

PHYTOSANITARY CAPACITY EVALUATION (PCE): UPDATE ON 2024 ACTIVITIES AND WORK PLAN FOR 2025

(Prepared by the IPPC Secretariat)

- [1] The Phytosanitary capacity evaluation (PCE)¹, one of the IPPC's flagship processes, consists of multiple phases and offers a wide range of benefits. The IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030 lists the PCE as one of the three key implementation and capacity development result areas.²
- [2] The PCE allows countries to develop a National Phytosanitary Capacity Development Strategy (the strategy), which sets a pathway for accomplishing a desired phytosanitary state. The National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs) implement the strategy by identifying activities that do not require external funds and can be implemented internally by NPPO staff, and others requiring external funds and involving the drafting of project proposals and resource mobilization plans.
- [3] This paper builds on the paper presented during the IC meeting in May 2024 related to the PCE activities³ which presented a roadmap to improve the PCE in line with the PCE Strategic Framework 2020-2030⁴ and based on the findings from the PCE desk study.⁵ A revised roadmap is presented in this paper, along with a revised breakdown of costs to conduct a PCE⁶ and discussions on the sustainable funding of the PCE maintenance. The PCE strategy for 2020-2030⁷ approved by the IC envisions continuously enhancing countries' phytosanitary systems through six key result areas.

Table 1: Key result area of the PCE strategy 2020-2030 and topics in this paper

Key result area of the PCE strategy 2020-2030	Topic in this paper
1. Countries, donors, and development organizations are aware of the PCE and understand the benefits arising from its application	1.1. Modalities to access a PCE 1.2. Recent PCE implementation in countries 1.3. PCE communication activities
2. Long-term sustainable funding is in place to support the maintenance and administration of the PCE, and resources are mobilized to support the application of the PCE	2.1 Update on budget considerations
3. The PCE software and platform are reliable, effective and easy to use	3.1. Terms and conditions for accessing the PCE online system 3.2. Improvement of the PCE online system
4. The PCE Tool is revised and updated regularly and new modules and strategic planning tools are added as needed (e.g. environmental module, implementation follow up tool);	4.1. Desk study recommendations and roadmap to improve the PCE 4.2. Consider gender in the PCE
5. A strong network of phytosanitary expertise is available to facilitate the application of PCEs;	5.1. Procedure for the certification of new PCE facilitators 5.2. PCE project definition workshop
6. The Monitoring and Evaluation framework is used to measure outcomes from the application of PCEs.	Roadmap in Appendix 1 proposes some activities for M&E

¹ PCE webpage: <https://www.ippc.int/en/about/core-activities/capacity-development/phytosanitary-capacity-evaluation/>

² IPPC Strategic Framework: <https://openknowledge.fao.org/items/a01aa160-a92d-40dd-9384-b6c9c0b62d79>

³ Update on PCEs: <https://www.ippc.int/en/work-area-publications/93370/>

⁴ PCE Strategy 2019-05.pdf ([ippc.int](https://www.ippc.int))

⁵ PCE desk study: <https://www.ippc.int/en/work-area-publications/93397/>

⁶ presented during the Bureau meeting held in April 2024 and IC May meeting 2024

⁷ PCE strategy 2020-2030: <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/87701/>

1. Advancements on the key result area 1: Countries, donors, and development organizations are aware of the PCE and understand the benefits arising from its application

1.1. Modalities to access a PCE: A quick refresher

[5] Each of the three modalities for conducting PCEs offers a structured approach, with varying degrees of support and responsibilities of the IPPC-certified PCE facilitators and the IPPC Secretariat.

- **A: Facilitated modality with Secretariat support**

This option provides technical guidance from both an IPPC-certified PCE facilitator and the IPPC Secretariat, ensuring strong oversight and support throughout the process.

- **B: Facilitated modality without Secretariat support**

In this modality, the evaluation is conducted with the support of an IPPC-certified PCE facilitator, but without direct involvement from the IPPC Secretariat.

- **C: Independent modality (NPPO-led)**

The NPPO assumes full responsibility for the PCE process, managing it independently without support from the IPPC Secretariat or IPPC-certified PCE facilitators. The Secretariat has no insight into deliverables and cannot promote the outcomes.

