

**PCE**



**PHYTOSANITARY  
CAPACITY EVALUATION  
(PCE)**

The Needs Assessment Tool of the  
International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)

Felipe Canale (Uruguay)  
ICPM- Vice Chairman

# OUTLINE

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE TOOL
2. RESULTS OF PCE
3. OTHER USES OF THE TOOL AND ITS POTENTIAL AS A IAS NEEDS ASSESSMENT TOOL

**PCE**



**PHYTOSANITARY CAPACITY  
EVALUATION**

**DESCRIPTION OF THE TOOL**

# PCE - AIMS

- INITIALLY DEVELOPED BY NEW ZEALAND PRIMARILY INTENDED AS A TOOL TO ASSIST COUNTRIES TO **MODERNIZE** THEIR PHYTOSANITARY SYSTEM
- OTHER POTENTIAL USES UNDER IPPC:
  - IPPC IMPLEMENTATION TOOL
  - MUTUAL RECOGNITION TOOL

# MODERNIZATION

- DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL CAPACITY TO MEET THE INTERNATIONAL PHYTOSANITARY OBLIGATIONS OF A COUNTRY IN AN EFFICIENT AND SUSTAINABLE MANNER

## PCE RATIONALE

➤ THE CONTEMPORARY NEEDS OF A NATIONAL PHYTOSANITARY SYSTEM CAN BE ESTIMATED BY A MEASURE OF ITS CAPACITY TO MEET THE INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS OF THE COUNTRY IN AN EFFICIENT AND SUSTAINABLE MANNER

➤ THIS CAN BE MEASURED THROUGH AN INVENTORY OF THE FUNCTIONS AND RESOURCES THAT MUST BE AVAILABLE TO COMPLY WITH EACH ISPM AND WITH THE MAJOR CATEGORIES OF ACTIVITIES OF A PHYTOSANITARY SYSTEM

# PCE – PRESENT CATEGORIES (QUESTIONNAIRES)

- COUNTRY BACKGROUND INFORMATION
- PHYTOSANITARY LEGISLATION
- INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES
- PEST DIAGNOSTIC CAPABILITIES
- PEST RISK ANALYSIS
- SURVEILLANCE
- EXOTIC PEST RESPONSE
  - ON-GOING PEST ERADICATION CAMPAIGNS
- INSPECTION SYSTEMS
- EXPORT CERTIFICATION
- PEST REPORTING





- Country Background
- Phytosanitary Legislation
- Pest Diagnostic Capabilities ▶
- Pest Risk Analysis
- Surveillance
- Pest Free Areas, Places and Sites of Production
- Pest Reporting
- Pest Eradication
- Inspection Systems at Points of Entry and Exit
- Export Certification
- Institutional Aspects

# Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation(PCE) Questionnaire

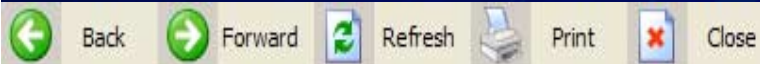


Secretariat of the International Plant Protection Convention  
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations  
Rome, 2003

# SECTIONS IN EACH CATEGORY

- NORMS OF REFERENCE
- QUESTIONNAIRE
- SELF IMPROVEMENT
- IDENTIFICATION OF STRENGTHS AND HIGH-PRIORITY WEAKNESSES
- IDENTIFICATION OF REQUIRED ACTIONS

# NORMS OF REFERENCE



[PCE User Guide](#)

## Background Documents

[SPS History](#)

[SPS Agreement](#)

[IPPC History](#)

[IPPC Revised Text 1997](#)

[ISPM PublicationNo.1](#)

PRINCIPLES OF PLANT QUARANTINE AS RELATED TO INTERNATIONAL TRADE

[ISPM PublicationNo.2](#)

GUIDELINES FOR PEST RISK ANALYSIS

[ISPM PublicationNo.3](#)

CODE OF CONDUCT FOR THE IMPORT AND RELEASE OF EXOTIC BIOLOGICAL CONTROL AGENTS

[ISPM PublicationNo.4](#)

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PEST FREE AREAS

[ISPM PublicationNo.5](#)

GLOSSARY OF PHYTOSANITARY TERMS

[ISPM PublicationNo.6](#)

GUIDELINES FOR SURVEILLANCE

[ISPM PublicationNo.7](#)

