

### STDF PROJECT GRANT APPLICATION FORM

The Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF) grants funding to projects that promote compliance with international SPS requirements. The organizations meeting the required conditions may apply for STDF project grants through this application form. Applicants can request up to a maximum of USD 1 million for projects with a term of three years or less.

Applications meeting STDF's eligibility criteria are considered by the STDF Working Group, which makes the final decision on funding applications. The following types of projects will be given favourable consideration:

- projects relevant to the identification, development and dissemination of good practices in SPS-related technical cooperation, including projects that develop and apply innovative and replicable approaches;
- projects linked to STDF work on cross-cutting topics of common interest;
- projects that address SPS constraints through regional approaches; and
- collaborative and inter-disciplinary projects focused on the interface/linkages between human, animal and plant health and trade, and benefiting from the involvement of two or more partners or other relevant organizations.

Complete details on eligibility criteria and other requirements are available in the *Guidance Note for Applicants* on the STDF website (<http://www.standardsfacility.org/sp/index.htm>). Please read the *Guidance Note* before completing this form. Completed applications should be sent by email (as Word documents) to [STDFSecretariat@wto.org](mailto:STDFSecretariat@wto.org).

<b>Project title</b>	<b>COSAVE: regional strengthening for the implementation of phytosanitary measures and market access</b>
<b>Objective (general and specific)</b>	<p><b>General objective</b></p> <p>To strengthen the capacity of phytosanitary measure implementation to maintain and improve the phytosanitary status; thus facilitating trade in regional agricultural products from COSAVE countries and helping maintain current markets, while gaining access to new ones.</p> <p><b>Specific objectives:</b></p> <p>As a result of the joint work conducted by NPPO Directors and Specialists of the COSAVE member countries<sup>1</sup>, the need was identified to strengthen specific issues and to increase regional approaches as relevant elements that help improve their capacity to implement phytosanitary measures in accordance with international standards, thus attaining the general objective.</p> <p>a) To consolidate a regional phytosanitary information system</p>

<sup>1</sup>COSAVE Plant Protection Committee of the Southern Cone. It is a Regional Plant Protection Organization (RPPO) integrated by Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay.

	<p>to strengthen trust between the countries and technical capacity to implement actions of surveillance and early detection of quarantine pests.</p> <p>b) To build technical capacity in the region to use a PRA process focused on the evaluation of the economic effects and effects not related to trade and the environment of the entry of pests, as well as on the risk assessment of pests that may cause indirect damage or for which there is less information in the region.</p> <p>c) To strengthen the phytosanitary inspection and certification capacity, generating the tools needed to systematize, maintain and improve the process.</p> <p>d) To generate tools and to build capacity to assess the impact of the phytosanitary measures implemented by countries to maintain or improve their phytosanitary status; thus improving market access and facilitating trade.</p>
<b>Budget requested from STDF</b>	USD 1 084 270
<b>Total project budget</b>	USD 1 796 998
<b>Full name and contact details of the requesting organization(s)</b>	<p><b>ARGENTINA</b>  <b>Diego QUIROGA</b>  National Director of Plant Protection – DNPV  National Agri-food Health and Quality Service – SENASA  Paseo Colón 315 – 4.º piso  Buenos Aires, Argentina  Phone/fax: (+54 11) 4121 54 95/51 76  E-mail: <a href="mailto:dquiroga@senasa.gob.ar">dquiroga@senasa.gob.ar</a></p> <p><b>BOLIVIA</b>  <b>Remi CASTRO</b>  Head of Plant health  Plant Health Unit  National Agricultural Health and Food Safety Service – SENASAG  Avenida de José Natush s/n  Phone/fax: (+591) 3462 81 06/7.  E-mail: <a href="mailto:remitok@yahoo.com">remitok@yahoo.com</a></p> <p><b>BRAZIL</b>  <b>Luis Eduardo PACIFICI RANGEL</b>  Director of the Plant Health Division (DSV)  Secretariat of Agricultural Protection – SDA  Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply – MAPA  Esplanada dos Ministérios, Bloco D, Anexo B, Sala 303  Brasília, DF, Brazil  Phone: (55 61) 3218 26 75; 3218 21 72; 3322 32 50  Fax: (55 61) 3224 38 74  E-mail: <a href="mailto:luis.rangel@agricultura.gov.br">luis.rangel@agricultura.gov.br</a></p> <p><b>CHILE</b>  <b>Rodrigo ASTETE</b></p>

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<p><b>Full name and contact details of contact person for follow-up</b></p>	<p><b>María de Lourdes Fonalleras</b> International Specialist, Agricultural Health and Food Safety (AHFS), IICA Phone: (+598) 2410 16 76 ext. 118 / Fax (+598) 2410 16 78 <a href="mailto:lourdes.fonalleras@iica.int">lourdes.fonalleras@iica.int</a> <a href="http://www.iica.int">www.iica.int</a></p>

## **I. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE**

### **1. Relevance for STDF**

The project proposed is in line with STDF Mandate, which supports the implementation of regional projects that promote capacity building to comply with official sanitary and phytosanitary requirements in order to improve market access and foster economic and social development. The objectives of this project will contribute to improving the regional plant health status and to facilitate trade and market access.

In addition, the project will contribute to the achievement of some Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to which STDF is committed: MDG 1 to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, MDG 7 to ensure environmental sustainability and MDG 8 to develop a global partnership for development.

The project is submitted by the National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs) of seven countries. It is based on a regional approach and is endorsed by their Regional Plant Protection Organizations (RPPOs) and the Plant Protection Committee of the Southern Cone (COSAVE), which has 25 years of experience in the field of plant protection and has an active international participation in multilateral organizations, such as the WTO/SPS Committee and IPPC. In addition, four of these seven countries have worked in the harmonization of phytosanitary measures to facilitate the exchange of plants and plant products within the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR) economic organization, which has contributed to certain improvements in intra-regional trade.

The intensification of trade in plants and plant products in the past decade has considerably increased the risk of entry and spread of regulated pests. Countries face the challenge of facilitating the international movement of people, goods and services, while ensuring that the national phytosanitary status does not pose risks above the identified by NPPOs as acceptable. This context requires protecting plant resources without impeding trade more than is strictly necessary and with a scientific justification. As a result, market access is a challenge for them.

The countries participating in this project are producers, exporters and importers of plant products and have a significant participation in intra-regional and international trade. Thus, the protection of the phytosanitary status in their territories and the capacity to comply with the phytosanitary requirements established by the markets to which they export are of key importance for the region. Moreover, the implementation of phytosanitary measures is a concern to them, as well as trade and market access facilitation. However, there are clear differences in the implementation of phytosanitary measures, and they recognize the need to improve the implementation processes.

The project proposes to develop tools and build the capacity needed to improve the implementation of phytosanitary measures with an innovative regional approach. The tools and capacities to be developed are intended to address specific issues of concern, which were identified by the regional joint work of the COSAVE Steering Committee (SC) and Technical Groups, as well as by the implementation of IICA's Performance, Vision and Strategy (PVS) for NPPOs tool in some countries in the region.

The proposed development of tools is based on International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM), adopted and designed with an innovative regional approach.

The development of a regional phytosanitary information system and the strengthening of the technical capacity to implement surveillance actions will contribute to greater availability of reliable information. This will help work with phytosanitary measures more adapted to the specific cases while strengthening trust between the countries in the region.

Increasing the use of the PRA process by building capacity in key components will help reduce uncertainty and gather data that facilitates decision making for pest management, thus contributing to the adoption of relevant measures, which will certainly facilitate trade and market access.

At the same time, NPPOs need to strengthen their capacities in phytosanitary inspection and certification, which are key issues for plant protection, market access, and reliability and trust between NPPOs.

*Government officials, development managers and civil society are increasingly aware of the value of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of development activities. M&E provides a better means of learning from past experience, improving service delivery, planning and allocating resources, and demonstrating results as part of accountability to key stakeholders<sup>2</sup>.* Therefore, applicant NPPOs and RPPOs in this project are fully aware of the need for a methodology for assessing the impact of phytosanitary measure implementation and evaluating cost-benefit. Thus, key information will be available for decision making by ministerial authorities in relation to NPPOs and support with resources for them. This information will also help NPPOs improve their standards and the processes of measure implementation.

For the tool development and capacity-building processes, a joint, participatory working methodology is proposed, which will clearly contribute to the generation of best common practices, thus helping improve the implementation of phytosanitary measures with market access facilitation. Evidently, this regional approach will also contribute to reducing the differences between participating countries in this area.

The project proposes to create resources and best practices replicable in other countries outside the region, which can serve as tools for STDF use to support IPPC implementation and build capacities in other regions.

Based on the above, the project proposed can be considered in the category *(i) identification, development and dissemination of good practice in SPS-related technical cooperation, including the development and application of innovative and replicable approaches*, while containing elements of the category: *use of regional approaches to address SPS constraints*.

This project will ultimately promote global and regional cooperation and information exchange, improving capacity for phytosanitary surveillance, pest risk assessment and phytosanitary inspection, and it will provide a methodology for the impact assessment of phytosanitary measures implementation, thus harmonizing procedures to facilitate trade.

In view of all the above, the countries applying for this project strongly believe that the proposal is relevant to STDF.

## **2. Sanitary and phytosanitary context and specific problems/obstacles to be addressed**

### ***Countries' commercial agricultural development***

#### **i) Trade in food and agricultural products and relevant sanitary and phytosanitary issues**

The countries applying for this project have a great potential for the agricultural sector, as indicated in the following information:

#### **Argentina**

Agriculture is one of the main pillars of Argentina's economy. According to World Bank data, it accounts for 8% share of its GDP. The area planted with major crops (soybean, maize and wheat) amounts to approximately 34 million hectares, representing a gross value of nearly USD 42 900 million and an exports value of near USD 29 600 million for 2014.

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<sup>2</sup> Mari Clark et al. Monitoring & Evaluation: Some Tools, Methods & Approaches. World Bank OED/ECD. 2004. Page. 5.

Agriculture is also associated with a better standard of living and employment at national level and for regional economies, which are characterized by their highly specialized production of fresh fruits and vegetables, such as citruses in the Northwest and Northeast regions, grapevines and olive trees in the Central-West region (Cuyo) and apples and pears in Northern Patagonia<sup>3</sup>. In Argentina 36% of registered jobs are concentrated in the agro-industrial sector.

Argentina ranks second in the region in terms of exports of agricultural products. In 2011 the 10 top export products accounted for 32.113 billion. Moreover, 94% of this amount was associated with the following eight agricultural products (in order of importance): soybean cake, soybean, soybean oil, maize, wheat, sunflower oil, wine, and barley. For that same year, the 10 most produced agricultural products according to their value were: soybean, maize, wheat, grapes, sunflower seeds, and sugar cane.

Argentina is the first world exporter of honey, concentrated lemon juice, peanut oil, soybean oil, and soybean flours; the second world exporter of maize, sunflower oil, lemon and lime, pears, peanut preparations, peanuts in shell, cooked meat, grape juice, sorghum, sunflower flours, yerba mate, and peanut flours; and the third world exporter of soybean, garlic and concentrated apple juice.

### **Bolivia**

In the past 10 years Bolivia has seen an increase in its agricultural area and production of more than 50%. Oilseeds and industrial products rank first (11 294 137 t), cereal production second (2 083 360 t), tubers and roots third (1 386 306 t), and fruits fourth (1 054 134 t). The cultivated area has also increased by 50% in the same period.

The price increase of agricultural products has become the basis for policy design aimed both at producing for the domestic market and promoting the export of products with competitive advantages.

In 2010-2013, the volume of agricultural and agro-industrial export products increased 25.93%.

Agricultural production has become a priority to meet the domestic demand and to ensure food sovereignty. However, some crops demand greater investment to increase their yield and to contribute to imports decrease. In the past decade a legal and political framework for the promotion of the agricultural sector has been developed to achieve food safety and sovereignty.

In Bolivia, nine out of the 10 major export products are agricultural products. In 2011 these products accounted for USD 1.031 billion. Their order of importance was the following: soybean cake, soybean oil, Brazil nuts in shell, sunflower oil, green coffee, dried beans, bananas, sunflower cakes, and fruit preparations. Agricultural products account for 98% of the value of the 10 top export products for 2011. For that year, the 10 top agricultural commodities produced (according to their value) were the following: soybean, sugar cane, paddy rice, potatoes, maize, and bananas.

### **Brazil**

According to the National Confederation of Agricultural Workers of Brazil, the agro-industrial sector accounts for 22.8% of the GDP. According to the University of São Paulo, the sector is responsible for nearly 32% of the jobs in the country. In 2013, Brazilian agro-industrial exports amounted to more than USD 100 billion, which is equivalent to 41.3% of Brazil's total.

The most important crops in Brazil's trade balance are: soybean, cocoa, coffee, oranges, and sugar cane. In this sense, Brazilian soybean production alone accounts for 30.4% of the world's total.

As regards plant production, according to the Brazilian National Supply Agency (CONAB), the estimated cultivated area reaches 56 818 400 hectares. Of this area, 30 110 200 hectares are

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<sup>3</sup>Source: MINAGRI

cultivated with soybean; 15 745 000 with maize; 3 328 200 with beans; 2 396 200 with rice, 2 627 600 with wheat, and 1 119 100 with cotton (CONAB, 2014).

As regards Brazil's trade, according to agricultural statistics published by MAP, Brazil in 2013 ranked first in sugar, coffee and orange juice production, and it was the second world soybean producer and the third world producer of soybean oil and flour and maize and soybean bran.

In relation to exports, Brazil is the first world exporter of sugar, coffee, orange juice, soybean and maize and the second world exporter of soybean oil, flour and bran.

The main sector in Brazil's 2012 agricultural exports was the soybean agro-industrial complex. Sales amounted to USD 26.11 billion and a 31.3% share in total Brazilian agricultural exports. In 2006-2012 the exported value increased 180.6%, with an annual average growth of 18.8%.

In 2012 the five main destinations of Brazilian agricultural exports were: the European Union 22%; China 19%; Japan 4%; Russia 3%, and Saudi Arabia 3%.

Brazil is the region's leading exporter of agricultural products. The 10 top export products accounted for USD 63.912 billion. In addition, 82% of this amount was associated with the following eight agricultural products (in order of importance): soybean, raw centrifugal sugar, green coffee, soybean cake, refined sugar, raw tobacco, maize, and soybean oil. In 2011, the 10 top agricultural commodities produced (according to their value) were the following: sugar cane, oranges, paddy rice, green coffee, and maize.

## **Chile**

Chilean agriculture has undergone deep changes recently. After a long period of development for the domestic market, with agriculture playing a minor role, since the 1980s the sector has strengthened a successful internationalization strategy in the context of a new development strategy, based on a complete opening of the economy and production management based of its comparative advantages and the development of competitive advantages. As a result, the agri-food sector has gradually become one of the pillars of national economic development, and in many sectors it has already achieved international importance. Fruits and vegetables, wine and seeds and the agro-industrial and forestry sectors have gained prominence in Chile's export supply. Further, dairy products and red meats have penetrated foreign markets, thus generating new opportunities for Chile's southern regions.