[6] The three modalities are mentioned on the IPP (International Phytosanitary Portal) PCE webpage⁸. Concerning the selection of facilitators when engaged, the NPPO selects from the existing pool.⁹

1.2. Modalities of the recent PCE implementation in countries

a) PCEs in African Union countries conducted in 2023 and 2024

[7] In 2023, under the framework of the project *Strengthening Food Control and Phytosanitary Capacities and Governance (GCP/GLO/949/EC)*¹⁰, the IPPC Secretariat delivered nine PCEs in the African Union (COMESA) target countries (Djibouti, Eswatini, Kenya, Mauritius, Malawi, Seychelles, Rwanda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe). Two more PCEs were initiated in 2024 and are currently underway in Egypt and Uganda. With the aim of guiding these countries in developing project proposals based on their National Phytosanitary Capacity Development Strategies, the IPPC Secretariat has organized a series of activities synergizing with the COLEAD and FAO units, as reported later in this paper.

[8] The IPPC Secretariat and the FAO Food Systems and Food Safety Division (ESF) are in the process of negotiating a six-month no-cost extension with the European Commission, extending the project timeline until June 2025. The necessary documentation has already been submitted to the European Commission, and a final decision is still pending.

b) Other PCEs conducted in 2024

[9] Nigeria and Namibia completed their PCEs in 2024 using the *Facilitated* modality, with the support of IPPC-certified PCE facilitators and without direct involvement from the IPPC Secretariat (modality b).

[10] Nigeria's PCE, funded by the Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF) under the project "STDF/PPG/817," resulted in the development of a project proposal titled "*Strengthening Nigeria's Phytosanitary System to Facilitate Safe Trade*," based on the evaluation's findings and recommendations.

[11] Steps are being taken with the FAO office in Namibia to consider whether a project should be drafted to mobilize resources to implement the PCE priorities.

c) Upcoming PCEs in Central Africa

[12] In the framework of the STDF project "Contribution to the harmonization of the phytosanitary legislative framework in Central Africa," an agreement has been reached between the IPPC Secretariat and the

⁸ PCE webpage : <https://www.ippc.int/en/about/core-activities/capacity-development/phytosanitary-capacity-evaluation/#a>

⁹ PCE facilitators certified: https://assets.ippc.int/static/media/uploads/pce/pce_facilitators_certified_2022.pdf

¹⁰ Project (GCP/GLO/949/EC : <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/capacity-development/projects-on-implementation-and-capacity-development/strengthening-food-control-and-phytosanitary-capacities-and-governance/>

PRASAC (Regional Center for Applied Research in the Development of Agricultural Systems in Central Africa) to conduct PCEs in Cameroon, Chad, Central African Republic, Congo, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon. The objective of this project is to revise the phytosanitary legislation of each country as well as harmonize the phytosanitary legal framework at the sub-regional level.

- [13] After receiving the official letters from the six countries, the preparatory phase for PCEs is underway to ensure access to the online PCE system for national coordinators as well as support them in identifying the relevant stakeholders to be invited for the consensus workshops. The first PCE workshops are expected in early 2025.

d) Upcoming PCEs in Pakistan, Lao PDR, and Viet Nam

- [14] Pakistan, Lao PDR, and Viet Nam expressed their interest in having technical assistance from FAO to evaluate and enhance their phytosanitary infrastructure, regulatory frameworks, and organizational capacities using the PCE, which will be delivered under the project TCP/RAS/4002 “Strengthening trade through enhanced SPS measures in Lao PDR, Pakistan, and Viet Nam.” implemented by the FAO regional office for Asia and APPPC.

e) Other upcoming PCEs

- [15] The Philippines is arranging a self-funding PCE and the IPPC Secretariat has provided relevant guidance regarding the Terms of Reference for the facilitator engagement (modality b).
- [16] In Ethiopia, the PCE National Coordinator has been granted access to the PCE online system, and the process is expected to be initiated in late October (modality b).
- [17] Mali is arranging a self-funding PCE and the IPPC Secretariat has provided relevant guidance regarding the Terms of Reference for the facilitator engagement (modality b).
- [18] Other countries such as Burkina Faso, DRC, Eritrea, and Togo sent an official request to conduct a PCE if funds are available at the IPPC secretariat level.

1.3. PCE communication activities

- [19] Aligned with PCE’s 2024 communications plan, the IPPC Secretariat has successfully finalized and disseminated a number of news items and spotlight stories to date, listed below, highlighting countries’ progress and accomplishments in enhancing their phytosanitary systems via the PCE.

- [How the IPPC’s Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation exercises boosted plant health in 2023](#)
- [South-South Cooperation: End of project heralds positive changes for plant health in Cambodia and Sri Lanka](#)
- [Zimbabwe concludes evaluation of national phytosanitary system, starts developing strategy to enhance plant health](#)
- [SPOTLIGHT - Rethinking and strengthening: Kenya's approach to its phytosanitary system](#)
- [Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation to strengthen Egypt's food security and agricultural trade](#)
- [SPOTLIGHT: Building a resilient plant health system in Senegal](#)
- [Uganda to undertake a Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation to boost agricultural trade](#)
- [Healthy plants, healthy planet: The key to One Health success](#)

- [20] Likewise, the IPPC Secretariat presented an update on the PCE at the Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF) Working Group meeting on 20-21 June 2024.

