop local capacity as part of the process. However, the reality is that in most cases there is no local capacity, and developing such capacity is simply not a viable option.

Implementation of the day-to-day measures required to comply with the terms and conditions of MA protocols agreed with importing countries (e.g. implementation of product quality standards, inspection, treatment etc.) must however, by definition, be implemented locally. Roles and responsibilities in this area are generally spread across both government and private sector stakeholders. Wherever PHAMA is involved in an activity that is related to implementation of MA requirements, working with appropriate local stakeholders to develop *their* capacity to do the job, better, will always be a central part of the activity design.

Note that management of SPC-executed activities was deliberately separated from other activities implemented under the Program at design, due to the significant technical and financial constraints currently facing the organisation. Consistent with the mandated role of SPC in providing MA-support services to member countries, it is intended that the MC-executed activities will be progressively integrated into SPCs core Program from the start of Phase 2 (with continuing donor support), with a corresponding phase-out of the MC, subject to demonstration of appropriate capacity by SPC during the course of Phase 1 to manage this type of targeted and reasonably technical assistance.

7.4.3 Environment

As noted in the design, PHAMA will generally not be dealing with MA issues related to commodity or industrial crops. Most products and production systems are likely to be smallholder-based and highly dispersed, and are likely to be relatively low-input or even organic in terms of pesticide use. In some cases pursuit of organic status may in fact be the basis of the perceived market opportunity and MA request. Improved awareness by industry of quality standards and pest and disease issues, and improved operational capacity of government quarantine services, is likely to produce longer-term and

more general benefits related to protection of both exporting and importing countries from incursion threats due to breakdown of quarantine systems.

Regardless of the above, the MAWGs (and NMACs) are being encouraged to be mindful of possible adverse environmental impacts associated with increased production of products where PHAMA is working on associated MA issues. No such impacts have been identified to date. Where they are, PHAMA will ensure that relevant government agencies (which in all countries are already represented on the MAWGs) are made aware of these concerns. The Program is also actively working to forge linkages with supply chain projects that may be able to assist with production issues, including the mitigation of possible environmental impacts, as and when they arise.

7.5 Risk Management

PHAMA's baseline Risk Management Matrix (RMM) was finalised in May 2011. Of the 27 risk areas identified, six are identified as requiring particularly close management. These are listed in the following table, together with strategies being implemented to reduce/manage the risk:

Table 7-2 High Risk Areas 2011–12

Risk Area	Mitigation strategy
MAWGs are unable to agree on MA priorities and strategies, and/ or identify unrealistic priorities.	Reinforce the criteria and process for determining priorities. Promote sense of working for the national good. Measure and report comparison of performance between MAWGs. Mentor and pro-actively support the chair and vice chair. If MAWG still unable to make decisions, undertake JOA to identify weaknesses and reasons why dysfunctional (political/ social/ cultural/ personal conflict/ govt vs private conflict). Agree communications and training plan to address. Mediation by the NMACs/ LTAs. Review performance of NMAC. Be prepared to change members if necessary. Activities not funded until differences have been resolved.
SPCs structural funding issues result in Component 4 resources being excessively diluted and uncoordinated, with suboptimal delivery.	Revisit JOA, lessons learned and failures, and agree on actions to address as required. Closely monitor implementation performance. Review funding arrangements and consider moving to an outputs-based performance system. If no improvement, move early to identify alternatives for Phase 2.
MA priorities are overly focussed on gaining new access into Australia and NZ, with limited capacity of Australia and NZ to process requests.	Encourage MAWGs to spread efforts across other countries (e.g. intra-regional trade opportunities). Identify priorities related to maintaining existing access, as well as gaining new access.
The prioritisation process is skewed towards selection of MA priorities that have gender or social inclusion benefits, at the cost of priorities more likely to result in substantial trade benefits.	Actively communicate the higher-level technical (vs community development) nature of the Program to all stakeholders. Wherever gender/ social inclusion issues *can* be meaningfully addressed, make sure they are e.g. ensure that where women's groups are involved in export activity, they are represented on the MAWG.
SPC-managed Component 4 activities are poorly coordinated with MC-managed Component 1–3 activities.	Undertake JOA to help SPC identify their project management and coordination weaknesses. Preparation of consolidated planning and monitoring reports, led by the MC. Adoption of seamless planning and budget approval processes. Conduct of monthly coordination meetings. Use of the NMACs as a focal point for both PMO and SPC MA-related activities in-country.

Risk Area	Mitigation strategy
The short duration of Phase 1 in relation to the objectives of the Program, further compounded by significant delays during mobilisation, will constrain the nature and duration of activities that can be supported and will ultimately limit the results able to be demonstrated during Phase 1.	Encourage MAWGs to select MA activities with quicker pay-offs wherever possible, especially those related to maintaining trade or improving MA protocols. Continue to emphasise to AusAID and other stakeholders that gaining MA is a long term process that requires long term commitment.

A core function of the Program Director (PD) and the TL is the ongoing and routine monitoring of risks identified in the RMM. Key changes in the Program's operating environment will be reported through the 6-Month Progress Reports and Quarterly Exception Reports, or directly to AusAID in the event of an important issue that requires a more immediate response. The first 6-Month Progress Report is due at the end of July.

7.6 MERI

A draft of the Implementation Plan for the Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting and Improvement **(**MERI) Framework was completed for AusAID in late August 2010. Following unavoidable delays (due to the delayed start-up) M&E arrangements will now be finalised during an input by the M&E Specialist (MES) in July/August. This input will: (i) finalise the MERI Framework[17]; (ii) finalise the detailed Implementation Plan including final design of data capture tools and formats; (iii) conduct necessary training of Project staff that have MERI responsibilities (especially the NMACs); and (iv) initiate collection of baseline data.

Key M&E reports for the 2011–12 year are likely to include the following[18]:

- Baseline Impact Case Study Report (last qtr 2011).
- Baseline MAWG Capacity Case Study Report (last qtr 2011).
- 1st MAWG Capacity Update Report (2nd quarter 2011).
- 1st PMO Quality Performance Update Report (2nd qtr 2011).
- 1st SPC Market Access Support Update Report (2nd qtr 2011).

Implementation of the MERI framework will be facilitated by further inputs from the MES, as follows:

- November/December 2011 (one month input), to finalise baseline data collection, prepare baseline reports, and assist with the preparation of M&E content for the December 2011 6-Month Progress Report.
- April/May 2012 (one month input), to help undertake MAWG, PMO and SPC assessments, prepare update reports, and assist with the preparation of M&E content for the June 2012 6-Month Progress Report.

7.7 Sustainability

PHAMA seeks to improve the sustainability of export pathways and thereby export performance for high-value agricultural and horticultural products by addressing technical market access issues. The focus of Phase 1 is in two key areas. The first revolves around establishing the MAWGs as sustainable institutions capable of effectively managing technical market access issues. Critical to the sustainability of these groups is representation and buy-in from government and private sector

[17] Reflecting issues discussed with AusAID during the pre-mobilisation briefing.
[18] Pending confirmation by the MES during his first input.

interests. The private sector cannot manage market access issues on its own as agreement and assurances are required at a bilateral, government-to-government level; but equally, government cannot operate in isolation of commercial reality. The first step in the process is therefore to develop a management mechanism incorporating effective government/ private sector partnership. If the private sector can see value in the approach (ie increased profits) they will be strong advocates and supporters of the process. Early indications are that the approach has promise.

The second focus area for Phase 1 is to address the substantial volume of urgent market access issues that have accumulated over years of relative inactivity, due to lack of effective management capacity and resources. This lack of progress has further eroded the development of capacity to manage market access issues by creating tensions between the private sector, which is often very vocal in its criticisms, and government, which is usually on the receiving end of this frustration. Making progress on at least some of the backlog of outstanding issues is required as a circuit-breaker before more fundamental issues of sustainability can be addressed.

Some of the market access development activities already identified for assistance under Phase 1 such as phytosanitary inspection, treatment, implementation of product quality standards etc. will require significant ongoing support from both the private sector (commitment, funding) as well as from government (commitment, funding and in some cases regulation). On this front, the Program is already actively promoting discussion with government and industry partners, through the MAWGs, on core principles of sustainability, including funding models, the need (in some situations) for regulatory change, and improved industry representative processes. These issues will be increasingly emphasised as implementation proceeds, existing markets are stabilised and additional markets established.

Directly addressing some of the higher-level issues is outside the scope of PHAMA Phase 1. However, gaining a better understanding of the issues, and initiating discussion with government and industry partners on possible solutions, is designed to lay a foundation for possibly broadened assistance under PHAMA Phase 2.

2011–12 Work Program: Budget

8.1 Expenditure to Date

8.1.1 Components 1–3

Actual expenditure for the MC-executed Components 1–3 to the end of June 2011 is AUD 1,291,838 or 42.37% of total Program funding (provisional estimate). The breakdown of expenditure by budget category is shown in the following table.

Table 8-1 Components 1–3 Expenditure against Budget 2010–11

Budget category	2010–11 Budget (AUD)	2010–11 Actual (AUD)	% of Budget (%)	Underspend (AUD)
Long-term advisers	665,700	447,982	67.29%	217,717
Short-term advisers	458,760	119,470	26.04%	339,290
Admin, Equip and Operations – Set Up Costs Operating Costs	 127,000 24,400	 49,805 10,892	 39.22% 44.6%	 77,195 13,508
Activity costs	577,652	90,632	15.7%	487,020
Milestone Payments	592,817	573,057	96.6%	19,760
TOTAL	**2,446,329**	**1,291,838**	**52.8%**	**1,154,491**

Note that due to the delayed start-up, the Program was underspent by AUD 1,154,491 for the 2010–11 FY. It is anticipated that this underspend will be substantially corrected over the next 12 months.

8.1.2 Component 4 (SPC)

Actual expenditure for the SPC-executed Component 4 to the end of June 2011 is AUD 245,016 or 8% of total Program funding (provisional estimate). The breakdown of this expenditure by budget category is shown in the following table.

Table 8-2 Component 4 Expenditure against Budget 2010–11

Budget category	2010–11 Budget (AUD)	2010–11 Actual (AUD)[19]	% of total (%)
Staff costs	NA	18,364	7.5
Communication costs	NA	110	0.0
Other operating costs	NA	6,189	2.5
Capital costs	NA	2,339	1.0
Transport and travel	NA	101,742	41.5
Conference, training, workshops	NA	24,243	9.9
Field work	NA	489	0.2
Staudy and research	NA	10,162	4.1
Grants	NA	80,103	32.7
Publications/ production material	NA	1,276	0.5
TOTAL	**3,029,000**	**245,016**	**100.0%**

8.2 Projected 2011–12 Expenditure

8.2.1 Components 1–3

A Resource and Cost Schedule for Components 1–3, based on the preceding description of activities to be implemented over the 2011–12, is provided in Appendix D.

Total cost for the 2011–12 year is projected to be AUD 4.64 million. Of this, AUD 2.73 million (59%) will be expended on the implementation of MA-related activities identified by the MAWGs; with the balance of AUD 1.91 (41%) being accounted for in LTA costs and operational/ management costs.

Note that the cost estimates for specified MA development activities are indicative only, particularly for activities that involve significant non-TA costs (e.g. equipment, materials and training) and/or implementation by a third party where that party is yet to be identified. More detailed cost estimates will be prepared prior to the implementation of these activities and submitted to AusAID for final approval on a case-by-case basis.

Total projected disbursement for 2011–12 is approximately on-track for achieving a 100% drawdown of available Phase 1 funding by the end of the 2012–13 year, the last year of Phase 1.

8.2.2 Component 4 (SPC)

Budget estimates for Component 4 (SPC implemented) are provided in Appendix E.

Total cost for the 2011–12 year is projected to be AUD 1.48 million. Of this, AUD 426,000 (29%) will be expended on the development and operation of MA information services; AUD 422,000 (28%) on international engagement activities; AUD 314,000 (21%) on regional pest surveillance and reporting; and AUD 321,000 (22%) on TA and SPC administration costs.

[19] Exchange rate applied AUD1:00=FJD1.84

Limitations

URS Corporation Pty Ltd (URS) has prepared this report in accordance with the usual care and thoroughness of the consulting profession for the use of AusAID and only those third parties who have been authorised in writing by URS to rely on the report. It is based on generally accepted practices and standards at the time it was prepared. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made as to the professional advice included in this report. It is prepared in accordance with the scope of work and for the purpose outlined in the Contract dated 20 January 2011.

The methodology adopted and sources of information used by URS are outlined in this report. URS has made no independent verification of this information beyond the agreed scope of works and URS assumes no responsibility for any inaccuracies or omissions. No indications were found during our investigations that information contained in this report as provided to URS was false.

This report was prepared during June 2011 and is based on the conditions encountered and information reviewed at the time of preparation. URS disclaims responsibility for any changes that may have occurred after this time.

This report should be read in full. No responsibility is accepted for use of any part of this report in any other context or for any other purpose or by third parties.

Appendix A

Appendix A Market Access Activity Summary Sheets for Components 1–3

Activity Ref:	**FIJI01**	
Activity Title:	**Investigation of taro export issues to Australia and NZ**	
Country:	Fiji	
Status:	New activity.	
Objective:	To carry out a preliminary scoping study identifying the quarantine and non-quarantine issues associated with taro exports to Australia and NZ, providing baseline information that can be used to determine future actions to maintain and improve taro exports. The activity will highlight the possibilities for PHAMA to provide technical market access assistance for the export of taro. In addition, it will identify other programs that are currently addressing taro supply chain issues and identify possible linkages between these programs so that identified technical market access and supply chain issues are addressed in a complementary fashion.	
Background/ Justification:	Taro is the second largest horticultural industry in Fiji, behind sugar. Fiji is currently the main exporter of taro to Australia and NZ, with total annual exports valued at over AUD 11 million. The profitability and viability of the industry, and the livelihoods of those involved, is threatened by consignments of poor quality and the increasing detection of quarantine pests on arrival at export destinations. The reasons for this are numerous and complex, and poorly understood. Stabilising and improving the taro export trade is a major priority for the Fijian government and industry. Considering the significance of taro exports to the Fijian economy, it is essential to gain a clearer understanding of current issues and opportunities to improve the taro export pathway, as a basis for defining further action.	
Scope of work:	1. Identify the current quarantine issues (including operational issues) associated with taro exports to Australia and NZ. 2. Identify possible strategies to address *quarantine* issues under PHAMA. 3. Develop a strategy to facilitate coordination of other donor programs to address *non-quarantine* issues. 4. Develop a discussion paper clearly outlining the current quarantine and non-quarantine issues and opportunities associated with taro exports to Australia and NZ for consideration by the FMAWG.	
Implementation arrangements:	STA Subcontract.	
Linkage with other projects:	There are currently three donor programs within the Pacific region that could contribute to the development of cost effective and sustainable taro export pathways for Fiji. These programs are PHAMA; PARDI (ACIAR-funded); and 'Developing cleaner export pathways for Pacific agricultural commodities' (also ACIAR-funded). PHAMA will actively coordinate with these programs to develop a coordinated and complementary strategy.	
Component relationship:	Component 3: Research and Development.	
Cost estimate:		
Progress review:	**Date**	**Summary of progress achieved**
	June 2011	Scoping study completed (PHAMA Technical Report 01).
	15/6/11	Key Scoping Study recommendations adopted by the VMAWG and incorporated into the 2011/12 ASP.

Appendix A

Activity Ref:	**FIJI02**	
Activity Title:	**Investigation of potential ginger export issues to Australia.**	
Country:	Fiji.	
Status:	New activity.	
Objective:	To carry out a preliminary scoping study identifying the quarantine and non-quarantine issues associated with exporting ginger to Australia, so that Fiji is able to actively support BA's IRA process and proceed with exports as quickly as possible once import policy has been finalised.	
Background/ Justification:	Fiji requested market access for fresh ginger into Australia in 2003. BA announced the commencement of an IRA to in August 2010. The IRA will be completed under Australia's regulated process, which stipulates completion within 24 months of announcement. There is provision for the IRA process to be stopped if data requested by BA to assess the risk posed by fresh ginger imports should be insufficient. It is imperative that the FMAWG has a clear understanding of the assessment process and the likely outcomes from this IRA. This will ensure that government and the ginger industry are able to actively support the IRA process, and are well prepared to commence exports of ginger to Australia once import policy been finalised. The activity is likely to highlight the need for a further body of work in terms of preparations needed to meet the phytosanitary requirements likely to be imposed by Australia. Anticipation and early preparation (where possible) will help ensure that Fiji industry and quarantine are well prepared to commence exports in a timely manner once the IRA has been finalised.	
Scope of work:	1. Review information provided to Australia by the Fijian government to ensure that there are no data gaps likely to affect the timely completion of the IRA. 2. Develop a discussion paper defining risk management measures likely to be imposed by Australia, and recommend possible activities to meet these requirements.	
Implementation arrangements:	STA Subcontract.	
Linkage with other projects:	None identified to date.	
Component relationship:	Component 3: Research and Development.	
Cost estimate:		
Progress review:	**Date**	**Summary of progress achieved**
	June 2011	Scoping study completed (PHAMA Technical Report 02).
	15/6/11	Key Scoping Study recommendations adopted by the VMAWG and incorporated into the 2011/12 ASP.

Appendix A

Activity Ref:	**FIJI03**	
Activity Title:	**Investigation of market acceptability of Fiji TLB-resistant taro varieties in Australia and NZ.**	
Country:	Fiji.	
Status:	Ongoing activity. Builds on the outcomes of Activity FIJI01 which was an investigation of taro export issues to Australia and NZ.	
Objective:	To assess consumer acceptance of Fiji TLB-resistant taro varieties in Australia and NZ.	
Background/ Justification:	Fiji does not have TLB but TLB is widespread within the Pacific. As a precautionary measure TLB-resistant varieties are being developed. Based on the Samoan experience of poor consumer acceptability of TLB-resistant varieties the FMAWG has proposed that Fiji TLB-resistant varieties currently under selection are tested for consumer acceptance in NZ and Australia. The Samoan experience with poor consumer acceptability of TLB resistant varieties, and subsequent attempts to promote these varieties, will be taken into account in determining the final scope of this study.	
Scope of work:	1. Meet with Fiji Ministry and industry representatives to determine the status of the TLB-resistant variety breeding program and what varieties should be tested for consumer acceptance. 2. Work with Fiji Ministry and industry representatives and PITIC to develop a consumer market acceptability trial for Auckland NZ. 3. Work with Fiji Ministry and industry to implement the trial.	
Implementation arrangements:	STA Subcontract.	
Linkage with other projects:	None identified to date.	
Component relationship:	Component 3: Research and Development.	
Cost estimate:		
Progress review:	**Date**	**Summary of progress achieved**
	June 2011	Scoping study completed (PHAMA Technical Report 01).
	15/6/11	Key Scoping Study recommendations adopted by the VMAWG and incorporated into the 2011/12 ASP.

Appendix A

Activity Ref:	**FIJI04**	
Activity Title:	**Clarification of the NZ quarantine status of nematodes associated with taro imports.**	
Country:	Fiji.	
Status:	Ongoing activity. Builds on the outcomes of Activity FIJI01 which was an investigation of taro export issues to Australia and NZ.	
Objective:	To remove the requirement for on-arrival fumigation for nematodes that are not of quarantine concern, associated with Fiji taro exports to NZ.	
Background/ Justification:	The main quarantine issue associated with Fiji taro exports into NZ is the presence of nematodes. In some instances the quarantine status of the nematode species is not determined prior to fumigation. Fumigation adds to the exporters cost structure, and decreases the shelf-life of the product. The majority of nematode species associated with Fiji taro are of non-quarantine status to NZ and should not require fumigation. This activity will build the case for this.	
Scope of work:	1. Quantify the current level of taro consignments from Fiji treated for nematodes and the level of nematode identification conducted prior to treatment. 2. Document nematode species associated with Fiji taro corms (ACIAR soil health project will assist with this data). 3. Work with Fiji Ministry and industry to develop a submission to NZ MAF outlining the nematode species found on Fiji taro and their quarantine status for NZ. 4. Work with Fiji Ministry and NZ MAF to determine an operational policy to ensure that only nematode species of quarantine concern require on-arrival quarantine measures, if detected.	
Implementation arrangements:	STA Subcontract.	
Linkage with other projects:	Collaboration with the ACIAR soil health project for documentation of nematode species associated with Fiji taro corms.	
Component relationship:	Component 3: Research and Development.	
Cost estimate:		
Progress review:	**Date**	**Summary of progress achieved**
	June 2011.	Scoping study completed (PHAMA Technical Report 01).
	15/6/11	Key Scoping Study recommendations adopted by the VMAWG and incorporated into the 2011/12 ASP.

