

Improvement to the Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation PCE experiences shared (COMESA countries and AU-IAPSC)

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Inter-African Phytosanitary Council of the African Union (AU-IAPSC)



History

- The African Union Inter-African Phytosanitary Council (AU-IAPSC) was established on the recommendation of FAO in 1956 in London and became part of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in 1965.
- In 1967, the headquarters of the Council was transferred from London to Yaoundé, Cameroon.
- A Specialized Technical Offices (STO) of DARBE and RPPO of IPPC

Context: No plants, no life

- Life on Earth depends on plants. They sustain all other life forms and provide oxygen, food, clothes, shelter, and medicines. Because they are so fundamental to humans, plants require protection.
 - The introduction and spread of plant pests among food crops is a severe threat with far-reaching economic, social, and environmental consequences.
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- Agenda 2063, CAADP
 - UN SDGs
 - AfCFTA
 - PHSA

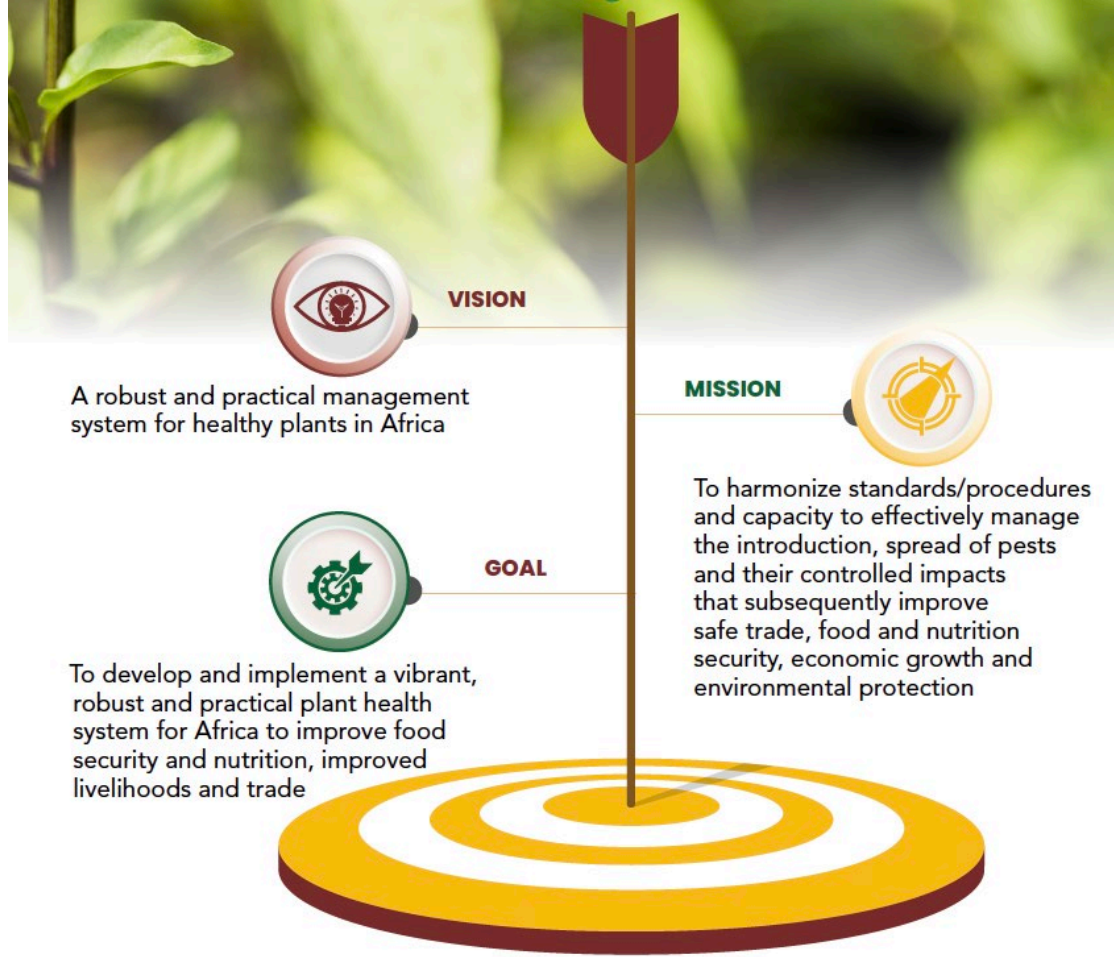


THE PLANT HEALTH STRATEGY



THE LAUNCH OF THE PLANT HEALTH STRATEGY FOR AFRICA 2022 - 2036

SAVE THE DATE



TUESDAY
30TH JULY 2024
1400HRS - 1700HRS EAT
Nairobi Time

- PARTICIPANTS:**
- MEMBER STATES
 - REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMUNITIES
 - CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS
 - CONTINENTAL/REGIONAL FARMERS AND TRADERS ASSOCIATIONS
 - DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

HYBRID





THEORY OF CHANGE FOR PLANT HEALTH STRATEGY FOR AFRICA 2022– 2036



CHALLENGES

- Insect pests and diseases constraints
- Climate change risks
- Limited infrastructure for plant protection
- Limited knowledge of sustainable agri. technologies
- Uncoordinated policy and regulations

- Low adoption of agriculture technologies
- Low crop productivity
- Pre- and postharvest losses
- Food and nutrition insecurity
- Fragile ecosystems
- Weak household resilience
- Poverty
- Low intra-African trade
- Limited compliance with SPS and other trade requirements in member states

ASSUMPTIONS/RISKS

- Stakeholders' ownership of the strategy
- Adequate funding to support implementation of the PHSA
- Existence of vibrant private and public sectors
- Effective coordination, communication and participation in plant health actions across continental, regional and MS levels
- Positioning the PHSA to pivot continental plant health initiatives that contribute to the realization of the AfCFTA and economic growth