- [21] The IPPC Secretariat’s communication efforts have reached a wider audience thanks to:

- IPPC Newsletter: Regular features on PCE achievements.
- Social media platforms: Strategic promotion through various platforms, with FAO country offices and FAO Liaison Office in Belgium resharing key content.

- [22] Upcoming communication activities (Late 2024 – Early 2025):

- A video will be produced to showcase the impact of PCEs globally.
- Feature stories on newly certified PCE facilitators.
- News features will cover the third mission in Egypt and Uganda, highlighting key results.

- Tangible outcomes from PCEs in COMESA countries and other regions will be featured through major projects.
- Sharing key insights and recommendations from the SPS (Sanitary and Phytosanitary) gap analysis.

2. Advancements on the key result area 2: Long-term sustainable funding is in place to support the maintenance and administration of the PCE, and resources are mobilized to support the application of the PCE

2.1. Update on Budget considerations for conducting a PCE and discussion from IC and Bureau on the long-term sustainable funding of the PCE

- [23] During the CPM-18 (2024), the Secretariat, in response to a request for financial assistance for developing countries who wished to conduct a PCE, explained that there was currently no budget line for such activity in the secretariat. Still, the Secretariat would support countries in approaching donors. The CPM chairperson clarified that the IC would consider the sustainable funding of PCE activities. The CPM-18 noted the continually increasing requests for implementing PCEs in countries and the need to improve the process and tool. At the same time, no sustainable funding is available at the Secretariat level for this activity.
- [24] During the April 2024 Bureau meeting, the IPPC Secretariat presented a breakdown of costs to conduct a PCE and again informed that the IPPC Secretariat does not have a dedicated budget for implementing PCEs or maintaining and improving the PCE process and its online system, as requested by ICPM-3 (2001). The Secretariat also indicated that it collaborates with donor agencies and contracting parties to conduct PCEs in countries. This has led to the successful implementation of over 120 PCEs since 1999. The Bureau was invited to discuss improving the funding sustainability for conducting PCEs and improving the tool. One Bureau member asked whether the first mission was necessary and commented on the relative expense of hiring consultants and PCE facilitators. The Secretariat explained that consultant rates had to be competitive to attract skilled candidates.
- [25] The PCE also offers an alternative "independent modality" for countries to conduct PCEs themselves, thus reducing costs. The Secretariat provided further clarification, specifying that the costs mentioned encompassed both pre- and post-mission activities, not just the days during the mission. The bureau recommended clearly stating this when presenting PCE costs and suggested omitting internal NPPO costs from the breakdown, as some countries might not consider their project costs.
- [26] The IC meeting in May 2024 noted the budget considerations for conducting a Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE) and requested the IC Team on PCE to further brainstorm how to improve the funding sustainability to conduct PCEs and the best ways to communicate the PCE costs.
- [27] During the 2024 June Bureau meeting, the IPPC Secretariat presented a revised breakdown of the PCE costs as outlined in Table 2. The bureau discussed the funding for implementing PCEs. A question was raised about the meaning of "sustainable funding". The IPPC Secretariat explained that an in-depth discussion on the subject should take place during the Financial Committee (FC) meeting.
- [28] In September 2024, the IC Team on PCE met and discussed the current funding challenges for maintaining and modernizing the PCE platform. The Secretariat emphasized the importance of distinguishing between the funding needed for the conduction of PCEs and that for platform maintenance. Members highlighted the need for stronger advocacy to secure funding. The IC Team on PCE proposed the following actions:
- Allocating a percentage of project funds for platform maintenance, subject to the modalities.
 - Engaging countries to identify in-kind contributions for translations and technical support.
 - Prioritizing low-cost actions while seeking external funding for larger initiatives.

Table 2. Breakdown of estimated costs, expressed in USD and percentages, for conducting a PCE.