Although this positive evolution of the sector was the result of a structural transformation of the Chilean economy, it is also the result of years of joint work carried out by the different public and private agricultural stakeholders. This has contributed to the availability of human resources with strong professional, entrepreneurial and work skills ready to address the challenges of globalization. In addition, Chile has major natural advantages, since its geography and diverse agro-ecosystems help the country diversify and differentiate its product supply. It also has an internationally acknowledged sanitary heritage, resulting from its natural isolation and the implementation of effective phytozoosanitary policies.

Agriculture in Chile accounts for 10% of the work force, providing around 700 000 permanent jobs. This figure is even higher if temporary jobs, which last for increasingly long periods, are also added. Moreover, the agricultural unemployment rate has always been well below the national average.

Chilean agricultural exports are highly dynamic. However, 2013-2014 shipments of fresh fruit fell by 11.4% compared with the 2012-2013 crop, totalling 2 350 543 t (255 665 806 boxes).

Apples (red and green) represent 34% of the total shipments of national fresh fruits exports, more than table grapes, which fell by 15.1% compared with the 2012-2013 crop, and thus accounting for 31% of the total.

As regards avocados, these are the third most exported fruit. Avocado shipments increased by 92.1%, thus representing 6% of the total, i.e. 134 494 t. Exports of pears, kiwis and blueberries fell by 16%, 48.5% and 14.5%, respectively. While cherry exports increased by 31.1% and oranges showed little variation, plums exports fell by 59.9%.

As regards destination countries, United States, the Netherlands, China, Taiwan, Korea, and Russia imported lower levels of Chilean fresh fruit. However, the markets of Colombia, Brazil, England, and Ecuador showed a positive variation.

It is important to highlight that the United States is still the main destination market for Chilean fresh fruit, despite the fall of 12.5%. The Netherlands, the second most important market and the port of entry to Europe, reached 246 846 t, which represents a 12.5% drop compared to the previous crop.

Shipments to the Latin American market reached 510 198 t in the 2013-2014 crop, which is equivalent to a slight increase of 1.5%. The main Latin American markets, Colombia, Brazil and Ecuador, showed a shipment increase of 10.5%, 14.9% and 11.4%, respectively.

In Chile, seven out of the 10 major export products are agricultural products. In 2011 these products accounted for USD 5.518 billion. Their order of importance was the following: wine, grapes, apples, fruit preparations, blueberries, cherries, and avocados. In 2011 agricultural products accounted for 86% of the value of the 10 major export products. These products (according to their value) were: grapes (first), apples, fresh tomatoes, potatoes, wheat, and kiwis.

## **Paraguay**

Agriculture has a historical relevance in the Paraguayan economy, due to the creation of jobs and foreign exchange earnings from top exports, as well as for the spillover effect in related sectors. In this sense, there is a dual agricultural sector, characterized by a gap between a dynamic sector dedicated to the export of cereals and oilseeds and a traditional, labour-intensive sector (smallholder farming) dedicated to the cultivation of cotton, sesame and subsistence crops.

Agricultural production in the 2012-2013 crop reached 5 484 028 hectares and 24 895 994 t. These data reflect an increase of 2.8% in the cultivated area, and an increase of 51.4% in production, compared to the previous crop. This is associated with the expansion of some cultivated crops, such as soybean, canola, sunflower, rice, beans, and maize.

At national level, just over 98% of the production is concentrated in season crops. Soybean is the season crop with the largest cultivated area. It covers more than three million hectares in the country, i.e. nearly 56% of the total cultivated area in the 2012-2013 crop. Paraguay is the sixth world soybean producer with 8.1 million tons and the fourth world oilseeds exporter, after United States, Brazil and Argentina.

Other important seasonal crops are maize (1 030 000 ha), wheat (550 000 ha), cassava (175 001 ha), sugar cane (11 000 ha), irrigated rice (98 000 ha), canola (75 000 ha), bean (70 001 ha), sunflower (54 998 ha), sesame (49 989 ha) and cotton (45 004 ha). These crops, together with soybean, account for 97% of the cultivated area.

Major permanent crops include yerba mate, tung, banana, sweet orange, bitter orange, and pineapple. Together, they represent 56 769 hectares of cultivated area.

As regards foreign trade, the top exported agricultural products are soybean seeds and by-products, flour and oil. Shipments for these products have increased in the past year, representing more than 41% of the total export value for 2013. The main destinations of soybean seeds are Russia, Germany, Mexico, and Spain.

In addition, the value of cereal, cotton, sugar, wood, and tobacco shipments has declined in the past year. Among grains, maize has the greatest economic importance, followed by rice and wheat. Grains represent around 8% of the national exports value. They are mainly exported to Brazil and Argentina. For their part, tobacco, cotton and sugar contributed 1.3% to the exported value. United States is the main destination for sugar, while Brazil, Portugal and Argentina are major markets for cotton.

Maize grains and by-products (oil and flour) are the most imported agricultural products, followed by wheat and by-products, pulses, vegetables, and fruits. These products account for 1% of the import value recorded for 2013. Moreover, the main origins of these imports were Argentina, Brazil and Bolivia.

In Paraguay, eight out of the 10 major export products are agricultural products. In 2011 these products reached USD 2 743 billion. According to their position, they were listed as follows: soybeans, soybean cake, maize, wheat, soybean oil, sesame seeds, cigarettes, and sunflower oil. Agricultural products account for 83% of the value of the 10 top export products for 2011. For that year, the 10 top agricultural commodities produced (according to their value) were the following: soybean, maize, wheat, cassava, sugar cane, and paddy rice.

## **Peru**

The agricultural sector is important for economic growth and the reduction of rural poverty in the country. In Peru, almost a third of the people live in rural areas, and around 50% of their income comes from agriculture. In 2013, 25% of the economically active and employed people worked in the agricultural sector, accounting for 6% of national GDP (\*) and 10.6% of total national exports. The gross agricultural domestic product in 2013 grew 1.4%. An increase of 2% is expected for this year. It is important to note that 64% of rural families working in agriculture are located in the Andes region, which is a natural area inhabited by 37.4% of Peru's poor population.

In this context, the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MINAGRI) has a stewardship role in the agricultural sector and is in charge of establishing a mandatory national agricultural policy across the government. Therefore, to achieve the priorities of the sector, MINAGRI seeks to articulate the implementation of the public agricultural policy with other governmental levels (local and regional governments, i.e. government structures closer to the population), in order to generate synergies for agricultural development under a modern, decentralized State.

Agricultural exports in 2013 reached USD 4.427 billion, which represents an increase of 0.8% compared to 2012 (USD 4.390 billion). This year they are expected to reach USD 5.135 billion. In 2013 the main exported products and their values were: raw coffee (USD 691 million), asparagus (USD 607 million), fresh grapes (USD 441 million), avocados (USD 184 million), and mangos (USD 182 million). The main destination countries in 2013 were: United States, the Netherlands, Germany, Spain, Colombia, England, Ecuador, Belgium, Chile, and China.

Top import products in 2013 included: soybean (USD 1.046 billion), wheat (USD 626 million), yellow durum maize (USD 549 million), cotton (USD 128 million), rice (USD 121 million), and sugar (USD 83 million). The main origins of the agricultural imports for 2013 were: Argentina, United States, Bolivia, Chile, Canada, and Paraguay.

According to the 2012 National Agricultural Census, the top industrial crops for direct human consumption (according to the cultivated area) were: coffee (425 000 ha), potatoes (367 000 ha), durum yellow maize (261 000 ha), starchy maize (240 000 ha), rice (177 000 ha), banana (147 000 ha), cocoa (144 000 ha), sugar cane (141 000 ha), avocado (65 000 ha), beans (45 000 ha), grapevine (43 000 ha), asparagus (39 000 ha), mango (39 000 ha), oil palm (26 000 ha), orange (22 000 ha), and apple (22 000 ha), among others. At national level, the number of farmers is 2 260 973, distributed as follows: coast (357 651), Andes (1 444 530), and forest (458 882). They

develop their activities in an area of 38 742 464 hectares. The sector is strongly committed to the expansion of the agricultural frontier. Thus, irrigation projects are being conducted in order to add 300 000 ha to agricultural production over the coming years.

### **Uruguay**

Uruguay's exports of goods in 2013 showed a growth of 3.8%. Uruguay was therefore the third exporter in South America, after Paraguay and Ecuador. This happened in a context of decelerating export values in most Latin American countries recently (Uruguay XXI).

In this context, agricultural production plays a key role in the domestic economy, since exports represent 75% of the total value for 2013, including all raw materials produced in the sector (DIEA/MGAP).

Macroeconomic information indicates that agricultural, livestock and forestry production in 2006-2012 was 49.6%, 44.4% and 6% respectively. In 2013, these values rose to 53.7%, 41% and 5.3% respectively.

Agricultural production (wheat, barley, soybean, maize, sorghum, rice, and sugar cane) in 2013 reached 1 800 hectares, 1 000 of which were grown with soybean. Uruguay's forest area for the two most important species (eucalyptus and pine) is 984 000 ha. Fruit production occupies 16 200 hectares for citrus and 6 500 hectares for deciduous trees.

Uruguay has the lowest participation of agricultural exports within its 10 major products. In 2011, the 10 top export products accounted for USD 2.791 billion. Only 45% of this amount, i.e. USD 1.247 billion was represented by agricultural products. The three top agricultural products were: soybean, wheat and barley malt. The other products included meat and dairy products.

In 2011, the 10 top agricultural commodities produced (according to their value) were the following: soybean, paddy rice, wheat, and grapes.

### **COSAVE region**

The region composed by Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay is characterized by the importance of the agricultural sector, its production and trade, all of which is highly significant for member countries' economy, employment and development. It is also important to stress the significance of agriculture in international food safety, since agricultural exports provide food for many countries.

The strength of agribusiness in South America is reflected in the volumes of 156 million tons of soybean and the 103 million tons of maize. The region has a share of 30% of world grain market (soybean, maize and wheat) and 59% of world soybean trade. The group is the first exporter of: soya beans, flour and oil; sugar; coffee; sorghum; quinoa; grape, and orange juice.

In the 2012-2013 crop, six of the seven countries exported 102.19 million tons of grain (soybean, maize and wheat), which meant an increase in export volume of 85%, compared to the 2002-2003 crop.

Within the countries, regional produce of other grains, fruits and vegetables are relevant for local economies and as potential exports.

The countries in the region are exporters of agricultural products and importers of products, not only acquire for re-export but for domestic consumption as well. This implies that there are concerns and demands in terms of protection of the phytosanitary status of crops in the region and trade facilitation.

In this context, plant protection and market access are relevant issues of great influence in applicant countries.

## **ii) Institutional framework for SPS management**

In the target region for this project, the competent institutions in issues related to phytosanitary measures are the NPPOs of participating countries, COSAVE, IPPC, and IICA. A brief description of these institutions is included below.

### **Argentina**

#### **Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries**

##### **National Agri-food Health and Quality Service (SENASA)**

**Vision:** to be the national and international reference government agency for its reliability, technical capacity and human values in preserving animal and plant health, including hygiene and safety of agricultural products, inputs and foodstuffs within its sphere of competence, working towards the general welfare with sustainable procedures.

##### **National Directorate of Plant Protection**

###### **Mission and actions**

It leads policies on phytosanitary protection of plants, products, by-products, inputs, and foodstuffs, in conformity with sanitary standards. It designs plans, organizes, implements, and monitors plans and programmes intended for surveillance, detection, prevention, control, and eradication of plant pests and diseases.

It proposes the phytosanitary regulations governing agricultural production, import, export, processing, storage, packaging, transport and marketing of plants, plant products, and by-products. Moreover, according to phytosanitary policy, it develops standards ruling the activities of legal or natural persons and public and private organizations in this field.

It executes plant protection plans and programmes within the Argentine Republic and intervenes in the phytosanitary emergency events that may occur, coordinating its actions with national, provincial or municipal organizations or private organizations. Moreover, it formulates and directs the systems for detection and surveillance of pests affecting the crops of major economic importance.

It develops and proposes the creation and regulation of advisory technical committees for the products within its area of competence, cooperation agreements on phytosanitary issues and plant quarantine with Governments and public and private national and international organizations. It also organizes the relevant registers.

### **Bolivia**

#### **Ministry of Rural Development and Land**

##### **National Agricultural Health and Food Safety Service (SENASAG)**

**Mission:** To improve and protect the sanitary condition of the agricultural and forest production heritage and food safety, to contribute to the sustainable and sustained development of the agricultural sector with food safety and sovereignty.

###### **Plant Health Unit**

It implements plans on phytosanitary issues through its offices, including: a) plant inspection and quarantine, b) epiphytiologic surveillance, c) coordination of plant health programmes, d) register of pesticides and related substances, and e) laboratory for plant diagnosis and pesticide quality control.

**Brazil****Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply****Secretariat of Agricultural Protection (SDA)**

The Secretariat of Agricultural Protection (SDA) is responsible for the implementation of State actions for the prevention, control and eradication of plant pests and animal diseases. Its main objective is to ensure the origin, conformity and safety of plant and animal products intended for human consumption, as well as the suitability of the inputs used in agriculture and livestock.

**Plant Health Division (DSV)****Mission and actions:**

It develops guidelines for government actions on plant health, to contribute to the design of agricultural policies;

It plans, coordinates and promotes the implementation of the following activities:

- a. Phytosanitary surveillance, including the definition of the phytosanitary requirements to be observed in the transit of plants and plant products and the agricultural use of materials;
- b. Pest prevention and control. In particular, the definition of the phytosanitary requirements to be observed in the import and export of agrochemical products, seeds and seedlings and plant products intended for animal feeding;
- c. Monitoring of the transit of plants, parts of plants, plant products and by-products, including the application of the phytosanitary requirements to be met in the import and export; and
- d. The promotion of educational campaigns and other actions for plant protection;
- e. The promotion of technical, fiscal and operational audits of the relevant activities within its jurisdiction;

It designs proposals and participates in the negotiation of international treaties or agreements on plant protection issues, in conjunction with other units in the Secretariat. It also coordinates the development and promotes the implementation, monitoring and assessment of the programmes and activities of the division.

**Chile****MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE****Agricultural and Livestock Service (SAG)****Mission and actions**

To protect and improve Chile's production resources and renewable natural resources in the forestry, agriculture and livestock sectors, to ensure the safety of food and agricultural and livestock materials, and to support sustainable and competitive development in the area.

It is the official Chilean State body responsible for supporting the development of national agriculture, forestry, and livestock industries by protecting and enhancing plant and animal health.

Plant and animal health border controls have been established to prevent the entry of alien pests or diseases that could affect animals or plants and seriously harm Chilean agriculture. These Controls operate at terrestrial, air and maritime points of entry into Chile. Products, means of transport, passenger and crew luggage, commercial forestry, agriculture and livestock cargoes (fruit, milk,

cheese, etc.) are inspected at these Border Controls to check compliance with established health regulations.