- Countries are willing to share information on data on plant health protection systems (including pests and disease analysis protocol etc
- Economic and political stability at national, regional, and continental levels.
- Favourable and conducive climate and weather conditions.

KEY ACTIVITIES

- Strengthen institutional capacity and coordination for the plant health system;
- Improve and build capacities for research, pest monitoring and management strategies and control measures that can aid the plant health interventions to improve production along the value chain;
- Assist Member States to improve phytosanitary communication and awareness and build and strengthen stakeholder relationships.

- Improve legislative frameworks for plant health interventions
- Enhance continental harmonization of phytosanitary policies, regulations and standards and promote continental cooperation and mutual recognition of the application of equivalent phytosanitary measures;
- Strengthen phytosanitary capacity in the region to support market access;
- Assist Member States to effectively participate in international coordinating mechanisms and influence continental plant health positions

SPHERE OF CONTROL

OUTPUTS

- Plant Health institutional capacity and coordination strengthened at country, regional, and continental levels.
- Enhanced plant health research capacity and coordinated interventions for pest monitoring and management at all levels.
- Improved phytosanitary communication among MS and enhanced awareness and relationships among stakeholders at all levels

- Legislative environment for Plant Health interventions in Member states enabled
- Harmonized phytosanitary legislative framework (policies, regulations, and standards)
- Improved market access for plants and plant products
- Enhanced influence of Africa on global phytosanitary matters in International Standard Setting Bodies (ISSBs)

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE

OUTCOME

- Increased crop production and productivity
- Increased access to the export market and facilitate trade

IMPACT AREAS

- Improve food and nutrition security
- Increased employment and poverty reduction
- Resilient economic growth
- Resilience

SPHERE OF INTEREST

SGDS & CONTINENTAL & GLOBAL POLICY FRAMEWORKS CONTRIBUTIONS

1 NO POVERTY	2 ZERO HUNGER	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
5 GENDER EQUALITY	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
13 CLIMATE ACTION	15 LIFE ON LAND	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR GOALS