Item	Estimated cost (USD)	%	Description	Alternative estimated cost description if
<i>Phytosanitary component</i>				
1. Three PCE five-day workshops/mission	15 – 20 K	18.9%	Three PCE workshops/missions are organized. 20 to 25 relevant stakeholders usually participate, depending on the country, and costs include (can be provided by NPPO or other organizations): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rent a venue and contract services for coffee breaks and lunches, banner printing, and logistical support. Also, the cost for a welcoming PCE session and validation ceremony with a higher number of participants. The Daily Subsistence Allowance (DSA) applies to a few participants attending from outside the host city (usually NPPO staff working in regional offices or borders), and its provision depends on the country's conditions and FAO rules. Participants may retain the DSA claim, or the NPPO can provide it³. Transport refund that applies to participants attending from the host city (usually NPPO staff), and its provision depends on the country's conditions and FAO rules⁴. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Venue costs and coffee breaks can be deducted if the NPPO or other organizations provide venues and services. DSA can be deducted if participants can attend without a DSA provision or if no stakeholders outside the main city are invited. Transport refund can be deducted if participants can afford it.
2. PCE-facilitator honorariums for the three missions (when hired)	6-12 K	11.3%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The facilitator is usually hired for eleven working days for each mission. The daily rates range from 150 (for a PCE trainee) to 350 USD. It encompasses pre- and post-mission activities, not only the days during the mission. 	
3. PCE facilitator travel for the three missions (when hired)	12 - 15 K	14.2%	Round trip and DSA as per diem for the three PCE missions/workshops.	
4. IPPC Secretariat technical backstopping	8K	7.5%	It comprises 11 days of Technical Support Services (TSS) ⁵ at 730 USD for supervision of the entire PCE process in the country.	
Subtotal	41 – 55K	51.9%		26 – 35 k
<i>Legal component (when selected)</i>				
5. Two to three legal two-day missions/workshops	8 - 12 K	11.3%	Two to three legal workshops/missions/meetings are organized. 20 - 25 relevant stakeholders participate, depending on the country, and costs include the same detailed in item 1 (can be provided by the NPPO or other organizations).	Deductions can be made as indicated in item 1.
6. International legal consultant honorariums	8 – 10.5 K	9.9%	To undertake all drafting of legal texts, attend the two workshops, and review the plant health (estimated 25 – 30 working days at a rate ranging from 300 to 350 USD).	
7. National legal consultant honorariums	4.5 – 5.5 K	5.2%	To work on reviewing the national plant health (2 – 3 months).	

8. FAO LEGN legal supervision	8 K	7.5%	Legal supervisor for reviewing the plant health legislation for around nine days of Technical Support Services (TSS) at 890 USD.	
9. International legal consultant and FAO LEGN travel	12 to 15 K	14.2%	Round trip and DSA as per diem for the two to three legal missions/workshops.	
Subtotal	47.5 - 59 K	48.1%		39.5 – 47k
TOTAL	81.5 – 106K	100%		65.5 – 82k

3. Advancements on the key result area 3: the PCE software and platform are reliable, effective, and easy to use

3.1. PCE Terms and Conditions for accessing the PCE online system.

[29] The PCE online system is an FAO property, and terms and conditions have been set according to FAO rules. The CPM-18 (2024) noted the Terms and Conditions for using the PCE online system. Subsequently, the IPPC Secretariat managed the IT implementation, and currently, the users are requested to accept the terms when accessing the system for the first time. The content of the Terms and Conditions¹¹ is also publicly available on the PCE webpage and online PCE system.¹²

3.2. Improvement of the PCE online system

[30] The online PCE platform has several IT defects, and often, the IPPC IT officer needs to unblock the system at any time of the day or night. Aware of this need for improvement, in 2021, the IPPC Secretariat requested a quote from the United Nations International Computing Centre (UNICC) to build a platform for the PCE. An initial quotation was received. During the April 2024 Bureau meeting, the Secretariat informed the bureau that there was some earmarked funding set aside for improvements to the online PCE system, as the current system was not sufficiently user-friendly. The bureau suggested that a user-interface specialist be engaged to improve it.

[31] At the May 2024 IC meeting, it was agreed to get a quote for a UNICC analysis to determine the necessary requirements for improving the online PCE system. As a result, the IPPC Secretariat requested an updated quotation, which is detailed in Appendix 2. The proposal aims to assess the current system, identify gaps, confirm technical requirements, and deliver a comprehensive recommendations document. This document would include user interface and user experience designs, a technical options analysis, and an implementation plan with costs and timelines. The project, led by a Business Analyst, Technical Expert, and designer, would be completed in 4-8 weeks, ensuring it meets IPPC needs and is scalable for future use. The cost of the proposal is 18,830 USD.

[32] However, as the proposed cost exceeds the threshold for direct purchase under FAO administrative rules, the work is paused, and the Secretariat will need to initiate a service provider competition to receive alternative proposals.