EXPORT CERTIFICATION SYSTEM

[ISPM PublicationNo.8](#)

DETERMINATION OF PEST STATUS IN AN AREA

[ISPM PublicationNo.9](#)

GUIDELINES FOR PEST ERADICATION PROGRAMMES

[ISPM PublicationNo.10](#)

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PEST FREE PLACES OF PRODUCTION AND PEST FREE PRODUCTION SITE

[ISPM PublicationNo.11](#)

PEST RISK ANALYSIS FOR QUARANTINE PESTS

[ISPM PublicationNo.12](#)

GUIDELINES FOR PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATES

[ISPM PublicationNo.13](#)

GUIDELINES FOR THE NOTIFICATION OF NON-COMPLIANCE AND EMERGENCY ACTION

[ISPM PublicationNo.14](#)

THE USE OF INTEGRATED MEASURES IN A SYSTEMS APPROACH FOR PEST RISK MANAGEMENT

[ISPM PublicationNo.16](#)

REGULATED NON-QUARANTINE PESTS: CONCEPT AND APPLICATION

[ISPM PublicationNo.17](#)

PEST REPORTING

# QUESTIONNAIRES

PCE

Component - 2 Phytosanitary Legislation

Q 1.01 Is there a National Plant Protection Organization mandated in National Legislation?

[Click here for the Definition of NPPO.](#)

Yes

No

N/A

Not known

Q 1.02 Enter the Name, Address and Contact Details of the Organization.

Department of Agriculture of  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND LAND  
PARADENIYA  
Director General Mr. S.L. Weerasena  
Tel: 08 388157

Q 1.03 Name of the Act to establish the NPPO

PLANT PROTECTION ACT N° 35, 1999

Q 1.04 Year the Act was enacted.

1999

Q 1.05 Year of most recent revision of Act

1999

Q 1.06 Current status of the Act

# ANSWERS TO QUESTIONNAIRES

 Refresh  Print  Close

## Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation - Questionnaire Section - 6 Pest Free Areas, Places and Sites of Production

No	Question	Answer	Comment
1	Does the NPPO have a national standard or guidelines, consistent with the international standard (ISPM 10, Oct. 99), to establish pest free areas, places of production and pest free production sites for specific pests which are known to occur within the country?	No	
2	List the pests ( give scientific names) for which pest free areas have been declared.		
3	List the pests (give scientific names) for which pest free places of production have been declared.		
4	List the pests (give scientific names) for which pest free production sites have been declared by the NPPO.		
5	Is there a need for establishing pest free areas, places of production or production sites to gain market access? If yes, specify for which crops the need is greatest in the comment box.	Yes	
6	Is there a need for establishing pest free areas, places or sites of production to protect that area from established pests in other parts of the country. If yes, list the major pests (scientific names) for which this may apply in the comment box.		
7	Does the NPPO have the expertise to declare that an area, place of production or production site meets all the critical requirements for pest free status as specified in ISPM 10.	No	
8	Does the NPPO have the resources (manpower, equipment, means of transport etc.) and systems (operational manuals etc) to monitor the establishment and maintenance of pest freedom and appropriate buffer zones? If not, explain what the constraints or weaknesses are in the comment box.	No	
9	Does the NPPO have procedures to monitor the establishment and maintenance of product identity.	No	
10	Does the NPPO have procedures to monitor the establishment and maintenance of consignment integrity?	No	

# SW- ANALYSIS

SWOT MATRIX – INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES				
ACTIVITY TYPE	STRENGTH	WEAKNESS	ACTION REQUIRED	PRIORITY
INSTITUTIONAL	<p>GOOD INFRASTRUCTURE AT HEADQUARTERS AND SOME BORDER POSTS.</p> <p>AVAILABILITY OF HARWARE AND INTERNET ACCESS</p>	<p>1. Present legislation and regulations do not support the implementation of a high level management system required to perform the obligations of International Agreements in an efficient manner.</p> <p>2. Organizational structure is not updated and is inadequate to perform the executions of the basic functions of PPO, through Annual Plans based on Annual Operational Budgets</p>	<p>1. Review legislation and regulations in order to support the implementation of a high level management system, adequate to fulfill the functions and obligations with the International Agreements in an efficient manner.</p> <p>1.1. Include provisions in relation with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Powers delegated in the PPO Director</li> <li>• Economic autonomy and implementation of costs recovery systems.</li> <li>• Organizational structure by basic functionalities, National Programs and driven by Annual Plans and Budget allocations.</li> <li>• Internal and external efficient audit systems.</li> <li>• Power to delegate the execution of different operations but retaining the Institutional responsibility through accreditation and audit systems</li> <li>• Direct lines of command with Provincial PPO stations and Border posts.</li> <li>• Formal mechanisms to interact with the stakeholders.</li> </ul> <p>2. Review the PPO structure to allow differentiation and specialization of the basic required institutional capabilities (technical management, pest diagnostic and operational activities) and National Programs addressing the basic functions required to comply with Plant Protection obligations under the International Agreements ( Pest Exclusion ,Surveillance, Phytosanitary Improvement,, etc), to allow technical</p>	TOP