Appendix A

Activity Ref:	**FIJI05**	
Activity Title:	**Development of and training on taro production and pack house standards.**	
Country:	Fiji.	
Status:	Ongoing activity. Builds on the outcomes of Activity FIJI01 which was an investigation of taro export issues to Australia and NZ.	
Objective:	To develop product/ industry standards for the production and processing of taro to meet the phytosanitary requirements of Australia and NZ, and provide training on the implementation of these standards.	
Background/ Justification:	Fiji taro production and processing is currently not regulated by industry or government in terms of the minimum quarantine requirements of Australia and NZ. As a result the quality and level of quarantine compliance of consignments presented for on-arrival inspection in Australia and NZ has been extremely variable. This has resulted in significant volumes of taro being held at ports for further identification of suspect pests, and destruction and re-export of numerous consignments; all at considerable cost to exporters.	
Scope of work:	1. Work with Fiji Ministry, industry and the ACIAR 'Cleaner Export Pathways' project to define the standards and determine roles and responsibilities. 2. Finalise the project outline (including the training/ extension plan), timelines and costs (including cost-sharing arrangements). 3. Assist with the writing of production and processing manuals. 4. Assist with training and extension of the standards. Training will include producers, processors/ exporters, govt agriculture staff, and quarantine staff on audit and verification to maintain standards (if required).	
Implementation arrangements:	STA Subcontract.	
Linkage with other projects:	Linked with the ACIAR 'Cleaner Export Pathways' project which is working to refine supply chain and quality-related issues for Fiji and Samoa. The ACIAR project commenced at the same time as the PHAMA project and there is considerable opportunity for both programs to work together to improve supply chain and regulatory aspects of Fiji taro exports.	
Component relationship:	Component 2: Implementation of market access requirements.	
Cost estimate:		
Progress review:	**Date**	**Summary of progress achieved**
	June 2011	Scoping study completed (PHAMA Technical Report 01).
	15/6/11	Key Scoping Study recommendations adopted by the VMAWG and incorporated into the 2011/12 ASP.

Appendix A

Activity Ref:	**FIJI06**	
Activity Title:	**Substantiation of Australia's requirement for devitalisation of taro imports.**	
Country:	Fiji.	
Status:	Ongoing activity. Builds on the outcomes of Activity FIJI01 which was an investigation of taro export issues to Australia and NZ.	
Objective:	Develop the case for Australia to produce evidence that devitalisation of taro corms is justified in terms of viral diseases not already present in Australia.	
Background/ Justification:	Import conditions for fresh taro corms from Fiji into Australia require that the corms are devitalised by removal of the main growing points. The devitalisation requirement is justified by Australia on the basis that if imported taro is propagated (rather than being consumed) then viral diseases of quarantine concern might be introduced. Devitalisation exposes taro flesh and increases the risk of postharvest rots establishing, which then results in further import processing delays, fumigation, re-export and in some situations destruction of the consignment, with considerable cost implications for the exporter. Surveys of Australian taro stocks have not been conducted to determine whether or not the viruses that are currently used to justify devitalisation are present in Australia. Expert opinion suggests that the viruses are highly likely to be present, as current Australian taro germplasm was originally sourced from the Pacific, where these viruses are already present.	
Scope of work:	If the need for taro devitalisation is retained as a result of the current BA review of taro import policy: 1. Work with Fiji Ministry, industry and taro experts to develop a case requesting that Australia conduct surveys of taro germplasm to be sure that the viruses that are currently used to justify devitalisation are not present in Australia.	
Implementation arrangements:	STA Subcontract.	
Linkage with other projects:	Linked with the ACIAR 'Cleaner Export Pathways' project which is working to refine supply chain and quality-related issues for Fiji and Samoa. The ACIAR project commenced at the same time as the PHAMA project and there is considerable opportunity for both programs to work together to improve supply chain and regulatory aspects of Fiji taro exports.	
Component relationship:	Component 3: Research and development.	
Cost estimate:		
Progress review:	**Date**	**Summary of progress achieved**
	June 2011	Scoping study completed (PHAMA Technical Report 01).
	15/6/11	Key Scoping Study recommendations adopted by the VMAWG and incorporated into the 2011/12 ASP.

Appendix A

Activity Ref:	**FIJI07**	
Activity Title:	**Scoping study to develop options for the management of a new fruit fly species on Rotuma and Vatoa Islands.**	
Country:	Fiji.	
Status:	New activity.	
Objective:	Eliminate the risk that a newly introduced species of fruit fly found in Fiji could seriously disrupt current exports of fruit fly host products.	
Background/ Justification:	*Bactrocerakirki*is a fruit fly of economic concern in the Pacific. It is already present in Tonga, Samoa and Niue but until recently, not in Fiji. *B.kirki* has recently been detected on the outer Fiji Islands of Rotuma and Vatoa. Fiji currently exports a range of fruit fly host products from the main island of Viti Levu using HTFA treatment for the two fruit fly species of economic concern already present elsewhere in Fiji (*B.passiflorae* and *B.xanthodes*).If *B.kirki* should be introduced to the main island of Viti Levu current exports of fruit fly host products would be stopped until it was proven that the HTFA treatment was also effective against *B.kirki*. It is currently not clear if heat tolerance data previously developed by Samoa for *B.kirki* would be acceptable to Australia, NZ and other trading partners, or whether additional experiments would need to be conducted. The data currently available and the requirement for additional trials needs to be further investigated. In addition, the option of eradicating the species from Fijian territories should also be investigated. Preliminary analysis suggests that eradication is possible (small island size, suitable biology, quarantine in place to prevent re-introduction).	
Scope of work:	1. Review the current status of *B.kirki* within Fiji territories based on analysis of trapping and fruit sampling data. 2. Review the heat tolerance trials and data developed for *B.kirki* as part of the regional fruit fly project. 3. If this data is considered suitable, develop a submission indicating that the current heat treatments used by Fiji for *B. passiflorae* and *B. xanthodes* will also kill *B kirki* and that there should be no disruption to exports if *B.kirki* should establish on Viti Levu. 4. Conduct a scoping study to determine if *B.kirki* could be eradicated from Rotuma and Vatoa. Scoping study to provide cost estimates, timelines and resource requirements.	
Implementation arrangements:	STA Subcontract.	
Linkage with other projects:	The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Pest Control Unit (PCU) works with developing countries to manage fruit flies and other key pests throughout the world. In the case of fruit flies they use sterile insect techniques as well as area wide management approaches. The PCU are interested in possible involvement in an eradication program, subject to further discussions and Fiji membership of the IAEA. Membership for developing countries is inexpensive.	
Component relationship:	Component 2: Implementation of market access requirements. Component 3: Research and development.	
Cost estimate:		
Progress review:	**Date**	**Summary of progress achieved**

Appendix A

Activity Ref:	**FIJI08**	
Activity Title:	**Progression of new market access requests for papaya and breadfruit to the US.**	
Country:	Fiji.	
Status:	New activity.	
Objective:	To provide ongoing support for current new market access requests for papaya and breadfruit to the US.	
Background/ Justification:	In 2010 Nature's Way Co-operative (NWC) in consultation with Fiji quarantine employed consultants to develop and lodge new market access requests with the US for breadfruit and papaya. The risk assessment process has commenced for papaya and additional risk management information has been requested for the recently introduced fruit fly *B. kirki* (see FIJI09). Work has not been yet commenced on breadfruit. The FMAWG has requested that PHAMA provide ongoing support to progress these new market access requests.	
Scope of work:	1. Review the current status of the market access request for breadfruit and papaya to the US. 2. Determine next steps required to progress each of these commodities and report to the FMAWG. 3. Assist with any additional data or correspondence requirements as endorsed by the FMAWG to enable the US to finalise risk assessments for papaya and breadfruit.	
Implementation arrangements:	STA Subcontract.	
Linkage with other projects:	The activity builds on work initiated by Nature's Way Co-operative in association with the Fiji Ministry of Agriculture.	
Component relationship:	Component 1: Development of market access submissions.	
Cost estimate:		
Progress review:	**Date**	**Summary of progress achieved**

Appendix A

Activity Ref:	**FIJI09**	
Activity Title:	**Feasibility studies on eggplant, chilli, breadfruit, jackfruit, gourd/s and pineapple exports to Australia.**	
Country:	Fiji.	
Status:	New activity.	
Objective:	To conduct feasibility studies for eggplant, chilli, breadfruit, jackfruit, gourd/s and pineapple exports to Australia.	
Background/ Justification:	Fiji has had market access requests for eggplant, chilli, breadfruit, jackfruit and gourd/s lodged with Australia for several years but risk analysis work has not yet been initiated by BA. These requests may have been categorised as being 'out-of-date' or lower priority by Australian authorities as part of a recent review of all market access requests. The Fiji Ministry has also recently been asked to formally request access for pineapple to Australia. The FMAWG has requested PHAMA to conduct export feasibility studies for these products before formal and prioritised market access requests are developed/ re-developed and lodged with Australian authorities.	
Scope of work:	1. Conduct market feasibility studies for eggplant, chilli, breadfruit, jackfruit, gourd/s and pineapple. Studies to consider supply potential; potential markets and market volumes; likely infrastructure (packaging and handling requirements); freight logistics (mode, availability and price); export/ import channels; and overall financial viability. 2. Provide recommendations to the FMAWG on the merits of pursuing formal market access for these products.	
Implementation arrangements:	STA Subcontract.	
Linkage with other projects:		
Component relationship:	Component 1: Research and development.	
Cost estimate:		
Progress review:	**Date**	**Summary of progress achieved**

Appendix A

Activity Ref:	**FIJI10**	
Activity Title:	**New market access submissions for products recommended under Activity FIJI09.**	
Country:	Fiji.	
Status:	Ongoing activity. Will build on the recommendations of Activity FIJI09 which is the conduct of export feasibility studies for eggplant, chilli, breadfruit, jackfruit, gourd/s and pineapple to Australia.	
Objective:	To develop new market access submissions to Australia for products recommended under Activity FIJI09.	
Background/ Justification:	ActivityFIJI09 will conduct export feasibility studies for eggplant, chilli, breadfruit, jackfruit, gourd/sand pineapple to Australia. Market access submissions will need to be developed for those products that are considered to have a reasonable profit margin and prospects for developing into a sustainable export industry. Even though market access had been requested for some of these products in the past, market access submissions, including pest lists and possible risk management measures have never developed. Development of submissions for those products endorsed by the FMAWG on the basis of the export feasibility studies will support timely consideration of these market access requests by Australian authorities.	
Scope of work:	Develop market access submissions for commodities recommended underFIJI09 and endorsed by the FMAWG, including identification of pest lists and proposed risk management measures.	
Implementation arrangements:	STA Subcontract.	
Linkage with other projects:		
Component relationship:	Component 1: Development of market access submissions.	
Cost estimate:		
Progress review:	**Date**	**Summary of progress achieved**

Appendix A

Activity Ref:	**FIJI11**	
Activity Title:	**Eradication of Bactrocerakirki from Rotuma and Vatoa**	
Country:	Fiji.	
Status:	Ongoing activity, will build on FIJI07 which involves assessing the feasibility of eradication.	
Objective:	To eradicate *Bactrocerakirki* from the Fiji islands of Rotuma and Vatoa.	
Background/ Justification:	*B. kirki*is a fruit fly of economic concern in the Pacific. It is already present in Tonga, Samoa and Niue but until recently, not in Fiji. *B.kirki* has recently been detected on the outer Fiji Islands of Rotuma and Vatoa. Fiji currently exports a range of fruit fly host products from the main island of Viti Levu using HTFA treatment for the two fruit fly species of economic concern already present elsewhere in Fiji (*B. Passiflorae* and *B. xanthodes*). If *B.kirki* should be introduced to the main island of Vitu Levu current exports of fruit fly host products would be stopped until it was proven that the HTFA treatment was also effective against *B.kirki*. Activity FIJI07 involves conducting a scoping study to investigate the feasibility of successfully eradicating *B.kirki* from Fijian territories. If eradication is considered possible, further support will be provided under Activity FIJI11to assist with the eradication program.	
Scope of work:	1. In consultation with Fijian Ministry and relevant international fruit fly experts develop an eradication plan for *B. kirki* from the Fiji islands of Rotuma and Vatoa, including agreement on the criteria for declaring eradication to trading partners. 2. Develop a budget and funding model for eradication with particular focus on the leveraging of funds from other donor, Ministry and industry sources. 3. Assist with the establishment and coordination of the project management team. 4. Provide technical oversight of the eradication program in consultation with relevant international experts and Fijian Ministry staff. 5. Provide oversight of project documentation and results including declaration of eradication and reporting of eradication to trading partners.	
Implementation arrangements:	LTA oversight with several STA subcontracts.	
Linkage with other projects:	The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Pest Control Unit (PCU) works with developing countries to manage fruit flies and other key pests throughout the world. In the case of fruit flies they use sterile insect techniques, as well as area wide management approaches. The PCU are interested in possible involvement in an eradication program, subject to further discussions and Fiji membership of the IAEA. Membership for developing countries is inexpensive. Fiji Ministry has also indicated a willingness to co-fund this activity.	
Component relationship:	Component 2: Implementation of market access requirements.	
Cost estimate:		
Progress review:	**Date**	**Summary of progress achieved**

Appendix A

Activity Ref:	**FIJI12**	
Activity Title:	**Trials to confirm fruit fly non-host status for Polynesian plum (Wi).**	
Country:	Fiji.	
Status:	New activity.	
Objective:	To conduct trials to confirm non-host status for *Bactrocerapassiflorae* and *Bactroceraxanthodes* for possible exports of Polynesian plum (*Spondiasdulcis*) (Wi) to NZ.	
Background/ Justification:	NZ MAF is nearing completion of an Import Health Standard (IHS) for Wi from PICs. An initial report conducted by an FAO consultant suggests that this fruit is not attacked by fruit flies in Fiji, Samoa, Cook Islands or Tonga. It is attacked in Vanuatu. Once the IHS is completed trials will need to be conducted to confirm the host status of the fruit to fruit flies of economic concern. From Fiji these species will be *B. passiflorae* and *B. xanthodes*.	
Scope of work:	1. In consultation with Fijian Ministry assist with the design and implementation of host status trials on Polynesian plum. 2. If Polynesian plum is shown to be a host, assist with the design and implementation of HTFA trials to confirm temperatures that kill *B. passiflorae* and *B. xanthodes* larvae in Polynesian plum. 3. Assist with development and submission to NZ MAF of a report describing trial outcomes, host status and (if required) HTFA treatment protocol.	
Implementation arrangements:	STA subcontract.	
Linkage with other projects:	Builds on the FAO consultancy initiated by NZ MAF in 2009 and subsequent IHS development work undertaken by NZ MAF.	
Component relationship:	Component 3: Research and development.	
Cost estimate:		
Progress review:	**Date**	**Summary of progress achieved**

Appendix A

Activity Ref:	**SAMOA01**	
Activity Title:	**Investigation of taro export issues to Australia and NZ.**	
Country:	Samoa.	
Status:	New activity.	
Objective:	To carry out a preliminary scoping study identifying the quarantine and non-quarantine issues associated with taro exports to Australia and NZ. The activity will highlight the possibilities for PHAMA to provide technical market access assistance for the export of taro. In addition, it will identify other programs that are currently addressing taro supply chain issues and identify possible linkages between these programs so that identified technical market access and supply chain issues are addressed in a complementary fashion.	
Background/ Justification:	Samoa was the largest exporter of taro to Australia and NZ until the national crop was devastated by taro leaf blight (TLB) in 1993 and exports were banned. Rebuilding the taro export industry is a national priority for the Samoan government. This initiative has the potential support re-establishment of a highly successful export industry for Samoa, to the benefit of a largely village-based grower base. In 1989 taro was a major Samoan export commodity reaching a peak volume of about 8,000 mt and accounting for more than half of the total value of Samoa's exports. However, in 1993 the industry was decimated by taro leaf blight (TLB) and exports ceased within months. As a consequence the Samoan Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries initiated the Taro Improvement Program (TIP) which has since developed a range of TLB-tolerant varieties. Taro has re-established itself as the major food and cash crop, and attempts are now being made to re-establish the export trade based on TLB-resistant varieties. Several trial shipments have recently been sent to NZ, and Samoan Ministry officials have indicated a desire to also re-enter the Australian market. There are various quarantine and non-quarantine related issues that need to be resolved if taro exports are to resume in significant volume to NZ and Australia. It is essential to gain a clearer understanding of current issues and opportunities to improve the taro export pathway, as a basis for defining further action.	
Scope of work:	1. Identify the possible quarantine issues associated with TLB-resistant varieties (and other possible pests of quarantine concern), associated with renewal of taro exports to Australia and NZ. 2. Identify possible strategies to address *quarantine* issues under PHAMA. 3. Develop a strategy to facilitate coordination of other donor programs to address *non-quarantine* issues. 4. Develop a discussion paper outlining the current quarantine and non-quarantine issues and opportunities associated with taro exports to Australia and NZ for consideration by the SMAWG.	
Implementation arrangements:	STA Subcontract.	
Linkage with other projects:	There are currently three donor programs within the Pacific region that could contribute to the development of cost effective and sustainable taro export pathways for Fiji. These programs are PHAMA; PARDI (ACIAR-funded); and 'Developing cleaner export pathways for Pacific agricultural commodities' (also ACIAR-funded). PHAMA will actively coordinate with these programs to develop a coordinated and complementary strategy.	
Component relationship:	Component 3: Research and Development.	
Cost estimate:		
Progress review:	**Date**	**Summary of progress achieved**
	June 2011	Scoping study completed (PHAMA Technical Report 03).
	8/6/11	Key Scoping Study recommendations adopted by the SMAWG and incorporated into the 2011/12 ASP.

Appendix A

Activity Ref:	**SAMOA02**	
Activity Title:	**Determination of the quarantine status of nematodes on Samoan taro exports to NZ.**	
Country:	Samoa.	
Status:	Ongoing activity. Builds on the outcomes of Activity SAMOA01 which was an investigation of taro export issues to Australia and NZ**.**	
Objective:	To determine the quarantine status of nematodes associated with Samoan taro imported into NZ.	
Background/ Justification:	Samoa has exported several trial shipments of taro to NZ as part of the re-invigoration of the taro export industry. Nematodes have been detected on trial shipments and NZ quarantine has determined that the nematodes are of quarantine concern and has required the consignments to be fumigated. Fumigation of taro reduces shelf life and increases import costs. The majority of species of nematodes associated with taro are known to be non-pathogenic and therefore should not be considered of quarantine concern. This position is supported by the recently released BA global draft IRA for fresh taro corms. All nematode species that are known to be associated with taro were assessed to be of non-quarantine status for Australia. This assessment, when finalised, could be used as part of the justification for NZ MAF to recognise non-quarantine status of the same species. Removal of or reduction in the need for fumigation of Samoan taro, due to the presence of nematodes on arrival in NZ, would represent a significant improvement in market access conditions for the Samoan taro export industry.	
Scope of work:	1. Identify the nematode species associated with Samoan taro and determine their quarantine status for NZ. 2. Develop a report outlining the nematode status of Samoan taro and present to NZ MAF. 3. Work with NZ MAF and Samoan quarantine officials to determine if on-arrival fumigation can be eliminated if nematode species prove to be of non-quarantine status for NZ.	
Implementation arrangements:	STA Subcontract.	
Linkage with other projects:	The ACIAR-funded ‘Developing cleaner export pathways for Pacific agricultural commodities’ Project will conduct field trials in Samoa to attempt to reduce nematode infestation levels on taro (trials will be conducted over the next 2 years). PHAMA will actively coordinate with this program to develop a coordinated and complementary strategy.	
Component relationship:	Component 3: Research and Development.	
Cost estimate:		
Progress review:	**Date**	**Summary of progress achieved**
	June 2011	Scoping study completed (PHAMA Technical Report 03).
	8/6/11	Key Scoping Study recommendations adopted by the SMAWG and incorporated into the 2011/12 ASP.