¹¹ In November 2023, the IC agreed to share the PCE Terms and Conditions with the Bureau for comments. In 2024, the e-forum "2024_eBureau_01: Terms and Conditions for using the Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE)" was open from 6 to 26 February 2024, and five CPM Bureau members responded.

¹² PCE webpage: [Terms and conditions for using the online PCE system.pdf \(ippc.int\)](https://www.ippc.int/terms-and-conditions-for-using-the-online-pce-system.pdf)

4. Advancements on the key result area 4: The PCE Tool is revised and updated regularly and new modules and strategic planning tools are added as needed (e.g. environmental module, implementation follow up tool)

4.1. Desk study recommendations and roadmap to improve the PCE

- [33] In 2021, in its October meeting, the SPG agreed that a desk study should be conducted to include considerations related to the PCE's accessibility and flexibility. The desk study, completed in 2024, revealed that while the PCE has significantly contributed to improving phytosanitary systems globally, enhancements are necessary in notable areas.
- [34] At the May 2024 IC meeting, the IPPC Secretariat shared the desk study results via the IPP-work area¹³. The study was presented with a categorized list of recommendations, aligned with the six key result areas outlined in the PCE Strategy 2020–2030.
- [35] In response to these findings, the Secretariat developed a roadmap to address the identified gaps, which was subsequently approved by the IC in May 2024, which has been updated in this paper (see Appendix 1).
- [36] Using IPPC Secretariat resources, progress has been made, including updates to the PCE webpage and the development of a communication plan. Under the EU-funded *Strengthening Food Control and Phytosanitary Capacities and Governance* project (GCP/GLO/949/EC), further advancements have been achieved across several PCE key result areas such as presented in Appendix 1, including:
- Completion of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards (SPS) gap analysis of National Phytosanitary Capacity Development Strategies Development of a comprehensive PCE communication plan, including explanatory materials and a video
 - Sharing of PCE cost structure with the Bureau and IC
 - Organization of a PCE project definition workshop in Rome (7-10 October 2024) for enhancing project management and funding proposal skills.
 - Exploration of alternative formats for the PCE, such as PCE light.
 - Development of an online learning platform with new eLearning courses. Organization of a 4-week virtual course on R-SAT, in collaboration with COLEAD.
- [37] From the activities mentioned, it is important to highlight the PCE project definition workshop delivered from 7 to 10 October 2024 in Rome, which brought together PCE National Coordinators, PCE facilitators, and IPPC Secretariat staff. The workshop aimed to enhance project proposal development skills. It also provided an opportunity to present draft proposals to global stakeholders and potential donors for feedback, fostering direct connections between NPPOs and funding bodies. As a result, ten draft project proposals were developed, which will be refined in the coming months and presented at the final mutualization workshop for the GCP/GLO/949/EC project.
- [38] Project beneficiary invited to the COAG side event “*Plant Health: why is it crucial to One Health?*”¹⁴ A beneficiary country and IAPSC representative has been invited to the SPG meeting in October 2024 to share their experience with the PCE process. This will allow two developing countries to attend the SPG and contribute to a more comprehensive and diverse understanding of the PCE implementation.
- [39] For tool revision and updates, a questionnaire will be developed and revised by a survey specialist to gather insights from PCE facilitators and national coordinators on improving the PCE tool and process, covering recommendations 12 to 16 from the Desk Study. A workshop will be organized to provide guidance based on these insights. Preparations are underway for a pre-PCE training plan for national coordinators and

¹³ <https://www.ippc.int/en/work-area-pages/capacity-development/implementation-and-capacity-development-committee-ic/2024-ic-meetings/2024-ic-may-meeting/>

¹⁴ <https://www.ippc.int/en/news/healthy-plants-healthy-planet-the-key-to-one-health-success/>

NPPO staff. Alternative formats for the PCE, such as PCE light, are being explored to streamline the process potentially.

4.2. Consider gender in the PCE

[40] Under the framework of the *Strengthening Food Control and Phytosanitary Capacities and Governance* (GCP/GLO/949/EC) project, funded by the European Union (EU), external EU assessors undertook Results-Oriented Monitoring (ROM) reviews¹⁵, aiming at enhancing results-based management following a standard methodology. The ROM review identified the need to include a gender component in the PCE.

[41] The IPPC Secretariat has identified and contacted potential experts on gender to a) integrate a gender dimension horizontally across (possibly) all the 13 PCE modules and b) develop another PCE module/methodology specific to the gender dimension. Further steps will include gathering gender-disaggregated data before and after the PCE, in order to analyse the impact of PCE implementation on the livelihood of women. The FAO Gender Team¹⁶ has been selected as the most suitable candidate.