- Country Background
- Phytosanitary Legislation
- Pest Diagnostic Capabilities ▶
- Pest Risk Analysis
- Surveillance
- Pest Free Areas, Places and Sites of Production
- Pest Reporting
- Pest Eradication
- Inspection Systems at Points of Entry and Exit
- Export Certification
- Institutional Aspects

# Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation(PCE) Questionnaire



Secretariat of the International Plant Protection Convention  
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations  
Rome, 2003

# LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MATRIX

PCE Logframe Matrix

Select Component 2 Phytosanitary Legislation

Save

Print Logframe

Close

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

## PHYTOSANITARY CAPACITY EVALUATION LOGFRAME MATRIX

### COMPONENT : 2 PHYTOSANITARY LEGISLATION

OBJECTIVE	KEY INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS/RISKS
<b>OUTPUTS</b>			
1.1			
1.2			
1.3			
1.4			



# PCE STRATEGY

## ➤ ASSISTED SELF DIAGNOSTIC

REVERSION OF THE TRADITIONAL ROLE OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONSULTANTS (MORE FACILITATORS) VS. NATIONAL CONSULTANTS (MORE EXPERTS)

## ➤ INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT TO FACILITATE THE ANALYSIS THROUGH:

FAO- OFFICER SPECIALIST

INTERNATIONAL CONSULTANTS

## ➤ NATIONAL GROUP

NATIONAL EXPERTS

## ➤ NATIONAL TEAM FOR ANALYSIS VALIDATION

REPRESENTATION OF THE NATIONAL **SYSTEM**

# PCE AS A TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TOOL

- INVOLVES THE SELF-DIAGNOSTIC OF NATIONAL WEAKNESSES AND THE IDENTIFICATION OF PRIORITIES BY A NATIONAL GROUP OF EXPERTS WITH VALIDATION AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL, THEREBY **PROMOTING NATIONAL AWARENESS AND CONSENSUS**

➤ REVERT THE ROLE OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONSULTANT TO BE A FACILITATOR WITH EXPERTISE RATHER THAN AN EXPERT IN DIAGNOSTIC

➤ PCE FOCUSES THE ATTENTION OF THE NATIONAL EXPERTS ON THE IMPORTANT ISSUES AND FACILITATES THE ANALYSIS IN A SYSTEMATIC MANNER

➤ CONTRIBUTE TO MINIMIZE THE  
VARIATION AMONG THE JUDGMENTS  
OF EXPERTS FACING THE SAME  
SITUATION

**PCE**



# **OUTCOMES OF THE PCE APPLICATION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES ( 2000-2003).**

**IN CLOSE COOPERATION IPPC/FAO-TCP**

**RESULTS FROM 36 COUNTRIES IN:**

**AFRICA**

**ASIA AND NEAR EAST**

**SOUTH AMERICA (ANDEAN AND CARICOM SUB-REGIONS),**

**EUROPE**

# CLASSIFICATION OF THE OUTCOMES OF PCE

## A. NATURE OF THE LIMITING FACTOR

- LEGISLATION (L)
- DOCUMENTED PROCEDURES AND TRAINING (P)
- INFRASTRUCTURE AND EQUIPMENT (E)

## B. KIND OF ASSISTANCE REQUIRED

- NATIONAL COORDINATION AND POLITICAL WILLINGNESS
- TECHNICAL COOPERATION
- INFRASTRUCTURE AND EQUIPMENT INVESTMENTS

PRIORITIES/CATEGORY/MODULE	1rst	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
INSTITUTIONAL					
LEGISLATION					
EXPORT CERTIFICATION					
DIAGNOSTIC CAPACITY					
EXOTIC PEST RESPONSE					
PEST RISK ANALYSIS					
INSPECTION					
PEST SURVEILLANCE					
PEST FREE AREAS					