Appendix A

Activity Ref:	**SAMOA03**	
Activity Title:	**Promotion of new Samoan taro varieties in NZ.**	
Country:	Samoa.	
Status:	Ongoing activity. Builds on the outcomes of Activity SAMOA01 which was an investigation of taro export issues to Australia and NZ**.**	
Objective:	To promote the new TLB-resistant Samoan taro varieties to the NZ market.	
Background/ Justification:	Samoa initiated the Taro Improvement Program (TIP) in response to the devastating disease taro leaf blight (TLB). The program has since developed a range of TLB-tolerant varieties. Several trial shipments of one of these varieties have already been sent to NZ but consumer acceptance of the approved export varieties was not as good as expected due partly to different visual characteristics compared with the old traditional varieties. It appears that the Samoan community in NZ prefers the traditional pink variety of taro (*Tausalani Samoa*), which is not produced in Samoa any more due to its susceptibility to TLB. This variety *is* produced in Fiji however, and comprises approximately 70% of Fiji's taro exports to New Zealand. Poor consumer acceptance of the new taro varieties in New Zealand is a significant impediment to re-establishing trade. The Ministry of Agriculture and commercial exporters would like to undertake an official launch of the new varieties in New Zealand, including in-market activities complemented by air time on Samoan Radio to promote the taste, nutritional value and shelf-life of the new varieties. The SMAWG has requested that PHAMA assist with this promotion.	
Scope of work:	1. Meet with Samoan government and industry representatives to determine the current status of NZ taro promotional plans. 2. Work with government, industry and PITIC (Auckland) to develop a fully costed promotional plan to coincide with the arrival an export consignment of Samoan taro. This should include a financing plan including quantification of government, industry and PHAMA contributions. 3. Work with PITIC (Auckland) and industry to implement the initial promotional campaign.	
Implementation arrangements:	STA Subcontract.	
Linkage with other projects:	The ACIAR-funded Pacific Agribusiness Research Development Initiative (PARDI) is conducting a small project to examine consumer acceptance of specific taro varieties in Fiji and NZ (Dr Anand Chand, USP - to be completed by the end of 2011). PHAMA will actively coordinate with this program to develop a coordinated and complementary strategy.	
Component relationship:	Component 3: Research and Development.	
Cost estimate:		
Progress review:	**Date**	**Summary of progress achieved**
	June 2011	Scoping study completed (PHAMA Technical Report 03).
	8/6/11	Key Scoping Study recommendations adopted by the SMAWG and incorporated into the 2011/12 ASP.

Appendix A

Activity Ref:	**SAMOA04**	
Activity Title:	**Assessment of the profitability of taro exports to Australia.**	
Country:	Samoa.	
Status:	Ongoing activity. Builds on the outcomes of Activity SAMOA01 which was an investigation of taro export issues to Australia and NZ**.**	
Objective:	To determine the potential profitability of taro exports from Samoa to Australia.	
Background/ Justification:	Samoan government and industry have expressed a desire to re-establish taro exports to Australia using the new TLB-resistant varieties, following the cessation of the trade in xxx following the introduction of TLB to Samoa. The financial viability of re-establishing the trade is unclear, given present freight constraints (see below) and the likely need for considerable promotional investment given the different visual characteristics of the new (TLB-resistant) varieties. The financial viability of the trade should be established *before* additional research is undertaken to develop data packages for BA to prove that taro leaf blight (TLB) on fresh corms is not a quarantine risk to Australia, or to develop measures for managing this risk. At present, sea freight transit times, combined with the Australia's present requirement for 'topping' of taro imported from other countries, means that sea-freighted product would be at the end of its shelf life by the time it reaches retail outlets in Australia. Air freight might be an option, however, further research is required to establish whether market returns would be sufficient to carry the higher costs involved. If the export pathway was determined to be profitable it is likely that access would need to be negotiated with Australia by way of demonstrating an alternative, and equivalent, management measure for TLB to area freedom (area freedom is currently the specified Australian risk management strategy for TLB). This would involve considerable research investment and should be commenced as soon as possible if it is confirmed that the market is financially viable.	
Scope of work:	1. Conduct a detailed analysis of the viability of exporting Samoan taro to Australia. This analysis should take into account production costs; supply capacity (quantity and quality);infrastructure/ handling requirements; Australian market returns (by season);viability and cost of airfreight and seafreight; and potential profit margins to growers, exporters and importers; 2. Provide recommendations on the viability of the proposed export pathway.	
Implementation arrangements:	STA Subcontract.	
Linkage with other projects:	The ACIAR-funded Pacific Agribusiness Research Development Initiative (PARDI) has conducted some root crop market analysis. Results of this analysis are not known at this stage but may prove to be useful. PHAMA will actively coordinate with this program to develop a coordinated and complementary strategy.	
Component relationship:	Component 3: Research and Development.	
Cost estimate:		
Progress review:	**Date**	**Summary of progress achieved**
	June 2011	Scoping study completed (PHAMA Technical Report 03).
	8/6/11	Key Scoping Study recommendations adopted by the SMAWG and incorporated into the 2011/12 ASP.

Appendix A

Activity Ref:	**SAMOA05**	
Activity Title:	**Development of an alternative to the 'area freedom' approach for managing TLBon exports of taro to Australia.**	
Country:	Samoa.	
Status:	Ongoing activity. Builds on the outcomes of Activity SAMOA01 which assessed taro export issues to Australia and NZ**;** and Activity SAMOA04 which investigated the profitability of Samoan taro exports to Australian. Note that this project will only be initiated if SAMOA04 finds that taro exports to Australia are likely to be profitable.	
Objective:	To develop an alternative, and equivalent, measure for managing taro leaf blight (TLB) to 'area freedom' for import of fresh taro corms from Samoa into Australia.	
Background/ Justification:	BA has conducted an import policy review of all varieties of fresh taro from all countries. The *Draft Review of Import Conditions for Fresh Taro Corms* was released for public comment by BA on 1 March 2011. The draft policy concludes that TLB is a significant quarantine risk and that measures are required to manage this risk. The draft document recommends fresh taro corms only be sourced from areas known to be free of TLB. TLB is present in Samoa and meeting the conditions of an 'area freedom' risk management measure would not be practicable. PHAMA and the Samoan Ministry of Agriculture provided comment to the draft policy document suggesting that a systems approach to reduce and eliminate spores on fresh taro corms could be developed as an alternative, and equivalent, management measure for TLB. BA has expressed unofficial interest in pursuing this approach. Development of this alternative measure would involve considerable research investment and should only be commenced if it is confirmed that the Australian market is likely to be financially viable.	
Scope of work:	1. Design an experimental project outline with timelines and budget to demonstrate that in-field management combined with a post harvest dip can eliminate the presence of viable TLB spores on fresh taro corms for export to Australia. 2. Consult with relevant TLB experts and BA on the robustness of experimental design. 3. Once experimental design is finalised engage Samoan researchers to implement and conduct field trials. 4. Provide project oversight, assist with project management, data collation and analysis; development of final report.	
Implementation arrangements:	STA Subcontract for overall project management. Separate subcontracts will be needed for: (i) a TLB specialist to provide analysis and comment on experimental design; and (ii) secondment of Samoan Ministry research staff and use of facilities to conduct field trials.	
Linkage with other projects:	None identified to date.	
Component relationship:	Component 3: Research and Development.	
Cost estimate:		
Progress review:	**Date**	**Summary of progress achieved**
	June 2011	Scoping study completed (PHAMA Technical Report 03).
	8/6/11	Key Scoping Study recommendations adopted by the SMAWG and incorporated into the 2011/12 ASP.

Appendix A

Activity Ref:	**SAMOA06**	
Activity Title:	**Development of a risk management measure for mites on organic banana exports to NZ.**	
Country:	Samoa.	
Status:	New activity.	
Objective:	To develop a risk management measure for mites on organic banana exports to NZ.	
Background/ Justification:	Several trial shipments of organic ladyfinger bananas have been exported to NZ in recent years by the Samoa Women In Business (WIBDI) program. Early indications in terms of market returns and viability were promising. However, the trade has been brought to a halt by the detection of mites on arrival in NZ, requiring fumigation using methyl bromide (MB). Fumigation of bananas with MB greatly reduces shelf life and negates the organic certification of the product, hence reducing returns. Trials using the High Temperature Forced Air (HTFA) machine (an organic treatment) to kill the mites were unsuccessful. SMAWG has requested that trials be conducted to determine if there are other available treatments (possibly hot water dipping) that could kill the mites and retain the organic certification of the product.	
Scope of work:	1. Conduct a desktop study to identify internationally accepted organic treatments for mites that may be appropriate for use on banana bunches. 2. Develop experimental design/s of trials to validate possible treatment methods, in consultation with Samoan MAF and NZ MAF. 3. Once experimental design/s are finalised, engage Samoan researchers to implement and conduct trials. 4. Provide project oversight, assisting with project management; data collation and analysis; and development of final report.	
Implementation arrangements:	STA subcontract for project management. A separate subcontract may be needed to support the conduct of the research trials by Samoa MAF.	
Linkage with other projects:	Links directly with previous WIBDI efforts to develop exports of ladyfinger bananas as an income generation activity focussed around women's groups.	
Component relationship:	Component 3: Research and Development.	
Cost estimate:		
Progress review:	**Date**	**Summary of progress achieved**

Appendix A

Activity Ref:	**SAMOA07**	
Activity Title:	**Development of a risk management measure for mites, mealy bugs and scales on lime exports to NZ.**	
Country:	Samoa.	
Status:	New activity.	
Objective:	To development a risk management measure for mites, mealy bugs and scales associated with lime exports to NZ.	
Background/ Justification:	Several shipments of limes have been exported to NZ with promising returns. However, mites, mealy bugs and scales have been detected under the fruit calyxon arrival in NZ and the consignments fumigated with methyl bromide (MB). Fumigation of limes with MB greatly reduces shelf life and adds additional cost. Trials to remove the mites, mealy bugs and scales by hand scrubbing and heat treatment using the High Temperature Forced Air (HTFA) machine were unsuccessful and exports abandoned. SMAWG has requested that trials be conducted to determine if there are other available treatments (possibly hot water dipping) that could kill these quarantine pests, removing the need for fumigation on arrival in NZ.	
Scope of work:	1. Conduct a desktop study to identify internationally accepted treatments for mites, mealy bugs and scales that may be used for limes. 2. Develop experimental design/s of trials to validate possible treatment methods, in consultation with Samoa MAF and NZ MAF. 3. Once experimental design/s are finalised engage Samoan researchers to implement and conduct trials. 4. Provide project oversight, assisting with project management; data collation and analysis; and development of final report.	
Implementation arrangements:	STA subcontract for project management. A separate subcontract may be needed to support the conduct of the research trials by Samoa MAF.	
Linkage with other projects:	Builds on WIBDI/ and Samoa MAF export development initiatives.	
Component relationship:	Component 3: Research and Development.	
Cost estimate:		
Progress review:	**Date**	**Summary of progress achieved**

Appendix A

Activity Ref:	**SAMOA08**	
Activity Title:	**Assistance with regulatory requirements associated with re-establishing beef and meat product exports to American Samoa.**	
Country:	Samoa.	
Status:	New activity. Implementation pending confirmation that a new abattoir will be established.	
Objective:	To re-establish market access for beef and processed meat products to American Samoa.	
Background/ Justification:	Historically, a profitable export pathway for beef and processed meat products has existed between Western Samoa and American Samoa. However, imports are now prohibited by American Samoa. The detailed reasons for this are unclear to the SMAWG but it is thought to be related to the lack of an accredited abattoir facility in Western Samoa. Western Samoa MAF officials have indicated that plans for the development of an accredited abattoir have recently been approved. Once the abattoir is developed the SMAWG has requested PHAMA assistance to re-establish exports of beef and meat products to American Samoa.	
Scope of work:	To be determined once the export abattoir is developed. Assistance likely to be in the areas of food safety, food standards and accreditation of disease status of cattle.	
Implementation arrangements:	To be determined.	
Linkage with other projects:	Linked with Samoan Ministry initiative to establish an accredited abattoir in Samoa.	
Component relationship:	Component 1: Development of market access submission Component2: Implementation of market access requirements.	
Cost estimate:		
Progress review:	**Date**	**Summary of progress achieved**

Appendix A

Activity Ref:	**SAMOA09**	
Activity Title:	**Re-accreditation of copra meal export processing and handling facilities.**	
Country:	Samoa.	
Status:	New activity.	
Objective:	To assist with re-accreditation of copra meal processing and handling facilities by AQIS (and other international quarantine agencies if required).	
Background/ Justification:	AQIS have indicated that renewal of import permits for copra meal will be subject to successful completion of an audit of processing and handling facilities for imports from all countries. Facilities in Samoa have not been previously audited by AQIS. Should this be a requirement over the coming 12 month period the SMAWG has requested PHAMA assistance to ensure they are ready for the audit. Note that the extent of exports to Australia vs to other countries is not clear. However, establishing compliance with AQIS standards is also likely to underpin exports into other markets. Training would be provided to Samoan quarantine staff as an integral part of the activity so that they are able to conduct third party facility audits and provide training to industry on handling and processing standards to ensure that AQIS and other international standards continue to be met in the future.	
Scope of work:	1. Review the current copra meal export markets and protocols to determine if re-accreditation is required – NMAC to complete this work. If further action is required: 2. review processing and handling standards and facilities to identify any areas that would not meet accreditation standards. 3. Work with industry and Samoa quarantine authorities to improve processing and handling standards to meet international requirements, if deficiencies are identified. 4. Facilitate the audit by AQIS and other quarantine agencies by (i) providing them with information on the preparatory work that has been carried out by industry to address identified deficiencies; (ii) assisting with the payment of AQIS levies to carry out the audit. 5. Provide training for Samoa quarantine staff on audit and verification of international arrangements and training for industry on processing and handling requirements.	
Implementation arrangements:	STA subcontract.	
Linkage with other projects:	This activity is linked to SOLS05as a part of a regional response to ensure that copra meal processing facilities remain export compliant.	
Component relationship:	Component2: Implementation of market access requirements.	
Cost estimate:		
Progress review:	**Date**	**Summary of progress achieved**

Appendix A

Activity Ref:	**SAMOA10**	
Activity Title:	**Export of personal consignments of heat-treated breadfruit to NZ.**	
Country:	Samoa.	
Status:	New activity.	
Objective:	Establish agreement with NZ MAF for the import of personal consignments of breadfruit from Samoa using some form of heat treatment to control fruit fly.	
Background/ Justification:	Breadfruit is a fruit fly host material. NZ MAF requires that *commercial* consignments of imported breadfruit are heat treated at 47.2 ^{0} C for a minimum of 20 minutes to kill fruit flies. Commercial consignments of breadfruit are not currently exported from Samoa for various reasons including supply limitations, freight availability and operational issues associated with the HTFA chamber. Samoa's would also like heat treated breadfruit to be allowed entry into NZ as *personal consignments*. Personal consignments of breadfruit have previously been permitted, however, heat treatment was not always correctly applied resulting in the increased risk of introduction of fruit fly, and imports were stopped. Samoan quarantine authorities have requested that PHAMA investigates development of an accredited heat treatment arrangement (not necessarily using HTFA), accompanied by Samoan phytosanitary certification, for personal consignments of breadfruit into NZ.	
Scope of work:	1. Engage with Samoan quarantine to clearly define the request and assess the feasibility of the proposal. 2. Engage with NZ MAF to determine the general acceptability of the proposal and possible heat treatment procedures and certification requirements (NB: not necessarily limited to the HTFA option). 3. If the concept is assessed to be feasible, work with Samoa quarantine to facilitate the establishment and accreditation by NZ MAF of an appropriate heat treatment facility for personal consignments of breadfruit.	
Implementation arrangements:	STA subcontract.	
Linkage with other projects:		
Component relationship:	Component2: Implementation of market access requirements.	
Cost estimate:		
Progress review:	**Date**	**Summary of progress achieved**

Appendix A

Activity Ref:	**SOLS01**	
Activity Title:	**Review of diagnostic requirements to ascertain cocoa and copra meal quality standards**	
Country:	Solomon Islands.	
Status:	New activity.	
Objective:	To carry out a preliminary scoping study identifying: (i) Australian quarantine entry requirements and probable costs for small quantities of cocoa beans to be tested in an Australian laboratory to establish quality standards for Solomon Islands cocoa; (ii) Australia and NZ requirements for testing of copra meal for animal feed; (iii) possible options for future testing for both commodities. The activity will define the testing and associated quarantine and food quality requirements for cocoa and copra meal into the Australia and NZ markets, and identify possible next steps to establish sustainable and cost-effective diagnostic services for these commodities. Pending the outcome of investigations, the activity may lead into providing further assistance for developing reliable long term diagnostic services in the Solomon Islands, underpinning the export of commodities such as copra and cocoa to other countries. The activity may also have the additional benefit of providing a basis for the establishment of a model/s for food safety and quality testing for other commodities from other PICs.	
Background/ Justification:	Diagnostic testing for food and quality standards of processed and semi-processed products is a requirement of many importing countries in order to meet food safety and quality requirements. The ability of exporters to ascertain the testing requirements of target markets, to clarify any possible quarantine issues associated with sending samples to offshore laboratories for testing, and to access cost- and time-effective options for ongoing testing to meet import requirements is limited due to lack of information and resources. The cocoa bean and copra meal industries are specific examples of exporters affected by this lack of diagnostic capacity. Exporters are frustrated by poor access to diagnostic facilities required to determine quality and compliance with quality standards. Addressing this constraint would increase the sustainability and profitability of these important export industries. The cocoa industry in the Solomons has a widespread grower base of approximately 20,000 farmers/families, and is one of the largest horticultural industries in the Solomon Islands. Coconut production, including the production of copra meal, also supports a large grower base. Both of these industries are actively involved in exporting.	
Scope of work:	1. Engage with cocoa and copra exporters in the Solomon Islands to clarify the immediate issues from an industry perspective. 2. Determine Australia's and NZ's testing requirements for copra meal. 3. Determine Australia's and NZ's quarantine requirements for the import of small quantities of cocoa beans for quality testing (this may include definition of quarantine approved premise requirements). 4. Develop a discussion paper for consideration by the SIMAWG clarifying the above issues and possible options for longer term provision of cost-effective diagnostics to meet the import requirements for cocoa beans and copra meal from the Solomon Islands into other countries.	
Implementation arrangements:	STA Subcontract.	
Linkage with other projects:	None identified to date.	
Component relationship:	Component 3: Research and Development.	
Cost estimate:		
Progress review:	**Date**	**Summary of progress achieved**
	June 2011	Scoping study completed (PHAMA Technical Report 04).
	19/5/11	Key Scoping Study recommendations adopted by the SIMAWG and incorporated into the 2011/12 ASP.

Appendix A

Activity Ref:	**SOLS02**	
Activity Title:	**Investigation of market access implications and costs associated with managing Giant African Snail (GAS)**	
Country:	Solomon Islands.	
Status:	New activity.	
Objective:	To carry out a preliminary scoping study identifying: (i) market access implications and costs associated with container hygiene and mandatory fumigation requirements related to managing GAS; and (ii) possible future strategies to reduce the impact of GAS on importers and exporters.	
Background/ Justification:	GAS was first reported in the Solomon Islands in 2006. The snail continues to spread as containment or eradication measures have not been implemented. GAS is considered to be a quarantine pest by many countries, including Australia and NZ. It is spread internationally on contaminated machinery, the external surface of shipping containers and contaminated produce and packaging material. To manage the phytosanitary risk associated with this pest, quarantine authorities require that containers are free of GAS through container hygiene programs. In addition, any product sourced from known GAS areas may require mandatory fumigation if considered to be infested with eggs or adults. The snail's increased presence in the Solomon's, including the ports of Honiara and Santo, has resulted in the very recent introduction of a container hygiene program to keep containers free from GAS internally and externally. As a result, container clearance and loading times have increased from one to four days, with considerable cost implications for exporters. Thedirect and indirect costs associated with the container hygiene program, together with the requirement for mandatory fumigation, impose serious additional impediments for Solomon Islands exporters, further threatening the viability of container-based exports.	
Scope of work:	1. Engage with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAL) and industry to determine the current distribution of GAS within the Solomon Islands. 2. Engage with industry and the Ports Authority to determine the current additional costs and charges for exporters associated with GAS. 3. Review current or proposed MAL eradication and/or control strategies for GAS. 4. Document current Australian and NZ phytosanitary requirements with respect to GAS. 5. Develop a discussion paper for consideration by the SIMAWG clarifying the above issues and outlining possible future strategies to reduce the impact of GAS on importers and exporters.	
Implementation arrangements:	STA Subcontract.	
Linkage with other projects:	This work is likely to highlight a range of GAS management issues. Some of these may have direct relevance to the PHAMA program, such as the possible establishment of GAS pest-free areas within ports. The work may also highlight post border quarantine and biosecurity issues associated with the eradication or containment of GAS that could be supported by other donor programs or Ministry initiatives.	
Component relationship:	Component 3: Research and Development.	
Cost estimate:		
Progress review:	**Date**	**Summary of progress achieved**
	June 2011	Scoping study completed (PHAMA Technical Report 05).
	19/5/11	Key Scoping Study recommendations adopted by the SIMAWG and incorporated into the 2011/12 ASP.