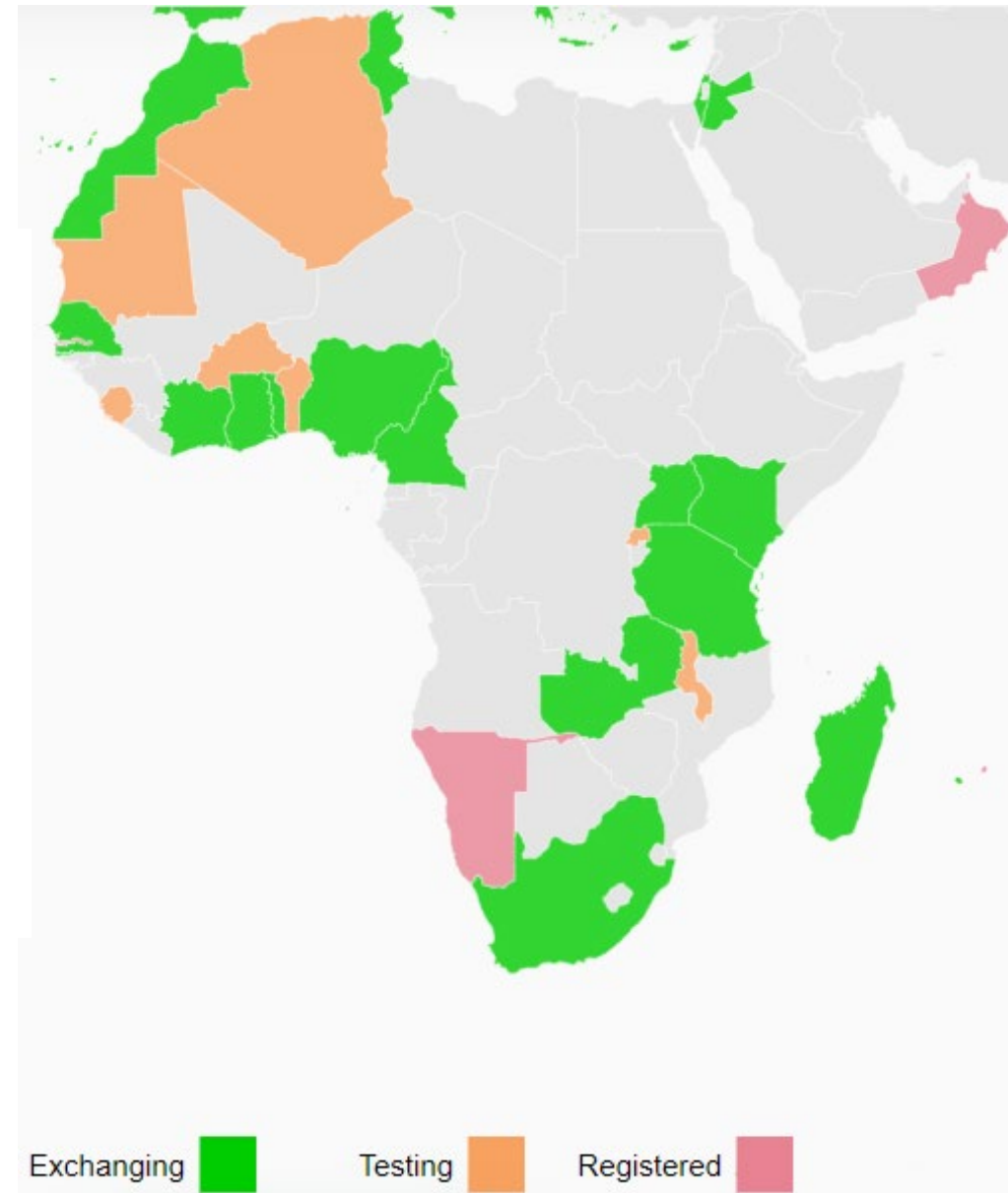
Continental & Global Policy frameworks

- AU Agenda 2063
- IPPC
- CAADP
- Malabo Declaration
- AfCFTA
- WTO-SPS Agreement

Cross-cutting : Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning, Gender inclusion, Climate Change, Communication & knowledge sharing , partnerships and collaboration

Status of ePhyto implementation of African countries (December 2023)

Status African countries		
Exchanging	13	Country has connected to the ePhyto Hub and exchanging electronic certificates fully or partially
Testing	9	Country is in the process of testing connection to ePhyto Hub and exchanging certificates on test basis
Registered	3	Country has registered to the ePhyto Hub but yet to begin testing
Not Registered	29	Country has not registered to the ePhyto Hub yet
Total	54	





Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



Funded by
the European Union

GCP/GLO/949/EC

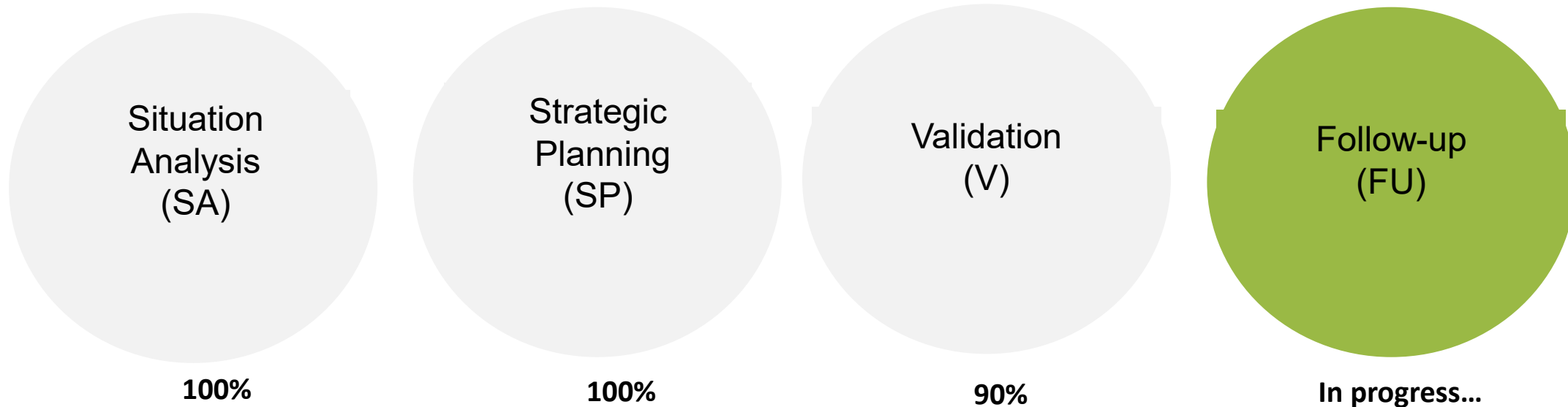
“Strengthening food control and phytosanitary capacities and governance”



Inter-African Phytosanitary Council of the African Union (AU-IAPSC)



PCEs progress in 11 AU countries



IPPC Secretariat staff supporting this project

11 PCE National Coordinators **10** PCE Facilitators **04** PCE Certified Facilitators **03** Legal consultants

31 PCE missions **200** stakeholders involved **06** Virtual courses under development

01 In-person training for new facilitators

PCEs in 11 AU Countries

Summary of the PCE phytosanitary component

- PCE process resulted in the development of a **National Phytosanitary Capacity Development Strategy** for nine countries.
- **Follow-up** activities are being undertaken to support countries in implementing the PCE strategies and have an impact.
- Egypt and Uganda are expected to complete their validation phase and have the Strategy by **December 2024 to complete the 11 countries.**



PCE Follow up: capacity building activities

Results Based Management (RBM) and the Logical Framework Approach (LFA) (from University of Wolverhampton)

- Online course provided to PCE national coordinators from the NPPOs and PCE Facilitators.



R-SAT COURSE (with COLEAD) 29/07 - 28/08

- Participants: PCE national coordinators, PCE Facilitators, IPPC Secretariat
- 5 lessons (3 hours each) focusing on the Rapid SPS Assessment Tool (R-SAT), a "*step-by-step guide to assist countries in their assessment of national SPS systems in order to strengthen them in line with international standards and regulations.*"
- Comparison between PCE and R-SAT: synergies and differences.



PROJECT DEFINITION WORKSHOP (with COLEAD) 7-11/10, Rome

- Participants: PCE national coordinators, PCE Facilitators, IPPC Secretariat
- Building skills for project management: Results Based Management, Logical Framework Approach, SWOT Analysis, Stakeholder analysis
- Improving the opportunities for projects to be funded by national and international donors

Sharing project's experiences during the IPPC Strategic Planning Group (SPG) meeting

- IAPSC and Kenya will present insights and lessons learned from their recent project experiences conducting the PCE, outputs and milestones



1

Enhanced plant health coverage, coordination, and phytosanitary compliance and trade across the continent.