**L = LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES**

**P= DOCUMENTED PROCEDURES, AND TRAINING**

**E= FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT**

PRIORITIES/CATEGORY/MODULE	1rst	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
INSTITUTIONAL	L				
LEGISLATION	L				
EXPORT CERTIFICATION	L,P				
DIAGNOSTIC CAPACITY	L,P				
EXOTIC PEST RESPONSE	L				
PEST RISK ANALYSIS	L				
INSPECTION	L,P				
PEST SURVEILLANCE	P				
PEST FREE AREAS	P				

**L = LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES**

**P= DOCUMENTED PROCEDURES, AND TRAINING**

**E= FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT**



PRIORITIES/CATEGORY/MODULE	1rst	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
INSTITUTIONAL	L	L			
LEGISLATION	L	L			
EXPORT CERTIFICATION	L,P	L			
DIAGNOSTIC CAPACITY	L,P	L			
EXOTIC PEST RESPONSE	L	P			
PEST RISK ANALYSIS	L	P			
INSPECTION	L,P	P			
PEST SURVEILLANCE	P	P			
PEST FREE AREAS	P	P			

**L = LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES**

**P= DOCUMENTED PROCEDURES, AND TRAINING**

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PRIORITIES/CATEGORY/MODULE	1rst	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
INSTITUTIONAL	L	L	L		
LEGISLATION	L	L	P		
EXPORT CERTIFICATION	L,P	L	E		
DIAGNOSTIC CAPACITY	L,P	L	E		
EXOTIC PEST RESPONSE	L	P	P		
PEST RISK ANALYSIS	L	P	P		
INSPECTION	L,P	P	P		
PEST SURVEILLANCE	P	P	P		
PEST FREE AREAS	P	P	P		

**L = LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES**

**P= DOCUMENTED PROCEDURES, AND TRAINING**

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PRIORITIES/CATEGORY/MODULE	1rst	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
INSTITUTIONAL	L	L	L	L	
LEGISLATION	L	L	P	L	
EXPORT CERTIFICATION	L,P	L	E	L,P	
DIAGNOSTIC CAPACITY	L,P	L	E	P,E	
EXOTIC PEST RESPONSE	L	P	P	P	
PEST RISK ANALYSIS	L	P	P	E	
INSPECTION	L,P	P	P	P	
PEST SURVEILLANCE	P	P	P	P,E	
PEST FREE AREAS	P	P	P	P	

**L = LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES**

**P= DOCUMENTED PROCEDURES, AND TRAINING**

**E= FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT**

PRIORITIES/CATEGORY/MODULE	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
INSTITUTIONAL	L	L	L	L	L
LEGISLATION	L	L	P	L	L
EXPORT CERTIFICATION	L,P	L	E	L,P	E
DIAGNOSTIC CAPACITY	L,P	L	E	P,E	L,P,E
EXOTIC PEST RESPONSE	L	P	P	P	P
PEST RISK ANALYSIS	L	P	P	E	L,P
INSPECTION	L,P	P	P	P	E
PEST SURVEILLANCE	P	P	P	P,E	P
PEST FREE AREAS	P	P	P	P	P

**L = LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES**

**P= DOCUMENTED PROCEDURES, AND TRAINING**

**E= FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT**

# MAIN LIMITING FACTORS

## PRIORITY ORDER

1. LACK OF PUBLIC AND POLITICAL AWARENESS.
2. OBSOLESCENCE OF NATIONAL LEGISLATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGULATORY FRAMEWORK.
3. DEFICIENCIES IN INSTITUTIONAL ASPECTS (AUTHORITY, OBLIGATIONS, SUSTAINABILITY).
4. DEFICIENCIES IN MANAGEMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF OPERATIONAL DOCUMENTED PROCEDURES.
5. DEFICIENCIES IN INTERNATIONAL/REGIONAL LIAISON AND PARTICIPATION.
6. INSUFFICIENCIES IN TECHNICAL SKILLS.
7. DEFICIENCIES IN INFRASTRUCTURE AND EQUIPMENT

