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## Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures

### APPLICANTS FOR OBSERVER STATUS

Note by the Secretariat<sup>1</sup>

Addendum

1. An application for observer status in the SPS Committee was received on 11 February 2011 from CABI. Information provided by CABI is summarized below.

#### 1. CABI Member Countries (45)

Anguilla*	Colombia	Malaysia	South Africa
Australia	Cote d'Ivoire	Mauritius	Sri Lanka
Bahamas	Cyprus	Montserrat*	St Helena*
Bangladesh	Gambia	Myanmar	Switzerland
Bermuda*	Ghana	Nigeria	Tanzania
Botswana	Grenada	The Netherlands*	Trinidad & Tobago
British Virgin Islands*	Guyana	Pakistan	Uganda
Brunei Darussalam	India	Papua New Guinea	United Kingdom
Burundi	Jamaica	Philippines	Vietnam
Canada	Kenya	Rwanda**	Zambia
Chile	DPR Korea	Sierra Leone	Zimbabwe
China	Malawi	Solomon Islands	

\*UK Overseas Territories

\*\*The Netherlands and Rwanda are in the process of joining.

#### 2. Mandate, scope and area of work

2. CABI is an inter-governmental, not-for-profit organisation established in 1910 by a United Nations treaty-level agreement and is governed by 45 Member Countries, 90 per cent of which are developing countries.

3. CABI is a science-based development organisation with knowledge management, publishing and international development programmes. The organisation has a unique combination of publishing, science and development experience, including more than 30 years' experience in the management and dissemination of scientific information in the electronic environment. It maintains a broad portfolio of information products and has an established network of partners and collaborators in both the international development and scholarly publishing communities.

4. CABI's work is decentralised through centres and offices around the world – including in China, Malaysia, Pakistan, India, Kenya, Switzerland, Trinidad & Tobago, and the United States.

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<sup>1</sup> This document has been prepared under the Secretariat's own responsibility and is without prejudice to the positions of Members or to their rights or obligations under the WTO.

CABI's role in international development is aligned with the Millennium Development Goals and international treaties (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, World Trade Organization).

5. CABI has a wide range of agriculture related expertise that is brought to bear on agricultural problems affecting smallholder livelihoods and the environment including; entomology, plant pathology, Integrated Production and Pest Management, phytosanitary issues of plant pests and diseases, socio-economics, participatory research, capacity building of farmers using discovery learning approaches including Farmer Field Schools, coffee breeding, management of invasive species and knowledge management. Although the problems CABI addresses are not specific to climate change, CABI expertise and field experiences are highly relevant to climate change issues.

6. CABI's activities focus on four themes:

- empowering smallholder commodity farmers;
- using knowledge for development;
- tackling invasive species and
- knowledge management.

7. CABI undertakes and manages large multi-country, multi-stakeholder projects in these areas as well as implementing consultancies, including facilitation of regional processes, supporting stakeholder bodies and capacity building.

8. CABI has been closely involved in managing and contributing to a range of national, regional and global consultative processes.

### **3. Contribution to the work of the SPS Committee**

9. CABI is able to provide a significant contribution to WTO SPS-related issues including capacity building (mainly phytosanitary), as it continues to strengthen its own capacity for research, development and information which greatly contributes to trade, biodiversity and biosecurity. CABI's contributions of particular relevance to the SPS Committee are as follows.

10. CABI has significant expertise in developing, executing and monitoring various projects and activities related to the SPS Agreement of WTO. Of the three components of SPS (plant pests and diseases, animal pests and diseases and food safety) CABI specialises in phytosanitary issues of plant pests and diseases (including invasive alien species) and also has limited expertise in food safety. CABI also undertakes consultancies including needs assessments, drawing on the SPS Action Plan, compliance with the SPS Agreement, organizing related training programmes and assisting in developing related infrastructure. CABI's key donors and partners for SPS-related projects include: EU, COMESA, ADB, ACIAR, EPPO, FAO, SDC, UNEP, GEF, IDRC and AusAID.

