

The Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation: the right tool to strengthen NPPOs and to get access to financial resources

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Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations



International Plant
Protection Convention

Description of the Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE) Process

A self diagnostic tool designed to:

Situation analysis

- identify strengths and weaknesses of the phytosanitary system of a country and prioritize them

Strategic planning

- identify strategic directions and actions

Action plan

- define activities to improve the situation over a pre determined period (usually 5 or more years) and validate.

What is the PCE?

- The PCE is modular – with 13 modules (questionnaire format) which can be selected and applied in total or in clusters.
- Modules assess strengths and gaps at three levels:

Phytosanitary System level

- Trade environment, Regulatory framework, and Policy environment

NPPO management level

- Policy, Administration, Resources

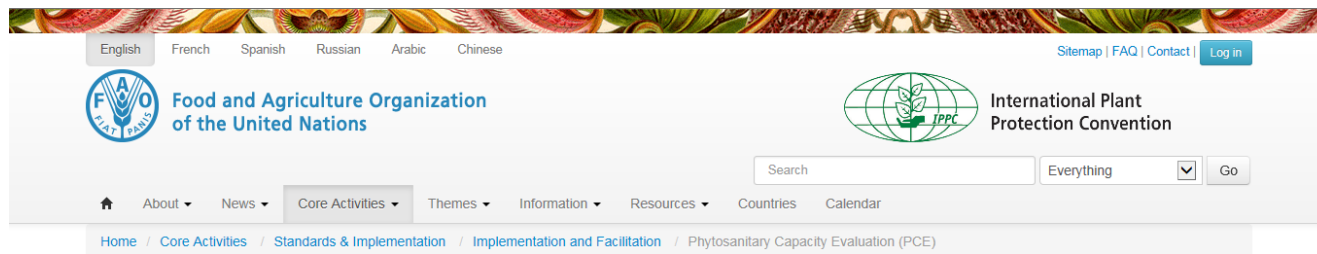
Phytosanitary core activity level

- Standard-specific (e.g. pest free areas and export certification) or cross-cutting (e.g. import regulatory system).

Studies conducted from 2000 to 2010
 Studies conducted after 2010

■ PCEs conducted after 2010

Updated PCE webpage on the IPP



Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE)

What is a Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE)?

National Plant Protection Organization (NPPOs) often lack a clear and up to date legal framework, a well-defined vision and mission and a well-functioning structure. The **Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE)** is a management tool, developed by the IPPC, that can help countries rapidly improve their NPPOs and entire phytosanitary system.

The PCE is:

- a type of **evaluation** that helps contracting parties identify and develop the best legislative, technical and administrative measures to help them meet their IPPC obligations;
- uses a **modular online software** system consisting of 13 modules that use a questionnaire style to document the evaluation process. NPPOs can decide to apply all the modules or just a few, according to their preferences; and
- a **process** involving all concerned stakeholders, both public and private. This consensus-driven and confidential process allows contracting parties to identify strengths and weaknesses in their phytosanitary system.

The entire PCE process is under the control of the contracting party. It is not something that is done TO a contracting party; it is a framework that the contracting party adopts for its own purposes and benefits.

To find out more about the PCE process and how to start one in your country, read the next steps below or contact Sarah Brunel, IPPC Implementation Facilitation Officer, at Sarah.Brunel@fao.org

> [Click here to consult the list of countries which conducted a PCE overseen by the IPPC Secretariat](#)

+ [Why should countries conduct a PCE?](#)

+ [What are the benefits of a PCE?](#)

+ Core Activities

+ Governance & Strategies

+ Standards & Implementation

+ Standard setting

+ Implementation and Facilitation

+ Implementation and Capacity Development Committee (IC)

[Consultation on IC Sub-groups draft Terms of Reference and draft Rules of Procedure](#)

[Procedure Manual for Implementation and Capacity Development](#)

+ Implementation and Capacity Development Guides and Training Materials

+ Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE)

[Training material on the Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation \(PCE\)](#)

[Sea Containers](#)

[Projects on Implementation and Capacity Development](#)

[Project Rolling out Systems Approach Globally \(MTF/INT/336/STF\)](#)

+ IPPC Capacity building strategy

[Plant Health Education](#)

+ IPPC Regional Workshops

+ Working Groups



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



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Outcomes of the PCE: the example of Comoros

- A PCE was conducted in 2017 with the support of the STDF
- A new phytosanitary legislation was passed the same year
- Financial resources were affected to the NPPO from the Government
- A phytosanitary capacity development strategy was elaborated to attract further investments.



Improving phytosanitary systems to boost safe trade and market access

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Gh5hdo7gRCE&t=16s>

How to implement a PCE in your country?

- The cost to implement a PCE is approximately **80.000 USD** (including the revision of the legislation);
- NPPOs should identify a source of funding to implement a PCE, particularly FAO offices;
- For any PCE to be implemented, the **NPPO should send an official letter to the IPPC Secretariat** to get access to the PCE platform;
- The IPPC Secretariat will ensure the efficient application of the PCE and **will promote the results in the IPPC Community.**

Contacts

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