5. Advancements on key result area 5: A strong network of phytosanitary expertise is available to facilitate the application of PCEs

5.1. Procedure for the certification of new PCE facilitators

[42] In 2021, the IC agreed on the “Procedure for PCE facilitator certification”¹⁷ to ensure that a clear and consistent process is in place to certify PCE trainee facilitators. Trainee facilitators first complete e-learning courses and a face-to-face training course. The trainees must then facilitate at least one PCE under the mentorship of a certified PCE facilitator who assesses the trainee's performance during each mission. Once the trainee completes their first PCE, the Certified PCE Facilitator may recommend the PCE Facilitator Trainee to the IPPC Secretariat for recognition.

[43] In 2022, under the framework of the *Strengthening Food Control and Phytosanitary Capacities and Governance* (GCP/GLO/949/EC) project, selected PCE facilitator trainees completed e-learning courses and face-to-face training. Eight individuals were selected to conduct a PCE mentored by certified PCE facilitators.

[44] In May 2024, the IC agreed on the procedure and timeline for completing the certification of “PCE facilitator trainees” and requested the Secretariat to check with the FAO ethics office whether there could be a potential conflict of interest if IC and SC members who are PCE facilitators, PCE trainees or candidates to be certified would be members of the PCE Board. The Ethics Office recognized the potential for conflict of interest when board members simultaneously aspire to be certified PCE facilitators and advised to limit the board members to those who are not in the process or already certified as PCE facilitators.

[45] Five certification boards were established, each comprising members from the CPM Bureau, IC, SC, and certified facilitators (see Table 4). During each board session, the trainee gives a presentation, followed by a Q&A session and board deliberation. The first board, held in October, certified two French-speaking facilitators, and the entire process is expected to conclude by December 2024.

¹⁵ More information about ROM reviews: [https://capacity4dev.europa.eu/groups/rom/info/what-results-oriented-monitoring_en#:~:text=Results%2DOriented%20Monitoring%20\(ROM\)%20Reviews&text=A%20ROM%20review%20is%20an,at%20enhancing%20results%2Dbased%20management.](https://capacity4dev.europa.eu/groups/rom/info/what-results-oriented-monitoring_en#:~:text=Results%2DOriented%20Monitoring%20(ROM)%20Reviews&text=A%20ROM%20review%20is%20an,at%20enhancing%20results%2Dbased%20management.)

¹⁶ <https://www.fao.org/gender/en>

¹⁷ Procedure for PCE facilitator certification :

https://assets.ippc.int/static/media/files/publication/en/2022/02/Procedure_for_PCE_facilitator_certification.pdf

Table 4: PCE boards set and trainees to be assessed

Board composition					Trainees
#	SC Member	IC Member	Bureau Member	Certified PCE facilitator	
<u>1</u>	Mariangela Ciampitti (IT, EN) (FR)	Dominique Pelletier (FR, EN)	Jan Hendrik Venter (EN, FR)	Mekki Chouibani	Lucien K. Kouame (FR, EN)
				Mekki Chouibani	Descartes Koumba (FR, EN)
<u>2</u>	Matias Gonzalez (ES, EN)	Melisa NEDILSKYJ (ES, EN)	Sam Bishop (EN)	Ringolds Arnitis	Barbara Peterson (EN, FR)
				Ringolds Arnitis	Justina Chivanga (EN)
<u>3</u>	Mariangela Ciampitti (IT, EN) (FR)	Melisa NEDILSKYJ (ES, EN)	Diego Quiroga (ES, EN)	Francisco Gutierrez	Isaac Macharia (EN)
				Francisco Gutierrez	Nhamo Mudada (EN)
<u>4</u>	Matias Gonzalez (ES, EN)	Dominique Pelletier (FR, EN)	Jan Hendrik Venter (EN, FR)	Fitzroy White	Camilo Beltran Montoya (ES, EN)
				Mekki Chouibani	Brenda Mweemba (EN)
<u>5</u>	Mariangela Ciampitti (IT, EN) (FR)	Francisco Gutierrez (ES, EN)	Diego Quiroga (ES, EN)	Fitzroy White	Jose Maria Guitian Castrillon (ES, EN)
				Fitzroy White	Shaza Omar (AR, EN)

[46] The IC is invited to:

- 1) *note* advancements in the PCE activities according to the PCE strategy 2020-2030.
- 2) *note* the progress addressing the recommendations from the desk study on PCE and the future steps as detailed in the roadmap presented in Appendix 1.
- 3) *discuss* how the funding for implementing PCEs and maintaining the online web system can become sustainable.

APPENDIX 1. Roadmap to improve the PCE based on the desk study recommendations.