11. The technical areas of expertise available within CABI include developing pest databases; compiling national pest lists for IPPC; undertaking Pest Risk Analysis (PRA) and identification of Pest Free Areas as per International Standards of Phytosanitary Measures; and improving market access for agricultural commodities of developing countries. CABI also has expertise in developing disinfestation protocols, in diagnostics, and in management of plant pests, pathogens and invasive species.

12. CABI has contributed directly to the IPPC in various ways, including revising the Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation tool and developing guidelines for capacity building in phytosanitation. CABI also has contributed in developing certain International Standards of Phytosanitary Measures of the IPPC, in drafting policy guidelines for quarantine, biosecurity,

biosafety, and food safety, and also in the development of regional and national standards for phytosanitary measures that are in tune with international standards.

13. In addition, CABI continues to make significant indirect contributions towards SPS at the global level through its mandate of knowledge management and knowledge for development themes. Recently, CABI was commissioned by FAO to implement a situational analysis to provide the basis for development of a strategic framework for Crop Protection in Africa, through the development of a cross-cutting theme under the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP). Furthermore, CABI's Global Plant Clinic initiative is training people at field level, which enhances vigilance of emerging plant health problems.

14. CABI provides significant support to implementation of SPS measures with special reference to standards development through its rich knowledge base on global pests and diseases and through technical inputs in the area of diagnostics, pest management with special reference to invasive species, pest risk analysis and capacity building in diverse themes impinging upon SPS. The SPS activities carried out by CABI experts spread over a wide geographical area covering parts of Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and the South Pacific.

#### **4. Reciprocity**

15. The WTO Secretariat has not requested observer status in CABI.

16. CABI is willing to provide a gratis subscription to its flagship database, CAB Abstracts, to a nominated individual within the WTO Secretariat and to make discounts on its products available to WTO by negotiation.

#### **5. Attachments**

17. More detailed information provided by CABI is attached. Attachment 1 gives more detailed information on CABI structure, areas of expertise and contribution to the work of the SPS Committee. Attachment 2 provides information on CABI Centres. Attachment 3 identifies CABI projects related to the SPS Agreement. Attachment 4 lists other CABI activities related to the SPS Agreement.

## ATTACHMENT 1

### CABI structure, areas of expertise and contribution to the work of the SPS Committee

#### A. STRUCTURE

1. CABI's 45 member countries have an equal role in the organization's governance, policies and strategic direction, and enjoy a number of privileges and services relating to CABI's scientific expertise, products and resources, including disease identification, capacity building and information products.

2. The supreme governing board of CABI is the Review Conference of member countries, which reviews CABI's work programme every three to five years and determines its broad policies and strategies. An Executive Council, with a representative from each member country, meets usually twice a year to monitor CABI's affairs and the implementation of the Review Conference resolutions. Key liaison is at Permanent Secretary or Director General of National Research Institute level.

3. Membership of CABI gives national governments a leadership role in directing and influencing the global development agenda through the work of the organization and its international network of partners. Furthermore, CABI provides a unique framework of connections to science and policy-level decision makers worldwide through its regional centres, with links to a range of national and regional networks.

#### B. AREAS OF EXPERTISE

4. CABI has a wide range of agriculture related expertise that is brought to bear on agricultural problems affecting smallholder livelihoods and the environment including; entomology, plant pathology, Integrated Production and Pest Management, phytosanitary issues of plant pests and diseases, socio-economics, participatory research, capacity building of farmers using discovery learning approaches including Farmer Field Schools, coffee breeding, management of invasive species and knowledge management. Although the problems CABI addresses are not specific to climate change – CABI expertise and field experiences are highly relevant to climate change issues.

