

The International Plant Protection Convention

Understanding what is the Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE)

2017 IPPC Regional Workshop
Date, City, Country



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations



International Plant
Protection Convention

Outline

- What is the PCE: purpose, scope, description, benefits
- Where the PCE was conducted
- The case study of Azerbaijan
- The SDTF 401 project Training of Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE) Facilitators
- Exchange of experiences and discussion
- How can a PCE be conducted in your country?

Purpose

- Developed to provide a country a consistent basis for evaluating its national phytosanitary capacities.
- Developed as an instrument to guide capacity development needs.

IT IS NOT:

- **SOMETHING THAT IS DONE TO A COUNTRY**
- **USED TO MAKE COUNTRY COMPARISONS**

Scope

- Targets analysis of the National Plant Protection Organization and the national phytosanitary system.
- It is a framework that the country adopts for its own purposes and benefits.
- Offers the scope for an initial evaluation (session) and for the re-run of selected modules over time.
- Encourages stakeholders participation for relevance.
- Rationalizes phytosanitary capacity against trading requirements.

Description of the Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE) Process

A self diagnostic tool designed to:

Situation analysis

- identify strengths and weaknesses of the phytosanitary system of a country and prioritize them

Strategic planning

- identify strategic directions and actions

Action plan

- define activities to improve the situation over a pre determined period (usually 5 or more years) and validate.

WHAT IS THE PCE?

- The PCE is modular – with 13 modules (questionnaire format) which can be selected and applied in total or in clusters.
- Modules assess strengths and gaps at three levels:

Phytosanitary System level

- Trade environment, Regulatory framework, and Policy environment

NPPO management level

- Policy, Administration, Resources

Phytosanitary core activity level

- Standard-specific (e.g. pest free areas and export certification) or cross-cutting (e.g. import regulatory system).

PCE Modules:

System
wide

- 1. Country Profile
- 2. Legislation
- 3. Environmental forces

Organization
level

- 4. NPPO's mission and strategy
- 5. NPPO's structure and processes
- 6. NPPO's resources

PCE Modules:

Technical
Level

- 7. Pest Diagnostic capabilities
- 8. Surveillance and pest reporting
- 9. Pest eradication
- 10. Import regulation
- 11. Pest risk analysis
- 12. Pest free areas
- 13. Export certification and transit

WHAT THE PCE DOES?

- Records the participation of stakeholders.
- Includes set of strategic planning tools:
 - problem analysis,
 - SWOT analysis tool,
 - logical framework matrices tool.
- Provides references to background material (e.g. IPPC New Revised Text 1997, WTO SPS Agreement, ISPMs, Convention on Biological Diversity, Cartagena Protocol, etc.).

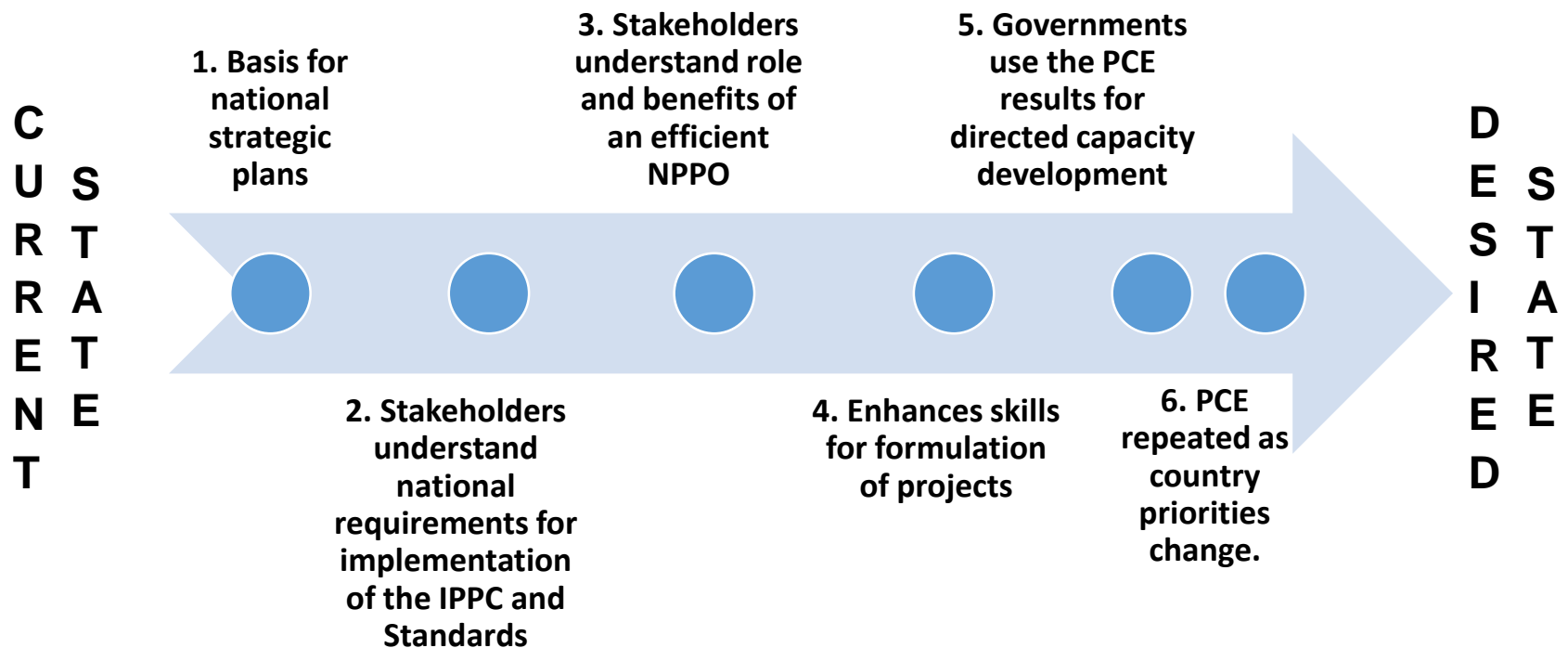
HOW IS THE PCE APPLIED?