# TRADITIONAL vs MODERN TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE NEEDS

TRADITIONAL

PRESENT

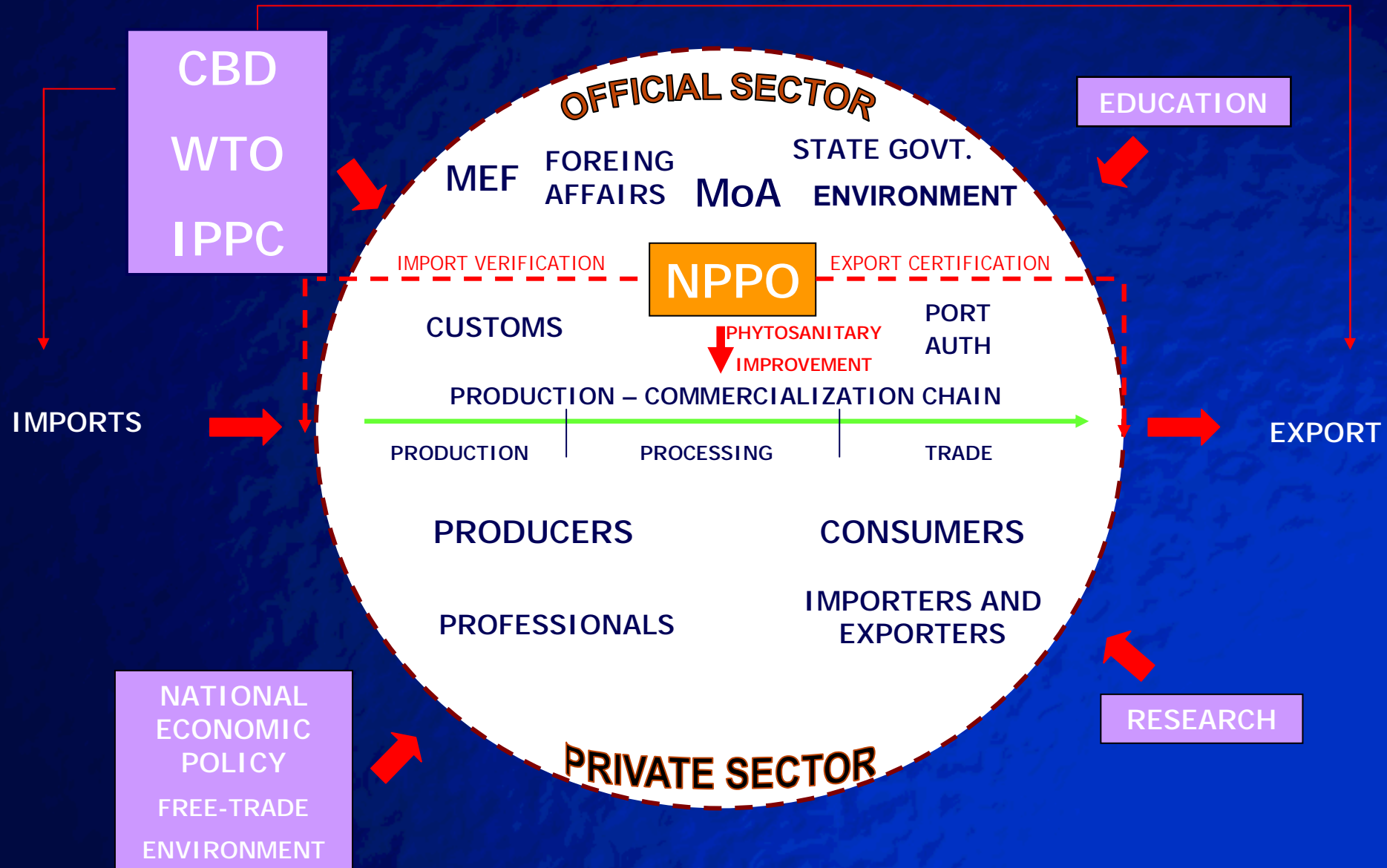
1. PUBLIC AWARENESS AND RECOGNITION OF THE NATIONAL SYSTEM
2. IMPROVEMENT OF NATIONAL LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS.
3. IMPROVEMENT OF INSTITUTIONAL ASPECTS (SUSTAINABILITY).
4. DOCUMENTED OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES
5. IMPROVEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL/ REG. PARTICIPATION

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6. IMPROVEMENT OF TECHNICAL SKILLS
7. IMPROVEMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE



# THE ROLE OF NPPO IN THE NATIONAL PHYTOSANITARY SYSTEM



# LEGISLATION

- GENERAL OBSOLESCENCE IN RELATION WITH NRT-IPPC AND OTHER RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS.
- COUNTRY OBLIGATIONS AND NPPO FUNCTIONS NOT ADDRESSED IN THE ACTS.
- LACK OF LEGAL POWERS TO SEIZE AND SEARCH
- NO OBLIGATION FOR THE CUSTOMS TO REPORT WITH NPPO
- LACK OF SPECIFIC MANDATE TO PROVIDE TECHNICAL JUSTIFICATION OF PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES
- FRAGMENTATION OF THE AUTHORITY (FUNCTIONS SCATTERED AMONG SEVERAL ORGANIZATIONS)



# LEGISLATION (Cont.)

- LACK OF PROVISIONS FOR AN EMERGENCY EXOTIC PEST RESPONSE FUND
- LACK OF PROVISIONS FOR PARTICIPATION OF THE STAKEHOLDERS (PRIVATE AND OFFICIAL SECTORS)
- NO PREVISIONS FOR ACCREDITATION
- OVERLAPPING OF THE NATIONAL AND SUB-NATIONAL AUTHORITIES
- LACK OF SPECIFICATION ABOUT THE PROCEDURES FOR THE ADOPTION OF PHYTOSANITARY REQUIREMENTS
- PENALTIES AND FEES RATHER WEAK

# INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES

- FRAGMENTATION OF THE AUTHORITY, (BETWEEN MINISTRIES, INSIDE THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, BETWEEN THE NATIONAL AND SUB-NATIONAL GOVs)
- LACK OF COST RECOVERY POLICIES
- SALARIES NOT ENOUGH COMPETITIVE
- NPPOs ORGANIZED by PRODUCT AND NOT BY FUNCTIONS AND PROGRAMS
- LACK OF REGULAR TRAINING PROGRAMS

# Institutional Issues (cont)

- LACK OF A SPECIAL UNIT IN CHARGE OF INTERNATIONAL LIAISON.
- LACK OF TRAINED MANAGERS IN CHARGE OF NATIONAL PROGRAMS
- SERVICES UNDERSTAFFED – MULTITASKING (INSPECTORS CONDUCT PRA, PERFORM PEST DIAGNOSTIC IN LABS AND DO INSPECTIONS AT THE POINTS OF ENTRY)
- NO DIFFERENTIATION BETWEEN SCIENTIFIC AND MANAGEMENT STAFFING PATTERNS

# DOCUMENTED PROCEDURES

- LACK OF DOCUMENTED PROCEDURES AND MANAGERS FOR
  - SURVEILLANCE
  - PEST LISTING
  - PRA
  - EXPORT CERTIFICATION
  - INSPECTION
  - PEST DIAGNOSTIC
  - EXOTIC PEST RESPONSE
  - PFA, PLACES AND SITES
- LACK OF OPERATIONAL MANUALS
- LACK OF INTERNAL AUDIT SYSTEMS
- LACK OF COMPUTERIZED SYSTEMS

# FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

- INSPECTION FACILITIES AT POINTS OF ENTRY
- LABORATORY FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT
- INCINERATORS AND SCANNING EQUIPMENT
- LIBRARY
- CUMPUTER SYSTEMS (NET)
- GLASHOUSES AND SCRENHOUSES

# CONCLUSIONS

- PCE RESULTS SHOWS THAT DEVELOPING COUNTRIES SUFFER INTRINSIC DIFFICULTIES IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE IPPC AND ASSOCIATED STANDARDS.
- THE TRADITIONAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS ARE NOT THE MOST ADEQUATE TOOLS TO RESOLVE THOSE DIFFICULTIES

- ADDITIONALLY, AND DUE TO THE LACK OF **SPECIFIC ISPMs** UNDER IPPC (DIFFERENTIAL SITUATION WITH CODEX AND OIE), IPPC MEMBERS NEARLY ALWAYS NEED TO JUSTIFY THEIR PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES THROUGH PRA
- THE COMBINED EFFECT OF THE SPECIAL DIFFICULTIES TO IMPLEMENT GENERIC ISPMs AND THE LACK OF SPECIFIC ISPMs UNDER THE IPPC SEEMS TO BE PROVOKING A “DOMINO “ EFFECT ON CERTAIN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, **WITH THE FINAL RESULT BEING A REDUCTION IN THEIR ABILITY TO COMPETE GLOBALLY**

# DOMINO EFFECT

NO SURVEILLANCE



NO PEST LISTING



NO PEST CATEGORIZATION



NO PEST RISK ANALYSIS



LACK OF SCIENTIFIC JUSTIFICATION FOR  
PHYTOSANITARY REQUIREMENTS



# WARNING

- THE ABOVE PCE RESULTS REFERS TO A SITUATION WHERE THE INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORK IS ALREADY CONSOLIDATED (IPPC).
- WHAT DO YOU EXPECT THE RESULTS WOULD BE IN A SITUATION WHERE THE INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORK IT IS ALSO FRAGMENTED?