SAG participates in certifying the health of animal or plant export products. This certification is internationally recognized as reflecting the rules and standards that regulate world trade. Agreements are signed with other countries to obtain this recognition.

SAG also works to preserve and improve renewable natural resources that impact agricultural, livestock and forestry production, and is concerned about controlling pollution in irrigation water, preserving wild flora and fauna, and improving soil to prevent erosion and maintain its productivity.

Moreover, it ensures that animal food and medication are safe and do not negatively impact their health and that the chemical and biological products used in the control of plant pests comply with their manufacturing standards. All of the above has been possible due to the advantage provided by Chile's excellent health status for plants and animals of economic importance, considered by Chile to be a highly valuable commodity.

The Agricultural and Livestock Service is present throughout Chile with: 15 regional offices, 63 area offices, 96 plant and animal health border controls, and 11 diagnosis laboratories with advanced analysis technology.

## **Paraguay**

### **MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK**

#### **National Service for Plant and Seed Quality and Health (SENAVE)**

SENAVE's primary mission is to support State agricultural production policies, thus contributing to increased levels of competitiveness, sustainability and equity of the agricultural sector, through the improvement of the status of production resources with respect to their quality, phytosanitary and genetic purity conditions, and the prevention of negative effects on humans, animals, plants and the environment by ensuring their safety.

SENAVE is the body responsible for implementing international conventions and agreements in the fields of plant health and quality, seeds and the protection of plant variety rights and plant species resulting from biotechnological processes, of which Paraguay is member or State party.

In order to comply with its control duties, SENAVE grants or denies import registration for companies working in agrochemical import or production. It also grants and denies seed registration; it certifies the quality and health of natural, organic and conventional plant products and by-products, and seeds. It also registers, authorizes and controls natural and public or private legal persons in charge of certifying organic plant products. In addition, it registers, controls and audits certified laboratories, storage sites and means of transport for pesticides in the country.

SENAVE's objectives include:

- To contribute to the country's agricultural development through the protection, maintenance and enhancement of the phytosanitary condition and quality of plant products.
- To control regulated agricultural use inputs, in accordance with relevant laws, standards and regulations.

SENAVE intends:

- To prevent the entry and establishment of alien plant pests into the country.
- To preserve a phytosanitary status enabling national agricultural products to access foreign markets.

- To ensure the quality of plant products and by-products, pesticides, fertilizers, improvers, and related items, and the minimum risk for human, animal and plant health and the environment.
- To ensure that pesticide residue levels in plant products and by-products are within the maximum permitted limits.
- To ensure seed quality and to identify and protect plant breeders' rights.
- To understand biotechnology issues.

## **Peru**

### **Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation**

#### **National Agricultural Safety Service**

Peru's National Agricultural Safety Service (SENASA) is a specialized technical public agency in the scope of the Ministry of Agriculture. It has official authority in the field of plant and animal health, input quality, organic production, and agri-food safety.

It maintains a phytosanitary and zoosanitary surveillance system that protects the country from the entry of alien pests and diseases. In addition, SENASA implements a plant and animal pest quarantine system where import operations are carried out.

It develops the National Fruit Fly Programme and the Biological Control and Foot-and-Mouth Disease Programmes. It has twenty-five decentralized bodies, its headquarters are located in Lima and it has offices in the Callao port and the Jorge Chávez International Airport.

Nowadays, the dream of modern Centers for the Diagnosis of Animal and Plant Health, Centers for the Production of Sterile Fruit Flies, as well as a Center for the Development of Ethnopathogenic Production Methods has come true.

SENASA also has inspection, verification and phytosanitary and zoosanitary certification services. Moreover, it diagnoses, identifies and provides biological controllers. In addition, it registers and controls pesticides, seeds, nurseries, veterinary drugs, animal feed, importers, manufacturers, points of sale, and responsible practitioners. It also issues inspection permits for agricultural products.

It implements the National Fruit Fly Programme, which implements detection and integrated management systems, through the development of methods for artificial breeding and the liberation of sterile fruit flies and the introduction of new agents that support pest control.

Through the National Biological Control Programme, and as a result of agreements on technical cooperation and assistance, SENASA seeks a pollution-free agriculture, generating supply and demand of biological controllers and fostering the creation of private biological control laboratories.

It also implements the Integrated Control Programme for the Migratory Locust Pest, with a view to reducing population levels by means of integrated control actions, thus preventing damage to agriculture and the country's ecosystem.

Another important objective is the control of moniliasis in cocoa and black sigatoka in bananas, as well as the development of integrated pest control for potatoes and coffee shrubs.

It trains practitioners and technical staff to achieve a higher level of expertise and thus provide a better service. It also trains farmers, authorities and rural and urban population; to achieve a change of attitude in these groups and a greater awareness of the national animal and plant health status.

In addition, it implements standards and recommendations of international organizations, it signs protocols and agreements with foreign animal and plant health services, thus gaining access to new markets for its exports of agricultural products.

It interacts with public and private organizations, both national and international, and forms strategic partnerships with universities, local governments and farmer organizations, and relates them to processes of protection and improvement of agricultural health in the country.

## **Uruguay**

### **MINISTRY OF LIVESTOCK, AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES**

#### **General Directorate for Agricultural Services**

**Mission:** To organize, develop, and implement phytosanitary and plant quality policies, as well as policies on the quality and safety of products of plant origin, quality and control of agricultural inputs, animal feed and plant products. Moreover, it facilitates and manages trade in grains.

#### **Actions**

It generates regulatory and operational instruments for stakeholders to develop their activities in transparent and equity conditions, thus improving the productivity, quality and competitiveness of the agricultural and agro-industrial production.

It implements an appropriate phytosanitary policy intended to maintain and improve the phytosanitary status. It promotes the appropriate use of plant protection products.

It promotes and regulates the quality and safety of plant products.

It contributes to an adequate domestic supply and the maintenance and opening of external markets for Uruguayan plant products.

It trains stakeholders in agro-industrial and production processes through educational and outreach activities.

It works in coordination with public and private organizations in the agricultural sector to generate synergies.

At international level, this project is also in line with IPPC Strategic Plan and mission, as well as with the projects and programmes developed by IPPC Secretariat. For this reason, considering the IPPC Secretariat's experience and knowledge, IPPC Secretariat has been invited to participate in the project and provide advice in order to achieve the best results and outputs based on IPPC criteria. Some of the products that are expected to be obtained with this project can be completely globalized. As they are based on the implementation of procedures adopted in a variety of ISPMs, participating countries and the Secretariat will seek the complementarity of these products (guides, manual) to validate them internationally.

The countries listed here are all WTO members and, therefore, signatory countries of the SPS Agreement.

They are all contracting parties to the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC). Their NPPOs actively participate in the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures and subsidiary bodies.

#### **Plant Protection Committee of the Southern Cone (COSAVE)**

COSAVE is the Regional Plant Protection Organization (RPPO) of the Southern Cone. It was created in 1989 to strengthen regional phytosanitary integration and to develop integrated actions to address phytosanitary problems shared among member countries. Appendix 1 COSAVE fact sheet.

According to its founding agreement, COSAVE is a regional organization for coordination and consultation in the field of plant health, with the capacity needed to carry out its specific responsibilities. It was established on the basis of IPPC's new revised text adopted in 1995.

COSAVE's mission is to be the regional organization that builds its member countries' capacity to maintain and improve their phytosanitary status with a view to sustainable development, facilitating international trade and contributing to environmental protection, for the benefit of the agricultural and forestry sector and society as a whole.

In order to achieve its objectives, according to its founding agreement COSAVE seeks:

- To diagnose present and potential problems affecting member countries;
- To promote the adoption of a mechanism to assess impact and phytosanitary risks that justifies investment for the development of coordinated actions in the region;
- To promote the institutional strengthening of its NPPOs;
- To promote the strengthening of the plant quarantine and phytosanitary emergency systems of the COSAVE region and member countries;
- To propose coordinated actions with third countries and international organizations to remove unjustified phytosanitary barriers to international trade in agricultural products;
- To coordinate diagnosis, information and phytosanitary alert systems among its member countries;
- To promote technology exchange, transfer and development to address phytosanitary issues in the COSAVE region;
- To promote technical capacity building;
- To serve as a tool for the dissemination of the phytosanitary activities of relevant to COSAVE objectives and functions;
- To coordinate the development and evaluation of projects and programmes related to the main phytosanitary issues in the COSAVE region;
- To promote and guide the technical and financial support without any compensation for COSAVE, for the development of phytosanitary projects and programmes in the region.

COSAVE's actions at regional and international level are based on the Strategic Guidelines defined by the Council of Ministers and their implementation is reflected in the Annual Work Plans, also approved by the Council. Implementation is the responsibility of the Directors of the National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs) of the Steering Committee. (Appendix 1 COSAVE's Strategic Guidelines)

COSAVE is an organization with more than twenty-five years of regional work. Its highest authority is the Council of Ministers, consisting of member countries' Ministers of Agriculture. It also has a Steering Committee, which is composed of the Directors of the National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs). The work strategy is based on working groups. Their agendas consider the main SPS disciplines and annual timelines. Working groups are formed by NPPO specialists. For more information, see [www.cosave.org](http://www.cosave.org).

#### **International Plant Protection Convention (FAO/IPPC):**

The International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) is a legally binding international agreement for cooperation in plant health. The purpose of the Convention is to prevent and/or control the introduction and spread of plant pests and invasive plants. There are now 189 contracting parties to the Convention. The seven applicant countries in this project are IPPC contracting parties and are active participants in CPM and other related bodies.

IPPC is recognized by the WTO SPS Agreement as one of the competent international organizations in the field. The Agreement seeks to harmonize sanitary and phytosanitary measures on as wide a

basis as possible. For this, Members shall base their sanitary or phytosanitary measures on international standards, guidelines or recommendations, where they exist. International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs), prepared and adopted in the scope of IPPC, should be the basis for the implementation of phytosanitary measures and, therefore, the basis on which the countries in the region should establish their phytosanitary measures. The project proposed will also work based on these standards.

IPPC develops and establishes the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs), 36 of which have been adopted.

IPPC Secretariat is responsible for coordinating the IPPC Business Plan, which has three core activities:

- To develop International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (standard setting)
- To provide the information required by IPPC and to facilitate the exchange of information between contracting parties (information exchange)
- To promote the provision of technical assistance to other contracting parties with the objective of facilitating the implementation of the Convention (technical assistance).

In addition, IPPC Secretariat has a Capacity Development Committee (CDC), responsible for implementing the capacity development strategy adopted by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) in 2009, associated with the objectives of this project.

## **IICA**

The Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) focuses its Medium Term Plan (four years) on the promotion of activities related to SPS measures in Latin America and the Caribbean, while participating in different activities such supporting the development of standards and policies to modernize national animal and plant health and food safety services, capacity building and providing technical support to national and regional Agricultural Health and Food Safety (AHFS) organizations. In addition, IICA has actively promoted the participation of its member countries in international sanitary and phytosanitary forums; in particular, the WTO SPS Committee, Codex Alimentarius and IPPC. IICA's contributions to the regulatory procedures of the "three sisters" (OIE, IPPC and Codex Alimentarius) are widely recognized.

In addition to the capacity building programmes in SPS issues, IICA has also developed tools to build the capacity of the member countries to implement the SPS Agreement and benefit from it. Among these tools, the Performance, Vision and Strategy (PVS) tool, which was first developed by IICA for veterinary services, was then designed to be applied to the NPPO, to food safety control systems and services and to national SPS coordination mechanisms, as required of signatories to the SPS Agreement. This tool was applied in 26 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean in 2008-2010 under a STDF-funded project, which resulted in 26 SPS national agendas and four subregional sanitary and phytosanitary agendas that currently guide IICA to capacity building programmes, and led to agendas from other international technical cooperation organizations. Since 2010 these tools have continued to be applied in different countries as part of strengthening projects with their own or external funding, to monitor and assess the implemented improvement projects. These tools and others are available to the world community on IICA's webpage: ([www.iica.int](http://www.iica.int)).

Considering IICA's technical and management capacity, as well as its presence in all Latin American and Caribbean countries, the countries submitting this application to STDF request IICA to be the implementing organization for this project.

## **IICA-COSAVE Agreement:**

IICA has been linked to COSAVE since before the creation of the latter, making important contributions and promoting the creation of COSAVE and its subsequent consolidation. After COSAVE's creation was formalized in 1989, an agreement between the ministries of agriculture of the member countries of COSAVE and IICA was signed to strengthen COSAVE's actions in the region through management and technical cooperation. Since 2009 technical cooperation has been reactivated and reoriented with the implementation of an Annual Operational Programme, which sets out and defines its technical actions. Technical cooperation actions have mainly focused on building regional technical capacity for phytosanitary measure implementation and the institutional strengthening of the Committee. Every year, a financial report is submitted and approved. The report is also complemented with an accountability report on technical cooperation.

#### ***Identified phytosanitary priorities and problems in the assessment of SPS capacity***

As above stated, COSAVE has working groups on different subjects. While some of them are aimed at specific disciplines, such as phytosanitary surveillance; pest risk analysis; plant quarantine; sampling, inspection and certification; CPM issues and health of propagation materials and related issues; other groups address specific matters, like HLB and *Lobesia botrana*. The systematic operating of these groups and their long-term monitoring by the Steering Committee help identify the region's strengths, the constraints that require further strengthening and the areas with a demand for capacity building.

Some countries in the region have requested IICA to implement the Performance, Vision and Strategy (PVS) for National Plant Protection Organizations instrument to determine the current level of NPPO performance, create a shared vision with the private sector on performance towards the future, set priorities and facilitate strategic planning. The use of this instrument in some countries of the region has also contributed to the process of identification and prioritization of the required improvements.

#### ***Specific problem to be addressed***

The WTO SPS Agreement provides a multilateral framework of rules and disciplines to guide the development, adoption and enforcement of sanitary and phytosanitary measures in order to minimize their negative effects on trade. In this framework, countries establish measures to protect their economy or the environment from potential damage from the establishment and spread of regulated pests. For this, the SPS Agreement encourages the use of international standards, guidelines and recommendations as a reference for the development of their phytosanitary measures, which should consider risk assessment pursuant to the techniques adopted by the Competent International Organizations, and which should not be used for trade protection. Indeed, phytosanitary measures should be science-based.

WTO recognizes IPPC as the relevant international standard setting body for plant health and encourages its members to harmonize their phytosanitary measures with IPPC ISPMs.

The implementation of ISPMs helps contracting parties reduce risks from pests that can be transferred through international product transit. It also facilitates trade due to the scientific and harmonized basis of the phytosanitary measures, thus protecting plants and minimizing trade restrictions. In almost all developing countries, where plants and plant products are important export products, it is essential to achieve and maintain market access, to improve their economy through production and trade, thus contributing to poverty reduction and to a sustainable development. International standards also constitute a technical basis for countries to protect their cultivated plants and wildlife from pests. This is of key importance, since pests potentially damaging agriculture constitute a hazard to food security, wildlife and ecosystems.