5. CABI staff facilitate stakeholder groups to work together more effectively to address problems. Some activities relate to specific problems (such as Community Based Armyworm Forecasting) or use specific types of knowledge or technology (such as work under the 'Good Seed Initiative' linking smallholder farmers, private sector seed enterprise and regulatory bodies to facilitate increased access to both indigenous and improved seed varieties). The Global Plant Clinic (GPC) is a key initiative that coordinates plant health services to some of the poorest countries around the world. It provides an expert diagnostic service for all plant problems and has published more than 50 new disease reports since 2001. Diseased samples are sent to the GPC from NPPOs, research institutes or via a network of GPC sponsored community based plant health clinics. These clinics supply regular reports of current and emerging threats and provide an invaluable source of information for farmers in areas where existing plant health services struggle to be effective. The plant health clinics are then able to respond quickly in giving advice on control. New diseases have been identified from farmers' queries and by GPC partners and confirmed by a 'chain of science' that combines national and international expertise. National scientists can request identification of pathogens that require specialist knowledge and techniques. Confirmation of new diseases helps to stimulate scientific research and encourage quicker responses from governments and extension services. CABI also addresses building diagnostic capacity through BioNET - the global network for taxonomy, which has developed a regional diagnostic network approach to address the need to meet international phytosanitary standards. The BioNET model has been pioneered by BioNET-ASEANET in Southeast

Asia and links national plant protection authorities to relevant experts drawn from a diagnostic expertise registry via national and regional clearing houses. CABI hosts the global and Southeast Asian BioNET secretariats.

6. Almost all activities involve small teams of CABI staff, with complimentary skills working together with national and international partners. Under the commodities group, coffee, cocoa and cotton are important crops for CABI with a number of large projects, however current or recent projects also address production, pest management and marketing of a range of crops including tomato, kale and other vegetables, rice, sorghum and maize, cotton.

7. CABI's activities focus on four themes: empowering smallholder commodity farmers; using knowledge for development; tackling invasive species and knowledge management. CABI undertakes and manages large multi-country, multi-stakeholder projects in these areas as well as implementing consultancies including facilitation of regional processes, supporting stakeholder bodies and capacity building. CABI has been closely involved in managing and contributing to a range of national, regional and global consultative processes.

8. In the Compendia Programme, CABI leads a consortium of agencies in the development of knowledge bases and services to meet the needs of their researchers and practitioners. Stakeholders are engaged in the development of these resources through participatory workshops, user-needs analyses and expert consultations. CABI Compendia are encyclopaedic, mixed-media tools that integrate a diverse range of validated science-based information into a user-friendly platform. CABI has developed the compendia in partnership with a variety of key organisations drawn from the public, private and development assistance sectors around the world, drawing on the expertise from partners and other experts worldwide. The Compendia are available on the Internet and are suitable for a range of audiences, but especially for decision support and knowledge expansion.

9. CABI works closely with users to provide training in use of Compendia, for example where used in import risk assessments in border quarantine centres. Key subject areas covered by the Compendia are Crop Protection; Forestry; Animal Health and Production; Aquaculture; and Invasive Species.

10. CAB Abstracts gives researchers instant access to over 6 million records from 1973 onwards, with over 325,000 abstracts added each year. Its coverage of the applied life sciences includes agriculture, environment, veterinary sciences, applied economics, food science and nutrition. The CAB Abstracts Archive, dating back to 1910, is also available online.

11. CABI is a partner in the development of the Research4Life Programmes, especially AGORA (Access to Global Online Research in Agriculture) and HINARI (Health Internetwork Access to Research Information). These programmes draw on CABI's content and indexing expertise, facilitating access to the global pool of scholarly communication and peer review publication in agriculture and health, providing key tools to support capacity building in developing countries, and are of great relevance to SPS matters.

12. CABI publishes 60 new books per annum, covering a wide range of agricultural and related subjects, and drawing on an international network of authors. Some titles are published in collaboration with international agencies and NGOs to ensure that important research is made available to a global audience.

