



PHYTOSANITARY CAPACITY EVALUATION STRATEGY FOR 2020-2030

(As approved by May 2019 IC, Appendix 11)

Introduction

- [1] The PCE originally started as a pilot project developed by New Zealand in 1999 with the aim to assist countries to develop a national plan to improve their phytosanitary system and to justify requests for technical assistance.
- [2] In subsequent years the PCE was updated and implemented in the framework of projects, including the development of an on line version. The PCE is designed to help countries identify both strengths and weaknesses in their phytosanitary systems and to then develop a national phytosanitary capacity building strategy and prioritize actions to be taken to correct gaps. The PCE may be used to strengthen national phytosanitary systems including enhanced planning, management and leadership development, revision of phytosanitary legislation and related legal instruments, etc. Furthermore, many donors request the application of the PCE as a previous step that conditions fitness for funding projects proposals.
- [3] As of 2019, the PCE has been implemented in over 70 countries around the World.

Vision

- [4] Countries are empowered to continuously improve their phytosanitary systems to prevent the introduction and spread of pests.

Strategic objectives

- Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation has been widely used by member countries to understand strengths and weaknesses and develop plans to address capacity deficiencies.
- The IPPC Secretariat is resourced to help countries access assistance to address phytosanitary capacity needs.

Key results

1. Countries, donors and development organizations are aware of the PCE and understand the benefits arising from its application;
2. Long-term sustainable funding is in place to support the maintenance and administration of the PCE and resources are mobilized to support the application of the PCE;
3. The PCE software and platform are reliable, effective and easy to use;
4. The PCE Tool is revised and updated regularly and new modules and strategic planning tools are added as needed (e.g. environmental module, implementation follow up tool);
5. A strong network of phytosanitary expertise is available to facilitate the application of PCEs;
6. The Monitoring and Evaluation framework is used to measure outcomes from the application of PCEs.

Key results of the PCE Strategy 2020-2030

Key Results	2022	2025	2030
1. Countries, donors and development organizations are aware of the PCE and understand the benefits arising from its application	A PCE communications plan is drafted. Communications products (factsheets, videos, presentations, etc.) are developed and published as per communications plan. An assessment is undertaken to maintain the integrity of the PCE Tool (e.g. copyright). A standing point is introduced to the CPM agenda for countries to report on PCE applications.	Communications products (factsheets, videos, presentations, etc.) are developed and published as per communications plan. Annual country reporting of PCE application are held at CPM	Communications products (factsheets, videos, presentations, etc.) are developed and published, as per communications plan Annual country reporting of PCE application are held at CPM.
2. Long-term sustainable funding is in place to support the maintenance and administration of the PCE and resources are mobilized to support the application of the PCE	The IRSS table of donors is updated. A resource mobilization plan is drafted Mechanisms for funding PCEs is explored An IPPC trust fund for the application of PCEs is established Rules of procedures for accessing the IPPC Trust Fund on PCEs are established Discussions are held with donors.	The IRSS table of donors is updated. The resource mobilization plan is implemented.	The IRSS table of donors is updated. The resource mobilization plan is fully implemented.
3. The PCE software and platform are reliable, effective and easy to	A study on IT solutions for the PCE is drafted.	Updates are integrated to the PCE Tool as necessary (as per 4 and 5).	Updates are integrated to the PCE Tool as necessary (as per 4 and 5).

use	The PCE software and platform are fully functional (i.e. stakeholders' analysis, SWOT, problem analysis and logical framework).		
4. The PCE Tool is revised and updated regularly and new modules and strategic planning tools are added as needed (e.g. environmental module, implementation follow up tool)	A Baseline Survey is launched to get feedback from all previous PCE users on modules and strategic planning tools to be improved or added into the PCE. Working groups or e-forums are established to revise or develop new modules and tools to address identified needs. An action plan on modules and tools to be revised and/or added is developed.	Routine survey of all countries that have applied the PCE during the previous calendar year is launched to get feedback on the modules. The action plan on modules and tools to be revised and/or added is implemented through working groups or e-forums.	Routine survey of all countries that have applied the PCE during the previous calendar year is launched to get feedback on the modules. The action plan on modules and tools to be revised and/or added is fully implemented through working groups or e-forums.
5. A strong network of phytosanitary expertise is available to facilitate the application of PCEs	Five trainees who followed the initial theoretical PCE facilitators training are accredited.	A training course for new PCE facilitators is set and delivered. Training on the updated PCE Tool is developed and delivered to current PCE facilitators (virtual or face-to-face) (as required).	A training course for new PCE facilitators is set and delivered on a regular basis. Training on the updated PCE Tool is delivered to all current PCE facilitators (virtual or face-to-face) (as required). A functional network of PCE facilitators is in place to share experiences and advocate for the PCE.
6. The Monitoring and Evaluation framework is used to measure outcomes from the application of PCEs	The IPPC Secretariat M&E framework measuring global impacts of PCE applications is developed.	The M&E framework is used to report on PCE applications and outcomes.	The M&E framework is used to report on PCE applications and outcomes.