There are forces and interests shaping imports and exports and pressing for influence on the adoption and implementation of phytosanitary measures. COSAVE and member NPPOs believe that

the implementation of ISPMs will be beneficial for the maintenance and improvement of the domestic and regional phytosanitary statuses, as well as for the maintenance and improvement of market access for their export agricultural products. The implementation of ISPMs based on science and reliable information can clearly benefit the production, trade and economy of these countries.

NPPO specialists' work in COSAVE working groups and the monitoring and analysis of the SC, together with the use of other instruments, have contributed to the identification and prioritization of constraints affecting their capacity to apply more accurate and broader ISPMs. It was also possible to identify gaps between countries in terms of their capacity to implement phytosanitary measures.

Phytosanitary surveillance is one of the key aspects of agricultural protection as it informs decision-making in relation to pest control. It is also essential in trade in agricultural products between countries since it informs pest risk analysis to ensure safe trade. It is also necessary for the harmonization of phytosanitary requirements and the establishment of quarantine pest lists, and it is a valuable tool for transparency in trade and in negotiations to access new markets. IPPC has adopted ISPM 6, which sets out guidelines for surveillance, as well as other related standards, such as ISPM 17, which lists criteria for compliance with national IPPC obligations, such as pest reporting. The region's NPPOs have a shared awareness of the importance of this issue and identify the need to improve data collection systems using a regional approach. They also acknowledge the constraints in managing the information derived from national or international reports and their validation, the need for tools to facilitate the definition of procedures for the design of specific pests' surveillance systems that help understand the probability of spread of recently introduced or emerging pests. The phytosanitary surveillance systems of the countries in the region have different levels of development.

The implementation of ISPMs related to the Pest Risk Analysis (PRA) has significant relevance for international trade in agricultural products, since ISPMs provide a technical and scientific basis that facilitates trade and addresses phytosanitary risks. Although all countries in the region use the PRA process to a greater or lesser degree, the capacity to more comprehensively manage some PRA stages is a challenge for appropriate implementation of the process at regional level. Certain stages are difficult to carry out at regional level, especially those related to pest risk assessment. In order to overcome this issue, capacities need to be built to achieve a sound PRA development and to interpret and analyze, with similar criteria, the PRA carried out by counterparts importing the region's products. Appropriate risk management requires capacity to evaluate the economic effects and effects not related to trade and the environment of the entry of pests within the framework of PRA ISPM 11. There are also emerging problems that require capacity to evaluate the risk of entry of plant pests (weeds).

Phytosanitary inspection is a key issue for plant protection. Along with certification, it is a central element in building trust between NPPOs, thus facilitating market access. At country level, NPPOs are responsible for the prevention and control of pest entry and should ensure the phytosanitary status of the products in international trade, through the implementation of a specific national regulatory framework. In addition, there are ISPMs that define inherent responsibilities, guidelines and procedures for phytosanitary inspection and certification, including appropriate, on-going training of staff. NPPOs should have qualified inspectors capable of conducting the inspection of plants, plant products and other regulated items, detecting and identifying pests, performing or supervising phytosanitary treatments, and participating in control and verification activities and other activities related to export certification and/or authorization of imports and shipments in international transit. At national level, NPPO capacity for appropriate phytosanitary inspection is often limited. At regional level, policies and regulatory frameworks show different levels of development and coordination.

NPPOs train their phytosanitary inspectors on specific matters using a general training approach, so inspectors do not receive methodological, systematic, integrated, and up-to-date training that

enables them to reach the performance level required by NPPOs to properly interpret and implement standards and to professionally enforce phytosanitary requirements in accordance with international standards.

In the implementation processes of phytosanitary measures based on ISPMs, as well as in the implementation of virtually any measures, the resulting impact is not always the expected one. There may be unexpected effects or the level of protection reached may not be the target level. Moreover, the economic costs may be different from the initial estimate, while project operation may also be different from that planned. In order to improve the process of implementation, planning, costs, effects, and other related aspects, it is essential to have the information needed to make the required adjustments. It is also necessary to have a methodology (currently unavailable) that can be adapted to the implementation of phytosanitary measures and to the characteristics of the region, which contributes to the identification of the technical, economic and social impact, facilitating access to the relevant information to make the necessary adjustments in relation to the desired objective, while considering the risk level that countries have set as appropriate. Thus, this information will also contribute to a careful analysis that facilitates a better, more appropriate prioritization and allocation of resources, both in actions and teams, by NPPOs and RPPOs.

COSAVE's NPPOs have strengths in a variety of areas, which have varying effect on the process of ISPM implementation across the region. Consequently, the impact is not homogenous. Building capacity to measure the impact of ISPM implementation can certainly help reduce these gaps between countries in the region, as it will help identify the causes and define the best adjustments.

Access to new markets and maintenance of existing ones is sometimes a relatively simple process. In other conditions, however, it can be a longer, difficult process. The level of complexity of the process is affected by the characteristics and the level of importing country exposure to phytosanitary risk, as well as by other factors, such as existing standards that help address this risk, resource availability, capacity building and the priority given by the importing country to each request, among others.

This project is intended to improve NPPOs' capacity to implement phytosanitary measures with an innovative regional approach, prioritizing ISPMs related to phytosanitary surveillance, PRA process and phytosanitary inspection, as these are the key aspects to be strengthened in the region due to their influence on the application of a tool to assess the impact of phytosanitary measure implementation, which will be developed under the project.

### **3. Linkages with other national or regional plans, policies, strategies, and development measures**

As described in previous sections, the production, import and export of agricultural products in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay is of significant importance for their domestic economies. The above countries are all active members of SPS/WTO and IPPC, with full participation in CPM and a strong representation at the Standards Committee, the Bureau, the Strategic Planning Group, and the IPPC Glossary Working Group. All the countries proposing the project have established their own NPPOs, with the capacity of implementing phytosanitary measures, among others. For this, these organizations rely on a variety of structures, regulatory frameworks and strategies that require further strengthening, as previously explained.

Moreover, these countries established the Southern Cone Plant Health Committee (COSAVE) in 1989 with the main purpose of coordinating and increasing regional capacity to prevent, diminish and avoid the impact and risk of the issues affecting the production and trade of regional agricultural and forest products, while taking into account the phytosanitary situation achieved, sustained economic development, human health, and environmental protection. Thus, their objectives are to strengthen

regional phytosanitary integration and to develop integrated actions to address common phytosanitary issues.

The Resolution of the Council of Ministers 133/33-14M is in force for the biennium 2014-2015. This resolution sets out the following strategic guidelines as the basis for the COSAVE action plan for this period:

- To consolidate the regional phytosanitary mission leading to the sustainable development of agricultural and forest production.
- To support the region and its member countries in international phytosanitary negotiations.
- To develop and promote the implementation of regional phytosanitary standards to implement coordinated actions to protect and improve the phytosanitary status of agricultural and forest production, as well as the native flora of the region, stressing the equivalence of measures or systems. Trade facilitation will be especially considered.
- To foster, as an RPPO and through its NPPOs, greater interaction and participation of the different production structures from the private sector.
- To carry out training activities in areas of interest at NPPO level of COSAVE countries to strengthen regional phytosanitary capacity.
- To strengthen linkages with other RPPOs and NPPOs for the adoption of actions and joint positions serving regional interests. To conduct activities for the dissemination and exchange of information between NPPOs and the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC).

As stated above, the objectives and results of this proposal support national and regional policies and strategies. In this regard, it should be noted that the Ministers of Agriculture of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay, meeting in the Council of Ministers of COSAVE, requested the cooperation of the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) for the development of this project in Resolution 136/34 14M (Appendix 2). This links national and regional strategies directly, through COSAVE.

This project is also in line with the IPPC strategic plan and mission: "to secure cooperation among nations in protecting global plant resources from the entry and spread of plant pests, in order to preserve food security, biodiversity and to facilitate trade." Within the framework of IPPC strategic objectives for the period 2012-19, it aims to:

- a. protect sustainable agriculture and improve world food security through the prevention of pest spread;
- b. protect the environment, forests and the biodiversity from plant pests;
- c. facilitate economic and trade development through the promotion of harmonized, science-based phytosanitary measures;
- d. foster members' phytosanitary capacity to meet objectives a.; b.; c. and d.

#### **4. Completed, ongoing and planned programmes and projects**

Completed, ongoing and planned national programmes and projects.

##### **Argentina**

It is currently completing a project financed by a loan of external resources to expand and strengthen a variety of technical areas within the NPPO. This project focused on harmonizing and facilitating processes in the country, as well as on strengthening technical capacities in basic areas related to plant protection.

### **Bolivia**

National Program of Integrated Pest Management of Potato (MIPAPA) aimed at controlling the spread of three pests of economic importance affecting potatoes: Bacterial wilt (*Ralstonia solanacearum*), potato tuber moth (*Symmetrischema tangolias*) and Andean potato weevil (*Premnotrypes* spp. and *Rhigopsidius tucumanus*). The programme began on 20 October 2004 and is still in progress.

Programme of Phytosanitary Certification in Origin (PROCEF) under the authority of the National Plant Health Office (JNSV), aimed at ensuring the phytosanitary status of export fruits through phytosanitary certification, in the control, prevention and eradication of pests of quarantine and economic importance of export crops of the region of the Tropic of Cochabamba.

National Programme of Training on Best Agricultural Practices for the management and correct use of general pesticides intended for farmers, importers, traders, intermediaries, transporters, storage operators, and technicians. The programme is supported by the National Treasury.

### **Brazil**

Agreement between the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply (MAPA) and IICA for the strengthening of the Brazilian system of agricultural protection, aimed at enhancing MAPA contribution to plant protection, through the preservation and improvement of the national phytosanitary status. This agreement addresses specific issues including the Carambola Fruit Fly Programme, as well as the upgrading of some technical offices with a more general skills related to plant protection and laboratories.

### **Chile**

Platform of Bioclimatic Modelling of Risk. In the context of the protection and improvement of forestry and agricultural resources, SAG is currently analyzing and implementing new technologies. In this sense, the Division of Agriculture and Forest Protection (DPAF) is working on a platform to develop different types of bioclimatic modelling, such as 1. Phenological modelling of pests known to occur, 2. Modelling of risk arising from the establishment of pests not known to occur and 3. Modelling of frost risk. The general objective is to develop a technological application for real time analysis of climatic conditions leading to the establishment and spread of pests and diseases and bioclimatic phenomena that could affect production, such as frosts.

Research table for the control of *Lobesia botrana* in Chile. Development of a single programme of research lines prioritized by SAG, to be submitted both to MINAGRI and the private sector. Development of strategic alliances between INIA, FDF, universities, and research centres to submit projects for the control of *L. botrana* to channel government resources such as CORFO, TRUSTS, SAG Fund, FIC, as well as resources from the private sector. Regularity of meetings of the working group, inviting permanent and/or potential advisors and experts. Elaboration of a Gantt chart listing research projects on *L. botrana* in the short, medium and long term. These projects should be endorsed and managed by SAG, INDAP and the private sector (ASOEX, FEDEFruta, SNA, Wines of Chile, Chilean Blueberry Committee) and should be targeted at INIA, universities and FDF as their beneficiaries. Establishment of strategic agreements between INIA (representing research conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture) and the private sector, to carry out research lines and projects.

Project on the Sterile *Lobesia botrana* Insect Technique (SIT) submitted to Fondef. The purpose of this project is to determine the ionizing radiation effect on the longevity, fertility and reproductive behaviour of *Lobesia botrana* for the development of a SIT, as a complementary biological tool for pest control at national level.

### **Paraguay**

Cooperation agreement between SENAVE and Consorcio Internacional Agraria S.A. for the Carapá Ypoti Project, aimed at encouraging the development of agricultural activities within the framework of environmental sustainability, through the safe management and use of agrichemicals and agricultural inputs and the provision of services.

Cooperation Framework Agreement between SENAVE and the National Institute of Technology, Standardization and Metrology (INTN), with the purpose of implementing a greater interaction to support the achievement of their respective objectives to benefit the national production sector and improve the quality of life, enhancing fluent relations in research laboratories, standards, certification, and applied research, through the rational use of government resources.

Technical Cooperation Agreement between SENAVE, the Agricultural Technology Centre of Paraguay (CETAPAR) and NIKKEI Agrícola Ltda. Central Cooperatives, with a view to mutual technical cooperation leading to sustainable agricultural development in Paraguay.

Letter of Understanding between SENAVE and IICA, for SENAVE technical support in institutional modernization;

Technical Cooperation Framework Agreement between SENAVE and the Seed Producers' Association of Paraguay (APROSEMP), with the purpose of implementing greater interaction between the two institutions, to meet their respective objectives to benefit the national agricultural production sector. In this context, the Letter of Understanding between SENAVE and APROSEMP was signed to cooperate in the implementation of the project to strengthen the seed sector.

Letter of Understanding and Commitment between the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG), SENAVE, Binational Itaipú and representatives of the Coordinator of Sesame Growers.

## **Peru**

Eradication of the Mediterranean Fruit Fly *Ceratitis capitata* on the Peruvian Coast, to achieve fruit fly free areas along the Peruvian coast and in inter-Andean valleys. Stage I was conducted in 1998-2003 in the departments of Tacna and Moquegua; stage II in 2005-2009 in the departments of Arequipa, Ica and Lima; stage III in 2009-2014 in the departments of Lima, La Libertad and inter-Andean valleys. This project was funded with national resources and external debt.

Fruit fly assessment to improve access conditions for avocado (*Persea Americana* var. Hass) into North American market, aimed to overcome technical limitations in the export of avocado (*Persea Americana* var. Hass), from the Peruvian Coast to United States in 2008-2010. It was funded with national resources.

Strengthening of Quarantine Control Stations in the Callao Airport and Port, designed to diminish the risk of pest entry to the country through the Callao Airport and Port, in the constitutional Province of Callao in 2009-2014. The project was funded with national resources and external debt.

Strengthening of the Phytosanitary Monitoring System, to increase the generation and timely and efficient dissemination of phytosanitary information on pest outbreaks in the country. The scope of the project is all the national territory for 2010-2014. It was funded with national resources and external debt.

Improvement of the Phytosanitary Conditions of Green Asparagus to Improve International Market Access, with the purpose of minimizing the appearance of noctuidae of quarantine significance and other pests in export shipments of fresh green asparagus. The scope of the project is the departments of Ica, Lima, Ancash and La Libertad, for 2011-2014. It was funded with national resources.

## **Uruguay**

Programme of Support to Public Farming Management - Loan 2182/OC-UR MGAP-BID

It is aimed to strengthen the management potential of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MGAP), focusing on the strengthening of institutional management and the services of

animal and plant health and food safety, to facilitate user access to high-quality and efficient services that meet their needs across the country.

In order to achieve the objective, the Program will:

i) Strengthen MGAP institutional management. This component will help increase the efficiency and the effectiveness of public services provided by MGAP to the agricultural sector.

ii) Support the technical work of the health and safety services. This component seeks to continue supporting the progress made in agricultural and veterinary services.