Key result area	Recommendations from desk study	Concrete activities to address recommendations and improve PCE	Progress / Assets	Funding Source	Timeline
Awareness and understanding Countries, donors, and development organizations are aware of the PCE and understand the benefits arising from its application.	1. Explain the benefits of PCE for capacity development.	Update the PCE webpage with relevant info & scope of each module (cross-cutting to recommendations 1-9).	PCE webpage updated before CPM-18.	GCP/GLO/949/EC	2024 Q1 2025 Q1 2026 Q1
	2. Clarifying the intended audience/users of the PCE, determining the best use of PCE for developing vs developed countries.				
	3. Communicate the value added by the PCE.	Conduct a SPS gap analysis of National Phytosanitary Capacity Development Strategies (recommendations 4, 5).	Consultant produced draft final document, under revision.	GCP/GLO/949/EC	From Q3 to Q4 in 2024
	4. Consider sharing tangible results via tracked indicators.				
	5. Consider approaches for increasing buy-in from existing and potential donors, governments, and trading partners. For example, through publication of a database of PCE results; by involving donors in the early stages of PCE; and developing detailed findings reports that connect to the values of local governments.	Develop PCE communication plan (recommendations 3, 7, 8, 9).	IFU communication strategy regularly updated, including the preparation of a video	GCP/GLO/949/EC	From Q2 to Q4 in 2024
Sustainable funding Long-term sustainable funding is in place to support	6. Share additional information about the modules, processes, approaches, and questions to enhance accessibility and benefits.	Showcase a hypothetical example output from a PCE publicly available (requested by the Bureau).	To be started	TBD	From Q3 in 2024 to Q2 in 2025
	7. Explain the role and value of facilitators.				
	8. Clarify that facilitators are there to help navigate the process, not as examiners				
	9. Clarify where facilitators come from and how they can be matched with countries culturally and linguistically				
	10. Provide more transparency around the costs of the PCE, including where the funding comes from, how it will be used, and the tangible outcomes related to the expenses.	Share PCE cost structure info with IPPC governing bodies (recommendation 10).	Costs shared with IC and Burey and orally at CPM, more discussions scheduled.	IPPC Regular budget / MDTF	Completed

Key result area	Recommendations from desk study	Concrete activities to address recommendations and improve PCE	Progress / Assets	Funding Source	Timeline
the maintenance and administration of the PCE, and resources are mobilized to support the application of the PCE;		Develop a resource mobilization plan.	Ongoing.	GCP/GLO/949/EC	From Q1 to Q2 in 2025
		Maintain PCE process, maximize access, and support strategy implementations (cross-cutting to all recommendations).	Ongoing.	GCP/GLO/949/EC	From Q3 in 2024 to Q2 in 2025
		Implement the PCE resource mobilization plan.		IPPC RB/MDTF	From Q4 in 2024 to Q4 in 2026
Software and planform	11. Update the online system and platform.	Open competition for service provider to analyze migration of PCE system to UNICC.	Quotation requested.	TBD	Q4 in 2024
The PCE software and platform are reliable, effective and easy to use		Migrate the PCE online system to UNICC (subject to completion of previous step).		TBD	TBD
Revision and updates	12. Modernize and update tools and templates 13. Convene facilitators to review all modules and questionnaires in order to update, clarify, and streamline the modules. 14. Consider alternative formats of PCE (financial commitment, extensiveness of modules, length of process, inclusion of facilitators) to increase access and uptake. 15. Consider including a comprehensive training session for key NPPO staff and stakeholders prior to starting the PCE process. Develop criteria and requirements for selecting national PCE coordinators	Develop a questionnaire for PCE facilitators and national coordinators to gather ideas to improve the modules (recommendations 12-16).	IFU staff trained as PCE facilitators.	GCP/GLO/949/EC	From Q4 in 2024 to Q1 in 2025
The PCE Tool is revised and updated regularly, and new modules and strategic planning tools are added as needed (e.g.		Conduct a workshop with facilitators & coordinators to provide guidance on PCE tool improvement.	To be started	GCP/GLO/949/EC	Q2 in 2025
		Conduct a study on gender integration into the PCE (recommendation from ROM review).	Agreement with FAO Gender Team established, ongoing work.	GCP/GLO/949/EC	Q4 in 2024