Appendix A

Activity Ref:	**SOLS03**	
Activity Title:	**Implementation of the Australian Fumigation Accreditation Scheme.**	
Country:	Solomon Islands.	
Status:	Ongoing activity. Builds on the outcomes of Activity SOLS02 which investigated market access implications and costs associated with managing Giant African Snail (GAS)	
Objective:	1. To improve the standards of methyl bromide fumigation service delivery and facilities in Honiara to gain accreditation of fumigation service providers by AQIS. 2. To achieve AQIS accreditation to remove the current double fumigation of consignments from Honiara to Australia due to non-accreditation.	
Background/ Justification:	Honiara has two methyl bromide fumigation service providers. Exports of containerised product to Australia must undergo mandatory fumigation with methyl bromide to reduce the risk of introduction of invasive ant species and giant African snail. Honiara fumigators are not currently accredited by AQIS and even though containers of sawn timber are fumigated prior to departure in Honiara (as a mandatory requirement) they are fumigated a second time on arrival in Australia due to non-accreditation of the providers. The Australian Fumigation Accreditation Scheme (AFAS) is administered by AQIS and currently in operation in India, Indonesia, Malaysia and several other countries. The scheme provides accreditation to fumigators to safely deliver fumigation treatments of exported and imported consignments to international standards and is regularly audited by AQIS. Successful accreditation will improve OH&S and reduce the current need for double fumigation (and associated costs to exporters) that currently occurs for containerised consignments from Honiara to Australia.	
Scope of work:	1. Initiate the process of AFAS accreditation for the Solomon Islands with AQIS. 2. Work with service providers to develop Honiara fumigation facilities to comply with AFAS. 3. Train fumigation service providers under AFAS. 4. Train quarantine staff to audit and verify ongoing AFAS accreditation. 5. Build a working relationship between AQIS, Department of Quarantine and Honiara. fumigation service providers to ensure ongoing AFAS presence in Honiara. 6. Provide quarterly reports to the SIMAWG on AFAS progress.	
Implementation arrangements:	AQIS to provide initial audit and verification and training. STA input maybe required where AQIS cannot provide a particular service (to be determined after dialogue with AQIS). LTA to have project oversight.	
Linkage with other projects:	This activity will directly link with the existing Australian Fumigation Accreditation Scheme (AFAS) administered by AQIS.	
Component relationship:	Component 2: Implementation of market access requirements.	
Cost estimate:		
Progress review:	**Date**	**Summary of progress achieved**
	June 2011	Prior activity Activity SOLS02 (which investigated market access implications and costs associated with managing GAS) completed (PHAMA Technical Report 05).
	19/5/11	Recommendation for improvement in fumigation standards supported by SIMAWG and incorporated into the 2011/12 ASP.

Appendix A

Activity Ref:	**SOLS04**	
Activity Title:	**Review of the potential for cut flower and foliage exports to Australia.**	
Country:	Solomon Islands.	
Status:	New activity.	
Objective:	To carry out a preliminary scoping study to assess the feasibility of establishing an export trade in tropical cut flowers, orchids and foliage into key Australian markets.	
Background/ Justification:	The Solomon Islands has a diverse range of tropical cut flowers, orchids and foliage with potential export value. Considerable work has been done by the AusAID-funded Agricultural Livelihoods Program in recent years to develop women's groups to supply cut flowers and foliage to the local market. The logical next step is to determine if there are profitable export opportunities into Australia.	
Scope of work:	1. Collate reports on previous work conducted for the Solomon Islands cut flower and foliage industries. 2. Determine if there is demand within Australia for tropical cut flowers, orchids and foliage from the Solomon Islands. 3. If demand is identified, determine whether the trade is likely to be financially viable. 4. Assess local capacity to support an export trade. This should include infrastructure, especially cold chain. 5. Assess availability of airfreight into key Australian markets. 6. Identify potential quarantine issues. 7. Identify potential Australian importers. 8. Develop a discussion paper for the SIMAWG outlining the potential and issues associated with establishing this export trade.	
Implementation arrangements:	STA Subcontract, with assistance from LTA staff for task (vi).	
Linkage with other projects:	This activity will directly build on the work of the Agricultural Livelihoods Program in developing women's groups supplying cut-flowers to the local market.	
Component relationship:	Component 3: Research and Development.	
Cost estimate:		
Progress review:	**Date**	**Summary of progress achieved**

Appendix A

Activity Ref:	**SOLS05**	
Activity Title:	**Re-accreditation of copra meal and PKE processing and handling facilities.**	
Country:	Solomon Islands.	
Status:	Ongoing activity. Builds on the outcomes of Activity SOLS01 which reviewed diagnostic requirements to ascertain cocoa and copra meal quality standards.	
Objective:	1. To gain re-accreditation of copra meal and palm kernel expeller (PKE) processing and handling facilities by AQIS as part of the requirements for renewal of Australian import permits for these products from the Solomon Islands. 2. To provide training and awareness to industry and SI quarantine staff to implement and maintain AQIS standards for export of copra meal and PKE to Australia.	
Background/ Justification:	AQIS have indicated that renewal of import permits for copra meal and PKE will be subject to a successful audit of processing and handling facilities in all countries. Facilities in the Solomon Islands have not been previously audited by AQIS. Current import permits for SI copra meal and PKE will expire on 17 June. It is likely that some improvements will need to be made to meet AQIS standards. Copra meal and PKE export volumes are comparatively low but still significant for the SI economy. It is important to determine AQIS requirements and review processing and handling facilities, providing a basis for required improvements to be implemented, *before* the AQIS audit takes place. AQIS costs for conducting the audit are $10-12K. Due to the fact that this accreditation process is a new requirement that has been imposed by AQIS at relatively short notice, combined with the limited number of exporters involved and the relatively small export volumes of copra meal and PKE, exporters are unlikely to be able to cover these costs on their own. Training would be provided to SI quarantine staff as an integral part of the activity so that they are able to conduct third party facility audits in the future and provide training to industry on handling and processing standards to ensure that AQIS standards continue to be met in the future. Discussions are underway with AQIS regarding an extension to the June 17 expiry date.	
Scope of work:	1. Review the current copra meal and palm kernel expeller (PKE) export processing and handling standards and facilities to identify any areas that would not meet AQIS accreditation standards as a requirement for renewal of the Australian import permit for copra meal and PKE. 2. Work with industry and SI quarantine authorities to improve processing and handling standards to meet AQIS requirements, if deficiencies are detected. 3. Facilitate the audit by AQIS by (i) providing them with information on the preparatory work that has been carried out by industry to address identified deficiencies; (ii) paying their fees to carry out the audit. 4. Provide training for SI quarantine staff on audit and verification of AQIS arrangements and training for industry on AQIS-compliant processing and handling requirements.	
Implementation arrangements:	STA, subcontract.	
Linkage with other projects:	None identified.	
Component relationship:	Component 2: Implementation of market access requirements.	
Cost estimate:		
Progress review:	**Date**	**Summary of progress achieved**
	June 2011	Prior activity SOLS01 (which reviewed diagnostic requirements to ascertain cocoa and copra meal quality standards) completed (PHAMA Technical Report 04).
	19/5/11	Recommendations relating to the process for maintaining accreditation for copra and PKE exports adopted by SIMAWG.
	30/5/11	Request by SIMAWG to the PMO that support be provided under PHAMA's 'Emergency Measures' window, given the imminent expiration of the current export permits.

Appendix A

Activity Ref:	**SOLS06**	
Activity Title:	**Development of national quality standards for the production and testing of cocoa to meet international market requirements.**	
Country:	Solomon Islands.	
Status:	Ongoing activity. Builds on the outcomes of Activity SOLS01 which reviewed diagnostic requirements to ascertain cocoa and copra meal quality standards.	
Objective:	1. To develop quality standards for the production and testing of cocoa to meet international market requirements. 2. To provide training and accreditation of facilities for small scale testing that may be conducted within SI (this objective to be further defined in consultation with the PARDI program).	
Background/ Justification:	The SI cocoa industry has undergone significant rejuvenation with investment from government and donor programs. Production and export tonnages are projected to continue to increase strongly over coming years. Testing to determine moisture, fat content and other quality characteristics must be conducted to determine cocoa quality and market price. Production and testing standards, equipment and facilities to conduct these tests are not available in SI and exporters are reliant on buyers to determine quality levels and set prices. PHAMA (in consultation with PARDI and the Cocoa Livelihoods investment Program (CLIP)) will support the development of production and technical testing standards and the training of laboratory staff to conduct tests that are able to be done cost effectively in-country.	
Scope of work:	1. Develop national production standards for cocoa for target markets. 2. Develop testing standards (physical characteristics, composition and flavour characters) for cocoa. 3. Provide training for laboratory staff for those tests that are able to be done cost effectively in-country. 4. Provide?? quarterly progress reports to the SIMAWG.	
Implementation arrangements:	STA, subcontract.	
Linkage with other projects:	1. Pacific Agribusiness Research and Development Program (PARDI), which will be providing some of the required testing equipment and facilities. 2. Cocoa Livelihoods investment Program (CLIP) which will be supporting the development of production and technical testing standards and training of laboratory staff.	
Component relationship:	Component 2: Implementation of market access requirements.	
Cost estimate:		
Progress review:	**Date**	**Summary of progress achieved**
	June 2011	Prior activity SOLS01 (which reviewed diagnostic requirements to ascertain cocoa and copra meal quality standards) completed (PHAMA Technical Report 04).
	19/5/11	Recommendations relating to the development of national quality standards for the production and testing of cocoa adopted by the SIMAWG.

Appendix A

Activity Ref:	**SOLS07**	
Activity Title:	**Scoping study to determine the viability of fresh F&V exports from the Solomon Islands to nearby PICs including the Kiribati, Nauru and Marshall Islands.**	
Country:	Solomon Islands.	
Status:	New activity.	
Objective:	To conduct a scoping study to determine if exports of various fresh fruit and vegetable products to nearby Pacific Island Countries would be commercially viable.	
Background/ Justification:	There has been some sporadic and unregulated exports of vegetables and processed products to nearby PICs (Kiribati, Nauru and the Marshall Islands) in recent years. Anecdotal evidence suggests that demand for SI products is strong. The availability of freight space (air and sea) appears to be a key limiting factor but freight availability and costs have not been well documented. The establishment of regional trade within PICs would reduce dependence on more expensive imports from larger countries and contribute to PICs economic livelihoods.	
Scope of work:	1. Conduct a market assessment (market price and anticipated demand) for horticultural and agricultural products able to be supplied from the SI to nearby PICs (products to be defined in TOR). 2. Review and document existing freight (sea and air) schedules, capacities and costs. 3. Determine whether the trade is likely to be financially viable. 4. Identify potential quarantine issues, if any. 5. Develop a discussion paper for the SIMAWG outlining the potential and issues associated with this trade, and recommend next steps	
Implementation arrangements:	STA, subcontract.	
Linkage with other projects:	None identified.	
Component relationship:	Component 3: Research and Development.	
Cost estimate:		
Progress review:	**Date**	**Summary of progress achieved**

Appendix A

Activity Ref:	**TONGA01**	
Activity Title:	**Feasibility study to determine the suitability of 'winter window' export conditions for watermelons to NZ.**	
Country:	Tonga.	
Status:	New activity.	
Objective:	To carry out a preliminary feasibility study to determine if the concept of 'winter window' is likely to constitute a feasible and cost-effective alternative to the use of fumigation for the export of fruit fly host products, such as water melon, to NZ. This study will determine whether it is worth proceeding with development of a formal submission to NZ MAF (including definition of the requirement for experimental data) on the use of winter window arrangements.	
Background/ Justification:	Tonga has an existing export pathway for a range of fruit fly host products, including watermelons, as specified under MAF Biosecurity NZ Standard 152.02. Mandatory fumigation with methyl bromide (MB) or treatment with HTFA are the currently accepted risk mitigation measures for this export pathway. These treatments are costly and in most instances reduce shelf life due to phytotoxic effects. Tongan industry and government are seeking cost-effective alternatives to these treatments and are seeking to adopt measures accepted by NZ MAF for Australian fruit fly host products, if possible. Australia has negotiated with NZ an alternative risk mitigation method for a number of fruit fly host commodities. This risk mitigation method is called 'winter window' and is based on scientific trials that concluded that certain host commodities remain free from fruit fly attack during winter months due to the cold temperatures causing insect inactivity. Tonga has requested that a feasibility study be conducted to determine if the concept of winter window could equally be adopted for the risk mitigation of Tongan fruit fly host products, specifically watermelon, to NZ. To determine if the concept of a winter window would constitute a suitable alternative for Tonga would require the conduct of cold-tolerance trials. These trials would seek to replicate Tongan winter temperatures in controlled temperature cabinets to determine if fruit flies of economic concern would attack specific host products at these temperatures. The trials are likely to be expensive as they would require specialised equipment and expertise. It is therefore proposed to conduct an initial feasibility study on the likely costs versus benefits, before trials are initiated.	
Scope of work:	1. Review the Australia/NZ winter window arrangements and underlying experimental data. 2. Collate existing data and literature on Tongan fruit flies of economic concern (including host lists and thermal tolerances). 3. Identify required equipment, expertise and approximate cost to conduct winter window trials. 4. Consult with NZ MAF to ascertain their position on this proposal and timelines for implementation should the proposal be implemented. 5. Develop a discussion paper for consideration by the TMAWG outlining the feasibility and costs of pursuing 'winter window' as an alternative risk mitigation method for fruit fly host products.	
Implementation arrangements:	STA Subcontract.	
Linkage with other projects:	None identified to date.	
Component relationship:	Component 3: Research and Development.	
Cost estimate:		
Progress review:	**Date**	**Summary of progress achieved**
	June 2011	Scoping study completed (PHAMA Technical Report 07).
	31/5/11	Key Scoping Study recommendations adopted by the SIMAWG and incorporated into the 2011/12 ASP.

Appendix A

Activity Ref:	**TONGA02**	
Activity Title:	**Feasibility study on using a dimethoate dip treatment to facilitate the export of fruit fly host products to Fiji.**	
Country:	Tonga.	
Status:	New activity.	
Objective:	To determine the likelihood of securing a sustainable fruit fly risk mitigation pathway for fruit fly host products exported to Fiji, using dimethoate dipping.	
Background/ Justification:	Tonga and Fiji currently have a workplan in place for the export of a range of fruit, vegetables and other plant products from Tonga into Fiji. The workplan covers: potatoes, yams, watermelons, English cabbage, cauliflower, lettuce, beans, carrots, onions, kava, mats, tapa cloth, coffee beans, copra and coconut timber. Measures may be required to manage fruit flies of quarantine concern to Fiji. Australia currently exports a range of fruit fly host commodities into NZ using dimethoate chemical dip as a risk mitigation measure for fruit flies. Tonga has requested that the use of dimethoate dipping treatment be investigated as a treatment for fruit fly host products into Fiji. The use of dimethoate to control fruit fly infestation of fruit and vegetables is currently under review by the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA). The review is nearing completion and preliminary findings suggest that its use on edible peel fruit and vegetables is likely to be withdrawn or the least limited within Australia and NZ. This may have implications for the acceptability of this risk mitigation measure by Fiji. This study will determine whether it is worth proceeding with development of a formal submission to Fiji on the use of dimethoate dipping arrangements. Pending the outcome of investigations, trials may be conducted to generate data to support dimethoate dipping as a risk mitigation strategy; or alternatively the development of the dimethoate dip pathway will be discounted.	
Scope of work:	1. Determine the viability of using dimethoate dip as a fruit fly disinfestations chemical in light of current reviews of the chemical usage patterns. 2. Determine if there are fruit flies within Tonga that are of quarantine concern to Fiji. 3. Seek an indication from Fiji on the likelihood of acceptance or otherwise of the use of dimethoate dip to treat fruit fly host commodities from Tonga. 4. Seek an indication from Fiji on whether or not a risk assessment would be required for tomatoes, as this is a new market access request from Tonga. 5. Develop cost estimates to conduct trials to determine the efficacy of dimethoate on fruit fly host commodities infested with fruit flies of economic concern to Fiji. 6. Develop a discussion paper for consideration by the TMAWG outlining the feasibility and issues associated with pursuing a dimethoate treatment protocol with Fiji.	
Implementation arrangements:	STA Subcontract.	
Linkage with other projects:	None identified to date.	
Component relationship:	Component 3: Research and Development.	
Cost estimate:		
Progress review:	**Date**	**Summary of progress achieved**
	June 2011	Scoping study completed (PHAMA Technical Report 06).
	31/5/11	Key Scoping Study recommendations adopted by the SIMAWG.

Appendix A

Activity Ref:	**TONGA03**	
Activity Title:	**Review of the watermelon export pathway to New Zealand, including the delivery of fumigation prior to export.**	
Country:	Tonga.	
Status:	New activity.	
Objective:	To review the Tongan watermelon export pathway from the farm gate to on-arrival inspection in NZ to ensure that the most efficient and cost effective methods are used to ensure good quality product arrives in NZ and export costs for growers and exporters are minimised.	
Background/ Justification:	Tonga has an existing export pathway for watermelons to New Zealand. Demand for Tongan watermelons continues to grow with a market value forecast of $2.5 million Pa'anga or $AUD1.35 million per year. Mandatory fumigation with methyl bromide (MB) is currently required. Tonga has requested that the export pathway be reviewed (including MB fumigation delivery, following incidences last year with fruit damage) in an effort to identify pathway improvements and hence profitability of this very important export.	
Scope of work:	1. Review all aspects of the watermelon export pathway from the farm gate to arrival in New Zealand ports (including fumigation delivery in Tonga). 2. Develop a discussion paper for the TMAWG on the current adequacy of the export pathway and identifying any potential areas for improvement.	
Implementation arrangements:	STA subcontract to conduct pathway review. A separate contract for a methyl bromide fumigation specialist will be required to look at the MB fumigation chamber and its ability to treat fruit without damage due to MB burning. Training of staff and/or improvements to equipment may be required if deficiencies are detected, which would be addressed as a follow-on activity.	
Linkage with other projects:	None identified to date.	
Component relationship:	Component 3: Research and Development.	
Cost estimate:		
Progress review:	**Date**	**Summary of progress achieved**

Appendix A

Activity Ref:	**TONGA04**	
Activity Title:	**Development of a submission on a 'winter window' approach to managing fruit flies on water melon (and possibly other) exports to NZ.**	
Country:	Tonga.	
Status:	Ongoing activity. Builds on the outcomes of Activity TONGA01 which was a feasibility study to determine the suitability of 'winter window' export conditions for watermelons to NZ.	
Objective:	To develop a data package and submission supporting the use of the winter window concept as a systems approach for the management of fruit flies associated with water melon exports to NZ.	
Background/ Justification:	Tonga has an existing export pathway for watermelons to New Zealand. Demand for Tongan watermelons continues to grow with a market value forecast of $2.5 million Pa'anga or $AUS1.35 million per year. Mandatory fumigation with methyl bromide (MB) is a requirement of the export protocol. Australia has an export pathway for melons and cucurbits for export to NZ that uses a systems approach known as winter window, rather than fumigation for fruit fly management. Tonga has requested that a winter window data package proving the efficacy of this approach for Tongan fruit flies of economic concern be developed for water melons and other products, to be identified. If the accumulated data endorses the efficacy of the winter window approach, a submission will be developed and submitted to NZ Biosecurity.	
Scope of work:	1. Develop a project proposal with timelines for the conduct of research in Tonga to generate a data package to prove the efficacy of winter window for fruit flies of economic concern associated with the export of water melon and other products (to be identified) to NZ. 2. Identify and engage a CLIMEX modeller to develop fruit fly models in consultation with NZ MAF requirements. 3. If CLIMEX modelling supports the conduct of winter window field trials, identify and engage technicians to conduct trials for target products/ crops in Tonga. 4. Organise for selected TMAWG members to travel to Australia during the 11/12 winter window season to review the interstate winter window protocol for strawberries. 5. Provide regular reports (to be specified within project contract) to the PMO and TMAWG on progress of the activity.	
Implementation arrangements:	STA subcontracts. Note separate subcontracts will be required for: A CLIMEX modeller endorsed by NZ MAF to develop fruit fly models; and Tongan fruit fly technicians (possibly seconded from MAFFF) to conduct field trials and accumulate efficacy data.	
Linkage with other projects:	None identified to date.	
Component relationship:	Component 3: Research and Development.	
Cost estimate:		
Progress review:	**Date**	**Summary of progress achieved**
	June 2011	Scoping study completed (PHAMA Technical Report 07).
	31/5/11	Key Scoping Study recommendations adopted by the SIMAWG and incorporated into the 2011/12 ASP.