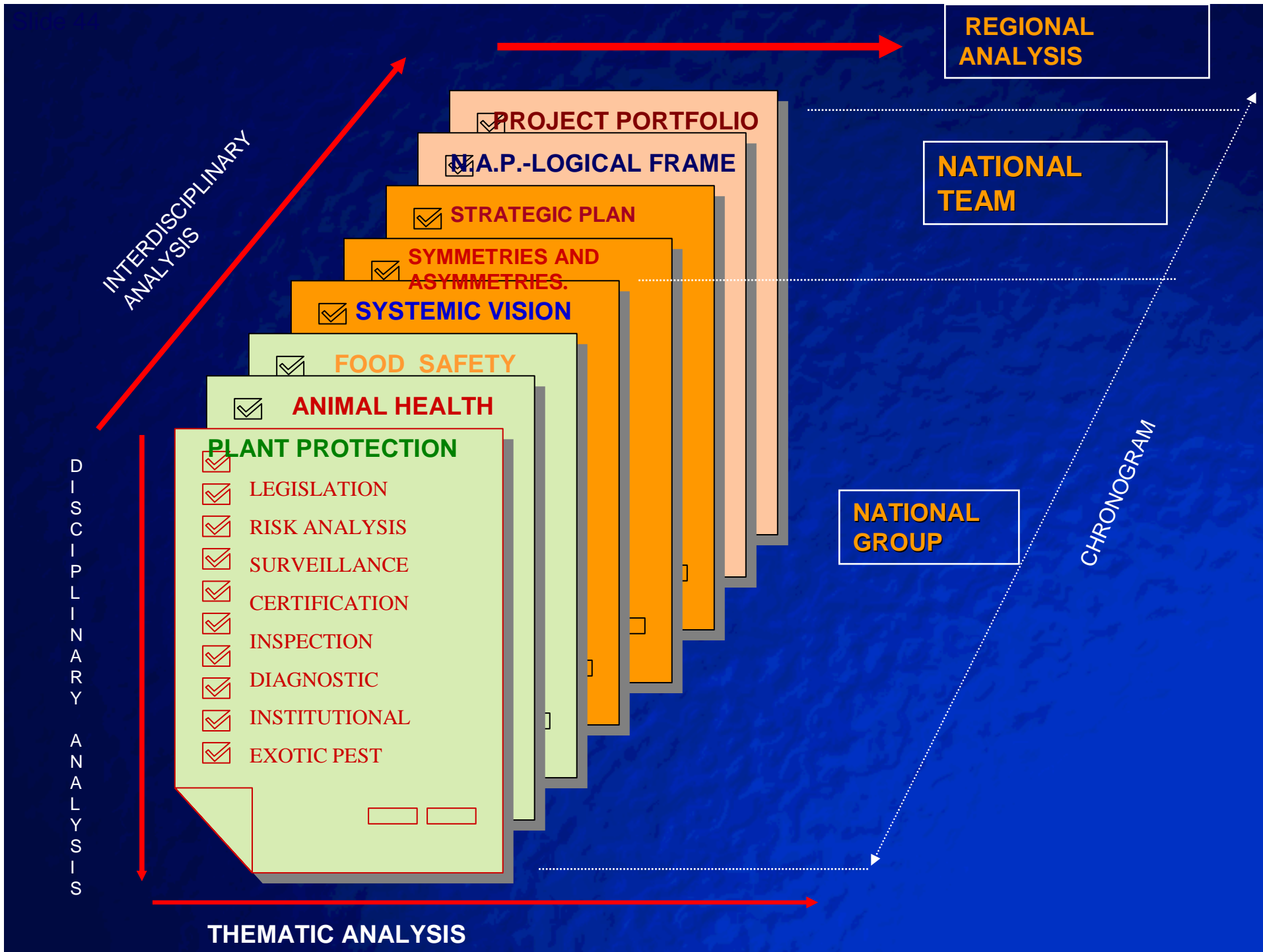
**PCE**



**POTENTIAL USES OF PCE ON  
OTHER INTERNATIONAL  
AGREEMENTS AND CONVENTIONS**

**➤ PCE CAN BE AND HAS BEEN USED AS A CROSS DISCIPLINARY STRATEGIC TOOL IN RELATION WITH THE ROLE OF OIE, CODEX AND IPPC UNDER SPS/WTO.**