C. RECENT INITIATIVES

13. CABI is developing a powerful early warning vigilance system to help in the fight against pests and diseases: Plantwise. Through this initiative CABI will capture data about new pests and diseases from scientists, published sources, and official bodies and map this information with greater granularity than ever before. Working with partners, this data will be combined with the best information in the field to provide a comprehensive knowledge bank on crops, pests, diseases and weeds. One unique input to this system will be validated records from plant clinics around the world, where staff will log the occurrence of pests and diseases with pin-point accuracy. By feeding the data from over 400 proposed clinics into the knowledge bank, a global surveillance system will be created, enabling accurate pest risk forecasts with mitigation and adaptation planning prior to pest outbreaks.

D. CONTRIBUTION TO THE WORK OF THE SPS COMMITTEE

14. CABI is able to provide a significant contribution to SPS-WTO related issues including capacity building (mainly phytosanitary), as it continues to strengthen its own capacity for research, development and information which greatly contributes to trade, biodiversity and biosecurity. CABI's contributions of particular relevance to the SPS Committee are as follows:

15. CABI has significant expertise in developing, executing and monitoring various projects and activities related to the SPS Agreement of WTO (Attachments 3 and 4). Of the three components of SPS (plant pests and diseases, animal pests and diseases and food safety) CABI specialises in phytosanitary issues of plant pests and diseases (including invasive alien species) and also has limited expertise in food safety. CABI also undertakes consultancies including needs assessments, drawing on the SPS Action Plan, compliance to SPS Agreement, organizing related training programmes and assisting in developing related infrastructure. CABI's key donors and partners for SPS-related projects include: EU, COMESA, ADB, ACIAR, EPPO, FAO, SDC, UNEP, GEF, IDRC and AusAID.

16. The technical areas of expertise available within CABI include developing pest databases; compiling national pest lists for IPPC of FAO; undertaking Pest Risk Analysis (PRA) and identification of Pest Free Areas as per International Standards of Phytosanitary Measures; and improving market access for agricultural commodities of developing countries. CABI also has expertise in developing disinfestation protocols, in diagnostics, and in management of plant pests, pathogens and invasive species.

17. CABI has contributed directly to the IPPC of FAO in various ways, including revising the Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation tools and developing guidelines for capacity building in phytosanitation. CABI also has contributed in developing certain International Standards of Phytosanitary Measures of the IPPC, in drafting policy guidelines for quarantine/biosecurity/biosafety/food safety and also regional and national standards of phytosanitary measures that are in tune with international standards.

18. CABI continues to make significant indirect contributions towards SPS at global level through its mandate of knowledge management and knowledge for development themes. CABI's publishing products such as CAB Abstracts, books, journals and compendia are key information systems for all technical matters relating to SPS and are sources for market intelligence, risk analysis and standards development. The research and development outputs of CABI in pest management, in the areas of diagnostics, as well as the bioservices provided globally, contribute to food safety and in establishing a diagnostic network where CABI acts as the secretariat of a clearing-house system in which samples from one country can be sent for analysis to third countries anonymously.

19. CABI has supported policy change to eliminate the use of methyl bromide, a highly toxic pesticide used for soil sterilization, pest control and decontamination of storage and food processing facilities. CABI presented EU member countries with evidence of effective chemical and non-chemical alternatives such as biological control methods and physical practices such as solarization and steam treatment which led to successful phasing out of methyl bromide by all EU Member States. The Global Invasive Species Program (GISP) and the Barriers to invasive species project funded by GEF are good examples of CABI expertise being used in advocating for policy change to control invasives. More recently CABI was commissioned by FAO to implement a situational analysis to provide the basis for development of a strategic framework for Crop Protection in Africa through the development of a cross-cutting theme under the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP).