Key result area	Recommendations from desk study	Concrete activities to address recommendations and improve PCE	Progress / Assets	Funding Source	Timeline
environmental module, implementation follow up tool);	16. Devise a mechanism for providing additional support to NPPOs after the development of final outputs. Particularly consider supporting NPPOs with linking to and finding sources of funding.	Prepare pre-PCE training plan for national coordinators and NPPO staff (recommendation 15).	Pre-PCE virtual sessions organized for 2024 PCEs.	TBD	From Q3 to Q4 in 2024
Expertise A strong network of phytosanitary expertise is available to facilitate the application of PCEs	17. Review training for facilitators. 18. Consider opportunities for improvement in training on strategic planning tools and soft skills (conflict mediation, facilitation skills, consensus-building approaches). 19. Consider increasing opportunities for facilitators and coordinators to meet and share best practices. 20. Establish a community of practice for facilitators to exchange ideas and best practices. 21. Consider the role of facilitators and the format of the PCE for countries with mature phytosanitary systems.	Provide Results-Based Management (RBM) and Logical Framework Approach (LFA) courses to new PCE facilitators & NPPO coordinators.	Completed.	GCP/GLO/949/EC	Q3 in 2024
		Certification of new PCE facilitators (recommendation 20).	Ongoing.	IPPC RB	Q4 in 2024
		Develop an online learning platform with learning paths and new eLearning courses (recommendations 18, 21).		GCP/GLO/949/EC, Republic of Korea	From Q1 in 2024 to Q4 in 2025
		Develop a PCE facilitator training curricula (subject to funding).		TBD	From Q1 to Q4 in 2026
Monitoring and evaluation The Monitoring and Evaluation framework is used to measure outcomes from the application of PCEs.	22. Establish feedback mechanisms	COLEAD to organize a 4-week virtual course on R-SAT with national meetings to advance implementation (recommendations 22).	Completed (August 2024).	GCP/GLO/949/EC	Q3 in 2024
		Organize a project definition one-week course with all facilitators: Understand donor requirements, provide templates, draft proposals.	Completed (7-11 October 2024).	GCP/GLO/949/EC	Q4 in 2024
		Organize a restitution workshop with PCE facilitators, national coordinators & donors to present results (recommendations 22, 23).	To be initiated.	GCP/GLO/949/EC	Q2 in 2024

Appendix 2



Business Change Request



Identification	
Organization:	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
Parent Contract:	OPP0000273 - IPPC Application Analysis
BCR Reference:	FAO-2021-OPP0002306-B
Date of Request:	10 October 2024
Client Certifying Officer(s):	

Request	
Request Title:	IPPC: PCE Online Tool Analysis and Roadmap Assessment
Description:	<p>IPPC has requested UNICC to provide services to review the existing PCE Online application, built and maintained by IPPC staff.</p> <p>The existing solution aims at providing National Plant Protection Organizations a report that can be used to develop the National Phytosanitary Capacity Development Strategy.</p> <p>The online tool walks the users into a survey based self-assessment approach. With the needs of reviewing the technical and user experience design, address the current gaps and define a roadmap for scaling and supporting the solution, UNICC will assign the required technical resources to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the as-is situation, pain points, gaps and improvement areas, by organizing the required elicitation activities such as (Interviews with stakeholders, shadowing and technical meetings, etc.) Confirm the target solution requirements (Functional, user experience, data, deployment) Build a comprehensive recommendations document including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current solution requirements Target solution requirements (including UI/UX mock-ups and wireframes) Technical Options analysis Estimated delivery plan (including costs and timelines) for the recommended solution <p>Composition of the Team:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business Analyst Technical Lead/Expert UI/UX Designer <p>The team will connect directly with the IPPC indicated subject matter experts to confirm requirements and output of the analysis.</p> <p>The project is estimated for a duration of 4 to 8 weeks considering the availability of the information, resources, stakeholders and subject matter experts to provide input and validation on the analysis.</p> <p>The main output/deliverable of the project is a comprehensive technical solution document, inclusive of the analysis and confirmation of the business and functional requirements, design of the target solution screens and flow (produced in a web accessible version to support the possible next implementation phases), and an estimation of implementation plan, considering the collected and confirmed target solution requirements, the organization technical landscape and strategy.</p>



Business Change Request

	In the table below the costs reflected as per estimated allocation time for each single role, including the Project Administrator to coordinate the activities and report on the progress.		
	Description	Qty	Units
	Professional and Support Services		
	Project Administrator	30	Hour
	Professional and Support Services Total		3,210.00
	Application Support Services		
	UMLx Designer	80	Hour
	Business Analyst	40	Hour
	Technical Lead	40	Hour
	Application Support Services Total		15,120.00
TOTAL		18,330.00	
GRAND TOTAL		18,330.00	
Supporting Documents:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, attached <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		

Impact description	
Schedule:	No impact
Scope:	No impact
Other (describe):	
Budget:	See Annex