- Country paced.
- Country PCE coordinator drives the process.
- Representative stakeholders (public and private sector and relevant institutions) identified and consulted.
- Work plan with milestones and deadlines established.
- The IPPC recommends facilitators that are knowledgeable and experienced.



Stakeholders working together to fill in the PCE modules during a workshop.

Benefits



PCEs conducted so far

Near East and North Africa

Bahrain
Iran
Kuwait
Lebanon
Morocco
Oman
Pakistan
Palestine
Qatar
Saudi Arabia
Syria
Tunisia
United Arab Emirates

Asia

Afghanistan
Bangladesh
Bhutan
Cambodia
Indonesia
Lao PDR
Malaysia
Myanmar
Nepal
Thailand
Viet Nam

Africa

Angola
Benin
Botswana
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cameroon
Central African
Republic
Chad
Comoros
Congo
Cote d'Ivoire
Democratic Republic
of Congo
Eritrea
Gabon
Guinea (2017)
Guinea Bissau
Kenya (2017)
Kiribati
Lesotho
Madagascar (2017)
Mali
Mauritius

Mozambique
Namibia
Niger
Nigeria
Senegal
Somalia (2017)
South Sudan
Sudan
Swaziland
Tanzania
The Gambia
Togo
Uganda
Zambia
Zimbabwe

Pacific

Cook Islands
Federated States of Micronesia
Fiji
French Polynesia
Guam
Marshall Islands
Nauru
New Caledonia
Niue

Caribbean

Antigua and Barbuda
Bahamas
Barbados (2017)
Belize
Dominica
Dominican Republic
Grenada
Haiti
Honduras
India
Jamaica
St Lucia
St. Kitts and Nevis
St. Vincent and the
Grenadines
Trinidad and Tobago

Palau
Papau New Guinea
Samoa
Solomon Islands
Tokelau
Tonga
Tuvalu
Vanuatu
Wallis and Futuna

Eastern Europe and Central

Asia

Armenia
Azerbaijan
Estonia
Georgia (2017)
Kazakhstan
Kyrgyz Republic
Moldova (2017)
Tajikistan
Uzbekistan (2017)

Latin America

Bolivia
Colombia
Costa Rica
Ecuador
El Salvador
Guatemala
Guyana
Mexico
Nicaragua
Panama
Peru
Suriname
Venezuela



The case of Azerbaijan

In 2000, Azerbaijan adhered to the IPPC and requested assistance from FAO to strengthen the phytosanitary service and upgrade national phytosanitary legislation.

Over the period 2002-2004 FAO implemented the project TCP/AZE/2901 on strengthening the phytosanitary service.

The PCE produced:

- a national capacity development strategy and recommendations for strengthening the quarantine service
- a draft phytosanitary law that was aligned with the IPPC and the WTO-SPS agreement.

The project had several benefits:

- In 2006, the new phytosanitary law and regulations were adopted
- In 2010, funds were mobilized from the STDF and the World Bank to strengthen the phytosanitary services in Azerbaijan.



Learning together when conducting the PCE in Azerbaijan



STDF Training of Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE) Facilitators Project

- 40 selected PCE facilitators and 20 lawyers from all over the world trained during an intensive 2 weeks training. A total of 5 training workshops were organized.
- 4 PCE facilitators selected to conduct a PCE in countries (Barbados, Guinea, Kenya, Madagascar)
- More PCE facilitators to be trained on the ground in the coming years.