20. CABI is involved in capacity building in areas ranging from basic training of individuals in particular diagnostic practices to broader capacity building activities that recognize capacity as the property of a system and address ways of working with regard to initiatives supporting regulatory systems. Examples include the Africa led initiative to establish the Centre of Phytosanitary Excellence; the SE Asia led initiative to support PS compliance through a knowledge and diagnostic network; and the new initiative being planned with COMESA. Furthermore, CABI's Global Plant Clinic initiative is training people at field level which is enhancing vigilance of emerging plant health problems.

21. CABI provides significant support to implementation of SPS measures with special reference to Standards Development through its rich knowledge base on global pests and diseases and through technical inputs in the area of diagnostics, pest management with special reference to invasive species, pest risk analysis and capacity building in diverse themes impinging upon SPS. The SPS activities carried out by CABI experts spread over a wide geographical area covering parts of Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and the South Pacific.

## **ATTACHMENT 2**

### **Information on CABI Centres**

#### **Africa - Kenya**

1. CABI has been working in Africa for over 90 years. Staff work in partnerships throughout Africa focusing on integrated crop and pest management (ICM/IPM), rural extension, crop production, value chain studies, innovation systems and SPS capacity building. Research and development work focuses on CABI's overarching themes of commodities, knowledge management, invasive species and knowledge for development.

#### **Europe - Switzerland**

2. Established in 1948, this Regional Centre concentrates on classical biological control of invasive insect pests and weeds, environmental risk assessments, policy advice on the regulation of biological control agents and the implementation of conceptual frameworks for integrated crop management.

#### **Europe – United Kingdom (Egham)**

3. This Regional Centre holds one of the world's largest collections of microorganisms – being researched for new medicines, food products and biopesticides. The centre provides services to government institutions, businesses and researchers worldwide on invasive species management, sustainable agriculture and commodities. The Global Plant Clinic, based at Egham, provides an international diagnostic service and is a leading publisher of new disease reports. The identification service identifies micro-organisms and plant pathogens.

#### **Europe – United Kingdom (Wallingford)**

4. CABI's corporate HQ and its Publishing and Knowledge Management operations are based in Wallingford. Major partnerships, such as those with DfID, the members of the Invasive Species Compendium Consortium and CABI's own 45 Member Countries are managed from here.

#### **South Asia - Pakistan**

5. Established in 1957, this Regional Centre specialises in implementing projects on invasive species management, integrated crop and livestock management, rural knowledge systems, commodity value chains, information and communication technologies, water conservation and improved land use practices.

#### **South Asia - India**

6. Established in 2001, this Regional Centre specialises in agricultural technologies and innovation systems including SPS, working for and with Indian partners in agricultural research. It has a close relationship with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.



**Southeast and East Asia - China**

7. Established in 2002, this Regional Centre focuses on information management and dissemination, biological control, integrated pest management, invasive alien species management, ecosystem services and microbial resources, in close collaboration with many Chinese governmental agencies, research and training institutions.

**Southeast and East Asia - Malaysia**

8. Established in 1988, this Regional Centre focuses on plant health, SPS capacity building, invasive species management, biological control, integrated pest management, and knowledge management, with very close ties to many national and regional institutions in the Asia-Pacific region.

**Caribbean and Latin America - Trinidad**

9. Established in 1946, this Regional Centre specialises in participatory approaches for improved farmer decision making and has expertise in classical biocontrol, biological biopesticides, integrated crop and pest management and invasive species management.