2

Strengthened capacity, research capabilities, and awareness of phytosanitary issues in Africa.



3

Improved regional and national integration and response to plant health issues.



4

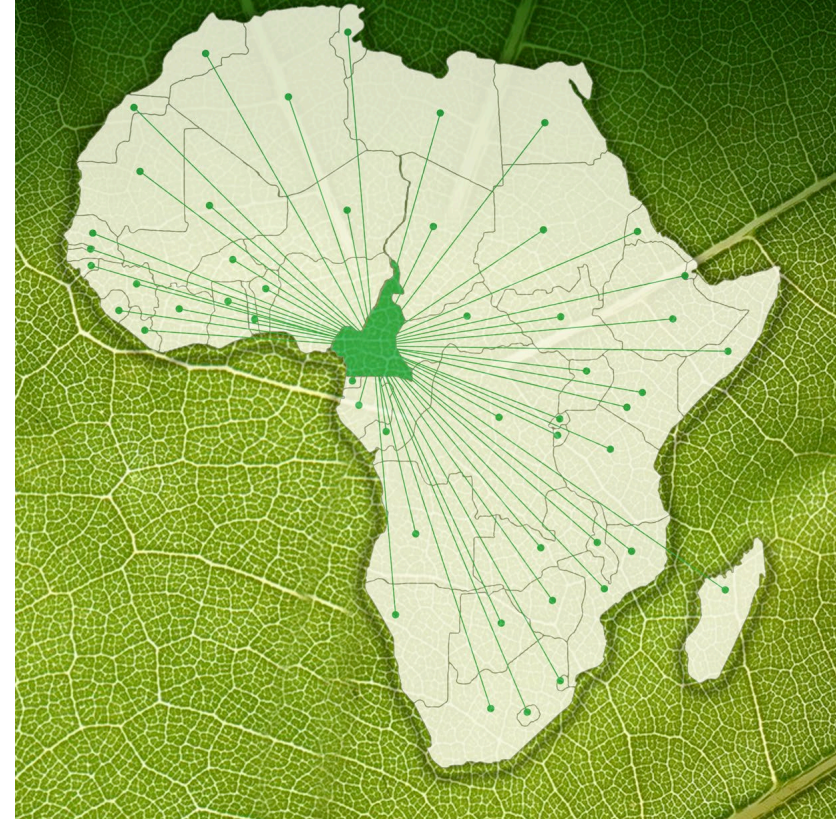
Greater public awareness, advocacy, and adoption of best practices in plant health.



5

A more robust workforce, delivery systems, and resources.