Appendix A

Activity Ref:	**TONGA05**	
Activity Title:	**Development of a 'new access' submission for the export of zucchinis and selected other crops (to be identified) to NZ.**	
Country:	Tonga.	
Status:	Ongoing activity. Builds on the outcomes of Activity TONGA01 which was a feasibility study to determine the suitability of 'winter window' export conditions for watermelons to NZ.	
Objective:	To develop a technical market access submission for the export of zucchinis and selected other crops (to be identified) to NZ (new access).	
Background/ Justification:	Tonga has requested PHAMA to assist with the development of a technical submission for the use of the 'winter window' risk management strategy in place of methyl bromide fumigation, to manage the risk for fruit flies in watermelons and other suitable commodities (refer ActivityTonga04). Other suitable products that could be potentially be exported under a winter window protocol include those with a reasonably hard skin that makes it difficult for fruit fly attack and those that market analysis indicates will be a profitable export to NZ. Cucurbits (particularly zucchini and xx) are considered to be possible products that meet the criteria and for which there may be some market potential. Tonga does not have market access for these products. Gaining formal market access is likely to take two years to complete. It is therefore sensible for Tonga to pursue the winter window project and new market access requests for these other products concurrently.	
Scope of work:	1. In consultation with NZ MAF develop a technical market access submission for zucchinis and selected other products (to be identified). 2. Include risk management options for fruit flies within the submission, with particular focus on the use of the winter window concept.	
Implementation arrangements:	STA subcontract.	
Linkage with other projects:	This new market access request should be conducted concurrently with Activity No. Tonga04 relating to development of the 'winter window' concept.	
Component relationship:	Component 1: Development of market access submission.	
Cost estimate:		
Progress review:	**Date**	**Summary of progress achieved**
	June 2011	Scoping study completed (PHAMA Technical Report 07).
	31/5/11	Key Scoping Study recommendations adopted by the SIMAWG and incorporated into the 2011/12 ASP.

Appendix A

Activity Ref:	**TONGA06**	
Activity Title:	**Purchase of generator/s as backup power for Tonga's fumigation facility.**	
Country:	Tonga.	
Status:	New activity, although closely linked with improving the existing export pathway of watermelons to NZ (Activity TONGA03).	
Objective:	To provide back-up power for Tonga's fumigation facility.	
Background/ Justification:	Tonga MAFFF has recently completed the development of a government-owned processing, treatment and packaging facility for horticultural exports. A key component of the facility is a methyl bromide fumigation chamber. The chamber is used for the treatment of exported products, including the watermelons to NZ. Power supply is intermittent in Tonga. When outages occur during a fumigation treatment there is a risk that the entire consignment will not be treated correctly and may require a second treatment with the accompanying risk of damage to the consignment. To ensure that power failures do not potentially impact upon the quality and profitability of export pathways MAFFF have requested PHAMA assistance with the purchase a diesel generator as a backup power supply. MAFFF have indicated that the generator would be used for a total of around two weeks per year. The TMAWG has supported this request. PHAMA has requested that the TMAWG develop a funding/ operating model incorporating industry and government contributions both for the purchase and operation of the generator, and has indicated that assistance would be considered once this model had been developed.	
Scope of work:	1. To develop a joint industry/ government/ PHAMA funding model for the supply and operation of a backup diesel generator for the government-owned methyl bromide fumigation facility. 2. Once an acceptable funding/ operating model has been developed, develop design specifications, tender and arrange for installation and commissioning of the generator/s.	
Implementation arrangements:	Funding/ operating model to be developed by the TMAWG, facilitated by the NMAC. Design specifications, tendering, installation and commissioning to be supervised by the NMAC with LTA/PMO oversight,in consultation with the TMAWG.	
Linkage with other projects:	None identified.	
Component relationship:	Component 2: Implementation of market access requirements.	
Cost estimate:		
Progress review:	Date	Summary of progress achieved

Appendix A

Activity Ref:	**TONGA07**	
Activity Title:	**Facilitation of meetings to investigate Tonga-NZ sea freight issues**	
Country:	Tonga.	
Status:	New activity.	
Objective:	To facilitate meetings between key Tongan government and industry representatives, and shipping companies, to investigate possible solutions to reduced sea freight availability to NZ.	
Background/ Justification:	Shipping schedules from Tonga to NZ have recently been reduced by approximately 50%. Tonga industry and government have serious concerns regarding the impact that this will have on Tongan exports such as water melons, taro, cassava and coconuts. The Tonga NMAC is developing a discussion paper outlining the potential impacts and possible solutions in consultation with government and industry. There may be a role for PHAMA to facilitate meetings between Tongan representatives and shipping companies to discuss possible solutions to the reduction in seafreight availability.	
Scope of work:	1. Develop a discussion paper outlining potential impacts and possible solutions to reduced shipping schedules. 2. Facilitate meetings between Tongan industry/government representatives and international shipping companies to discuss issues and solutions, as required.	
Implementation arrangements:	Tonga NMAC to develop discussion paper and assist with meeting facilitation. PHAMA to finance travel associated with meetings, if required.	
Linkage with other projects:	None identified.	
Component relationship:	Component 2: Research and development.	
Cost estimate:		
Progress review:	**Date**	**Summary of progress achieved**

Appendix A

Activity Ref:	**VAN01**	
Activity Title:	**Review of diagnostic requirements to service various value-added industries.**	
Country:	Vanuatu	
Status:	New activity.	
Objective:	To carry out a preliminary scoping study to: (i) determine the current testing requirements, costs and time required for testing various value-added products currently exported by Vanuatu; (ii) to determine if there are facilities in Vanuatu that can provide these services; (iii) to provide a brief overview of possible options for the provision of cost-effective and timely diagnostic services for these products.	
Background/ Justification:	Vanuatu has a range of value-added horticultural industries that require diagnostic services to determine compliance with food quality and/or food safety standards. Products include cocoa, copra meal, virgin coconut oil, kava, vanilla and other spices. Diagnostic testing for food and quality standards of processed and semi-processed products is a requirement of many importing countries to meet food safety and quality requirements. Exporters are currently frustrated by poor access to diagnostic facilities that are required to determine quality and compliance with import requirements into other countries. Addressing this constraint would increase the sustainability and profitability of these industries.	
Scope of work:	1. Engage with representatives of value-added industries to determine current diagnostic requirements for cocoa, copra meal, virgin coconut oil, kava, vanilla and other spices. 2. Provide a report to the VMAWG specifying the current diagnostic requirements. 3. Provide a brief discussion paper for the VMAWG outlining options for the establishment of cost-effective and timely diagnostic services for these products.	
Implementation arrangements:	STA subcontract.	
Linkage with other projects:	None identified to date.	
Component relationship:	Component 3: Research and Development.	
Cost estimate:		
Progress review:	**Date**	**Summary of progress achieved**
	June 2011	Scoping study completed (PHAMA Technical Report 08).
	25/5/11	Key Scoping study recommendations adopted by VMAWG and incorporated into the 2011/12 ASP.

Appendix A

Activity Ref:	**VAN02**	
Activity Title:	**Investigation of the viability of the high temperature forced air (HTFA) facility as a treatment option for the export of fruit fly host commodities to NZ.**	
Country:	Vanuatu.	
Status:	New activity.	
Objective:	1. To determine the current status and cost for repair and accreditation of the HTFA facility. 2. To conduct a cost benefit analysis of HTFA treatment to assess the commercial viability of the facility for the treatment of fruit fly host commodities for export to NZ. Pending the outcome of investigations, the activity may lead to providing further assistance for the refurbishment of the HTFA facility or recommendations to seek alternative methods to manage the risk of fruit fly infestation for exports of fruit fly host commodities (such as area wide management of fruit flies).	
Background/ Justification:	The treatment of fruit fly host commodities using a technique to heat the commodity (hot air, water or steam) to kill fruit flies is a widely used disinfestation method for international trade. However, specific treatment times, temperatures and post treatment handling requirements must be strictly adhered to, if the treatment is to be accepted by the importing country. NZ currently accepts a range of fruit fly host commodities from PICs using HTFA to manage the risk of fruit fly and there are several HTFA plants throughout the Pacific. However, the only fully operational and financially viable HTFA facility is in Fiji. The financial viability of PIC HTFA facilities is heavily dependent on: (i) the capacity of the plants to treat sufficient commodity volumes; (ii) the ongoing costs of maintenance and accreditation; (iii) the availability and cost of transport of commodities to market; and (iv) the limited financial returns to growers once treatment and freight costs are deducted from the market price for the commodity. Vanuatu already has market access for a range of fruit fly host commodities into NZ using HTFA. Vanuatu has a small HTFA machine, privately owned by an industry co-operative. However, the machine requires repairs (computers and software) and re-accreditation by NZ quarantine before it can be used for exports. It is proposed to examine the commercial viability of repairing and operating this machine, as a first step to determining whether additional PHAMA investment is warranted.	
Scope of work:	1. Determine the state of repair of the HTFA facility and the cost to make the facility fully operational. 2. Identify suitable products for this export pathway and likely export volumes. 3. Conduct a preliminary cost benefit analysis on the use of HTFA for exports of fruit fly host produce to NZ. 4. Develop a discussion paper for consideration by the TMAWG on the current status and likely profitability of the HTFA facility.	
Implementation arrangements:	STA Subcontract.	
Linkage with other projects:	None identified to date.	
Component relationship:	Component 3: Research and Development.	
Cost estimate:		
Progress review:	**Date**	**Summary of progress achieved**
	June 2011	Scoping study completed (PHAMA Technical Report 09).
	25/5/11	Key Scoping Study recommendations adopted by the SIMAWG.

Appendix A

Activity Ref:	**VAN03**	
Activity Title:	**Establishment of diagnostic services for value-added products.**	
Country:	Vanuatu	
Status:	Ongoing activity. Builds on the outcomes of Activity VAN01 which investigated the diagnostic requirements to service various value-added industries.	
Objective:	To establish diagnostics services for value-added products by establishing in-country testing, training and accreditation (where cost effective) and developing outsource arrangements for more complex testing requirements to an external service provider.	
Background/ Justification:	Vanuatu has a range of value-added horticultural industries that require diagnostic services to determine compliance with food quality and/or food safety standards. Based on the recommendations of VAN01 the VMAWG has recommended that improved diagnostic services for kava, vanilla and spices, copra, copra meal, cocoa and meat be developed. The required diagnostics will include the microbial testing of water, testing for salmonella, E-coli, aflatoxins, vanillin content, free fatty acid content of copra, and moisture content testing of various commodities; as well as determine the quality parameters for cocoa and kava.	
Scope of work:	1. Identify the capability and capacity of current in-country food safety/standards diagnostics service providers. 2. Determine what testing can be done effectively in-country and what testing should be conducted offshore to ensure cost effective and timely delivery of results. 3. Provide report to the MAWG outlining proposed model for diagnostics service delivery. If the model is endorsed by the VMAWG: 1. Deliver efficient and cost effective testing for more complex tests that cannot be done cost effectively in-country. 2. Develop in-country testing standards, provide training and accreditation (where required).	
Implementation arrangements:	An offshore service provider will be identified to provide specific testing requirements for more complex and costly tests. The same service provider will be engaged to develop the capacity of local laboratories and officers to provide diagnostic services that can/could be undertaken locally and that are recognised by overseas NPPOs. This will include verification and accreditation (where required and feasible) of these local services. An STA subcontract may be required to assist with management of this complex activity. LTA to have overall activity oversight.	
Linkage with other projects:	This project will link with the planned I-ACT activity to develop a cocoa processing plant and provide additional support for the beef export industry (microbial testing water and beef) in the form of validation of industry testing that is currently conducted as part of export requirements.	
Component relationship:	Component 2: Implementation of market access requirements.	
Cost estimate:		
Progress review:	**Date**	**Summary of progress achieved**
	June 2011	Scoping study completed (PHAMA Technical Report 08).
	25/5/11	Key Scoping study recommendations adopted by VMAWG and incorporated into the 2011/12 ASP.

Appendix A

Activity Ref:	**VAN04**	
Activity Title:	**Development of Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) Plans for key export industries.**	
Country:	Vanuatu	
Status:	New Activity	
Objective:	To provide training and accreditation for in-country officer/s to deliver and maintain HACCP systems, and develop HACCP Plans for selected export industries as an integral part of the training process.	
Background/ Justification:	The implementation, maintenance and verification of HACCP systems for various export industries is becoming increasingly important and in some cases mandatory. HACPP is particularly important for value-added products for human consumption. There is an urgent requirement for the implementation of HACCP systems for value-added export industries in Vanuatu. There is also a need for local capacity to be developed so that HACCP systems can be designed, implemented, audited and managed locally.	
Scope of work:	1. Provide HACCP training to nominated government officials or individuals. 2. Complete HACCP design and development for selected industry/ies as part of the training program. 3. Facilitate accreditation of potential local HACCP providers by international authorities.	
Implementation arrangements:	Service provider subcontract. The food safety/standards diagnostics service provider engaged for VAN03 may also be able to provide the services required for this activity. LTA to have overall activity oversight.	
Linkage with other projects:	This activity will underpin and increase the integrity of value-added food export protocols currently in existence. It will also develop a cost effective local resource for maintenance of HACCP certifications.	
Component relationship:	Component 2: Implementation of market access requirements.	
Cost estimate:		
Progress review:	**Date**	**Summary of progress achieved**

Appendix A

Activity Ref:	**VAN05**	
Activity Title:	**Training of additional meat inspectors to certify beef export processing facilities.**	
Country:	Vanuatu	
Status:	New Activity	
Objective:	To train a sufficient number of new meat inspectors for certification of beef exports and processing premises to meet Vanuatu's projected certification requirements for the next five years.	
Background/ Justification:	Vanuatu has a very successful international beef export market, mainly processed through the 2 export meat works. Some butcher shops within Port Vila also currently export beef to PICs. Meat inspectors play a critical role in certification of export product and premises. The VMAWG has indicated that there is a shortage of trained meat inspectors and no succession plan to replace current meat inspectors nearing retirement. Succession planning and training is required to ensure sufficient numbers of meat inspectors are available to maintain and grow Vanuatu's beef export industry.	
Scope of work:	1. Determine current meat inspector availability and capacity, and likely requirements over the next five years to meet Vanuatu's certification requirements for export beef. 2. Develop five year plan to ensure sufficient meat inspectors are available to meet export needs. 3. Identify suitable staff and training delivery mechanisms, 4. Provide training to meet needs.	
Implementation arrangements:	STA input required to develop the five year plan and facilitate training delivery. The NZ Aid Program has indicated that it may be able to assist with medium-term (6-12 months) training for several meat inspectors.	
Linkage with other projects:		
Component relationship:	Component 2: Implementation of market access requirements.	
Cost estimate:		
Progress review:	**Date**	**Summary of progress achieved**

Appendix A

Activity Ref:	**VAN06**	
Activity Title:	**Feasibility study on the establishment of a facility for drying fruits and vegetables for export.**	
Country:	Vanuatu	
Status:	New Activity	
Objective:	To determine the viability (market demand, potential supply and profitability) of a proposed fruit and vegetable drying facility for export of dried product to various international markets.	
Background/ Justification:	A company currently exporting fresh fruit and vegetables, Vanuatu Direct Ltd, provided a presentation to the VMAWG outlining a proposal to develop a fruit and vegetable drying facility for export of dried product. A preliminary business case covering potential markets, food safety requirements/standards, equipment required and potential supply and demand for various products has been developed. The MAWG considered that drying of fruits and vegetables for export may provide considerable advantages over fresh product exports:(i) the weight of product is reduced by one fifth; (ii) approximately five times more product can be shipped using the same space; and (iii) drying is an alternative treatment for fruit fly host product. Note that at the same meeting the MAWG endorsed the recommendations of Activity VAN02 not to reinstate the HTFA (fruit fly product treatment) chamber. In light of these considerations the MAWG requested that the business case developed by Vanuatu Direct be independently assessed and verified.	
Scope of work:	1. Conduct a detailed review of the Vanuatu Direct business case for the establishment of a food drying facility for fruit and vegetables for export. 2. Provide a report to the MAWG on the viability of this proposal and suggested next steps for PHAMA engagement (if any).	
Implementation arrangements:	STA subcontract.	
Linkage with other projects:		
Component relationship:	Component: Research and Development.	
Cost estimate:		
Progress review:	**Date**	**Summary of progress achieved**

Appendix A

Activity Ref:	**VAN07**	
Activity Title:	**Re-accreditation of BSE-free status for Vanuatu beef to Australia.**	
Country:	Vanuatu.	
Status:	New Activity.	
Objective:	To gain re-accreditation of BSE-free status for Vanuatu beef to Australia.	
Background/ Justification:	Vanuatu currently has access for beef into Australia. One of the quarantine requirements for export of beef into Australia is freedom from the serious cattle disease BSE. BSE-free status is based on herd testing and accreditation of testing results on a regular basis by Australian authorities. Submission of re-accreditation documentation to Australia is required by the end of June 2011. Vanuatu authorities do not currently have a Principle Veterinary Officer and this has delayed the re-accreditation process. Although Vanuatu is currently exporting very limited quantities of beef to Australia, loss of BSE-free status would potentially have an adverse impact on the export trade to other important markets. Vanuatu government authorities formally requested PHAMA assistance to assist with re-accreditation on 8 June.	
Scope of work:	1. Engage with Australian authorities to seek an extension of the end-of-June re-accreditation deadline. 2. Review current Australian and other country BSE approval requirements. 3. Conduct an assessment of the current status of the BSE related aspects of animal health surveillance (passive/active surveillance, including BSE testing programme and its results), meat inspection/processing procedures, and importation history of risk materials (eg meat and bone meals) to assess compliance with Australian (and other importing country/potential importing country) import requirements. 4. Based on findings undertake discussions with Australia on renewal of BSE-free status and complete submission documentation as required. (May also be appropriate to contact other countries such as potential future markets to clarify standards and recognition process). 5. If required, recommended changes or improvements in the current systems eg sampling/testing procedures.	
Implementation arrangements:	STA subcontract.	
Linkage with other projects:	None identified.	
Component relationship:	Component 2: Implementation of market access requirements.	
Cost estimate:		
Progress review:	**Date**	**Summary of progress achieved**
	30/5/11 3/6/11	Request by GoV and VMAWG to the PMO that support be provided under PHAMA's 'Emergency Measures' window, given the imminent expiration of the current export permits.

