



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

<b>Project Title</b>	Strengthening phytosanitary compliance and public private partnerships to boost seed trade in the Asia Pacific region
<b>Reporter (name, position)</b>	Ravi Khetarpal, Executive Secretary, The Asia Pacific Association of Agricultural Research Institutions (APAARI)
<b>Project Code (if applicable)</b>	STDF/PG/755

<b>1. Project Profile</b>	
<b>Recipient Region(s)/ Countries</b>	Bangladesh, Cambodia, Laos, Nepal, Philippines, Thailand, Viet Nam
<b>Donor/ Resource Partner</b>	The Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF)
<b>Collaboration / Participating Organizations</b>	The Asia Pacific Association of Agricultural Research Institutions, The Asia and Pacific Seed Alliance Ltd., CropLife Asia, International Seed Federation, American Seed Trade Association
<b>Project Budget (detailed funds and/or in-kind)</b>	Total: USD 1 131 637 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• STDF grant: USD 899 335</li> <li>• In Kind: USD 232 302</li> </ul>
<b>Project Timing</b>	2022-11 – 2025-10
<b>2. Summary of Project (Scope, Relevance to the IPPC, Main outputs, Success and challenges)</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Around, 2.2 billion people in Asia rely on agriculture for their livelihoods. Seed trade is viewed by many countries in the region as a key driver of economic growth, and several countries aspire to be a regional or global seed production hub. At the same time there are developing and least developed countries in the Asian Pacific region that are developing skills and infrastructure to comply with international standards and agreements for global seed trade. Among pressing concerns include the lack of updated pest risk analysis for seeds (ISPM 2 (<i>Framework for pest risk analysis</i>) and ISPM 11 (<i>Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests</i>)), and the level of compliance with standards for the international movement of seeds (ISPM 38 (<i>International movement of seeds</i>) and ISPM 45 (<i>Requirements for national plant protection organizations if authorizing entities to perform phytosanitary actions</i>)), and other international agreements, which severely hinders these countries' access to and prospects in the growing global seed market.</li> <li>• The aim of this project is to assess the capabilities of the countries selected to carry out effective phytosanitary processes specifically for seed. It will address key SPS issues affecting regional and global seed trade, promote regional coordination and encourage collaboration among the countries to share their experiences and best practices related to SPS issues. This project will also promote public-private collaborations and will bring together public officials and members of the private seed industry under one forum to enhance SPS related compliance, which will enable the growth of the regional and national seed industries.</li> <li>• The main outputs of the project are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Work on improving the infrastructure and capabilities of NPPOs of the participating countries:</li> <li>○ Develop a web portal for regulated pests for seeds and import condition from each participating country</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Advocate the adoption of international standards and initiatives such as the ePhyto Solution,</li> <li>○ Promote the involvement and investment of the private seed sector.</li> <li>○ Facilitate lab accreditation programs of NPPOs for independent, private laboratories.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Several activities in the project have direct relevance to the IPPC or promote the best practices as recommended by the IPPC. It includes the ePhyto solution, capacity building of the beneficiary countries about the key ISPMs such as ISPM 12 (<i>Phytosanitary certificates</i>), 38 and 45 in addition to ISPM 2 and 11.</li> <li>● <b>The project has only recently started (late November 2022).</b> Key challenges have been identified which have direct relevance to the IPPC. Having up-to-date Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluations (PCE), would have been a great way to identify key capacity-building needs per country. However, many countries in the project have not conducted their full PCE. Therefore, the project prepared a questionnaire sent to countries, designed to seek all information related to capacity needs relevant to this project. A national team of 5-6 officials for each country has been formed and one-on-one online meetings with the national team to discuss and further seek information on the response to the questionnaires have been held.</li> <li>● The IPPC, Sarah Brunel and Craig Fedchock, were invited and participated in the project's launch and first virtual Steering Committee providing valuable expertise. It is expected that the IPPC continues to be involved during the project's implementation.</li> </ul>
<p><b>3. Project Supporting Materials</b> [e.g. hyperlinks]</p>
<p>STDF website, Strengthening phytosanitary compliance to boost seed trade in the Asia Pacific (STDF/PG/755): <a href="https://standardsfacility.org/PG-755">https://standardsfacility.org/PG-755</a></p>
<p><b>4. List project technical resources (i.e. guides, training materials, tools) that could be useful and used by other stakeholders</b></p>
<p>/</p>
<p><b>5. Provide a list of project experts that could be recommended to other stakeholders and describe why</b></p>
<p>/</p>
<p><b>6. List targeted beneficiaries</b> [i.e. regions, countries, RPPOs, NPPOs and other institutions]</p>
<p>Asia and Pacific Plant Protection Commission (APPPC), Asia Pacific Association of Agricultural Research Institutions (APAARI), ASEAN, South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), Pacific Community (SPC) Bangladesh, Cambodia, Laos, Nepal, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam</p>