STRATEGIC PLAN 2025–2029



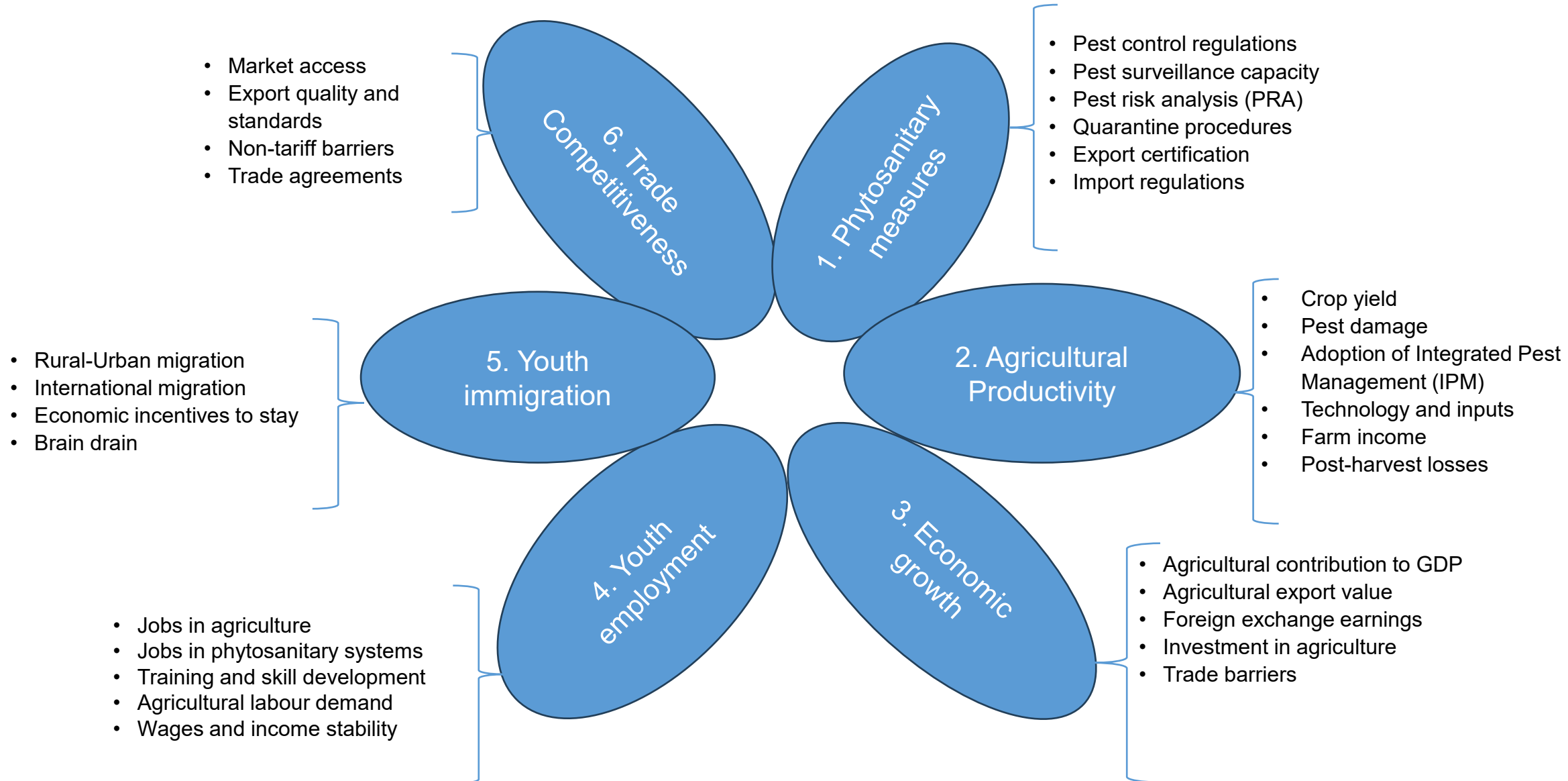
System Dynamic Analysis on Phytosanitary Capacity and Agricultural Productivity

Study objective: To develop a system dynamics model of the Phytosanitary Capacity to evaluate its impacts on trade, economic growth, youth employment, and immigration



African Phytosanitary core System

□ The core system has 6 components



African Phytosanitary core system

□ The role of each component in the score system

Stronger Phytosanitary Systems:

- ✓ Enhance access to international markets
- ✓ Boost export potential and economic resilience

Weaker Phytosanitary Systems:

- ✓ Face trade restrictions and market access limitations
- ✓ Result in reduced exports and potential economic setbacks

Impact of High Youth Immigration:

- ✓ Reduces available labour for agriculture and phytosanitary systems
- ✓ Limits growth in agricultural productivity and phytosanitary capacity

Benefits of Reduced Youth Migration:

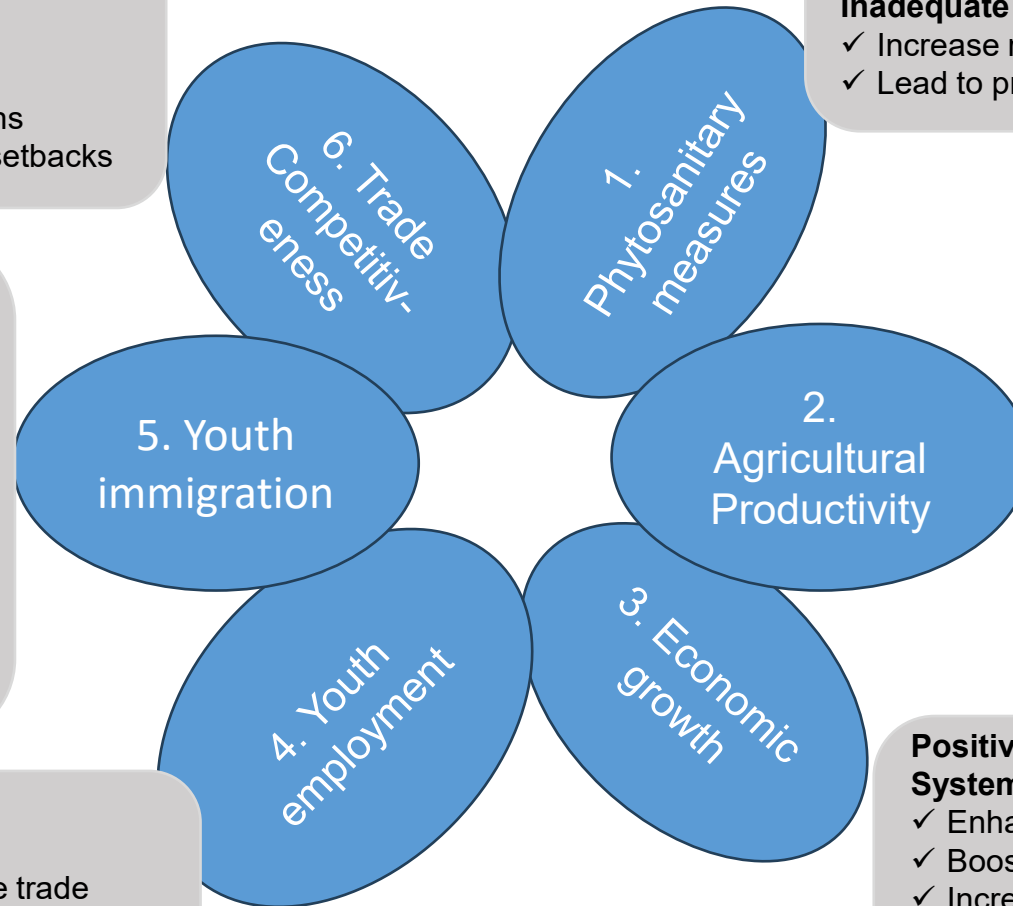
- ✓ Improved job prospects retain local youth in agriculture
- ✓ Enhances labour availability for agricultural and phytosanitary needs
- ✓ Supports economic growth and sector resilience

Importance of Youth Employment:

- ✓ Supports a vibrant, skilled agricultural workforce
- ✓ Strengthens phytosanitary capacities for sustainable trade

Benefits of Job Opportunities:

- ✓ Helps retain youth in the agricultural sector
- ✓ Mitigates brain drain linked to economic underdevelopment
- ✓ Reduces youth migration by creating viable career paths



Effective Phytosanitary Measures:

- ✓ Minimize pest-related losses in agriculture
- ✓ Ensure compliance with international standards
- ✓ Facilitate access to global markets

Inadequate Phytosanitary Measures:

- ✓ Increase risk of trade restrictions
- ✓ Lead to productivity losses and reduced market access

Higher Productivity:

- ✓ Improves farmer incomes and supports economic growth
- ✓ Enhances food security and market stability

Challenges to Productivity:

- ✓ Pest outbreaks and inadequate pest control reduce yields
- ✓ Poor infrastructure hinders productivity and market access

Positive Impacts of Strong Phytosanitary Systems:

- ✓ Enhance market access and export opportunities
- ✓ Boost GDP contributions from agriculture
- ✓ Increase foreign exchange earnings

Challenges of Weak Phytosanitary Systems:

- ✓ Lead to trade losses and reduced exports
- ✓ Decrease foreign exchange earnings
- ✓ Slow economic development

Way forwards

- ❖ Complete the system mapping (Causal Loop Diagram)
- ❖ Develop Stock and Flow model for simulations
- ❖ Model Calibration
- ❖ Analyse Scenarios
- ❖ Policy Recommendations



Thank you!

Merci!

Obrigado!



Gracias!

شكرا جزيلًا!

Asante!

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