It is expected to be completed this year (2014)

### **COSAVE**

At the regional level, a number of actions have been developed under the IICA-COSAVE Agreement in past years aimed to strengthen the capacity of pest risk analysis and phytosanitary inspection and certification in 2009:

- Regional PRA: the COSAVE Working Group on Plant Quarantine, with the support of an expert, developed a regional risk assessment (comprising 6 countries) for a specific quarantine pest in 2009.
- Regional workshops on inspection and certification procedures: the COSAVE Working Group on Sampling, Inspection and Certification conducted out three workshops between 2009 and 2011, in order to share experiences on the application of national procedures and to analyze them in relation to relevant ISPMs.
- Regional workshop on electronic phytosanitary certification: the first workshop on this matter was carried out in 2011.
- Workshop on control and prevention of *Lobesia botrana*: the workshop was conducted with the purpose of improving the regional capacity to control and prevent this pest in 2011.
- Within COSAVE, a variety of training activities were conducted which helped identify the need for systematic training for regional phytosanitary inspectors. This training should integrate all the disciplines in which these inspectors should be proficient in order to perform their duties. COSAVE and IICA have developed an International Module through the Competitive Fund for Technical Cooperation (FonCT) in order to create an international public good that will help to increase the efficiency of the countries in the region to control pests affecting agriculture. The module addresses issues of common interest to all countries (SPS Agreement; IPPC; ISPM; RPPO, professional ethics, crisis management). However, it needs to be complemented with country-specific issues (NPPO, standards and procedures, regulated pests, sampling, treatments, and others).

These projects and actions have been analyzed within the framework of the proposal, and some have also contributed to its development. The proposed project complements ongoing project and programme actions, both at national and regional level, and strengthens certain processes and systems. Moreover, it provides a regional approach and the methodology to assess the impact of phytosanitary measure implementation, which are not covered by any ongoing or planned projects. In terms of pest risk analysis, the objective set out in the project is not covered by any ongoing or planned projects.

The tools intended to be obtained by this proposal are not the objective or output of any ongoing or planned projects.

## **5. Cooperation between a variety of government agencies and/or public and private organizations**

The main objective of this project is to build governments' capacity, through their respective NPPOs, to implement phytosanitary measures in the COSAVE region and to generate products that can be globalized.

The strategy of the project is aimed to the increase of the technical capacity of the NPPOs, the facilitation and improvement of the coordination between phytosanitary managing organizations in the region and between these organizations and the IPPC Secretariat, as well as to the harmonization of procedures. To this end, the work dynamics defined for all the activities derived from the project complement the training with a tool-making process, which implies the coordinated participation of all the organizations involved: stakeholders, advisors and implementer. Also, the identification of "case studies" and their development will require a high level of coordination and harmonization.

These dynamics are expected to contribute to: stronger linkages between NPPOs at and between different hierarchy levels, the development of common languages and processes and a shared approach to common issues, and closer linkages with users.

As regards the integration of private entities, the project provides for joint work with them in the development of some toolmaking processes (e.g. the measurement of the impact of phytosanitary measure implementation), as well as in the running of the Regional Virtual School for Plant Health Inspectors. This school, intended for private agents (importers and exporters and customs brokers), will help participants better understand these issues and, therefore, be more open to dialogue.

In addition, the IPPC Secretariat is expected to act as a high-level project advisor, participating in the Steering Committee and jointly coordinating the complementarity of the products that can be globalized (e.g. guides, methodologies).

The success of the project is based on close coordination and collaboration between all the stakeholders. For example, participating countries should coordinate with each other and with IPPC Secretariat.

## **6. Stakeholder identification and engagement**

As stated above, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay, through their NPPOs, are the stakeholders that actively support this project (see Contacts, item 2, Institutional Framework for SPS Management, and Appendix 2, Letters of support from organizations endorsing the project application".

COSAVE, as a Regional Plant Protection Organization, through the Ministers of Agriculture of the seven participating countries, has expressed its interest in the project in the Resolution of the Council of Ministers 136/34-14M (see Appendix 2).

NPPO Directors submitting this project are part of the Project Steering Committee (PSC). The roles and responsibilities within the PSC will be agreed at the first meeting, after project approval. At the preparatory meetings (September and December 2014, funded by COSAVE and IICA), it was established that the Committee would focus on: overall project management and monitoring, medium-term and long-term vision and planning, integration of regional and global priorities, liaison with other organizations, regional priority setting, product approval, and future strategy definition. This will take Directors' time and dedication.

NPPO Directors will designate a senior plant protection officer, preferably in charge of a technical area related to surveillance, for national plant inspection or quarantine. To act as a project contact point in the country and as a member of the Project Technical Committee (PTC), the officer should also be familiar with IPPC and IPSMs. They will promote the participation of these officers in face-to-

face and virtual meetings carried out by the CTP. Like in the PSC, previous PTC meetings agreed that the roles and duties of the PTC should include: project monitoring and implementation; identification and quantification of countries' contribution to the project; provision of reports, updates, monitoring, budgets; participation in the planning of project implementation and future activities, identification of priorities; internal communication within the national project team; external communication (acting as a liaison with the PSC); development of mechanisms for members' continuity; dissemination of the project and its activities; and confirmation of national commitment to project participation. These roles and duties will take officers' time and attention.

Where possible, NPPOs and ICCA will provide the equipment and facilities needed to conduct all project activities.

NPPOs make a commitment to promote staff participation in training events and tool-making activities to be carried out within the framework of the implementation of the project.

Additionally, COSAVE Coordination Secretary will be part of the Project Management Unit (PMU).

## **II. PROJECT OBJECTIVE, OBJECTIVE, RESULTS, AND ACTIVITIES (LOGICAL FRAMEWORK)**

### **7. Project objective/impact**

The ultimate objective is to contribute to the improvement of the productivity and competitiveness of agricultural production in the region.

The expected impact of this project is the following:

Improvements have been made in the regional capacity to implement phytosanitary measures, as well as in the coordination and shared work, thus contributing to the optimization of the phytosanitary status and the facilitation of market access.

The expected impact and objective have direct effect on the economic benefits for the country; better conditions for the agricultural production and a lower environmental impact. Moreover, economic and production improvements contribute to the reduction of poverty rates, especially in production areas.

### **8. Beneficiaries**

Seven Latin American countries (Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay) will be the direct beneficiaries of this project, which will focus on maintaining and improving their phytosanitary status, which will help them maintain and have access to markets for their plant products.

Seven NPPOs will improve their capacity to implement general and specific surveillance and share a tool for information management. This will require at least 30 trained practitioners.

Seven NPPOs will train at least 30 practitioners for the integral application of phase 2 of the pest risk assessment.

Seven NPPOs will need more than 25 trained specialists capable of assessing risks to prevent the entry of plant pests (weed).

Seven NPPOs will have and share support tools to implement general and specific surveillance systems, pest risk assessment and phytosanitary inspection and certification.

Seven NPPOs will have the necessary tools and capacity to measure the impact of the phytosanitary measures to be implemented.

The region's farmers will be the direct beneficiaries, since the project will reduce the likelihood of new incoming pests damaging agriculture and will increase the potential to access new markets,

since it will also increase the capacity to negotiate and to meet phytosanitary requirements. The possibility of measuring the impact of phytosanitary measure implementation and of adjusting measures accordingly will also benefit farmers, since it will facilitate the adaptation of measures without increasing risks.

The region will also benefit from the reduction of performance gaps when implementing phytosanitary measures, thus contributing to the improvement of the regional phytosanitary status and intra-regional trade.

Also, local governments in production areas will benefit from economic improvements.

The countries importing the products exported by the project region will benefit from improved compliance with phytosanitary requirements, which will foster more trusting relations.

The NPPOs from other countries and regions will also be beneficiaries, since they will have tools and best practices generated by this project, which could, in turn, help them improve the processes of phytosanitary measure implementation.

The STDF Secretariat and IPPC Secretariat will be able to use the tools developed by this project, which may be used to promote the implementation of the SPS Agreement and IPPC ISPMs.

## **9. Project objective, results and activities (logical framework and work plan)**

### **Objectives**

This project is aimed to strengthen the capacity of phytosanitary measure implementation to maintain and improve the phytosanitary status; thus facilitating trade in regional agricultural products from COSAVE countries and contributing to maintain current markets, while gaining access to new ones.

The Plant Protection Committee of the Southern Cone (COSAVE) is a Regional Plant Protection Organization (RPPO) created under the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC). It is an intergovernmental convention signed by seven countries (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay) in charge of coordinating and reaching consensus on actions to address phytosanitary problems of interest to member countries and strengthen regional phytosanitary integration.

COSAVE aims to improve the capacity of these seven Latin American countries to implement phytosanitary measures based on IPPC's International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures and to enhance regional approaches.

This objective can be reached by collaboratively developing innovative tools, which will involve technical capacity building as the main result and will have an impact at national level. The work proposed for the development of the tools will also promote stronger linkages between the region's NPPOs and between NPPOs and importing countries' NPPOs.

This process will help consolidate a phytosanitary information system that improves the activities of phytosanitary surveillance and early quarantine pests detection. It will also improve technical capacity in key specific aspects of the pest risk assessment process; it will implement a pilot project to improve border phytosanitary inspection and will help develop tools to assess the impact of phytosanitary measure implementation.

Technical capacity building will consist of a series of training sessions, forums, workshops, and surveys, all of them interrelated so as to lead to case studies, the generation of information, the development of models and guidelines that will be published and shared, through STDF and IPPC Secretariats, with other regions. With these dynamics it is possible to start with the theory, while trying to find the best adaptation to local conditions, for subsequent application to a real scenario. At the same time, building the countries' technical capacity will foster the implementation of

methodologies and guidelines that help improve phytosanitary measure implementation. The proposed work plan for the implementation of this project is also intended to reduce the existing gaps between participating countries in terms of their capacity to implement phytosanitary measures.

This approach will allow for a process to promote the development of coordinated methodological tools at COSAVE regional level, which will also be made available to all IPPC contracting parties to be globalized.

### **Outputs and activities**

Expected outputs include: 1) Phytosanitary surveillance actions strengthened. 2) Pest risk analysis capacity strengthened. 3) Phytosanitary inspection and certification capacity strengthened. 4) Impact of phytosanitary measures implementation assessed.

#### **Output 1: Phytosanitary surveillance actions strengthened**

Technical capacity building will be carried out through the training of NPPO officials in charge of general and specific phytosanitary surveillance, and through the development of tools that facilitate the interrelation of the information and joint work. The following issues will be considered:

- a. General surveillance: the process through which the information on pest occurrence or absence through diverse sources is collected, validated, and made available for NPPO use. Also, work will be conducted on the harmonization of criteria to establish a phytosanitary information system for general surveillance and its implementation guide.
- b. Specific surveillance or surveys: Procedures for the design of the surveillance of specific pests for detection, demarcation or verification. Implementation guide and case studies will be developed.

Capacity building workshops with experts will be conducted; they will involve the development of tools and implementation guides, as well as case studies for the region. Concept and information sharing, the development and operation of systems and processes with a participatory regional approach to the activities will also contribute to bridge the gaps identified in phytosanitary surveillance implementation between the countries and will help increase trust between the NPPOs and therefore between countries. For the capacity building and tool development, IPPC ISPM 6 "Guidelines for Pest Surveillance" will be considered.

In order to improve phytosanitary surveillance capacity, three experts will be called upon: a) to design a specific data base for general surveillance (an IT tool to record and manage phytosanitary information and its user guide) and to provide training for its implementation. For this, two experts are required: an expert in phytosanitary surveillance and another in computer science; b) to train NPPOs in the design and implementation of systems for specific surveillance and to prepare a guide for the application of a specific surveillance system. This requires an expert in phytosanitary surveillance focusing on the design of surveillance procedures for specific pests (insects, fungi, bacteria, or viruses).

The IT tool for general surveillance will be applied in 10 crops with export products and two case studies on the implementation of specific surveillance systems will be developed.

The methodology, implementation guides and case studies developed will be published, in order to generate resources to protect the phytosanitary status as a public good of the countries. NPPOs, RPPOs, countries in the region and IPPC and STDF Secretariats are expected to have access to these resources, thus contributing to their globalization.

**Output 2: Pest risk analysis capacity strengthened**

The strengthening process of the technical capacity will consist of calling for two experts: a) an expert in risk analysis with special emphasis on the evaluation of the economic effects and effects not related to trade or the environment of the entry of pests and within the framework of PRA ISPM 11; b) an expert in the risk assessment of plant pests.

These two experts, through workshops and forums, will train NPPO specialists in the concepts and processes to be followed for the evaluation of the economic effects and effects not related to trade and the environment in the pest risk assessment, as well as in the assessment of pest risk of plant pests (weeds). With the same participatory approach, implementation guides and case studies will be developed for the region, related to the above topics. The NPPO technical staff in charge of the pest risk assessment, phytosanitary surveillance and plant quarantine of the participating countries will be trained. This training will be as follows:

- ✓ Phase 2 of the risk analysis, in relation to the assessment process of the economic effects and effects not related to trade and the environment of the entry of pests within the framework of PRA ISPM 11, the process implementation guidelines and case assessment.
- ✓ Phases 2 and 3 of the risk analysis for plant pests (weeds), implementation guide and case study.

Capacity building and case studies will be based on IPPC ISPM 11 "Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests"

The tools and the case studies will be published, in order to generate resources to protect the phytosanitary status as a public good of the countries. NPPOs, RPPOs, countries in the region, IPPC, and STDF Secretariats are expected to have access to these resources, thus contributing to their globalization.

**Outcome 3: Phytosanitary inspection and certification capacity strengthened.**

The project implemented by IICA involved the development of an online training module on issues inherent to the inspection and phytosanitary certification common to all the countries.<sup>4</sup> NPPO Directors and IICA deem it necessary to develop a tool that complements the international module with technical and regulatory knowledge at national level, thus contributing to the comprehensive training of phytosanitary inspectors. This is expected to speed up the work carried out at land, air and sea borders, thus avoiding issues including undue delays.

At the development stage of this project, the basic guidelines and contents that should be considered by NPPOs were analyzed, in relation to the regulations and concerns (specific pests and treatments) at national level, taking into consideration the compliance with national IPPC obligations. Also, each participating country identified the academic institutions interested in acting as partners in the development process carried out in the different countries.

The strengthening of the technical capacity of the phytosanitary inspectors will be achieved through the development of national modules that address the regulatory and technical idiosyncrasies of each country, the implementation of the already developed pilot international module and the search for systematicity and sustainability for the application of both (national and international) modules. This will take into account the best practices derived from similar guidance projects on a variety of issues.

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<sup>4</sup>Addressed issues include: SPS Agreement, IPPC; standard adoption process, ISPM related to phytosanitary inspection and certification; RPPOs and their standards, State and society, negotiation, and crisis management.

The capacity of regional phytosanitary inspection will increase through systematized capacity building, thus contributing to the protection of the phytosanitary status as a national public good. IPPC and STDF Secretariats, as well as regional countries are expected to have access to the developed tools, thus contributing to their globalization.