Appendix A

Activity Ref:	**REGIONAL01**
Activity Title:	**Market access database development**
Country:	Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu.
Status:	Ongoing activity. Underpins the identification of potential export opportunities that may already exist from PHAMA countries for processed (e.g. dried, frozen, for further processing, animal feeds) and fresh agricultural/ horticultural products (e.g. fruit and vegetables, cut flowers and foliage plants, nursery stock).
Objective:	To develop a market access database as a 'quick link' to import conditions for a wide range of products into Australia, New Zealand and other key markets for the purpose of centralising record storage and improving accessibility to this information for all stakeholders. The activity encompasses: 1. For processed products: compilation of technical information from importing country databases (eg AQUIS's ICON and NZMAFs Import Health Standards) and presenting this in a user-friendly format. This work will initially be undertaken mainly by PHAMA staff. 2. For fresh products: liaison with relevant ministry/ies in each PHAMA country to compile all bilateral export protocols and workplans into a central file (electronically and in hard copy). Note that bilateral export protocols and workplans for fresh products will remain confidential to the country concerned.
Background/ Justification:	During the PHAMA design and pre-start up phases it became apparent that the ability of producers, exporters and in some cases government agencies to access existing import conditions for products exported, or potentially exportable, to Australia, New Zealand and other target markets is limited. This is due to limited/sporadic internet access and limited understanding on how to obtain the required information from relevant importing country websites; coupled with limited ability by industry to access existing export protocols for fresh products from the exporting country Quarantine Departments often caused by poorly organised file management and retrieval arrangements. CEOs of the relevant ministries in each PHAMA country have expressed their strong support for development of a centralised, easy accessible means of improving access to this information. The concept of a single, searchable market access database will significantly improve access to relevant export information for all stakeholders. A central depository for bilateral market access protocols for fresh produce will not only secure this information but will also provide a basis for identifying and seeking improvements to existing conditions.
Scope of work:	1. Identify and gather all available public information (e.g. from ICON, NZMAF's IHS database) on product import conditions for processed foodstuffs (including dried, frozen, for further processing, animal feeds) and fresh agricultural and horticultural commodities (including fruit and vegetables, cut flowers and foliage plants, nursery stock)into New Zealand, Australia and other priority export markets for PHAMA countries. 2. Engage directly with BA and NZMAF to compile all possible import conditions for products of potential export interest from PHAMA countries, where this information is not directly available from secondary sources. 3. Identify and initiate discussion with relevant importing country regulatory authorities to address import policy inconsistencies. 4. Investigate options for on-going institutional support for managing/ maintaining a database of this nature. 5. Develop a user-friendly platform for managing this information, including data transfer, maintenance and hosting of a database.
Implementation arrangements:	Information on current export protocols and conditions being compiled by LTAs. Possible future involvement of a database designer/ developer.
Linkage with other projects:	Possible linkage with SPC MA information/ help desk/ database activities. Requires further investigation.
Component relationship:	Component 1: Preparation of MA submissions. Component 3: Research and development.

Appendix A

Cost estimate:	Implemented by LTAs; no additional cost at this stage although may require future input from a specialist database designer/ developer at a later stage and possible external hosting of the database.	
Progress review:	**Date**	
	May-June 2011	Concept of the database discussed with exporting country Quarantine Departments. Initial information from Australia's ICON database and NZ's IHS extracted and summarised, and initial policy inconsistencies identified.

Appendix A

Activity Ref:	**REGIONAL02**	
Activity Title:	**Compilation of a response to Biosecurity Australia's (BA's) draft Pest Risk Analysis (PRA) on taro imports from all countries.**	
Country:	Regional.	
Status:	New activity.	
Objective:	1. To develop a response to the BA draft PRA after analysis of the PIC pest and disease lists and proposed risk mitigation measures. 2. To propose alternative risk mitigation measures if the measures proposed in the draft document are considered to be overly restrictive. 3. To provide this information to country Quarantine Departments for use in their development of country submissions. The activity may highlight additional quarantine, production and supply chain issues or reforms that might be required to improve the PIC export pathway of taro to Australia. In addition, finalisation of the Australian import policy document may also have future implications for the modification of the import policy for taro imports into NZ, dependent on the outcomes.	
Background/ Justification:	Australia is a major export destination for taro from the Pacific, with Fiji being the major supplier. Other Pacific countries are also seeking to increase exports. Production of taro is essentially a smallholder, village-based activity. Further restrictions on trade would have major economic consequences for a large number of rural communities. BA is currently conducting an import policy review of all varieties of fresh taro from all countries. The PRA was initiated as a result of the imposition of emergency measures (prohibition of taro imports) by BA on a specific taro variety due to concerns that TLB may enter and establish in Australia. The specific variety of concern was primarily exported from China but small quantities are also exported from PICs. The current Australian taro import policy is reasonably old. This PRA will be the first scientifically rigorous analysis of the import pathway for many years. There are a range of potential pests and diseases associated with taro imports from PICs that may be of quarantine concern to Australia. However, the justification for a pest to be categorised as a quarantine pest must be carefully scrutinised, based on its potential for entry, establishment and spread, and potential economic consequences. The release of the draft PRA document for stakeholder comment is imminent. Careful analysis of the document (including pest and disease lists for PICs and proposed risk mitigation measures) will be essential to ensure that export conditions are not further restricted, unless scientifically justified. The PRA document will be released for a 30 to 60 day comment period (depending on the perceived complexity of the document). It is important that a response is provided within the allocated timeframe. Specialist plant pathologist and/or entomologist advice may be required as part of this process.	
Scope of work:	1. Analyse the PRA document. 2. Develop a response to the document in consultation with PIC and other PHAMA stakeholders. 3. Provide this response to country Quarantine Departments and assist where requested with the preparation of country submissions.	
Implementation arrangements:	STA Subcontract, with support from the Market Access Specialist and the Quarantine and Biosecurity Specialist.	
Linkage with other projects:	None identified to date.	
Component relationship:	Component 1: Preparation and Processing of Market Access Submissions.	
Cost estimate:		
Progress review:	**Date**	**Summary of progress achieved**
	May 2011	Draft submission completed and provided to country Quarantine Departments (PHAMA Technical Report 10).

Appendix A

	20 May 2011	Submissions prepared by various regional and national submitters using the material provided, and forwarded to BA.

Appendix A

Activity Ref:	**REGIONAL03**	
Activity Title:	**Initiation of a regional strategy towards managing quarantine and MA issues**	
Countries:	Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu	
Status:	New activity.	
Objective:	To develop a Regional Quarantine Advisory Committee (RQAC) consisting of one nominated quarantine representative from each PHAMA country plus the PHAMA and SPC market access specialists. This committee will facilitate regional market access by providing technical advice on new and existing regional market access protocols.	
Background/ Justification:	There are real market access opportunities between PICs that have not been realised. Facilitating increased regional trade would substitute for the large volumes of fresh product currently imported from Australia and New Zealand. Increased regional trade would also result in shorter transit times, fresher product, reduced freight costs and increased regional economic activity. There is currently no regional mechanism in place for: (i) managing technical market access issues between PICs and (ii) developing and facilitating regional quarantine issues and standards with other non-PIC countries. The RQAC would: 1. prioritise and work on regional market access issues raised by the MAWGs, quarantine departments and industry of each PIC; 2. set a work program to address other international/ regional standards (e.g. standardised approaches) related to market access as they arise; 3. develop and seek to progress with relevant importing country regulatory authorities regional strategies related to technical market access; and 4. represent PHAMA PICs in relevant international market access fora. The RQAC would be subordinate to and a technical advisory body to the National MAWGs already established under PHAMA, the PPPO Ex Co, and the PICTA Secretariat.	
Scope of work:	1. Consult with regional and national stakeholders on the proposed role, structure and operation of the RQAC. 2. Develop an operational Service Charter. 3. Finalise membership and initial leadership (Chair/ Vice Chair) positions. 4. Coordinate initial meeting(s) to establish a work program addressing current regional issues. 5. Develop an agreed funding model, seeking combined contributions from PIC Ministries (quarantine and possibly trade), the Forum Secretariat, SPC and PHAMA would be developed, with an emphasis on sustainable funding from PICs over time.	
Implementation arrangements:	Initial development by LTAs; possible future requirement for additional coordination/ facilitation support.	
Linkage with other projects:	Linkage with SPC-implemented component 4 (Regional Market Access Support Services) and regional trade initiatives implemented under Forum Sec, PICTA and other government agendas.	
Component relationship:	Potentially cuts across all 4 components.	
Cost estimate:		
Progress review:	**Date**	**Summary of progress achieved**

Appendix A

Activity Ref:	**REGIONAL04**	
Activity Title:	**Funding for bilateral market access negotiations with trading partners**	
Country:	Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu.	
Status:	New activity.	
Objective:	To provide funding for travel, technical support and training (if required) for country representatives to conduct bilateral market access discussions with nominated trading partners.	
Background/ Justification:	NZ MAF, until recently, was the only Pacific quarantine authority actively seeking engagement and dialogue with PICs on market access and regional biosecurity issues. BA, with PHAMA funding, is now also seeking more active engagement with PICs on market access issues. PHAMA countries have traditionally not had sufficient resources, nor have they been well-skilled, to actively engage in bilateral technical market access discussions with either other PICs, or Australia and NZ. For market access to be improved it is essential that PICs have funds for travel and training to participate in regular technical market access discussions.	
Scope of work:	1. For each PHAMA country, identify which countries should be the focus of regular bilateral consultations. 2. Work with the MAWGs to prioritise bilateral meetings and training (if required) based on funding availability. 3. Assist Ministries with the planning, briefing, training and conduct of bilateral negotiations. 4. Assist Ministries with the development of meeting outcomes and follow-up work programs.	
Implementation arrangements:	STA subcontract.	
Linkage with other projects:	Directly linked with BA's and MAFNZ's efforts to more actively engage with PICs.	
Component relationship:	Potentially cuts across all 4 components.	
Cost estimate:		
Progress review:	**Date**	**Summary of progress achieved**

Appendix A

Activity Ref:	**REGIONAL05**	
Activity Title:	**Review of quarantine issues surrounding trade in handicraft products.**	
Country:	Regional.	
Status:	New activity.	
Objective:	To promote tourist sales of local handicrafts by providing clear guidelines to village groups on suitability of various raw materials in relation to quarantine requirements of key tourist markets, and appropriate labelling to help promote sales.	
Background/ Justification:	In all countries covered by PHAMA, production of handicrafts for the tourist market produces substantial additional income for villages that often have few other production opportunities. In many cases these handicrafts are high quality, and have considerable unrealised export market potential. Manufacture is often based around women's groups, such as those developed under the MORDI Program in Tonga (IFAD-funded). Sales are often constrained by use of use of raw materials (such as some seeds) that are prohibited by potential importing countries.	
Scope of work:	This activity is likely to extend over several years. The first step, initiated under the 2011-12 workplan, is to review the raw materials being used in commonly manufactured handicrafts and to identify possible quarantine issues in relation to the requirements of major importing countries. Once this preliminary work has been completed, follow-on activities will possibly include: 1. Production of information sheets for village-based manufacturers on what is permissible in relation to raw materials for various markets. 2. Development of general guidelines on appropriate labelling indicating compliance with the quarantine requirements of particular markets.	
Implementation arrangements:	Initially by LTAs. Follow-on work may involve STA subcontracts.	
Linkage with other projects:	Numerous small community developments such as IFAD's MORDI, which support development of village and women's groups for handicrafts manufacture and sale.	
Component relationship:	Component 2: Implementation of market access requirements.	
Cost estimate:		
Progress review:	**Date**	**Summary of progress achieved**

Appendix B

Appendix B Workplan for Component 4 (SPC)

HOW ACHIEVED/OBJECTIVES	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Staff lead
Technical Market Access Capacity Strengthening													
Recruitment of Entomologist													BATS Coordinator
Recruitment of Market Access Specialist													BATS Coordinator
Recruitment of Trade Statistics Technician													BATS Coordinator
Recruitment of Bio security Technician (Pests surveillance work)													BATS Coordinator
Recruitment of Animal Health Information Technician													BATS Coordinator
Recruitment of Pacific pest list database technician/MA help desk													BATS Coordinator
Market Access Information Services													
Maintenance and updating animal health information database													Animal Hlth Infor Technician
Co-ordinate update information on the LRD website													Helpdesk Technician
Maintain LRD Help desk enquiries													Helpdesk Technician
Update information on Pacific Import Requirements on website													Helpdesk Technician
Technical assistance for BIF system													
Co-ordinate collection of required information from Pacific importing countries for priority request commodities													MAS
Risk analysis for Polynesian plum and island cabbage													BATS Coordinator
Preliminary risk analysis for Tahitian lime – Cook Island													MAS
Risk analysis for Fruits & vegetables import – Tuvalu & Rotuma													
Preliminary risk analysis for pineapples – Samoa, Tonga, PNG													
Technical assistance for copra imports to Australia for Marshall Islands & Solomon Is													MAS
Conduct Regional training on BIF and PLD													Helpdesk Technician
Prepare, Revised Fact sheets for key pests & disease													BATS Coordinator

Appendix B

HOW ACHIEVED/OBJECTIVES	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Staff lead
Compile gross margin analysis and key statistics for export crops	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Trade Stats Databse Technician
Update briefings for Pacific countries' trade & bio security	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	BATS Coordinator
Conduct Biosecurity awareness programs for Kiribati, Tuvalu			■										Biosecurity & Trade Facilitation Officer
International Engagement													
Organise PPPO Review draft standards meeting, Auckland NZ			■										BATS Coordinator
Conduct PPPO Executive Meeting											■		BATS Coordinator
Attend TC23 for RPPO in Hanoi, Vietnam		■											Biosecurity & Trade Facilitation Officer
Attend APPPC 27th Biennium meeting in Manila, Philippines		■											BATS Coordinator
Strategic Planning regional meeting, Auckland			■										BATS Coordinator
Develop regional proposals for PPPO priorities	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	BATS Coordinator
Market Access - Pest Surveillance & Reporting	■	■											
Review current status of fruit fly surveillance in countries	■	■	■										Entomologist
Stock take of country needs and devise work plan	■	■	■										Entomologist
Draft national biosecurity regulations for Cook Islands													BATS Coordinator
Biosecurity awareness information to New Caledonia for South Pacific Games													Entomologist
Assist in fruit fly incursion responses and area wide management of fruit flies in selected countries or for selected commodities	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Entomologist
Update fruit fly host information and website	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Entomologist
Refresher training for fruit fly surveillance & diagnostics – regional or selected countries			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		Entomologist
Assist in the identification of pest & disease outbreaks/ incursions	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Entomologist
Develop funding proposals for Pacific Invasive partnership initiatives	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	BATS Coordinator

Appendix C

Appendix C Summary of STA Inputs for Components 1–3

Activity Ref	Activity Title	Person	Position	Duration (days)
FIJI03	Investigation of market acceptability of Fiji TLB- resistant taro varieties in Australia and/or NZ.	Bruce Shepherd	Trade Development Specialist	20
FIJI04	Clarification of the quarantine status of nematodes associated with taro imports.	Ruth Frampton	Entomologist	20
FIJI05	Development of and training on taro production and packhouse standards.	Gavin Edwards	Crop Mngmt & Control Systems Specialist	40
FIJI06	Substantiation of Australia's requirement for devitalisation of taro imports.	Gavin Edwards (and others)	Crop Mngmt & Control Systems Specialist	20
FIJI07	Scoping study to develop options for the management of a new fruit fly species on Rotuma and Vatoa Islands.	Ruth Frampton (and others)	Entomologist	50
FIJI08	Progression of new market access requests for papaya and breadfruit to the US.	Gavin Edwards	Crop Mngmt & Control Systems Specialist	10
FIJI09	Feasibility studies on eggplant, chilli, breadfruit, jackfruit, gourd/s and pineapple exports to Australia.	TBD		40
FIJI10	New market access submissions for products recommended under Activity FIJI09.	Gavin Edwards	Crop Mngmt & Control Systems Specialist	30
FIJI11	Eradication of *Bactrocera kirki* from Rotuma and Vatoa Islands.	Gavin Edwards (and others)	Crop Mngmt & Control Systems Specialist	80
FIJI12	Trials to confirm fruit fly non-host status for Polynesian plum (Wi).	Ruth Frampton	Entomologist	30
SAMOA02	Determination of the quarantine status of nematodes on Samoan taro exports to (linked to FIJI04).	Ruth Frampton	Entomologist	20
SAMOA03	Promotion of new Samoan taro varieties in NZ.	Bruce Shepherd	Trade Development Specialist	20
SAMOA04	Assessment of the profitability of taro exports to Australia.	Bruce Shepherd	Trade Development Specialist	30
SAMOA05	Development of an alternative to the 'area freedom' approach for managing TLB on exports of taro to Australia.	Bronwyn Wiseman	Plant Pathologist	40
SAMOA06	Development of a risk management measure for mites on organic banana exports to NZ.	Bronwyn Wiseman	Plant Pathologist	20
SAMOA07	Development of a risk management measure for mites, mealy bugs and scales on lime exports to NZ.	Bronwyn Wiseman	Plant Pathologist	20

Appendix C

Activity Ref	Activity Title	Person	Position	Duration (days)
SAMOA08	Assistance with regulatory requirements associated with re-establishing beef and meat product exports to American Samoa.	Dale Hamilton	Quarantine Specialist	30
SAMOA09	Reaccreditation of copra meal export processing and handling facilities in Samoa.	Dale Hamilton	Quarantine Specialist	25
SAMOA10	Export of personal consignments of heat-treated breadfruit to NZ.	Bronwyn Wiseman	Plant Pathologist	20
SOLS03	Implementation of the Australian Fumigation Accreditation Scheme.	Dale Hamilton	Quarantine Specialist	30
SOLS04	Review of the potential for cut flower and foliage exports to Australia.	Grant Vinning	Supply Chain Development Specialist	30
SOLS05	Reaccreditation of copra meal and PKE export processing and handling facilities in the Solomons.	Dale Hamilton	Quarantine Specialist	25
SOLS06	Development of national quality standards for the production and testing of cocoa to meet international market requirements.	Dale Hamilton	Quarantine Specialist	30
SOLS07	Scoping study to determine the viability of fresh F&V exports from the Solomon Islands to nearby PICs including the Kiribati, Nauru, and Marshall Islands.	Grant Vinning	Supply Chain Development Specialist	30
TONGA03 (i)	Review of the watermelon export pathway to NZ, including the delivery of fumigation prior to export.	Gavin Edwards	Crop Mngmt & Control Systems Specialist	30
TONGA03 (ii)	Review of the watermelon pathway to NZ, including the delivery of fumigation prior to export.	Steve Day	Fumigation Specialist	15
TONGA04	Development of a submission on a ‘winter window’ approach to managing fruit flies on watermelon (and possibly other) exports to NZ.	Bronwyn Wiseman	Plant Pathologist	60
TONGA05	Development of a ‘new access’ submission for the export of zucchinis and selected other crops (to be identified) to NZ.	Ruth Frampton	Entomologist	30
VAN03	Establishment of diagnostic services for value-added products.	Bronwyn Wiseman	Plant Pathologist	30
VAN04	Development of HACCP Plans for key export industries.	Gavin Edwards	Crop Mngmt & Control Systems Specialist	30
VAN05	Training of additional meat inspectors to certify beef export processing facilities.	Dale Hamilton	Quarantine Specialist	25
VAN06	Feasibility study on the establishment of a facility for drying fruits and vegetables for export.	TBD		20
VAN07	Re-accreditation of BSE free status for Vanuatu beef to Australia.	Dale Hamilton	Quarantine Specialist	25
REGIONAL 01	Market access database development.	TBD		25
REGIONAL 03	Initiation of a regional strategy towards managing quarantine and MA issues.	TBD		45

Appendix C

Activity Ref	Activity Title	Person	Position	Duration (days)
REGIONAL 04	Funding for bilateral market access negotiations with trading partners.	Barry Windle		40
	Program M&E design and implementation support	Lyndon Voight	M&E Specialist	60
	Program gender review	Bronwyn Wiseman	Gender Specialist	30

Appendix D

Appendix D Resource and Cost Schedule for Components 1–3

Units=AUD, at end-June 2011 exchange rates

Ref	RESOURCES	Units	Unit cost	Quantities					Total Cost (AUD)				
				Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Total	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Total
1	**LONG-TERM PERSONNEL**												
	Team Members x 10	months	various	3	3	3	3	12	285,300	285,300	285,300	285,300	1,141,200
	Subtotal LTP costs								**285,300**	**285,300**	**285,300**	**285,300**	**1,141,200**
2	**NOMINATED SHORT-TERM PERSONNEL**												
	Included under Category 4 below												
	Subtotal STP costs								**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
3	**ADMIN, EQUIPMENT AND OPERATIONAL COSTS**												
3.1	**Program Management Office (Fiji)**												
3.1.1	Office rental	months	815	3	3	3	3	12	2,445	2,445	2,445	2,445	9,780
3.1.2	Equipment O&M	months	110	3	3	3	3	12	330	330	330	330	1,320
3.1.3	Phone & Internet	months	815	3	3	3	3	12	2,445	2,445	2,445	2,445	9,780
3.1.4	Office supplies and consumables	months	270	3	3	3	3	12	810	810	810	810	3,240
3.1.5	Power	months	190	3	3	3	3	12	570	570	570	570	2,280
3.1.6	Vehicle O&M costs	months	200	3	3	3	3	12	600	600	600	600	2,400
3.1.7	Misc transport costs	months	75	3	3	3	3	12	225	225	225	225	900
3.1.8	Website development	lumpsum	10,000	0.5	0.5			1	5,000	5,000	0	0	10,000
3.1.9	PR mtls	lumpsum	1,000	1	1	1	1	4	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,000
3.2	**Fiji Country Office**												
3.2.1	Office rental	months	0	3	3	3	3	12	0	0	0	0	0
3.2.2	Equipment O&M	months	0	3	3	3	3	12	0	0	0	0	0

