

1. Background information on agriculture and organizational arrangements for Plant protection and NPPO of your country (less than 200 words)
 - a. Please provide macro data on your country (area, population, main production, main plant importations and exportation) and the structure, ports of entry and organigram of the NPPO.
 - i. Independent State of Samoa formerly known as Western Samoa; became independent 1 January 1962
 - ii. Government type – mix of parliamentary democracy and constitutional monarchy
 - iii. **Area** -2,944km²
 - iv. 2 Large Islands (Upolu and Savaii), 7 small islets (Apolima, Manono, Nu’ulopa, Nu’ulua, Namua, Fanuatapu, Nu’usafee)
 - v. **Population** – 195,979 (SBS 2016)
 - vi. **Capital** - Apia
 - vii. **Climate** – Tropical, Rainy (November to April) and Dry Season (May to October)
 - viii. **Main Production** – agricultural products (handicrafts, copra, plantain, taro, dried cocoa beans/pounded cocoa)
 - ix. **Main Plant Importation** – Ornamental Plants, Vegetable seeds, flour, sugar, rice
 - x. **Main Exportation** – fish, coconut oil, coconut cream, copra, noni juice (*Morinda citrifolia*), taro, dried cocoa beans/pounded cocoa, Tahitian lime (NZ), plantain (NZ/Aust)
 - xi. **Ports of Entry** – 2 Airports (Faleolo International Airport, Fagalii International Airport), 3 International Wharfs (Apia Wharf, Satittoa Wharf, Salelologa Wharf)
 - xii. **Structure & Organizational diagram of NPPO** (See additional word document)

2. Phytosanitary legal framework and list of regulated pests (less than 100 words)
 - a. When available, please provide the phytosanitary legal framework of your country and the list of regulated pests.
 - i. Phytosanitary Legal framework:
 1. Quarantine (Biosecurity) Act 2005 (currently under review)
 - a. 3 components
 - i. Animal Health and Welfare Bill
 - ii. Plant Protection Bill
 - iii. Quarantine (Biosecurity) Bill
 2. Emergency Response Plan for Animal and Plants Pests (2003). Completed review, Samoa Invasive Species Emergency Plan awaiting endorsement by respective Ministries and Cabinet.

- ii. List of Regulated Pests
 - 1. Please refer to SPC Pest List Database
- 3. Overview of cases of surveillance, non-compliance and manage of regulated pests (less than 100 words)
 - a. Please provide notable case studies related to surveillance activities, non-compliance and manage of regulated pests.
 - i. Surveillance – Pest surveys are conducted by the Crops Division which is another division with MAF with assistance from SQS staff.
 - ii. Non-compliance – ??
- 4. Information on emerging issues on Phytosanitary Measures (less than 100 words)
 - a. Emerging issues on phytosanitary measures are issues which are new, unexpected or can cause change in the status quote in phytosnaitary measures.
 - i. Pest and disease surveillance/Invasive Species
 - ii. Pest Diagnostic
 - iii. Post Entry Quarantine (PEQ)
 - iv. Treatment Availability
 - v. Market Access
- 5. Identification of opportunities and challenges in Phytosanitary Measures (less than 100 words)
 - a. Please provide a macro conclusion in several point about your concern on opportunities and obstacles to promote your country’s capability on implementation of IPPC and phytosanitary measures
 - i. Challenges
 - 1. Shortage of staff
 - 2. Lack of resources for inspections
 - 3. High staff turnover
 - 4. Irregularity of Pest and Disease surveillance

There is a need for regular pest and disease surveillance. The last survey which was funded by SPC was carried out about 5 years ago. Regular surveillance helps to detect any new pests/diseases that are affecting plant health. There is lack of funding/resources to carry out surveillance, thus, there may be new pests present without any knowledge that there is an incidence until it is difficult to control.
 - 5. Pest Diagnostics

Few staff have been trained for pest diagnostic work, however, there is no particular staff assigned to concentrate on pest diagnostic only. There is shortage of staff and lack of expertise in this particular area as well as lack of

funding/resources to assist with pest diagnostic. With the skills in pest diagnostic, staff can be able to identify early stages of pests and diseases i.e. pathogenic fungi and bacteria including insect pests.

6. Invasive species has had a great impact on Pacific island countries and most of these are pests. Currently, analysis are only conducted for plants and none for weeds; however there has been an increase in weed species that are becoming invasive and there is a need for an approach to help minimise and control the the spread of these species.

ii. Strengths

1. Multi-skilled staff
2. Staff exposure to SPS specific trainings/workshops
3. International/Regional engagement
4. Strengthened links and cooperation with various border agencies

6. Suggestions on international, Regional and bilateral cooperation in Phytosanitary Measures among the Chinese Initiative “the Belt and Road” countries (less than 200 words)

- a. Please identify areas for cooperation in phytosanitary measures
 - i. To be conducted by the IPPC Secretariat
 - ii. To be conducted by the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture
 - iii. To be conducted by the One Road One Belt countries