**THAT USE COULD BE EXTRAPOLATED TO CBD.**



CBD defines invasive alien species as species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species.

Invasive species have also been defined as alien species which become established in natural or semi-natural ecosystems or habitats, are agents of change and threaten native biological diversity.

“Pest” under the IPPC is defined as “*any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal or pathogenic agent injurious to plants or plant products*”.

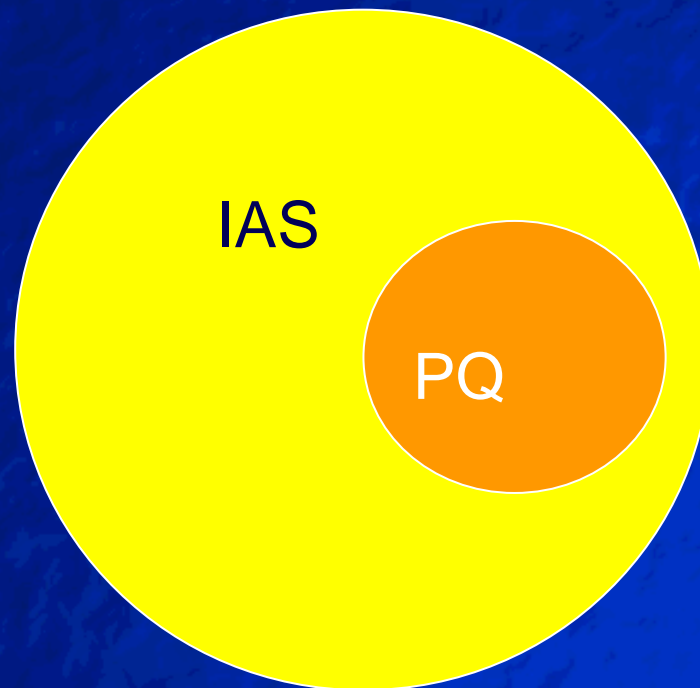
The IPPC’s scope is therefore not limited to cultivated plants or to direct damage from pests; it also covers weeds and other species, as well as diseases that may have indirect effects on plants.

Inasmuch as an IAS may be considered to be a plant pest, it falls within the scope of the IPPC and the corresponding standards and procedures. IPPC can thus extend to the protection of natural flora and make an important contribution to the conservation of plant diversity

“The Interim Guiding Principles for the Prevention, Introduction and Mitigation of Impacts of Alien Species” endorses a systematic approach to the control of alien species along the following recommended lines:

- priority attention should be given to **preventing** entry of potential invasive alien species, both between and within states:
- if entry has already taken place, actions should be undertaken to **prevent the establishment and spread of alien species**;
- the preferred response would be **eradication** at the earliest possible stage;
- if eradication is not feasible or cost-effective, **containment and long-term control measures** should be considered.

- Those principles are consistent with IPPC and International Standards (ISPMs) for quarantine pests.
- Plant quarantine pests are therefore a subset of IAS.





# Consequently:

- IPPC - PCE results and conclusions, can be extrapolated to IAS, with the reserve that the international framework for IAS is largely fragmented, a difference with the plant protection framework.
- The fragmentation of the international framework for IAS, impacts on all kinds of countries, but constitutes an additional disadvantage for developing countries.
- IPPC-PCE can be further improved to be used as a IAS cross-disciplinary tool and constitute a practical first step in the required cooperation between international bodies with responsibilities in the matter.

# What next?

- PCE is a useful diagnostic and strategic planning tool:
  - Keep PCE updated
  - Generalize its use to other phytosanitary TA programs beyond the TCP/FAO.
  - Expand its applications to food safety and animal health.
- Develop new additional TA tools
  - Legislation guidelines
  - Computerized information management procedures.
- Coordinate inter-agency TA programs

Muchas gracias !!!