#### **Outcome 4: Impact of phytosanitary measures implementation assessed.**

This result will provide two tools to be developed taking care of the specific need for a methodology for assessing the impact of the phytosanitary measures implemented by NPPOs, as well as their implementation guides.

These tools will help the countries evaluate costs and identify the benefits and desired and undesired effects derived from the implementation of specific phytosanitary measures. Consequently, this will facilitate the characterization of the required adjustments to reach the intended development of the phytosanitary measures that are applied to maintain or improve the phytosanitary status of the countries and the region. As a result, it will help improve market access and facilitate trade.

This involves recruiting an expert team to design the methodology, develop an implementation guide and develop case studies based on the application of this tool in collaboration and consultation with NPPOs.

The development of the methodology will be guided by the Project Steering Committee (PSC). The validation processes of the methodology and the development of case studies will use participatory dynamics, i.e. the expert team will work with the Project Technical Committee (PTC) and NPPO and COSAVE specialists. In specific events, NPPO and COSAVE members will be trained in the use and implementation of this methodology.

These tools will be tested during project development in at least three case studies, which will provide an opportunity to make any necessary adjustments to ensure their alignment with the initially defined objectives and requirements. The PSC will be the forum in which the case studies to be developed will be defined. These case studies will focus on the phytosanitary measures that are implemented in some countries in the region.

The tools and case studies developed will be published, in order to generate resources to protect the phytosanitary status as a public good of the countries. NPPOs, RPPOs, countries in the region, IPPC, and STDF Secretariats are expected to have access to these resources, thus contributing to their globalization.

Appendices 3, 4 and 6 discuss the logical framework, work plan and terms of reference.

#### **10. Risks**

The logical framework identifies risks that can be mitigated at different levels.

<b>Risk</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Likelihood</b>	<b>Prevention / mitigation</b>
Lack of support from some of the seven Governments, i.e. Ministries of Agriculture and NPPOs.	Low/medium/high depending on the number of Governments that stop supporting the project.	High/medium/low, depending on whether one, some or all countries are involved.	Keeping political authorities and users informed on the project and its progress.

Lack of commitment of NPPO authorities.	High/medium/low, depending on whether this has to do with one, some or all NPPOs.	High/medium/low if this has to do with one, some or all NPPOs	Keeping political authorities and users informed on the project and its progress.  Work at the level of the project SC and TC.
Lack of NPPO stability, in terms of their institutional structure, officer rotation at decision-making levels and in leadership or management positions within technical areas.	Medium	Low in institutional structure  Medium in officer rotation	Keep political authorities and users informed on the project and its progress.  Project SC and TC monitoring.
Lack of interest of another interested party related to a specific component, for example, universities.	Medium	Medium	Working closely with all the stakeholders.
Difficulties in the use of the contributions from other organizations, in this case related to COSAVE and IICA contributions (staff or other resources).	Low	Low	To promote contributions  Search for other sources.
That IPPC Secretariat support is not maintained throughout the project.	Low	Medium	To keep the Secretariat informed as regards project progress.  To encourage active participation in the SC.
That the established schedule is not observed for reasons beyond the control of the stakeholders and the implementing organization.	Low	Medium	Constant revision of the work schedule.

### 11. Sustainability

The project will have long-term results, since the project is providing long-lasting, communicable tools and capacity building for NPPOs and COSAVE. Based on the existing coordination between NPPOs and COSAVE, the results on the institutional structure will have long-lasting effects.

The outputs and results can also last at country level in other regions, since they can be shared globally by STDF, IICA and IPPC Secretariats.

The work dynamics proposed by the project involve a participatory approach, the development of tools and their use in real cases. It also proposes validation and training workshops. This implies that NPPO members with relevant positions for the issues to be considered will be the main stakeholders in the tool development process, in the capacity building and in case study preparation. This means that future trainers will receive training and test the tools. This work plan is proposed with a view to the generation of best practices to be implemented in the region, shared and replicated to other regions. IICA, STDF and IPPC Secretariats will help replicate these best practices in other regions.

This project, intended to strengthen technical areas by providing skills to maintain and improve the phytosanitary status, will have an effect on the transparency, availability and usability of information. This effect is expected to reduce uncertainty and to speed up processes, thus achieving improvements in terms of market access, with better positioning of agricultural products. This, in turn, will bring a direct benefit to farmers and will maintain or create jobs along the production chain, which has an impact on the development of the countries where agriculture is the backbone of the economy.

### III. BUDGET

#### 12. Estimated budget

The following table presents the budget based on the identified results in the logical framework and the necessary activities to achieve these results.

	STDF	In kind	Other*
<b>Output 1: Strengthening of phytosanitary surveillance actions</b>			
<b>Activity 1.1. Project development</b>			
Project planning: Identification of stakeholders and their priorities; definition of national and IPPC requirements; identification of national and regional capacities; priority-setting and description of objectives, components and outputs.		NPPO USD 12 000	COSAVE USD 24 000 IICA USD 2 500
Project design and translation			IICA USD 4 000
<b>Activity 1.2. Organization and beginning of project implementation</b>			
Organizing project operation.	-	-	-
Confirming the members of the Project Steering Committee (PSC).	-	-	-
Identifying the members of the Project Technical Committee (PTC).	-	-	-
Preparation and validation of the terms of reference for the Project Manager and the Administrative Assistant. Call for candidates, CV evaluation and recruitment.	TC: USD 94 000 AA: USD 30 000	-	-
Organization of the Project Management Unit (PMU)	-	-	-
<b>Activity 1.3. Regional coordinator</b>			
PSC, PTC and PMU meeting. First year of project. 18 people, 2 days. Venue: project headquarters in Montevideo, Uruguay (travel expenses and per diem for 14 people)	USD 21 100	COSAVE USD 600	COSAVE USD 2 000
Meeting between PSC and Project Manager. Second year of Project. 9 people, 2 days in Santa Cruz, Bolivia.	USD 12 000		-

Meeting between PSC and Project Manager Third year of project. 9 people, 2 days in Santiago, Chile.	USD 11 000		-
Project Technical Committee (PTC). Virtual meetings: 1 in the first year; 2 in the second and 2 in the third	-		-
Meeting of the Management Unit (IICA, TC, AA, and COSAVE CS) in Montevideo, Uruguay. Three meetings in the first year of the project, two in the second and one in the third. Two days per meeting.	-		COSAVE USD 9 414
IICA participation in the training (5 events, air tickets and per diem)	USD 5 200		IICA USD 3 500
<b>Activity 1.4. Recruitment of phytosanitary surveillance experts</b>			
a) Two experts (one in phytosanitary surveillance and another in computer science) to design a data base for a general monitoring and a four-month training of NPPO officials in its implementation. (USD 16 000)	USD 28 000	-	-
b) One expert in phytosanitary surveillance of specific pests for six months. (USD 12 000)			
<b>Activity 1.5. General Surveillance Workshop. Part I</b>			
Training and definition of contents of the implementation guide. Evaluation of the tool and its user guide. Asunción, Paraguay, three-day stay, two participants from seven countries + TC + coffee (USD 20 000), and experts I (USD 3 200)	USD 23 200		
<b>Activity 1.6. Development of a guide for a general surveillance system</b>			
Experts a) work on the adaptation of the IT tool and user guide	-	-	-
<b>Activity 1.7. Electronic forum on general surveillance</b>			
Presentation, identification and analysis of the required adjustments of the proposed guides for the implementation of a general surveillance system and an IT tool and its user guide, as well as proposed crops for work with the phytosanitary IT tool. NPPO practitioners, TC and experts.	-		
<b>Activity 1.8. Crop definition</b>			
PSC, PTC and the TC define 10 crops with phytosanitary information to be recorded and managed in the phytosanitary IT tool and used to validate this tool.	-	-	-
<b>Activity 1.9. General Surveillance Workshop. Part II</b>			
Validation of general surveillance tools and training for their use. Santa Cruz, Bolivia, three-day stay, three participants from seven countries + TC + coffee (USD 32 000), and experts I (USD 3 500)	USD 35 500		-
<b>Activity 1.10. Specific Surveillance Workshop. Part I</b>			
Training on the design and management of specific surveillance and definition of the table of contents for the implementation guide. Lima, Peru, three-day stay, two participants from seven countries + TC + coffee (USD 24 500), and experts II (USD 1 600)	USD 26 100		-
<b>Activity 1.11. Development of guide for specific surveillance</b>			
Expert b) works on the adaptation of the IT tool and its user guide.	-	-	-
<b>Activity 1.12. Electronic forum on general surveillance</b>			
Presentation, analysis and identification of required adjustments of the proposed guide for implementation of a specific surveillance system. NPPO practitioners, TC and experts.	-		-
<b>Activity 1.13. Definition of specific surveillance case studies</b>			
Definition of pests to develop case studies. PSC; PTC and TC.	-	-	-

<b>Activity 1.14. Development of specific surveillance case studies</b>			
Case studies on the application of a general surveillance system. Experts	-	-	-
<b>Activity 1.15. Specific Surveillance Workshop. Part II</b>			
Validation of the procedural guide and the specific surveillance case studies. Montevideo, Uruguay, three-day stay, three participants from seven countries + TC + coffee (USD 36 500), and experts II (USD 1 500)	USD 38 000		
<b>Activity 1.16. Publication of documents on phytosanitary surveillance</b>			
Edition and design for the publication of two guides and two case studies	USD 5 400		
<b>Subtotal Product 1</b>	USD 329 500	USD 12 600	USD 45 414

	STDF	In kind	Other*
<b>Output 2: Building of pest risk analysis capacity.</b>			
<b>Activity 2.1. Expert identification, evaluation and selection</b>			
Two PRA experts (one in the evaluation of economic effects and of effects not related to trade and the environment; one expert in risk assessment for weeds). Three months each. USD 2 500/month/expert.	USD 15 000		
<b>Activity 2.2. Workshop on the evaluation of the economic effects of pest entry and effects not related to trade and the environment within the framework of PRA ISPM 11</b>			
Training of NPPO practitioners based on ISPM 11 and definition of the table of contents of the guide. Buenos Aires, Argentina, five-day stay, two participants from seven countries + TC + coffee (USD 31 500), and a NZ expert (USD 4 500).	USD 36 000		
Interpreting	USD 7 000		
<b>Activity 2.3. Development of tools on the evaluation of the economic effects and effects not related to trade and the environment of the entry of pests within the framework of PRA ISPM 11</b>			
Guides on the implementation of the evaluation of the economic effects and effects not related to trade and the environment of the entry of pests within the framework of PRA ISPM 11. Experts.	-	-	-
<b>Activity 2.4. Electronic forum on the assessment of a tool for the evaluation of the economic effects and effects not related to trade and the environment of the entry of pests within the framework of PRA ISPM 11</b>			
Presentation, identification and analysis of the required adjustments of the proposed procedural guide for the implementation of the evaluation of the economic effects and effects not related to trade and the environment of the entry of pests within the framework of PRA. TC, NPPO and IICA practitioners and an expert.	-		
<b>Activity 2.5. Definition of case studies on the evaluation of the economic effects and effects not related to trade and the environment of the entry of pests within the framework of PRA ISPM 11</b>			
Decision on the pests for description and analysis of the implementation of the evaluation of the economic effects and effects not related to trade and the environment of the entry of pests within the framework of PRA ISPM 11. Communication to experts. PSC, PTC and TC.	-	-	-
<b>Activity 2.6: Preparation of case studies on the evaluation of the economic effects and effects not related to trade and the environment of the entry of pests within the framework of PRA ISPM 11</b>			
Development of case studies on the evaluation of the economic effects and effects not related to trade and	-	-	-

the environment of the entry of pests within the framework of PRA ISPM 11. Expert.			
<b>Activity 2.7. Workshop on the integration of tools and case studies on the evaluation of the economic effects and effects not related to trade and the environment of the entry of pests within the framework of PRA ISPM 11</b>			
Analysis and validation of the guides and case studies on the economic effects and effects not related to trade and the environment of the entry of pests within the framework of PRA ISPM 11. Training for their implementation. Asunción, Paraguay, five-day stay, two participants from seven countries + TC + coffee (USD 24 500), and NZ expert (USD 4 500).	USD 29 000		
Interpretation	USD 9 000		
<b>Activity 2.8. Workshop on the risk assessment to prevent the entry of plant pests (weeds)</b>			
Training on risk assessment to prevent the entry of plant pests (weeds), based on ISPM 11. Definition of a table of contents for a tool that facilitates implementation. Lima, Peru, three-day stay, two participants from seven countries + TC + coffee (USD 30 000), and a US expert (USD 3 300)	USD 33 300		
Interpretation	USD 5 400		
<b>Activity 2.9. Development of tools for the risk assessment for plant pests (weeds).</b>			
Development of guides that facilitate the implementation of ISPM 11 for the risk assessment of plant pests (weeds). Experts.	-	-	-
<b>Activity 2.10. Electronic forum on the tools for the implementation of the risk assessment for plant pests (weeds)</b>			
Presentation, identification and analysis of the required adjustments to the proposed procedural guide to implement the risk assessment for plant pests (weeds). NPPO practitioners, TC, IICA, and expert.	-		
<b>Activity 2.11. Definition of case studies on plant pests (weeds)</b>			
Decision on the weeds that will be used for description and analysis of the case studies for application of the PRA ISPM 11. Communication to experts. PSC; PTC and TC.	-	-	-
<b>Activity 2.12. Development of case studies on plant pests (weeds)</b>			
Development of case studies on the implementation of PRA ISPM 11 for weeds. Experts.	-	-	-
<b>Activity 2.13. Workshop on integration on risk assessment of plant pests (weeds)</b>			
Validation of guides, training for their use. Analysis and validation of case studies. Montevideo, Uruguay, five-day stay, two participants from seven countries + TC + coffee (USD 31 300), and a US expert (USD 3 300)	USD 34 600		
Interpretation	USD 9 000		
<b>Activity 2.14 Publication of documents on the economic and environmental effects of pest entry within the framework of PRA ISPM 11 and on the risk assessment for plant pests (weeds).</b>			
Edition and design for the publication of two guides and two case studies	USD 5 400		
<b>Subtotal Product 2</b>	USD 183 700	-	-

	STDF	In kind	Other*
<b>Output 3: Strengthening of the capacity building on inspection and certification</b>			
<b>Activity 3.1. Project development</b>			
Identification of the need for capacity building strengthening on the contents and implementation of ISPMs related to phytosanitary inspection and certification.	-	-	IICA USD 25 000 SENAVE/Paraguay USD 3 000 DSV/SDA/MAPA/Brazil USD 3 000
<b>Activity 3.2. Capacity building on issues common to the region</b>			