**United States of America**

10. This office manages sales throughout North America.

### ATTACHMENT 3

#### CABI projects related to the WTO SPS Agreement

Project	Duration	Region	Client	SPS areas addressed						
				D	A	P	C	I	E	T
A Crop Protection Framework for Africa, including phytosanitary issues	3 years	Africa	FAO		X					
Establishment of a Phytosanitary Centre of Excellence for capacity building services	2 years	Africa	STDF/ WTO				X			X
Evaluation and impact assessment of a capacity evaluation tool used by National Phytosanitary Services	1 year	Global	FAO		X					
Removing barriers to invasive plant management in Africa	5 years	Africa	GEF			X	X	X	X	
Customizing and delivery of a training course on IAS in Southern and Eastern Africa	1 year	Africa	GISP				X		X	
Research on Knowledge Systems: Strengthening Knowledge Policy in Developing Countries. Case study on ISPM3: Kenya	2 years	Africa	IDRC		X		X			
Study on impact of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards on Trade and Development	1 year	Global	USAID		X					
Support to regional consultations on draft standards: Thailand, Tanzania, Trinidad & Tobago	1 year	Africa, SEA, CLA	Rockefeller Brothers Fund				X		X	
IPM for market access: tomatoes in Tanzania	3 years	Africa	SDC			X	X			X
SPS training in COMESA countries: focal points and lab specialists	2 years	Africa	AfDB	X			X	X		X
Phytosanitary Capacity Building in Mekong region	2 years	SEA	NZAID	X		X				
SPS Capacity Building Programme (SPSCBP)	3.5 years	SEA	AusAID	X	XPRA		X	X		X

Project	Duration	Region	Client	SPS areas addressed						
				D	A	P	C	I	E	T
Plant health component of the ASEAN – Australian Development Cooperation Programme (AADCCP)	2 years	SEA	AusAID	X			X			
Towards Improved Market Access for ASEAN Agricultural Commodities	3 years	SEA	IDRC							X
Knowledge networks and systems of innovation to support implementation of International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures	2 years	SEA	IDRC		X		X			
Development of capacity in viral disease identification and management on agricultural crops and ornamentals in Brunei	2 years	SEA	DOAA	X		X	X	X		
Needs Assessment in Taxonomy and Biosystematics for Plant Pathogenic Organisms in Countries of South East Asia	1 year	SEA		X			X			
Building National Forestry Pest Lists to underpin Agricultural Exports	1 year	SEA	DOA Malaysia							X
Building disease management capacity: Vietnam	3 years	E Asia	ACIAR	X			X	X		
Methyl bromide critical use exemptions (CUE) in EU under Montreal Protocol: assessment of Member State CUEs; analysis of suitable alternatives; case studies	4 years	Europe	EU		X	X		X	X	
Blended Learning methods for young scientists in SPS, GAP, etc. different methodologies for promulgating GAP, SPS and plant health: Vietnam	9 months	E Asia	SDC/CDF			X	X	X		X
Heavy Metals in Cocoa – a programme to characterize and inform on the status of cadmium and other heavy metals in the cocoa plant and the soils it grows in Peru & Venezuela	2 years	S America	ECA/ CAOBISCO		X				X	

Project	Duration	Region	Client	SPS areas addressed						
				D	A	P	C	I	E	T
Assessing and improving laboratory function, improving fungal & bacterial ID service offered: Nicaragua	3 months	S America	DFID	X		X				
PRATIQUE (Enhancements of Pest Risk Analysis Techniques)	3 years	Europe	EU		X	X		X	X	
ISEFOR (Increasing Sustainability of European Forests: Modelling for Security Against Invasive Pests and Pathogens under Climate Change)	3 years	Europe	EU	X	X	X				
UK non native pest risk assessment	1 year	Europe	UK Govt		X		X		X	X
Incursion prevention and management of Coffee berry borer for PNG & East Indonesia	4 years	SEA	PNG Coffee Industry	X		X	X			X
Management of Coffee berry borer	4 years	Asia, Africa, C and S America	CFC	X		X	X			X
Biological control of the European wood wasp:	5 years	S America	USDA FS/ COSAVE			X	X	X		X
Strengthening knowledge networks for implementing International Standards for Phyto-sanitary Measures in East Africa and Caribbean		Africa, CLA	IDRC		X					X
Analysis of the impact of the IPPC's Phyto-sanitary Capacity Evaluation Tool		Africa	IPPC		X					
Global Plant Clinic and in-country mobile plant clinics	ongoing	Africa, Asia, CLA	DFID	X			X			
Compendia Programme including associated training: Crop Protection; Forestry; Animal Health and Production; Aquaculture; Invasive Species	ongoing	Global	Multiple				X	X		

