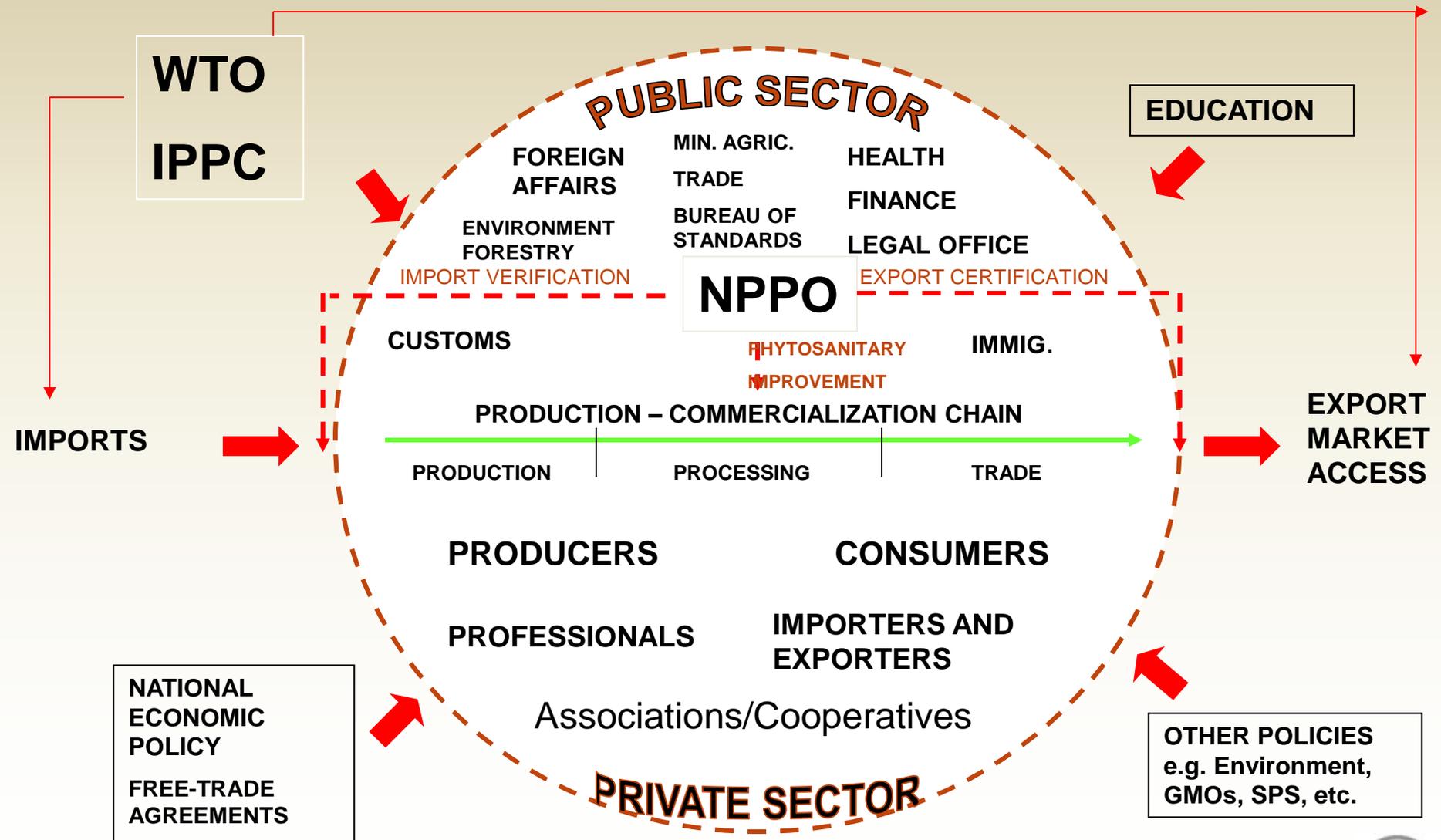


Phytosanitary capacity evaluation

- Phytosanitary system
- Phytosanitary capacity evaluation
 - Where has it been applied
 - What it is
 - What are its benefits
 - How is it applied

National Phytosanitary System



Phytosanitary capacity evaluation

- **The first SPS-related situation analysis methods developed.**
- **1999 - Funded by the New Zealand Government.**
- **2004 - Multilingual CD-ROM version produced in French, Arabic and Spanish.**
- **2010 - Web only version developed.**

WHERE HAS THE PCE BEEN APPLIED?