Appendix D

Ref	RESOURCES	Units	Unit cost	Quantities					Total Cost (AUD)				
				Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Total	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Total
3.2.3	Phone & Internet	months	0	3	3	3	3	12	0	0	0	0	0
3.2.4	Office supplies and consumables	months	0	3	3	3	3	12	0	0	0	0	0
3.2.5	Power and water	months	0	3	3	3	3	12	0	0	0	0	0
3.2.6	NMAC local transport costs	months	200	3	3	3	3	12	600	600	600	600	2,400
3.3	**Samoa Country Office**												
3.3.1	Office rental	months	25	3	3	3	3	12	75	75	75	75	300
3.3.2	Equipment O&M	months	50	3	3	3	3	12	150	150	150	150	600
3.3.3	Phone & Internet	months	225	3	3	3	3	12	675	675	675	675	2,700
3.3.4	Office supplies and consumables	months	100	3	3	3	3	12	300	300	300	300	1,200
3.3.5	Power and water	months	0	3	3	3	3	12	0	0	0	0	0
3.3.6	NMAC local transport costs	months	200	3	3	3	3	12	600	600	600	600	2,400
3.4	**Solomon Islands Country Office**												
3.4.1	Office rental	months	259	3	3	3	3	12	777	777	777	777	3,108
3.4.2	Equipment O&M	months	50	3	3	3	3	12	150	150	150	150	600
3.4.3	Phone & Internet	months	260	3	3	3	3	12	780	780	780	780	3,120
3.4.4	Office supplies and consumables	months	100	3	3	3	3	12	300	300	300	300	1,200
3.4.5	Power and water	months	0	3	3	3	3	12	0	0	0	0	0
3.4.6	NMAC local transport costs	months	200	3	3	3	3	12	600	600	600	600	2,400
3.5	**Tonga Country Office**												
3.5.1	Office rental	months	225	3	3	3	3	12	675	675	675	675	2,700
3.5.2	Equipment O&M	months	50	3	3	3	3	12	150	150	150	150	600
3.5.3	Phone & Internet	months	127	3	3	3	3	12	381	381	381	381	1,524
3.5.4	Office supplies and consumables	months	100	3	3	3	3	12	300	300	300	300	1,200
3.5.5	Power and water	months	42	3	3	3	3	12	126	126	126	126	504

Appendix D

Ref	RESOURCES	Units	Unit cost	Quantities					Total Cost (AUD)				
				Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Total	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Total
3.5.6	NMAC local transport costs	months	200	3	3	3	3	12	600	600	600	600	2,400
3.6	**Vanuatu Country Office**												
3.6.1	Office rental	months	0	3	3	3	3	12	0	0	0	0	0
3.6.2	Equipment O&M	months	50	3	3	3	3	12	150	150	150	150	600
3.6.3	Phone & Internet	months	210	3	3	3	3	12	630	630	630	630	2,520
3.6.4	Office supplies and consumables	months	100	3	3	3	3	12	300	300	300	300	1,200
3.6.5	Power and water	months	105	3	3	3	3	12	315	315	315	315	1,260
3.6.6	NMAC local transport costs	months	200	3	3	3	3	12	600	600	600	600	2,400
	Subtotal Admin, Eqpmt and Operational Costs								**22,659**	**22,659**	**17,659**	**17,659**	**80,636**
4	**ACTIVITY COSTS PLUS ACTIVITY-RELATED STP COSTS**												
4.1	**LTP travel costs**												
4.1.1	**PMO travel to MAWG meetings (2-3 pp)**												
	Travel: Suva-Apia-Suva	trips	843	2	3	2	3	10	1,686	2,529	1,686	2,529	8,430
	Travel: Suva-Honiara-Suva	trips	1,405	2	3	2	3	10	2,810	4,215	2,810	4,215	14,050
	Travel: Suva-Tonga-Suva	trips	582	2	3	2	3	10	1,164	1,746	1,164	1,746	5,820
	Travel: Suva-Vila-Suva	trips	895	2	3	2	3	10	1,790	2,685	1,790	2,685	8,950
	Departure taxes and airport transfers	lumpsum	100	8	12	8	12	40	800	1,200	800	1,200	4,000
	Hotel accomodation	nights	150	32	48	32	48	160	4,800	7,200	4,800	7,200	24,000
	Travel allowances	nights	120	32	48	32	48	160	3,840	5,760	3,840	5,760	19,200
4.1.2	**PMO support visits to NMACs and MAWGs (1pp)**												
	Travel: Suva-Country capital-Suva	trips	950	2	2	2	2	8	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	7,600
	Departure taxes and airport transfers	lumpsum	100	2	2	2	2	8	200	200	200	200	800
	Hotel accomodation	nights	150	8	8	8	8	32	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	4,800
	Travel allowances	nights	120	8	8	8	8	32	960	960	960	960	3,840

Appendix D

Ref	RESOURCES	Units	Unit cost	Quantities					Total Cost (AUD)				
				Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Total	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Total
4.1.3	**PMAS visit to Brazil (1pp)**												
	Travel: Suva-Brisbane-Suva	trips						0	0	0	0	0	0
	Departure taxes and airport transfers	lumpsum	100					0	0	0	0	0	0
	Hotel accomodation	nights	150					0	0	0	0	0	0
	Travel allowances	nights	150					0	0	0	0	0	0
4.1.4	**PMO coord'n visits to DAFF & NZMAF (2pp)**												
	Travel: Suva-Cnbrra-Wellington-Suva	trips	3,115	2		2		4	6,230	0	6,230	0	12,460
	Departure taxes and airport transfers	lumpsum	100	2		2		4	200	0	200	0	400
	Hotel accomodation	nights	150	10		10		20	1,500	0	1,500	0	3,000
	Travel allowances	nights	150	10		10		20	1,500	0	1,500	0	3,000
4.1.5	**NMAC cross-training visits**												
	Travel: to neighbouring country	trips	950	1	1	2	1	5	950	950	1,900	950	4,750
	Departure taxes and airport transfers	lumpsum	100	1	1	2	1	5	100	100	200	100	500
	Hotel accomodation	nights	150	7	7	14	7	35	1,050	1,050	2,100	1,050	5,250
	Travel allowances	nights	120	7	7	14	7	35	840	840	1,680	840	4,200
4.1.6	**NMAC travel to Suva for Annual W'shp**												
	Travel: Suva-Apia-Suva	trips	843				1	1	0	0	0	843	843
	Travel: Suva-Honiara-Suva	trips	1,405				1	1	0	0	0	1,405	1,405
	Travel: Suva-Tonga-Suva	trips	582				1	1	0	0	0	582	582
	Travel: Suva-Vila-Suva	trips	895				1	1	0	0	0	895	895
	Departure taxes and airport transfers	lumpsum	100				4	4	0	0	0	400	400
	Hotel accomodation	nights	150				20	20	0	0	0	3,000	3,000
	Travel allowances	nights	120				20	20	0	0	0	2,400	2,400

Appendix D

Ref	RESOURCES	Units	Unit cost	Quantities					Total Cost (AUD)				
				Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Total	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Total
4.1.7	**NMAC in-country travel costs**												
	Fiji	lumpsum	1,250	1	1	1	1	4	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	5,000
	Samoa	lumpsum	1,250	1	1	1	1	4	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	5,000
	Solomons	lumpsum	1,250	1	1	1	1	4	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	5,000
	Tonga	lumpsum	1,250	1	1	1	1	4	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	5,000
	Vanuatu												
4.2	**Activity costs (including nominated STP inputs**												
4.2.1	**Activity FIJI03**												
	STA input: Bruce Shepherd	days	800		20			20	0	16,000	0	0	16,000
	Travel: Aklnd-Syd-Aklnd	trips	750					0	0	0	0	0	0
	Departure taxes and airport transfers	lumpsum	100		1			1	0	100	0	0	100
	Hotel accomodation	nights	150		4			4	0	600	0	0	600
	Travel allowances	nights	150		3			3	0	450	0	0	450
	Other	lumpsum						0	0	0	0	0	0
4.2.2	**Activity FIJI04**												
	STA input: Ruth Frampton	days	1,217		10	10		20	0	12,170	12,170	0	24,340
	Travel: Chch-Suva-Chch	trips	1,750		1			1	0	1,750	0	0	1,750
	Departure taxes and airport transfers	lumpsum	100		1			1	0	100	0	0	100
	Hotel accomodation	nights	150		10	10		20	0	1,500	1,500	0	3,000
	Travel allowances	nights	150		10	10		20	0	1,500	1,500	0	3,000
	Other	lumpsum						0	0	0	0	0	0
4.2.3	**Activity FIJI05**												
	STA input: Gavin Edwards	days	1,217	10	10	10	10	40	12,170	12,170	12,170	12,170	48,680
	Travel: Internal Austr	trips	750	1	1	1	1	4	750	750	750	750	3,000

Appendix D

Ref	RESOURCES	Units	Unit cost	Quantities					Total Cost (AUD)				
				Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Total	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Total
	Departure taxes and airport transfers	lumpsum	100	1	1	1	1	4	100	100	100	100	400
	Hotel accomodation	nights	150	10	10	10	10	40	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	6,000
	Travel allowances	nights	120	10	10	10	10	40	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	4,800
	Other: Training and training materials	lumpsum	3,300		1	1	1	3	0	3,300	3,300	3,300	9,900
4.2.4	**Activity FIJI06**												
	STA input: Gavin Edwards and others	days	1,217				20	20	0	0	0	24,340	24,340
	Travel: Internal Austr	trips	750				2	2	0	0	0	1,500	1,500
	Departure taxes and airport transfers	lumpsum	100				2	2	0	0	0	200	200
	Hotel accomodation	nights	150				5	5	0	0	0	750	750
	Travel allowances	nights	150				5	5	0	0	0	750	750
	Other	lumpsum						0	0	0	0	0	0
4.2.5	**Activity FIJI07**												
	STA input: Ruth Frampton and others	days	1,217	25	25			50	30,425	30,425	0	0	60,850
	Travel: Chch-Suva-Chch	trips	1,750	1				1	1,750	0	0	0	1,750
	Travel: Internal Fiji	lumpsum	2,000	1				1	2,000	0	0	0	2,000
	Departure taxes and airport transfers	lumpsum	100	2				2	200	0	0	0	200
	Hotel accomodation	nights	150	25	25			50	3,750	3,750	0	0	7,500
	Travel allowances	nights	120	25	25			50	3,000	3,000	0	0	6,000
	Other	lumpsum						0	0	0	0	0	0
4.2.6	**Activity FIJI08**												
	STA input: Gavin Edwards	days	1,217	10				10	12,170	0	0	0	12,170
	Travel:	trips						0	0	0	0	0	0
	Departure taxes and airport transfers	lumpsum						0	0	0	0	0	0
	Hotel accomodation	nights						0	0	0	0	0	0

Appendix D

Ref	RESOURCES	Units	Unit cost	Quantities					Total Cost (AUD)				
				Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Total	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Total
	Travel allowances	nights						0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other	lumpsum						0	0	0	0	0	0
4.2.7	**Activity FIJI09**												
	STA input: TBD	days	1,000		40			40	0	40,000	0	0	40,000
	Travel: Syd-Suva-Syd	trips	1,200		1			1	0	1,200	0	0	1,200
	Travel: Internal Austr	lumpsum	2,500		1			1	0	2,500	0	0	2,500
	Departure taxes and airport transfers	lumpsum	100		2			2	0	200	0	0	200
	Hotel accomodation	nights	150		30			30	0	4,500	0	0	4,500
	Travel allowances	nights	120		30			30	0	3,600	0	0	3,600
	Other	lumpsum						0	0	0	0	0	0
4.2.8	**Activity FIJI10**												
	STA input: Gavin Edwards	days	1,217		30			30	0	36,510	0	0	36,510
	Travel: Coffs-Suva-Coffs	trips	2,000		1			1	0	2,000	0	0	2,000
	Departure taxes and airport transfers	lumpsum	100		1			1	0	100	0	0	100
	Hotel accomodation	nights	30		30			30	0	900	0	0	900
	Travel allowances	nights	30		30			30	0	900	0	0	900
	Other	lumpsum						0	0	0	0	0	0
4.2.9	**Activity FIJI11**												
	STA input: Gavin Edwards and others	days	1,217		30	30	20	80	0	36,510	36,510	24,340	97,360
	Travel: Coffs-Suva-Coffs	trips	2,000		1	1		2	0	2,000	2,000	0	4,000
	Travel: Internal Fiji	trips	500		1	1	1	3	0	500	500	500	1,500
	Departure taxes and airport transfers	lumpsum	100		1	1	1	3	0	100	100	100	300
	Hotel accomodation	nights	150		30	30	20	80	0	4,500	4,500	3,000	12,000
	Travel allowances	nights	120		30	30	20	80	0	3,600	3,600	2,400	9,600

Appendix D

Ref	RESOURCES	Units	Unit cost	Quantities					Total Cost (AUD)				
				Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Total	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Total
	Other (eradication support, co-funded,	lumpsum	65,000		1	1	1	3	0	65,000	65,000	65,000	195,000
	scope to be defined)												
4.2.10	**Activity FIJI12**												
	STA input: Ruth Frampton	days	1,217				30	30	0	0	0	36,510	36,510
	Travel: CHch-Suva-Chch	trips	1,750				1	1	0	0	0	1,750	1,750
	Departure taxes and airport transfers	lumpsum	100				1	1	0	0	0	100	100
	Hotel accomodation	nights	150				30	30	0	0	0	4,500	4,500
	Travel allowances	nights	120				30	30	0	0	0	3,600	3,600
	Other (field trials)	lumpsum	40,000				1	1	0	0	0	40,000	40,000
4.2.11	**Activity SAMOA02**												
	STA input: Ruth Frampton	days	1,217		20			20	0	24,340	0	0	24,340
	Travel: Chch-Apia-Chch	trips	1,650		1			1	0	1,650	0	0	1,650
	Departure taxes and airport transfers	lumpsum	100		1			1	0	100	0	0	100
	Hotel accomodation	nights	150		20			20	0	3,000	0	0	3,000
	Travel allowances	nights	120		20			20	0	2,400	0	0	2,400
	Other	lumpsum						0	0	0	0	0	0
4.2.12	**Activity SAMOA03**												
	STA input: Bruce Shepherd	days	800	20				20	16,000	0	0	0	16,000
	Travel: Aklnd-Apia-Aknld	trips	1,590	1				1	1,590	0	0	0	1,590
	Departure taxes and airport transfers	lumpsum	100	1				1	100	0	0	0	100
	Hotel accomodation	nights	150	4				4	600	0	0	0	600
	Travel allowances	nights	120	4				4	480	0	0	0	480
	Other (in-market promotional activities)	lumpsum	10,000	1				1	10,000	0	0	0	10,000
4.2.13	**Activity SAMOA04**												

Appendix D

Ref	RESOURCES	Units	Unit cost	Quantities					Total Cost (AUD)				
				Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Total	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Total
	STA input: Bruce Shepherd	days	800			30		30	0	0	24,000	0	24,000
	Travel: Aklnd-Apia-Aklnd	trips	1,590			1		1	0	0	1,590	0	1,590
	Travel: Aklnd-Sydney-Aklnd	trips	750			1		1	0	0	750	0	750
	Departure taxes and airport transfers	lumpsum	100			2		2	0	0	200	0	200
	Hotel accomodation	nights	150			30		30	0	0	4,500	0	4,500
	Travel allowances	nights	120			30		30	0	0	3,600	0	3,600
	Other	lumpsum						0	0	0	0	0	0
4.2.14	**Activity SAMOA05**												
	STA input: Bronwyn Wiseman	days	742		15	15	10	40	0	11,130	11,130	7,420	29,680
	Travel: CBR-Apia-CBR	trips	2,600		1	1		2	0	2,600	2,600	0	5,200
	Departure taxes and airport transfers	lumpsum	100		1	1		2	0	100	100	0	200
	Hotel accomodation	nights	150		15	15	10	40	0	2,250	2,250	1,500	6,000
	Travel allowances	nights	120		15	15	10	40	0	1,800	1,800	1,200	4,800
	Other (field trials)	lumpsum	8,000		1	1	1	3	0	8,000	8,000	8,000	24,000
4.2.15	**Activity SAMOA06**												
	STA input: Bronwyn Wiseman	days	742	20				20	14,840	0	0	0	14,840
	Travel: CBR-Apia-CBR	trips	2,600	1				1	2,600	0	0	0	2,600
	Travel: CBR-Wn-CBR	trips	1,200	1				1	1,200	0	0	0	1,200
	Departure taxes and airport transfers	lumpsum	100	2				2	200	0	0	0	200
	Hotel accomodation	nights	150	20				20	3,000	0	0	0	3,000
	Travel allowances	nights	120	20				20	2,400	0	0	0	2,400
	Other (lab trials)	lumpsum	10,000	1				1	10,000	0	0	0	10,000
4.2.16	**Activity SAMOA07**												
	STA input: Bronwyn Wiseman	days	742	20				20	14,840	0	0	0	14,840

Appendix D

Ref	RESOURCES	Units	Unit cost	Quantities					Total Cost (AUD)				
				Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Total	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Total
	Travel: Included under SAMOA06	trips	0					0	0	0	0	0	0
	Departure taxes and airport transfers	lumpsum	100					0	0	0	0	0	0
	Hotel accomodation	nights	150	20				20	3,000	0	0	0	3,000
	Travel allowances	nights	120	20				20	2,400	0	0	0	2,400
	Other (lab trials)	lumpsum	10,000	1				1	10,000	0	0	0	10,000
4.2.17	**Activity SAMOA08**												
	STA input: Dale Hamilton	days	742			15	15	30	0	0	11,130	11,130	22,260
	Travel: NZ-Samoa-AS-NZ	trips	2,300			1		1	0	0	2,300	0	2,300
	Departure taxes and airport transfers	lumpsum	100			1		1	0	0	100	0	100
	Hotel accomodation	nights	150			15	15	30	0	0	2,250	2,250	4,500
	Travel allowances	nights	120			15	15	30	0	0	1,800	1,800	3,600
	Other	lumpsum						0	0	0	0	0	0
4.2.18	**Activity SAMOA09**												
	STA input: Dale Hamilton	days	742				25	25	0	0	0	18,550	18,550
	Travel: NZ-Samoa-NZ	trips	1,590				1	1	0	0	0	1,590	1,590
	Departure taxes and airport transfers	lumpsum	100				1	1	0	0	0	100	100
	Hotel accomodation	nights	150				25	25	0	0	0	3,750	3,750
	Travel allowances	nights	120				25	25	0	0	0	3,000	3,000
	Other (AQIS certification/ audit)	lumpsum	15,000				1	1	0	0	0	15,000	15,000
4.2.19	**Activity SAMOA10**												
	STA input: Bronwyn Wiseman	days	742		20			20	0	14,840	0	0	14,840
	Travel: Cnbrra-Apia-Cnbrra	trips	2,600		1			1	0	2,600	0	0	2,600
	Travel: Cnbrra-Wn-Cnbrra	trips	1,200		1			1	0	1,200	0	0	1,200
	Departure taxes and airport transfers	lumpsum	100		2			2	0	200	0	0	200

Appendix D

Ref	RESOURCES	Units	Unit cost	Quantities					Total Cost (AUD)				
				Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Total	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Total
	Hotel accomodation	nights	150		20			20	0	3,000	0	0	3,000
	Travel allowances	nights	120		20			20	0	2,400	0	0	2,400
	Other	lumpsum						0	0	0	0	0	0
4.2.20	**Activity SOLS03**												
	STA input: Dale Hamilton	days	742		15	15		30	0	11,130	11,130	0	22,260
	Travel: NZ-Honiara-NZ	trips	4,300		1			1	0	4,300	0	0	4,300
	Departure taxes and airport transfers	lumpsum	100		1			1	0	100	0	0	100
	Hotel accomodation	nights	150		15	15		30	0	2,250	2,250	0	4,500
	Travel allowances	nights	120		15	15		30	0	1,800	1,800	0	3,600
	Other (training, AQIS costs)	lumpsum	50,000			1	1	2	0	0	50,000	50,000	100,000
4.2.21	**Activity SOLS04**												
	STA input: Grant Vinning	days	1,000	30				30	30,000	0	0	0	30,000
	Travel: Fiji-Honiara-Fiji	trips	1,405	1				1	1,405	0	0	0	1,405
	Departure taxes and airport transfers	lumpsum	100	1				1	100	0	0	0	100
	Hotel accomodation	nights	150	30				30	4,500	0	0	0	4,500
	Travel allowances	nights	120	30				30	3,600	0	0	0	3,600
	Other	lumpsum						0	0	0	0	0	0
4.2.22	**Activity SOLS05 (Emergency Measure)**												
	STA input: Dale Hamilton	days	742	25				25	18,550	0	0	0	18,550
	Travel: Local	lumpsum	500	1				1	500	0	0	0	500
	Departure taxes and airport transfers	lumpsum	100	1				1	100	0	0	0	100
	Hotel accomodation	nights	100	10				10	1,000	0	0	0	1,000
	Travel allowances	nights	60	10				10	600	0	0	0	600
	Other (training, AQIS costs)	lumpsum	14,000	1				1	14,000	0	0	0	14,000