Content development for regional online training in ISPM content and implementation (international module).	-	-	IICA USD 41 000
<b>Activity 3.3: Identification of tools for capacity building in national issues</b>			
Identification of the situation of national content development for training in phytosanitary inspection.	-	COSAVE USD 5 000	IICA USD 30 000
<b>Activity 3.4. Promotion of the development of virtual tools</b>			
Training in virtual environments for teachers from participating countries.	-		-
<b>Activity 3.5. Development of Argentina's national module</b>			
Implementation of national and international modules.	USD 20 000	NPPO/Univ USD 20 000	
<b>Activity 3.6. Development of Bolivia's national module</b>			
Implementation of national and international modules, development and implementation of the national module.	USD 30 000	NPPO/Univ USD 10 000	
<b>Activity 3.7. Development of Brazil's national module</b>			
Implementation of the national and international modules, development and implementation of the national module.	USD 20 000	NPPO/Univ USD 70 000	
<b>Activity 3.8. Development of Chile's national module</b>			
Implementation of the national and international modules, development and implementation of the national module.	USD 20 000	NPPO/Univ USD 20 000	
<b>Activity 3.9. Development of Paraguay's national module</b>			
Implementation of the national and international modules, development and implementation of the national module.	USD 30 000	NPPO/Univ USD 10 000	
<b>Activity 3.10. Development of Peru's national module</b>			
Implementation of the national and international modules, development and implementation of the national module.	USD 20 000	NPPO/Univ USD 20 000	
<b>Activity 3.11. Development of Uruguay's national module</b>			
Implementation of the national and international modules, development and implementation of the national module.	USD 30 000	NPPO/Univ USD 10 000	
<b>Activity 3.12. Electronic forum on systematization and sustainability</b>			
Two virtual meetings. Seven NPPOs, COSAVE and IICA			
<b>Activity 3.13. Workshop on the systematization and sustainability of the tools for capacity building on phytosanitary inspection and certification.</b>			
Workshop to define systematization and sustainability. Santa Cruz, Bolivia, Argentina, 2-day stay, 1 participant/seven countries.	USD 14 000		
<b>Activity 3.14. Pilot international module</b>			
A group of inspectors from all the countries will be called for and will attend the international module.	USD 10 000		
<b>Subtotal Output 3</b>	USD 194 000	USD 165 000	USD 102 000

<b>Output 4: Impact assessment of phytosanitary measure implementation</b>			
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<b>Activity 4.1. Recruitment of the expert team Impact assessment of phytosanitary measure implementation</b>			
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Multidisciplinary expert team. One expert in impact	USD 180 000	-	-
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assessment and team management and three specialists (an econometrician, an agricultural engineer with experience in IPPC/ISPM and a political scientist) for a year.			
<b>Activity 4.2. Workshop on the methodology to assess the impact of phytosanitary measure implementation and implementation guides</b>			
Initial workshop: identification of indicators Buenos Aires, Argentina, three-day stay. three participants per country + TC (USD 35 000) + experts (USD 4 000).	USD 39 000		
<b>Activity 4.3. Design of the methodology to assess the impact of phytosanitary measure implementation and implementation guides</b>			
Design of the methodology to assess the impact of phytosanitary measure implementation and implementation guides.	-	-	-
<b>Activity 4.4 Electronic forum to analyze the first proposed methodology and its implementation guide</b>			
Electronic forum with the participation of PSC, PTC and expert team.			
<b>Activity 4.5. Case studies</b>			
PSC will define the phytosanitary measures on which the regional case studies will be based.	-	-	-
<b>Activity 4.6. Development of case studies</b>			
Expert team will develop case studies.	-	-	-
<b>Activity 4.7. The electronic forum will analyze the case studies according to the approved methodology</b>			
TC, NPPO practitioners, PTC, and expert team will analyze and discuss the case studies developed.			
<b>Activity 4.8 Integration workshop</b>			
Analysis of the second proposed methodology and its implementation guide. Training of NPPO officials in its use and implementation. Identification of proposals for case studies. Santiago, Chile, five-day stay, three participants per country + TC (USD 38 000); expert team (3) (USD 4 500).	USD 42 500		
<b>Activity 4.9. Publication of documents</b>			
Edition, design and publication of a manual containing the methodology, implementation guide and case studies.	USD 2 000		
<b>Subtotal Product 4</b>	<b>USD 263 500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

<b>Technical Support, Coordination, Administrative Support</b>			
FAO provision of technical advice and travel by the IPPC Secretariat	USD 15 000	-	-
NPPO and COSAVE senior staff time for overall coordination of project and other contributions.	-	USD 30 000	
IICA contribution to project management, coordination (including senior staff time, travel, etc.)	-	USD 357 714	-
<b>Subtotal Technical Support, Coordination, Administrative Support</b>	<b>USD 15 000</b>	<b>USD 387 714</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>PROJECT SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>USD 985 700</b>	<b>USD 565 314</b>	<b>USD 147 414</b>
	USD 98 570		
<b>Total STDF Contribution to Project</b>	<b>USD 1 084 270</b>		
<b>GRAND TOTAL (STDF, in kind and other contributions)</b>	<b>USD 1 796 998</b>		

\* "Other" sources of funding are, IICA: IICA technical cooperation resources - COSAVE; FonCT are IICA and external resources for development; COSAVE: resources of member countries; NPPOs resources.

### 13. Cost-effectiveness

First, this project addresses the constraints detected at regional level in the implementation of international standards related to pest risk assessment and the possibility of evaluating the impact

of the phytosanitary measures implemented by countries' phytosanitary regulations. The project also helps build NPPO officials' capacity and implement a virtual tool for phytosanitary inspection developed by IICA and approved by participating countries. Therefore, this project will not only benefit participating countries, but also the region and inter-regional and international trade in plant products.

In addition, the project avoids duplication of efforts and partial efforts with limited results.

#### **IV. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION AND MANAGEMENT**

##### **14. Organization in charge of project implementation**

IICA will be the implementing organization.

IICA is the specialized agency of the Inter-American System for the promotion of agriculture and rural well-being. Its institutional efforts are fully focused on making agriculture competitive and sustainable in the Americas. IICA has a modern vision of the challenges facing agriculture, which range from the effects of climate change on agricultural production to the urgent need to feed a growing world population; while at the same time creating opportunities and jobs for the men and women of the rural areas of our member countries. Faced with such extraordinary challenges, IICA proposes a new paradigm for agriculture: one in which the sector will improve national revenues and individual incomes, play a key role in making food security a reality, and is a line of defence in mitigating the impacts of climate change. IICA is committed to making agriculture more productive, more inclusive and more sustainable.

Since 1942, IICA has acquired a wealth of experience in the provision of technical cooperation in the areas of technology and innovation for agriculture, agricultural health and food safety, agribusiness, agricultural trade, rural development and training. More recently, the Institute has become involved in the relationship between agriculture and the environment, natural resources and climate change. It has also helped the countries to meet new challenges in areas such as biotechnology and biosafety, agro-energy, agro-tourism, organic agriculture, agricultural insurance, rural agro-industry and rural development from a territorial approach. In the 34 Member States, IICA works very closely with the ministries of agriculture.

IICA provides technical cooperation to countries in the fields of agricultural health and food safety, particularly in the development of modernization and policy instruments, harmonized standards, the modernization of national services, the implementation of regional and hemisphere mechanisms for cooperation and information on these matters, countries' adoption of international standards, and the establishment of public-private cooperation mechanisms, as part of the collaboration with the specialized international organizations.

IICA's Agricultural Health and Food Safety (AHFS) programme provides technical hemisphere leadership within its area of competence, guidance for the implementation of projects. It provides technical cooperation and support for the implementation of country strategies through IICA offices in all 34 member States.

AHFS main action lines include:

- Sanitary and phytosanitary measures: Capacity building for the effective implementation of the WTO SPS Agreement and member countries' active participation in international forums on sanitary and phytosanitary measures for their benefit.
- Modernization of national sanitary and phytosanitary services: It supports governments in their efforts to modernize their AHFS services, to develop the necessary capacity to address market demands, consumers' needs and the need to properly protect human and animal health and effectively address AHFS emerging issues and emergencies, in accordance with national and international standards.

- AHFS emerging issues and emergencies: It supports effective actions to address emerging AHFS issues and sanitary and phytosanitary emergencies.

IICA's AHFS is recognized for its leadership in technical cooperation, as well as for its capacity and effectiveness to implement projects at national, regional and hemisphere level.

After passing the four pillar evaluation, IICA was approved and accepted by the European Union to manage technical cooperation projects. IICA periodically requests independent external audits that provide reports on the financial statements and the situation of the Institute.

- Contact details of the implementing organization (IICA):

**Contact:** Robert Ahern

Manager of the Agricultural Health and Food Safety.

Inter-American Institute for Collaboration on Agriculture

55-2200 San José, Vázquez de Coronado. Costa Rica

Telephone: (506) 22 160 184

E-mail [robert.ahern@iica.int](mailto:robert.ahern@iica.int)

- Overall Project Management and technical support will be provided by IICA:

**Contact:** María de Lourdes Fonalleras

International Specialist, Agricultural Health and Food Safety, IICA.

Telephone: (+598) 24 101 676 ext. 118 / Fax (+598) 24 101 678

E-mail [lourdes.fonalleras@iica.int](mailto:lourdes.fonalleras@iica.int)

- Technical advice will be provided by IPPC Secretariat:

**Contact:** Craig Fedchok

Coordinador

Secretaría de la Convención Internacional de Protección Fitosanitaria - CIPF.

Tel: +39 0657052534

Correo electrónico: [Craig.fedchock@fao.org](mailto:Craig.fedchock@fao.org)

## 15. Project management

The institutions involved in project management will be: participating countries' NPPOs, COSAVE, IPPC and STDF Secretariats, and IICA.

NPPOs and COSAVE are the project proponents and, therefore, take a special interest in efficient project implementation.

IPPC Secretariat will provide guidance and advice to achieve the expected results and outputs, in accordance with its role as the relevant international organization recognized by the WTO SPS Agreement for plant health. The participation of IPPC Secretariat is also important to ensure the potential global use of the tools and best practices resulting from the project, through appropriate IPPC mechanisms.

STDF Secretariat will monitor the implementation of the project, through the reports to be submitted periodically by IICA. It will also ensure the availability of the resources needed for project implementation, as agreed.

IICA will be responsible for project management and implementation and will act as a liaison between the PSC, participating Member States and IPPC Secretariat. The logistical and financial aspects of the project will be managed by IICA, which will host the Project Management Unit (PMU) in its Uruguay office.

The project will be based in the IICA Uruguay office, where the IICA Specialist, the counterpart of the COSAVE-IICA Agreement, is based. Moreover, the Uruguay office administers COSAVE resources.

The **Project Steering Committee (PSC)** will provide guidance. This Committee consists of key stakeholders, including NPPO Directors and COSAVE President, as well as other relevant actors, such as IPPC Secretariat, which will provide guidance on ISPMs and appropriate mechanisms under the Agreement, and IICA, which is also a key stakeholder given its role as the implementing organization. The PSC will meet at least once a year and will exchange e-mails between the scheduled meetings. To ensure the best use of the limited resources, face-to-face meetings will be held in conjunction project activities. NPPOs, COSAVE, IICA, and IPPC Secretariats will be PSC members and will participate in PSC meetings.

**Project Technical Committee (PTC).** NPPO directors will appoint a senior plant protection officer, preferably in charge of a technical area related to phytosanitary surveillance, quarantine or inspection, who should know about IPPC and ISPMs, to act as a project contact point in the country. Contact points will manage project information and coordinate project activities in the country. Contact points, the Technical Manager and IICA will be PTC members.

The **Project Management Unit (PMU)** will be formed by a Project Management Coordinator, who will report to IICA, and an Administrative Assistant, both recruited for the project. This PMU will manage operational activities: administrative aspects, the preparation and logistics of events, the coordination of project tool development, the preparation of documents on project progress and achievements (reports and others).

Where possible, the administrative and technical support available (in kind) within the COSAVE region, NPPOs and IICA will be considered. In some cases, external consultants will be required for higher levels of technical guidance. Still, the countries participating in the project will fully participate in the development of the tools and case studies. Project results and outputs will not be the intellectual property of any of the parties.

Technical consultants: technical consultants will need to be recruited provide high-level guidance and to develop outputs and studies, in conjunction with NPPOs and COSAVE. They will be selected through the objective selection mechanisms established by IICA standards.

The organization for project implementation will have the following structure:

- **Project Steering Committee:** COSAVE President (1); NPPO Directors (6); IPPC (1); IICA (1)
- **Project Technical Committee:** Senior plant protection officers, preferably in charge of a technical area related to phytosanitary surveillance, quarantine or inspection, who should know about IPPC and ISPMs, appointed by NPPO Directors (7), IICA (1) and Project Manager (1).
- **Project Management Unit:** COSAVE (CS), IICA; Project Manager, Administrative Assistant.
  - NPPOs: they are PSC and PTC members.
  - COSAVE: it is a PSC, PTC and PMU member.
  - IPPC Secretariat: it is a PSC member.
  - IICA: is part of the PSC, PTC and PMU.

Technical Manager: an individual to be recruited for the project, with a key role for the direct work in the preparation of draft reports, events and any activities needed to ensure the technical implementation of the project within the time frame set.

One of the project preparatory meetings (September 2014, funded by COSAVE and IICA) provided a first approach to the identification of PSC roles and responsibilities, which will be reviewed and confirmed at the first meeting, after the project is approved. Proposed roles and duties include: overall management and monitoring of the project, medium-term and long-term vision and planning, regional priority setting, integration of regional and global priorities, liaison with other organizations, regional priority setting, product approval (tools), and future strategy definition.

Proposed PSC roles and duties include: project monitoring and implementation; identification and quantification of countries' contribution to the project; provision of reports, updates, monitoring, budgets; participation in the planning of project implementation and future activities, identification of priorities; internal communication within the national project team; external communication (acting as a liaison with the PSC); development of mechanisms for members' continuity; dissemination of the project and its activities; and confirmation of national commitment to project participation. These roles and duties will take officers' time and attention.

## **V. REPORTING, MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

### **16. Project reporting**

IICA's Project Manager will submit a report on the status at the beginning of the project. From then the Manager will prepare progress reports every six months to monitor project indicators. These reports will be used to update STDF and stakeholders on the project implementation status. In addition to this information, a report on project status will be submitted for discussion at the annual PSC meeting, which should take into consideration any changes in the project plan and provide advice on the options. IICA will keep detailed financial records and will submit half-yearly financial reports. A final report will be submitted within 90 days of project completion.

### **17. Monitoring and assessment—result indicators**

This project has four key aspects for regional-level capacity building. These activities need to be supervised. The Overall Project Manager (IICA), through PSC, PTC and PMU, will monitor and assess project performance, based on STDF's approved guidelines. Item 15 lists the roles and responsibilities of each of them.

Considering the established indicators and project objectives, the following aspects need to be checked:

#### **➤ Improvement in technical capacity for phytosanitary surveillance**

Products:

- ✓ Documents of the initial workshop<sup>5</sup> (Part I) and validation workshop (Part II) on general phytosanitary surveillance.
- ✓ Guide to implement a specific phytosanitary surveillance system.
- ✓ Documents of the initial workshop (Part I) and integration workshop (Part II) on specific phytosanitary surveillance.
- ✓ Guide to implement a specific phytosanitary surveillance system.
- ✓ Case studies on specific surveillance.