- As of January 2013, over 80 Countries and territories*

Afghanistan	Fiji	Mozambique	Sudan
Antigua and Barbuda	French Polynesia*	Myanmar	The Gambia
Armenia	Gabon	Nauru	Tokelau
Azerbaijan	Grenada	Nepal	Tonga
Bahamas	Guam	New Caledonia*	Trinidad and Tobago
Bahrain	Guatemala	Nicaragua	Tuvalu
Bangladesh	Guinea Bissau	Niue	Uganda
Barbados	Guyana	Niger	United Arab Emirates
Belize	Haiti	Nigeria	Vanuatu
Benin	Honduras	Oman	Venezuela
Bhutan	India	Pakistan	Viet Nam
Bolivia	Indonesia	Palau	Wallis and Futuna*
Burundi	Iran	Panama	
Burkina Faso	Jamaica	Papau New Guinea	
Cambodia	Kenya	Peru	
Colombia	Kiribati	Qatar	
Cook Islands	Kuwait	Samoa	
Costa Rica	Kyrgyz Republic	Saudi Arabia	
Cote d'Ivoire	Lao PDR	Senegal	
Dominica	Lesotho	Solomon Islands	
Dominican Republic	Malaysia	St Lucia	
Ecuador	Mali	St. Kitts and Nevis	
El Salvador	Marshall Islands	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	
Eritrea	Mauritius		
Estonia	Mexico		
Federated States of Micronesia			

WHAT IS THE PCE?

- The PCE is a self assessment tool designed to:
 - identify strengths and weaknesses of the phytosanitary system of a country
 - prioritize the strengths and weaknesses
 - identify strategic directions and activities required to improve the situation over time.

The screenshot shows the Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE) website. At the top, there are language options: English, Français, Español, العربية, 中文, and Русский. The main heading is "Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation" with a globe icon. The page is divided into two main sections. The left section is titled "Introduction" and contains a table of contents with sections: "I - Configuration", "II - Modules", "III - Planning", and "IV - Results". The "II - Modules" section is expanded, showing detailed text about the 13 modules, categorized into System level, Organizational, and Core Activities. The right section is titled "LOGIN TO PCE" and contains a "Login" form with fields for "Username:" and "Password:". Below the form are links for "Forgot your password?" and "Login". At the bottom of the page, there are navigation links: "Help & Usage Manual", "Contact", "About", and "Legal & Disclaimer". The footer includes the copyright notice "© IPPC 2010" and the text "The IPPC Secretariat is hosted & provided by FAO." with the FAO logo.

WHAT IS THE PCE?

- **Thirteen modules in questionnaire format;**
- **Stakeholder tables to record the participation in the PCE process;**
- **A set of strategic planning tools:**
 - **problem analysis,**
 - **SWOT analysis (for analysis of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats) and**
 - **logical framework matrices tool;**
- **Background documents (e.g. ISPMs, IPPC New Revised Text 1997, WTO SPS Agreement, Convention on Biological Diversity, Cartagena Protocol, etc.).**

WHAT IS THE PCE?

- **13 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).

WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS OF THE PCE?

- Produces a snapshot of a country's phytosanitary capacity at a particular time.
- Provides a framework for rational strategic planning.
- Results useful for dialogue with donors of development aid and thus improve the likelihood of access to further funding
- Useful to examine the capacity of the National Plant Protection Organization (NPPOs) in relation to implementation of International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) and the rights and responsibilities described in the IPPC.



HOW IS THE PCE APPLIED?

- The entire 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.
- Implemented at a pace defined by the country working to a plan with milestones and deadlines.
- The IPPC recommends allocation of knowledgeable and experienced facilitator and 1 to 8 module coordinators.
- Process takes a number of weeks to complete.

HOW IS THE PCE APPLIED?

- The PCE is modular – with 13 modules which can be selected and applied in total or in clusters.
- This flexibility offers the scope for an initial evaluation and for the re-run of selected modules over time.
- A complete PCE should be repeated every 3-4 years.
- A wide variety of representative stakeholders (from both public and private sectors) are identified and approached using a focussed semi-structured questionnaire model.