Appendix D

Ref	RESOURCES	Units	Unit cost	Quantities					Total Cost (AUD)				
				Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Total	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Total
4.2.23	**Activity SOLS06**												
	STA input: Dale Hamilton	days	742			15	15	30	0	0	11,130	11,130	22,260
	Travel: NZ-Honiara-NZ	trips	4,300			1		1	0	0	4,300	0	4,300
	Departure taxes and airport transfers	lumpsum	100			1		1	0	0	100	0	100
	Hotel accomodation	nights	150			15	15	30	0	0	2,250	2,250	4,500
	Travel allowances	nights	120			15	15	30	0	0	1,800	1,800	3,600
	Other (technical training)	lumpsum	15,000			1	1	2	0	0	15,000	15,000	30,000
4.2.24	**Activity SOLS07**												
	STA input: Grant Vinning	days	1,000		30			30	0	30,000	0	0	30,000
	Travel: Fiji-Honiara-Fiji	trips	1,405		1			1	0	1,405	0	0	1,405
	Travel: Honiara-Kiribati-Nauru-Honiara	lumpsum	5,000		1			1	0	5,000	0	0	5,000
	Departure taxes and airport transfers	lumpsum	100		1			1	0	100	0	0	100
	Hotel accomodation	nights	150		30			30	0	4,500	0	0	4,500
	Travel allowances	nights	120		30			30	0	3,600	0	0	3,600
	Other	lumpsum						0	0	0	0	0	0
4.2.25	**Activity TONGA03 (i)**												
	STA input:Gavin Edwards	days	1,217	15	15			30	18,255	18,255	0	0	36,510
	Travel: Coffs-Tonga-Aknlnd-Coffs	trips	2,200	1				1	2,200	0	0	0	2,200
	Departure taxes and airport transfers	lumpsum	100	3				3	300	0	0	0	300
	Hotel accomodation	nights	150	15	15			30	2,250	2,250	0	0	4,500
	Travel allowances	nights	120	15	15			30	1,800	1,800	0	0	3,600
	Other (calipers, brix meters etc)	lumpsum	25,000	1				1	25,000	0	0	0	25,000
4.2.26	**Activity TONGA03 (ii)**												
	STA input:Steve Day	days	1,000	5	10			15	5,000	10,000	0	0	15,000

Appendix D

Ref	RESOURCES	Units	Unit cost	Quantities					Total Cost (AUD)				
				Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Total	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Total
	Travel: Brisbane-Tonga-Brisbane	trips	1,540	1				1	1,540	0	0	0	1,540
	Departure taxes and airport transfers	lumpsum	100	1				1	100	0	0	0	100
	Hotel accomodation	nights	150	5	10			15	750	1,500	0	0	2,250
	Travel allowances	nights	120	5	10			15	600	1,200	0	0	1,800
	Other (fumigation calibration eqpmt)	lumpsum	35,000	1				1	35,000	0	0	0	35,000
4.2.27	**Activity TONGA04**												
	STA input:Bronwyn Wiseman	days	742	15	15	15	15	60	11,130	11,130	11,130	11,130	44,520
	Travel: CBR-Tonga-CBR	trips	2,555	1	1	1	1	4	2,555	2,555	2,555	2,555	10,220
	Travel: CBR-Wn-CBR	trips	1,200	1		1		2	1,200	0	1,200	0	2,400
	Departure taxes and airport transfers	lumpsum	100	2	1	2	1	6	200	100	200	100	600
	Hotel accomodation	nights	150	15	15	15	15	60	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	9,000
	Travel allowances	nights	120	15	15	15	15	60	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	7,200
	Other (CLIMEX modelling)	lumpsum	25,000	1				1	25,000	0	0	0	25,000
	Other (Fld trials)	lumpsum	25,000		1	1		2	0	25,000	25,000	0	50,000
	Other (MAWG trip to NZ (4pp))	lumpsum	25,000		1			1	0	25,000	0	0	25,000
4.2.28	**Activity TONGA05**												
	STA input:Ruth Frampton	days	1,217		15	15		30	0	18,255	18,255	0	36,510
	Travel: Chch-Tonga-Chch	trips	1,850		1			1	0	1,850	0	0	1,850
	Departure taxes and airport transfers	lumpsum	100		1			1	0	100	0	0	100
	Hotel accomodation	nights	150		15	15		30	0	2,250	2,250	0	4,500
	Travel allowances	nights	120		15	15		30	0	1,800	1,800	0	3,600
	Other	lumpsum						0	0	0	0	0	0
4.2.29	**Activity TONGA06**												
	STA input:None	days						0	0	0	0	0	0

Appendix D

Ref	RESOURCES	Units	Unit cost	Quantities					Total Cost (AUD)				
				Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Total	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Total
	Travel:	trips						0	0	0	0	0	0
	Departure taxes and airport transfers	lumpsum	100					0	0	0	0	0	0
	Hotel accomodation	nights	150					0	0	0	0	0	0
	Travel allowances	nights	120					0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other (generator supply, install	lumpsum	25,000		1			1	0	25,000	0	0	25,000
	and commission)												
4.2.30	**Activity TONGA07**												
	STA input: None	days						0	0	0	0	0	0
	Travel:	trips						0	0	0	0	0	0
	Departure taxes and airport transfers	lumpsum	100					0	0	0	0	0	0
	Hotel accomodation	nights	150					0	0	0	0	0	0
	Travel allowances	nights	120					0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other (meeting facilitation)	lumpsum	20,000			1		1	0	0	20,000	0	20,000
4.2.31	**Activity VAN03**												
	STA input: Bronwyn Wiseman	days	742	8	7	8	7	30	5,936	5,194	5,936	5,194	22,260
	Travel: CBR-Vila-CBR	trips	2,050	1	1	1	1	4	2,050	2,050	2,050	2,050	8,200
	Travel: CBR-Chch-CBR	trips	1,200	1	1	1	1	4	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	4,800
	Departure taxes and airport transfers	lumpsum	100	2	2	2	2	8	200	200	200	200	800
	Hotel accomodation	nights	150	8	7	8	7	30	1,200	1,050	1,200	1,050	4,500
	Travel allowances	nights	150	8	7	8	7	30	1,200	1,050	1,200	1,050	4,500
	Other (Diagnostics service provider)	lumpsum	45,000	1	1	1	1	4	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	180,000
4.2.32	**Activity VAN04**												
	STA input: Gavin Edwards	days	1,217			15	15	30	0	0	18,255	18,255	36,510
	Travel: Coffs-Vila-Coffs	trips	2,200			1	1	2	0	0	2,200	2,200	4,400

Appendix D

Ref	RESOURCES	Units	Unit cost	Quantities					Total Cost (AUD)				
				Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Total	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Total
	Departure taxes and airport transfers	lumpsum	100			1	1	2	0	0	100	100	200
	Hotel accomodation	nights	150			15	15	30	0	0	2,250	2,250	4,500
	Travel allowances	nights	150			15	15	30	0	0	2,250	2,250	4,500
	Other (training)	lumpsum	5,000			1	1	2	0	0	5,000	5,000	10,000
4.2.33	**Activity VAN05**												
	STA input: Dale Hamilton	days	742	13	12			25	9,646	8,904	0	0	18,550
	Travel: NZ-Honiara-NZ	trips	4,300	1	1			2	4,300	4,300	0	0	8,600
	Departure taxes and airport transfers	lumpsum	100	1	1			2	100	100	0	0	200
	Hotel accomodation	nights	150	13	12			25	1,950	1,800	0	0	3,750
	Travel allowances	nights	150	13	12			25	1,950	1,800	0	0	3,750
	Other (assumes NZAid co-financing)	lumpsum						0	0	0	0	0	0
4.2.34	**Activity VAN06**												
	STA input: TBD	days	800	20				20	16,000	0	0	0	16,000
	Travel: Sydney-Vila-Sydney	trips	1,970	1				1	1,970	0	0	0	1,970
	Departure taxes and airport transfers	lumpsum	100	1				1	100	0	0	0	100
	Hotel accomodation	nights	150	20				20	3,000	0	0	0	3,000
	Travel allowances	nights	150	20				20	3,000	0	0	0	3,000
	Other	lumpsum						0	0	0	0	0	0
4.2.35	**Activity VAN07 (Emergency Measure)**												
	STA input: Dale Hamilton	days	742	12	13			25	8,904	9,646	0	0	18,550
	Travel: Honiara-Vila-Honiara	trips	960	1				1	960	0	0	0	960
	Travel: Honiara-Cnbrra-Honiara	trips	2,500		1			1	0	2,500	0	0	2,500
	Travel: local	lumpsum	1,500	1				1	1,500	0	0	0	1,500
	Departure taxes and airport transfers	lumpsum	100	2	1			3	200	100	0	0	300

Appendix D

Ref	RESOURCES	Units	Unit cost	Quantities					Total Cost (AUD)				
				Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Total	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Total
	Hotel accomodation	nights	150	15	2			17	2,250	300	0	0	2,550
	Travel allowances	nights	150	15	2			17	2,250	300	0	0	2,550
	Other	lumpsum						0	0	0	0	0	0
4.2.36	**Activity REGIONAL01**												
	STA input: TBD	days	1,000			15	10	25	0	0	15,000	10,000	25,000
	Travel:	trips						0	0	0	0	0	0
	Departure taxes and airport transfers	lumpsum	100					0	0	0	0	0	0
	Hotel accomodation	nights	150					0	0	0	0	0	0
	Travel allowances	nights	150					0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other	lumpsum						0	0	0	0	0	0
4.2.37	**Activity REGIONAL03**												
	STA input: TBD	days	800		15	15	15	45	0	12,000	12,000	12,000	36,000
	Travel: various	lumpsum	5,000		1	1	1	3	0	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000
	Departure taxes and airport transfers	lumpsum	100					0	0	0	0	0	0
	Hotel accomodation	nights	150					0	0	0	0	0	0
	Travel allowances	nights	150					0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other	lumpsum						0	0	0	0	0	0
4.2.38	**Activity REGIONAL04**												
	STA input: Barry Windle	days	1,233	10	10	10	10	40	12,330	12,330	12,330	12,330	49,320
	Travel: Adelaide-Suva-retn (or equiv)	trips	3,070	1	1	1	1	4	3,070	3,070	3,070	3,070	12,280
	Travel: Support for bilat discussions	lumpsum	15,000	1	1	1	1	4	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	60,000
	Departure taxes and airport transfers	lumpsum	100	1	1	1	1	4	100	100	100	100	400
	Hotel accomodation	nights	150	10	10	10	10	40	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	6,000
	Travel allowances	nights	150	10	10	10	10	40	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	6,000

Appendix D

Ref	RESOURCES	Units	Unit cost	Quantities					Total Cost (AUD)				
				Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Total	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Total
	Other	lumpsum						0	0	0	0	0	0
4.2.39	**M&E Specialist input**												
	STA input: Lyndon Voight	days	1,357		30		30	60	0	40,710	0	40,710	81,420
	Travel: Sydney-Suva-Syd	trips	1,220		1		1	2	0	1,220	0	1,220	2,440
	Travel: Regional	lumpsum	2,500		1		1	2					
	Departure taxes and airport transfers	lumpsum	100		1		1	2	0	100	0	100	200
	Hotel accomodation	nights	150		30		30	60	0	4,500	0	4,500	9,000
	Travel allowances	nights	150		30		30	60	0	4,500	0	4,500	9,000
	Other	lumpsum						0	0	0	0	0	0
4.2.40	**Gender Specialist input**												
	STA input: Bronwyn Wiseman	days	742		30			30	0	22,260	0	0	22,260
	Travel: Sydney-Suva-Syd	trips	1,220		1			1	0	1,220	0	0	1,220
	Travel: Regional	lumpsum	2,500		1			1					
	Departure taxes and airport transfers	lumpsum	100		1			1	0	100	0	0	100
	Hotel accomodation	nights	150		30			30	0	4,500	0	0	4,500
	Travel allowances	nights	150		30			30	0	4,500	0	0	4,500
	Other	lumpsum						0	0	0	0	0	0
4.3	**MAWG Costs**												
4.3.1	Meeting room hire	meetings	75	10	10	10	10	40	750	750	750	750	3,000
4.3.2	Printing	meetings	100	10	10	10	10	40	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,000
4.3.3	Catering	meetings	200	10	10	10	10	40	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	8,000
4.3.4	Travel&accom (out-of-town meetings)	lumpsum	7,500	1	1	1	1	4	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	30,000
4.3.5	MAWG Chair honorariums	chairs	500	5	5	5	5	20	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	10,000
4.4	**PCC Meeting Costs /2**												

Appendix D

Ref	RESOURCES	Units	Unit cost	Quantities					Total Cost (AUD)				
				Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Total	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Total
4.4.1	Meeting room hire	lumpsum	150				1	1	0	0	0	150	150
4.4.2	Printing	lumpsum	250				1	1	0	0	0	250	250
4.4.3	Catering	lumpsum	200				1	1	0	0	0	200	200
4.4.4	Travel (MAWG Chairs)												
	Apia-Suva-Apia	trips	843				1	1	0	0	0	843	843
	Honiara-Suva-Honiara	trips	1,405				1	1	0	0	0	1,405	1,405
	Tonga-Suva-Tonga	trips	582				1	1	0	0	0	582	582
	Vila-Suva-Vila	trips	895				1	1	0	0	0	895	895
4.4.5	Departure taxes and airport transfers	lumpsum	100				4	4	0	0	0	400	400
4.4.6	Hotel accomodation	nights	150				20	20	0	0	0	3,000	3,000
4.4.7	Travel allowances	nights	120				20	20	0	0	0	2,400	2,400
	Subtotal Activity Costs								**574,186**	**863,764**	**618,251**	**669,929**	**2,726,130**
5	**TOTAL MANAGEMENT FEE**												
	2011/12 Strategic Plan (10%)	payments	197,606	1				1	197,606	0	0	0	197,606
	6 mnth Progress Report (July 2011)	payments	296,409	1				1	296,409	0	0	0	296,409
	6 mnth Progress Report (Jan 2012)	payments	197,606			1		1	0	0	197,606	0	197,606
	Subtotal TMF Costs								**494,015**	**0**	**197,606**	**0**	**691,621**
	TOTAL COST FOR 2011-12 YEAR								**1,376,160**	**1,171,723**	**1,118,816**	**972,888**	**4,639,587**

Cost calculations incorporate the following exchange rate assumptions:

AUD1.00=	Fiji$	1.84
	Samoa Tala	2.357
	Solomons $	8.179
	Tonga TOP	1.807
	Vanuatu Vatu	95.41

Appendix E

Appendix E Budget Estimate for Component 4 (SPC)

Units=AUD

	Staffing	Equipment and Supplies	Operational	ST	Subs	Meeting	PMF	Total
A. Market Access Infomration Services								
AH Information Service	18,000	-	21,000					39,000
Pacific PL database	18,000	-		40,000				58,000
MA related helpdesk Faciltiy	18,000	-						18,000
Trade statisctics database development	36,000	-						36,000
Cabi					275,000			275,000
B. International Engagement								
PPPO						48,000		48,000
RPPO						24,000		24,000
PPPO Asia						10,000		10,000
ISPM						48,000		48,000
Draft standard				10,000				10,000
CPM atterndence						12,000		12,000
PPPO technical						210,000		210,000
regional OIE						24,000		24,000
WTO/SPS	36,000							36,000
C. MA related survillence and reporting	18,000		296,000					314,000
D. Technical Asssitance	224,000							224,000
E. SPC costs							97,000	97,000
Total	**368,000**	**-**	**317,000**	**50,000**	**275,000**	**376,000**	**97,000**	**1,483,000**

Appendix F

Appendix F "Help Desk" Support Provided by the PMO in Response to Miscellaneous Market Access and Quarantine Enquiries

1. Aug 2010; Export enquiry for heliconia and ginger cut flowers from Fiji into Australia by an Australian importer (resolved – requirements communicated).
2. Nov/Dec 2010; Symptoms of papaya crown rot (*Erwinia papayae*) reported in Fiji. The Australian papaya industry learned of this and informed Biosecurity Australia (BA) of the report. Papaya crown rot is a quarantine pest for Australia and is seed transmitted. BA visited Fiji and inspected for symptoms. (resolved – PHAMA facilitated discussion between BAF, industry and BA, and the sending of samples to CABI, London, for diagnosis. No papaya crown rot was found, thereby preventing the closure of the export pathway for papaya from Fiji to Australia indefinitely).
3. Feb 2011; Taro cleaner export pathway ACIAR project, workshop in Suva with BA and PHAMA attendance (facilitation and project coordination).
4. Feb 2011; Export enquiry for samples of cocoa seed to be sent from Solomon Islands to Australia for laboratory (i.e. quality) testing by Solomon Island cocoa development project manager (resolved – import facilitated).
5. Mar 2011; Provision of advice to Grower's Federation in Tonga that growers wanting to export watermelons to NZ need to be registered before the export season commences. No registration had yet been received by MAFF NZ at that stage. (Advice and subsequent action saved the 2011 water melon season from potential disaster – resolved).
6. May 2011; Vanuatu exporter enquiry for peppercorns to New Zealand (resolved – requirements communicated).
7. May 2011; letter on behalf of SIMAWG Chair requesting help for imminent copra meal permit renewal, subject to audit by BA (resulted in a PHAMA emergency measure project).
8. May 2011; Tonga exporter enquiry for green coffee bean to New Zealand (resolved – requirements communicated).
9. May 2011; Tonga exporter enquiry for frozen food stuffs to New Zealand (resolved – requirements communicated).
10. May 2011; assistance provided to Vanuatu DLQS with the shipment of organic horticultural produce to a trade show in NZ in September 11 (resolved - contacts facilitated).
11. Jun 2011; letter on behalf of VMAWG Chair to Vanuatu DLQS Ministry regarding BSE re-accreditation for beef into the Australian market (resulted in a PHAMA emergency measure project).
12. Jun 2011; facilitation of the quarantine clearance of a commercial taro consignment held on the wharf in Sydney (resolved – consignment released from quarantine).
13. Jun 2011; facilitation of the quarantine clearance of a commercial mixed root crop consignment held on the wharf in Sydney (resolved, consignment released from quarantine. Incident also resulted in PHAMA facilitating BAF to write a letter to AQIS requesting better communication).
14. Jun 2011; facilitation of various commodity imports from Pacific Islands to the Fine Food Fair, Sydney, on request by Pacific Island exporters and PITI (resolved – requirements and contacts communicated).
15. Jun 2011; request by exporters in Fiji for import conditions for cut flowers and foliage into Australia and New Zealand (resolved – requirements communicated).

Appendix F

16. Jun 2011; request by exporters in Fiji for import conditions and likely risk mitigation measures for fresh bananas into Australia (resolved – requirements communicated).
17. Jun 2011; export enquiry for fresh seafood as personal consignments from Tonga to Australia and New Zealand (resolved – requirements communicated).
18. Jun 2011; export enquiry for containerised sawn, green timber to New Zealand resolved – requirements communicated).
19. Jun 2011; Letter facilitated from BAF to AQIS requesting better communication from AQIS on quarantine issues, specifically in regard to interceptions (letter written and forwarded to BAF who sent it to AQIS – resolved, but issue of improved communication management ongoing).
20. June 2011; Industry request for fruitfly conditions for fresh pineapples from Fiji to NZ (resolved – requirements communicated).
21. June 2011; Samoan exporter request for import conditions for various flour types to Australia (resolved – requirements communicated).

URS KALANG

URS Australia Pty Ltd
Level 4, 70 Light Square
Adelaide SA 5000
Australia
T: 61 8 8366 1000
F: 61 8 8366 1001

www.ap.urscorp.com