Group picture of the 3rd PCE facilitators training



Group exercises of the 2nd PCE facilitators training

Was a PCE conducted in your country?

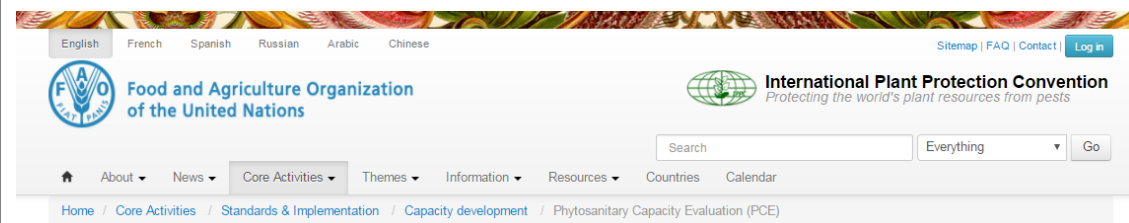
If yes, could you please share experiences ?

**Have some attendants participated in the STDF project 401 training for PCE facilitators?
(20 minutes discussion)**



How can a PCE be conducted in your country?

<https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/capacity-development/phytosanitary-capacity-evaluation/>



Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE)

The PCE, or Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation, is a management tool designed to help a country to identify both strengths and gaps in its existing and planned phytosanitary systems.

What Are the Benefits of the PCE?

The PCE generates a snapshot of a country's phytosanitary capacity at a particular time, and provides a framework for rational strategic planning. The PCE allows for the prioritization of activities/resources to fill capacity gaps and enhance the effectiveness of the overall phytosanitary system. Strategic plans developed through the PCE also provides the basis for dialogue with donors of development aid and thus improve the likelihood of access to further funding.

How is the PCE Applied?

The entire PCE process is under the control of the country. It is not something that is done TO a country, it is a framework that the country adopts for its own purposes and benefits.

The PCE is a modular online software system consisting of 13 semi structured questionnaire type modules that can be selected and applied in total or in clusters according to the preferences of the national plant protection organization (NPPO).

The process is implemented through a consensus driven and confidential process amongst concerned stakeholders (public and private) to identify the strengths and weaknesses of the phytosanitary system. The PCE contains strategic planning tools that guide users to develop a strategic framework consisting of logical frameworks for each module which together are used to develop a national phytosanitary action plan (NPAP).

The results are intended to be used by NPPOs, and more broadly by government agencies, as a basis to identify capacity building or infrastructure needs and actions to address them. These are not publicly released unless a country wishes to use or present their PCE results externally. The PCE is designed to be implemented at a pace defined by the country over a number of weeks. The IPPC recommends that a complete PCE be applied every 3-4 years.

Who Should Be Involved in Conducting a PCE?

The process is driven by staff of the NPPO but should involve non-NPPO representatives from appropriate government agencies, research institutes, universities, agro-industries or import/export associations, etc. The IPPC recommends involvement of a knowledgeable and experienced facilitator.

When Should a PCE be Applied?

The PCE can be applied in total or in parts and as frequently as needed. It is a good compliment to the national planning process of the NPPO. When seeking external funds for phytosanitary development it is recommended that the project be formulated on the basis of the results of the PCE.

- + Core Activities
 - + Governance & Strategies
 - + Standards & Implementation
 - + Standard setting
 - + Capacity development
 - Implementation and Capacity Development Committee (IC)
 - Capacity Development Committee (CDC)
 - + IPPC Capacity building strategy
 - Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE)**
 - Training material on pest risk analysis based on IPPC standards
 - Practical application of ISPM No 15
 - + IPPC Regional Workshops
 - Sea Containers
 - Pre-CPM11 Training Session on ISPM32
- + Working Groups
- + Implementation Review and Support System
- + Integration & Support

Key Links & Documents

- Convention text & related information
- IPPC Strategic Framework
- IPPC Procedure Manual
- IPPC Standard Setting Procedure Manual
- Adopted Standards (ISPMs)
- List of topics for IPPC standards
- Searchable PDF database
- Current consultations on draft ISPMs
- Local information for meeting participants
- Preferred Hotel Programme
- IPPC criteria for receiving travel assistance
- IPPC Style Guide
- CPM Rules of Procedure

- What are the benefits of the PCE?
- How is the PCE applied?
- Who should be involved in conducting a PCE?
- When should a PCE be applied?
- How is a PCE financed?

Any question on the PCE

Contact the Secretariat

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