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

PRODUCTION – COMMERCIALIZATION CHAIN

NPPO

PRODUCTION
PROCESSING
TRADE

PRODUCERS
CONSUMERS
PROFESSIONALS
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

Associations/Cooperatives

FOREIGN AFFAIRS
MIN. AGRIC. TRADE
BUREAU OF STANDARDS
HEALTH
FINANCE
LEGAL OFFICE

CUSTOMS

IMPORT VERIFICATION
PHYTOSANITARY IMPROVEMENT

IMMIG.

EDUCATION

EXPORT MARKET ACCESS

OTHER POLICIES
e.g. Environment,
GMOs, SPS, etc.

NATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY
FREE-TRADE AGREEMENTS

INTERNATIONAL PLANT PROTECTION CONVENTION
Protecting the world’s plant resources from pests

WTO
IPPC

IMPORTS
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*

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

* As of January 2013, over 80 Countries and territories have applied the PCE.
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.
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.