IC PROJECT REPORTING TEMPLATE AS PART OF THE STRATEGY AND PROCESS ON HOW THE IC REVIEWS AND ANALYSES ICD PROJECTS[1]

Project Title: COSAVE: regional strengthening for the implementation of phytosanitary measures and market access.

Reporter: IICA

IC Member in charge: TBD

Project Code (if applicable): STDF/PG/502

Submitted Date: 2019-11-06

IC PROJECT REPORTING TEMPLATE

To be filled in by the submitter

1. Project Profile	
Recipient Region(s)/ Countries	COSAVE. Argentina, Bolivia, Brasil, Chile, Paraguay, Perú and Uruguay.
Donor/ Resource Partner	STDF
IC Representative (if applicable)	
IPPC Secretariat Representation (if applicable)	IPPC Secretariat as technical adviser an SC Member
RPPO Representation (if applicable)	COSAVE
Collaboration / Participating Organizations	IICA
Project Budget (detailed funds and/or in-kind)	Requested from STDF USD 1.083.500 Total project budget USD 1.796.228 In Kind USD 565.314
Project Timing	2015-11 – 2019-04

2. Project Scope and Relevance to the IPPC and main outputs (max 200 words)

General objective: to strengthen the capacity of phytosanitary measure implementation to maintain and improve the phytosanitary status; thus facilitating trade in regional agricultural products from COSAVE countries and helping maintain current markets, while gaining access to new ones. Specific objectives:

a) To consolidate a regional phytosanitary information system to strengthen trust between the countries and technical capacity to implement actions of surveillance and early detection of quarantine pests.

b) To build technical capacity in the region to use a PRA process focused on the evaluation of the economic effects and effects not related to trade and the environment of the entry of pests, as well as on the risk assessment of pests that may cause indirect damage or for which there is less information in the region.

c) To strengthen the phytosanitary inspection and certification capacity, generating the tools needed to systematize, maintain and improve the process.

d) To generate tools and to build capacity to assess the impact of the phytosanitary measures implemented by countries to maintain or improve their phytosanitary status; thus improving market access and facilitating trade.

The focus was improve NPPO and RPPO technical capacity to implement ISPMs, then it was completely relevant to IPPC

3. Project Supporting Materials *[e.g. hyperlinks]*

https://www.standardsfacility.org/es/PG-502

To be

4. List project technical resources (i.e. guides, training materials, tools) that could be useful and used by other stakeholders

[1] Agreed by IC 2019-05 see Appendix 14 to 2019 May IC report: https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/87316/

General Phytosanitary Surveillance

- Guide for the Implementation of General Phytosanitary Surveillance translated in Spanish http://www.iica.int/es/publications/gu%C3%ADa-para-la-implementaci%C3%B3n-del-sistema-de-vigilancia-fitosanitaria-general-guide

- Phytosanitary Surveillance Web application

Available in IICA.

- User's guide for web application

http://www.iica.int/es/publications/gu%C3%ADa-de-uso-de-la-herramienta-inform%C3%A1tica-para-la-vigilancia-fitosanitaria-general-user

Specific Phytosanitary Surveillance System

- Guide for the implementation of the Specific Phytosanitary Surveillance System

http://opackoha.iica.int/cgi-bin/koha/opac-detail.pl?biblionumber=39624

- Specific Phytosanitary Surveillance System. Case study: *Bactrocera dorsalis*

http://opackoha.iica.int/cgi-bin/koha/opac-detail.pl?biblionumber=39616

- Specific Phytosanitary Surveillance System. Case study: *Xanthomonas oryzae pv. Oryzae*

http://opackoha.iica.int/cgi-bin/koha/opac-detail.pl?biblionumber=39617

Risk assessment of plants as pests (weeds)

- Guidelines for risk assessment of plants as pests (weeds)

http://opackoha.iica.int/cgi-bin/koha/opac-detail.pl?biblionumber=39346

- Risk analysis of plants as pests for *Ambrosia trifida*

http://opackoha.iica.int/cgi-bin/koha/opac-detail.pl?biblionumber=39344

- Risk analysis of plants as pests for *Hydrocotyle batrachium*

http://opackoha.iica.int/cgi-bin/koha/opac-detail.pl?biblionumber=39345

Assessment of economic effects and non-commercial and environmental consequences of pest entry

- Guidelines for evaluating the economic effects and the non-commercial and environmental consequences of the entry of pests.

http://opackoha.iica.int/cgi-bin/koha/opac-detail.pl?biblionumber=39620

- Evaluation of the economic, non-commercial and environmental consequences of the entry of the *Bactrocera dorsalis* pest.

http://opackoha.iica.int/cgi-bin/koha/opac-detail.pl?biblionumber=39623

Evaluation of the socioeconomic impact of phytosanitary measures

- Methodology for the evaluation of the socioeconomic impact of phytosanitary measures (MEIS) and Application Guide.

http://opackoha.iica.int/cgi-bin/koha/opac-detail.pl?biblionumber=39625

- Case study of the impact evaluation of the phytosanitary measures of the risk mitigation system against the propagation of the fruit fly in Argentina.

http://opackoha.iica.int/cgi-bin/koha/opac-detail.pl?biblionumber=39618

- Case study of the impact evaluation of phytosanitary measures of Huanglongbing (HLB) in Brazil - production of seedlings in a protected environment

http://opackoha.iica.int/cgi-bin/koha/opac-detail.pl?biblionumber=39619

5. Provide a list of project experts that could be recommended to other stakeholders and describe why

We would recommend the experts mentioned below because their knowledge, expertise, understanding of objectives and project context, and of course for their works result.

