

Forestry & Phytosanitary in Pacific Countries

Forestry status in Pacific Region

- Forest plantations (pine, eucalyptus, teak)
- Agricultural tree crops (cocoa, coconut, sandalwood, rubber)
- High imports and exports of forest products
- Over exploitation of natural forest (Pacific)
- Reforestation (requires new germplasm)
- Spread of forestry pests (forest products) and hitchhiker organisms (conveyances, forestry equipments)



ISPM implementation issues

- ◆ Organisational/ Policy differences & weak coordination (NPPO and Forestry sector)
- ◆ Lack of awareness amongst forest officials and stakeholders on ISPMs
- ◆ Lack of targeted training on implementation of ISPM in forestry
- ◆ Lack of resources amongst developing countries for surveillance
- ◆ System development (Policies, legal acts, communication)

Main ISPMs related to Forestry Pacific countries

No Clear accountabilities and systems

- ◆ Determination of pest status in an area
- ◆ Guidelines for pest eradication programmes
- ◆ Establishment of pest free production sites
- ◆ Guidelines for notification of non-compliance and emergency action
- ◆ Guidelines for regulating wood packaging material
- ◆ Export certification system (responsibility for survey)

Example - Training

Requires training

- ◆ Surveillance of forests and trees to detect and monitor health disorders.
- ◆ Identify insects and fungi in forest produce for export
- ◆ Quarantine methods and controls for forest produce

Current National and International initiatives in Pacific

- ◆ APFISN (NPPOs & Forestry) *Risk-based targeted surveillance for forest invasive species*
- ◆ SPC-development of forest health surveillance systems for South Pacific Countries, data gathering on pests and diseases of trees; strengthening linkages between forestry and quarantine officials in country; safe movement of germplasm
- ◆ Programs by Australia & New Zealand (surveillance, sea container hygiene, storage)