Project	Duration	Region	Client	SPS areas addressed						
				D	A	P	C	I	E	T
BioNET	ongoing	Global	Multiple	X						

**Key**

Diagnostics (D)

Analysis (A)

Pest management (P)

Capacity building (C)

Information activities (I)

Environmental protection (E)

Trade support (T)

## ATTACHMENT 4

### CABI activities related to the SPS Agreement

Project	Duration	Region	Client	SPS areas addressed						
				D	A	P	C	I	E	T
Need Assessment and Project Formulation for the Development of an Integrated Quarantine Service in India: Plant Quarantine Specialist	3 months	S Asia	FAO/TCP		X					
Strengthening Plant Health Management Capability in Seed and Plant Certification Schemes in Mauritius: Diagnostics and Equipment specialists – Viruses	4 months	Africa	FAO/TCP	X			X			
Strengthening Plant Quarantine Facilities in Nepal: Pest Risk Analyst	2 months	S Asia	FAO/TCP		X		X			X
Strengthening Sanitary and Phytosanitary Services in Cambodia: SPS Specialist	1 month	SEA	FAO/TCP				X			X
Preparation of a Sanitary and Phytosanitary Action Plan for Cambodia: SPS Policy Consultant - Phytosanitary	6 weeks	SEA	STDF/ FAO		X					X
Strengthening quarantine for invasive alien species in Indonesia: team leader	2 months	SEA	FAO/TCP						X	X
Policy issues in plant biosecurity	11 years		ICAR		X				X	X
Diagnostics and development of seed certification protocol for seed transmitted viral diseases of grain legumes	3.5 years		NATP/World Bank	X						
Quarantine processing of germplasm under exchange and supportive research: 12 sub projects on detection and disinfestations methodologies in pathology, entomology and nematology	11 years		ICAR	X						

Project	Duration	Region	Client	SPS areas addressed						
				D	A	P	C	I	E	T
Preventing the entry of <i>Moniliophthora roreri</i> (Causal Agent of Frosty Pod Rot of Cocoa) into Trinidad and Tobago, under the UNEP-GEF funded project Mitigating the Threats of Invasive Alien Species in the Insular Caribbean	1 month	CLA	UNEP-GEF			X	X			
Intermediate quarantine for movement of oil palm germplasm from West Africa and South America to SE Asia: industry	30 years	Africa, SEA	Industry	X		X			X	X
Plant pathology workshops in the South Pacific Community: New Caledonia, French Polynesia, Samoa, Tonga, Kiribati, Vanuatu, Cook Islands, Fiji	2.5 years	South Pacific	EU	X			X	X		
Workshops on biosecurity, diagnostics, risk management	1 year	SEA	APEC	X			X		X	X
GMS Action Plan for Improved SPS Handling in GMS Cross-Border Trade	2 weeks	SEA								X
Design mission for plant health component of AADCP Programme at ASEAN Secretariat	1 week	SEA	APEC	X		X	X			
Resource Person, Thai-Australia Government Linkages Programme Training Workshops on developing a National Plant Disease Herbarium in Thailand and preservation of disease specimens in the tropics	1 weeks	SEA		X			X			
Devising and delivering a course on international phyto-sanitary standards, PRA, etc.	1 week	SEA					X			

Project	Duration	Region	Client	SPS areas addressed						
				D	A	P	C	I	E	T
Junior author of a study on the impact of sanitary and phyto-sanitary standards on trade and development		USAID								X

**Key:**

- Diagnostics (D)
- Analysis (A)
- Pest management (P)
- Capacity building (C)
- Information activities (I)
- Environmental protection (E)
- Trade support (T)