Surveillance:
Mrs. Guadalupe Montes guadamontes@yahoo.com.ar
Mr. Marco Muñoz Fuenzalida marco.munoz@sag.gob.cl
Mr. Pablo Cortese pcortese@senasa.gob.ar

PRA

PRA. Risk assessment of plants as pests (weeds)
Mac Clay Alexandre alec.mcclay@shaw.ca

PRA. Assess the economic, non-commercial and environmental consequences of pest entry
Mrs. Gritta Schrader gritta.schrader@julius-kuehn.de

Phytosanitary inspection
Astete Rodrigo rodrigo.astete@sag.gob.cl

Assess the impact of phytosanitary measures implementation
Mr. Miguel Barbosa Fontes m.fontes@johnsnow.com.br

6. Describe successes and challenges that could be promoted for the benefit of other stakeholders

The main challenge from the beginning of project design stage until implementation was completed, was gather and keep together the interests of all stakeholders (seven NPPO and one RPPO) in only one strategy, and keep their engagement and attention along the design and implementation process (especially when authority changes are frequent).

As regards project design, three factors were the key: i) project objectives included concerns and initiatives from COSAVE NPPOs and those of COSAVE, any third part did not impose it. ii) Project empowerment by NPPOs, which feel the project ownerships. NPPO Heads direct and active participation in project design promoted a high institutional engagement, with positive effects in interest and participation at implementation stage. iii) IICA's role at design and implementation stages, the previous and long-standing relationship between COSAVE and IICA, as well as IICA's experience with STDF projects, facilitating understanding of COSAVE's interests and the STDF requirements.

The project management approach, through different levels of coordination comprising directors and high-level officials of NPPOs and the RPPO facilitated appropriate monitoring and timely decision making to achieve the expected results. In this way, regular communication and consultation between NPPOs and implementing agency (IICA), as well as RPPO and NPPOs' leading role enabled the effective performance of planned activities, thus reducing issues that often generate gaps between the original work plan and implementation, facilitating adjustments to ensure the achievement of the originally set objectives, results and outputs. Project Management Unit and Project Steering Committee addressed corrective actions that needed to be undertaken, in relation to the planning and timeline, collaboratively, in order to deliver on the work plan.

In project implementation, the approach of active participation (face to face and online) of specialist from NPPOs and the collective building process contributed to regional integration and the creation of informal networks between NPPOs and international experts in different areas. These dynamics also contributed to the harmonization of processes and language, knowledge amongst NPPO specialists and hierarchical levels, as well as identification of common operational problems and joint solutions. Alternating venues for activities facilitated officials' participation from all the countries and led to a deeper understanding of the situation in participating countries.

Additionally, PMU monitored experts' work and was able to detect early any quality deviations of the outputs and make the necessary adjustments to achieve the expected results.

Main outputs:

- *54 COSAVE NPPOs officials trained to implement general and specific phytosanitary surveillance.*
- *3 guidelines and 2 case studies to implement phytosanitary surveillance system.*

	• *37 COSAVE NPPOs officials trained in PRA (asses of economic, non-commercial, and environmental consequences, and risk assessment of plants such as pests (weeds).* • *2 guidelines and 3 case studies (Spanish, English and Portuguese) for specific PRA aspects.* • *54 COSAVE NPPOs officials completed the International Module, strengthening capacities on phytosanitary inspection and certification. Sustainability strategy defined for the International Modules* • *7 programs on phytosanitary inspection to implement National Modules in each country.* • *28 COSAVE NPPOs officials trained in evaluation of impact of phytosanitary standards implementation.* • *Methodology to assess the impact of phytosanitary standards implementation, user's guidelines and 2 case studies in Spanish, English and Portuguese.*
	7. List targeted beneficiaries *[i.e. regions, countries, RPPOs, NPPOs and other institutions]*
	National Plant Protection Organizations of Argentina (SENASA – DNPV), Bolivia (SENASAG - UNSV), Brazil (MAPA – DSV), Chile (SAG – DPAyF), Paraguay (SENAVE - DPV), Peru (SENASA - DSV), and Uruguay MGAyP – DGGSSAA); growers and exporters in the region; countries trading with the region. *Other regions, NPPOs and RPPOs are benefited by Project products, because are available in English, Spanish and Portuguese.*
	8. List actions to be taken and describe IPPC network involvement *[i.e. the technical resources to be reviewed by the IC; the experts curriculum to be reviewed by the IC; the successes and challenges of the project to be reviewed by the IC, possible project collaboration with the relevant IPPC governing bodies, subsidiary bodies or other committees].*
To be filled in by the assigned IC member and revised by the IC once outputs have	**9. Communication plan: on the basis of answers to questions 7 and 8, develop a detailed and targeted communication plan** *[indicate communication actions to be undertaken and stakeholders to be targeted and means for doing so].*