#### **➤ Improvement in the technical capacity of specific aspects of the risk assessment (PRA)**

Products:

- ✓ Documents of the initial workshop (Part I) and integration workshop (Part II) on the evaluation of the economic effects and effects not related to trade and the environment of the entry of pests.
- ✓ Guide on the practical implementation of the evaluation of the economic effects and effects not related to trade and the environment of the entry of pests (ISPM 11).

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<sup>5</sup>In all cases, the Workshop Documents refers to the workshop agenda, list of participants, assessment, presentations, and report.

- ✓ Documents of the initial workshop (Part I) and integration workshop (Part II) on the risk management and assessment for plant pests.
- ✓ Guide for the risk assessment and management for plant pests.
- ✓ Case studies on the evaluation of the economic effects and effects not related to trade and the environment of the entry of pests and on risk assessment and management for plant pests.

➤ **Improvement in capacity building on inspection and certification**

Products:

- ✓ Four national modules completed and three national modules near completion.
- ✓ Thirty students taking the International Module course
- ✓ Documents of the workshop on the systematization and sustainability of the tools for capacity building.

➤ **Methodology to assess the impact of phytosanitary measures**

Products:

- ✓ Cases studies of at least three phytosanitary measures from different countries in the region.
- ✓ Publication containing the methodology of assessment, implementation guide and case studies.

## 18. Dissemination of project results

Through the established activities (workshops, meetings), all the NPPOs in the region will be aware of the project from the beginning and will monitor its progress in partial reports and final results.

Project results will be communicated on their websites, at the level of regional (IICA- COSAVE), hemisphere GICSV (Inter-American Group for Coordination in Plant Protection) and international (STDF, FAO-IPPC) forums.

Other project results, such as lessons learned, will be communicated to the relevant stakeholders.

### ATTACHED DOCUMENTS

**Appendix 1:** Strategic guidelines and COSAVE Fact Sheet

**Appendix 2:** Support letters

**Appendix 3:** Logical framework

**Appendix 4:** Work plan

**Appendix 5:** Written consent of an STDF partner endorsing project implementation *or* Evidence of another proposed organization's technical and professional capacity to implement the project

**Appendix 6:** Terms of reference of key staff involved in project implementation

### APPENDIX 3: Logical Framework

	Description	Indicators	Sources of verification	Assumptions and risks
<b>Goal</b>	To contribute to the improvement of the productivity and competitiveness of agricultural production in the region.	A 20% increase in exports of key plant products (grain and fruits) from the region within five years from project completion. A 10% increase in intra-regional trade in plant products. A reduction in the rate of rejection in international trade due to non-compliance.	National export statistics of the countries participating in the project. Notices of non-compliance and rejection by importing countries or markets.	Importing countries' NPPOs considering ISPMs when establishing their import systems and requirements. Pest population behaviour maintaining the model considered in the risk assessments, without climate change effects that may cause phytosanitary events beyond the NPPOs' control capacity.
<b>Immediate objective (purpose)</b>	Improve regional capacity to implement phytosanitary measures, as well as coordination and joint work to contribute to the optimization of the phytosanitary status and facilitate market access.	A set of tools to improve the implementation of phytosanitary measures is available and published, including a tool to evaluate the impact of phytosanitary measures implementation. At least one data set derived from the use of the tools has been published.	After the development of tools and capacities and data generation, NPPOs from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay, and COSAVE will have improved the information supporting their decisions. Tools and data published by IICA-COSAVE available at: <a href="http://www.COSAVE.org">www.COSAVE.org</a> Website—IICA publications <sup>6</sup> IICA Digital Library <sup>7</sup> Online Catalogue—Technical Information Service—IICA <a href="http://www.phytsanitary.info">http://www.phytsanitary.info</a>	<i>Conditions and factors:</i> Reliance on the contributions committed made by other organizations involved in the project. Stability of NPPO authorities and policies, as well as of governments' support. NPPOs keep their commitment to the project. <i>Potential risks:</i> Climate change causing phytosanitary events beyond NPPOs' control capacity.
<b>Expected results (outputs)</b>	Phytosanitary surveillance actions strengthened	At least 30 NPPO professionals improved knowledge and skills to systematize pest information and develop procedures for general surveillance and specific surveys, during the first and second year of the project. At least three tools for the implementation of a general surveillance and a specific survey developed and validated during the first and second year of the project.	Project reports include lists of participants and post workshop performance evaluation forms. Workshops documents and reports will be available at the NPPOs and IICA, and will be part of the project report too. Tools published. Case studies published.	Governmental support at ministerial level is expected to be maintained throughout project's duration. NPPOs and RPPOs' interest in the project and commitment to it is also expected to be maintained throughout project's duration. It is assumed that

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.iica.int/Esp/conocimiento/infoRecurso/Paginas/Publicaciones.aspx>

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.sidalc.net/bibliotecadigital/>

	<b>Description</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Sources of verification</b>	<b>Assumptions and risks</b>
	Pest risk analysis capacity strengthened	At least 30 NPPO officials have improved their knowledge and skills in specific issues related to pest risk assessment during the second and third year of the project.  Three guides elaborated and validated by NPPOs and RPPOs during the second and third year of the project.	Project reports include lists of participants and post workshop performance evaluation forms.  Workshops documents and reports will be available at the NPPOs and IICA, and will be part of the project report too.  Guides published.  Case studies published.	participating NPPOs are institutionally stable and that their authorities do not have a high turnover. Other stakeholders, like IPPC and IICA, are expected to maintain their commitment throughout the project. PSC Directors and PTC technicians are expected to have an active participation in their respective committees.
	Phytosanitary inspection and certification capacity strengthened	Documents and ELearning materials developed and validated for national training modules in at least four countries during second half of first year, the second year and the first half of the third year of the project.  ELearning of the international module operating during the second year of the project.  At least 30 lecturers improve their ELearning capacity during de first year of the project.	Agreements and NPPO approval documents.  National (NPPO or University) ELearning platform designated.  IICA's ELearning platform.  Records and certificates of the IICA Center for the Promotion of Technical Capabilities and Leadership (CTL).	
	Impact of phytosanitary measures implementation assessed	A methodology to assess the impact of phytosanitary measure implementation developed and validated.  A methodology user's guide developed and validated.  At least 20 NPPO professionals trained and improved their skills in the use of the methodology and its guides.	Methodology and the user's guide published.  Project reports include lists of participants and post workshop performance evaluation forms.  Workshops documents and reports will be available at the NPPOs and IICA, and will be part of the project report too.  Case studies published.	

	Activities	Indicators	Sources of verification	Assumptions and risks
<b>Output 1: Phytosanitary surveillance actions strengthened</b>	1.1. Project development	Project approved	Contract signed between STDF and IICA.	It is expected that the organization for project implementation is done swiftly and without delay. Not expected changes in exchange rate that could affect substantially the implementation of the budget. Regarding the activities that require hiring experts, it is expected to follow more objective and quality procedures to identify suitable experts. NPPO and RPPO officials appointed to attend workshops and electronic forums are expected to have and active participation and a proactive attitude. Regarding activities that demand information about countries or NPPOs, it is expected that the project contact point will provide it in due time and manner. At the electronic forums and workshops for defining and validating tools, it is expected to gather relevant comments from all stakeholders. Speakers and participants are expected to arrive at workshops on time and remain there until their completion. Cases studies identified should be adequate for project's objectives and relevant for validated the tools. Regarding the activities that require agreements between NPPO and other institutions (eg. Universities) it is not expected delay or other kind of difficulties to sign them. It is assumed that the documents published by the project are tools that the STDF and IPPC could use in other regions Potential risks: Climate change causing phytosanitary events
	1.2. Organization and beginning of project implementation	Members of the Project Steering Committee (PSC) and Project Technical Committee (PTC) designated Project Steering Unit established	Project progress reports	
	1.3. Regional coordination 2015; 2016 and 2017	PSC and PTC meetings.	Project progress reports and other relevant documentation	
	1.4. Recruitment of phytosanitary surveillance experts	Three experts in phytosanitary surveillance hired.	Contracts signed.	
	1.5. Workshop on phytosanitary information system for general surveillance	Workshop conducted.	Project progress report, workshop proceedings and other relevant documents.	
	1.6. Revision of IT general surveillance tool and development of guides.	IT general surveillance tool revised. Guides for general phytosanitary survey system and an IT tool user's guide drafted.	Project progress report and draft documents.	
	1.7. Electronic forum on general phytosanitary survey system and IT tool.	Draft guidelines for general phytosanitary survey system and IT tool user's guide revised.	Project progress report and electronic forum proceedings.	
	1.8. Crops definition	Ten crops identified to apply the IT tool.	Project progress report	
	1.9. Workshop on training and validation of the guidelines and the IT tool to phytosanitary general surveillance.	Workshop conducted. Guidelines and IT tool validated	Project progress report, workshop proceedings and relevant documents.	
	1.10. Workshop on specific surveillance system.	Workshop conducted. Table of contents for a guide for the application of a specific surveillance system.	Project progress report, workshop proceedings and technical documents about specific survey system.	
	1.11. Development of a guide for specific phytosanitary survey.	Guide drafted.	Project progress report and draft documents.	
	1.12. Electronic forum on the guide for specific phytosanitary survey system.	Draft document revised.	Project progress report and electronic forum proceedings.	
	1.13. Definition of specific surveillance case studies.	Two pests to be used as case studies identified.	Project progress report.	
	1.14. Development of case studies on the implementation of specific surveillance systems.	Two documents drafted.	Project progress report and draft documents.	
	1.15. Workshop on specific surveillance system.	Workshop conducted. Guide for survey system to specific pests validated. Case studies on specific surveillance validated.	Project progress report, workshop proceedings and relevant documents.	
	1.16. Publication of documents on phytosanitary surveillance.	Two guides and two case studies published.	Progress reports and documents published.	

	Activities	Indicators	Sources of verification	Assumptions and risks
<b>Output 2: Pest risk analysis capacity strengthened</b>	2.1. Recruitment of experts in pest risk assessment.	Two experts hired. One with expertise on the evaluation of the economic effects, not trade-related effects and the environmental effects of the entry of pests, within the framework of PRA ISPM 11. One with expertise in risk assessment of plant pests.	Progress reports.  Other relevant documentation.	beyond NPPOs' control capacity. Not expected significant economic or political situations, during the course of the project, which could disrupt or substantially alter the performance of the NPPO in the participating countries.
	2.2. Workshop on the assessment of economic and environmental effects	Workshop conducted. Table of contents for a guide identified.	Project progress report, workshop proceedings and relevant documents.	
	2.3. Development of a guide for the evaluation of the economic effects, not trade-related effects and the environmental effects of the entry of pests within the framework of ISPM 11 PRA.	Guide drafted.	Project progress report and draft document.	
	2.4. Electronic forum on the evaluation of the economic effects, not trade-related effects and the environmental effects of the entry of pests within the framework of PRA.	Draft guide revised.	Project progress report and electronic forum proceedings.	
	2.5. Definition of a case study.	One case study identified.	Project progress report	
	2.6. Development of the case studies.	Document drafted.	Project progress report and draft document.	
	2.7. Workshop on the guide and case study on the evaluation of economic effects, not trade-related effects and the environmental effects of the entry of pests within the framework of PRA ISPM 11.	Workshop conducted. Guides and case study validated.	Project progress report, workshop proceedings and relevant documents.	
	2.8. Workshop on risk assessment for plant pests (weeds), based on ISPM 11.	Workshop conducted. Table of contents for a guide identified.	Project progress report, workshop proceedings and relevant documents.	
	2.9. Development of a guide for risk assessment for plant pests (weeds), based on ISPM 11.	Guide drafted.	Project progress report and draft document.	
	2.10. Electronic forum on risk assessment for plant pests (weeds).	Draft guide revised.	Project progress report and electronic forum proceedings.	
	2.11. Definition of case studies on plant pests (weeds).	At least two weed species identified for the case studies.	Project progress report.	
	2.12. Development of case studies on plant pests (weeds).	Two documents drafted.	Project progress report and draft documents.	
	2.13. Workshop on risk assessment for plant pests (weeds).	Workshop conducted. Guide and case studies validated.	Project progress report, workshop proceedings and relevant documents.	
	2.14. Publication of documents on the economic and environmental effects of pest entry and on the risk	Two guides and at least three case studies published.	Project progress reports and documents published.	

	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Sources of verification</b>	<b>Assumptions and risks</b>
	assessment for plant pests (weeds).			
<b>Output 3: Phytosanitary inspection and certification capacity strengthened</b>	3.1. Project development.	Agreed project.	Project progress reports. Other relevant documentation.	
	3.2. Capacity building on issues common to the region.	ELearning materials for 9 different issues developed and post on IICA CTL ELearning site.	Project progress reports. IICA CTL Platform.	
	3.3. Identification of tools for capacity building on national issues.	At least four country reports.	Project progress reports. Other relevant documentation.	
	3.4. Online training course.	Thirty lecturers have attended the online course on Learning Processes' Management – LPM	Project progress reports. IICA CTL records.	
	3.5. Capacity building on specific issues to the countries.	At least five national modules.	Project progress reports. Agreements, technical and other relevant documentation.	
	3.6. Electronic forum on systematization and sustainability of the tools for capacity building on phytosanitary inspection and certification.	Alternatives for systematization and sustainability of the tools, identified.	Project progress report and electronic forum proceedings.	
	3.7. Workshop on strategy to systematize and provide sustainability to the tool.	Workshop conducted. One strategy adopted by the countries.	Project progress report, workshop proceedings and other relevant documents.	
	3.8. Pilot international module.	Forty students enrolled and having completed the module.	Project progress report. IICA CTL platform. Course records and other relevant documents.	
<b>Output 4: Impact of phytosanitary measures implementation assessed</b>	4.1. Recruitment of the expert team.	Expert team hired.	Project progress reports, contracts and other relevant documentation.	
	4.2. Workshop on the methodology to assess the impact of the implementation of phytosanitary measures and its implementation guide.	Methodological indicators identified and described.	Project progress report, workshop proceedings and other relevant documents.	
	4.3. Design of the methodology.	Methodology and its implementation guide drafted.	Project progress report and draft documents.	
	4.4. Electronic forum to assess the draft methodology and its implementation guide.	Modifications identified and documented.	Project progress report and electronic forum proceedings.	
	4.5. Definition of case studies.	At least two phytosanitary measures identified for case studies.	Project progress report.	
	4.6. Development of case studies.	At least two draft documents produced.	Project progress report and draft documents.	
	4.7. Electronic forum to assess the draft case studies.	Modifications identified.	Project progress report and electronic forum proceedings.	
	4.8. Integration workshop on methodology implementation and case studies validation.	Workshop conducted. Implementation guide and case studies validated.	Project progress report, workshop proceedings and relevant documents.	
	4.9. Publication of documents.	Methodology, implementation guide and case studies published.	Project progress reports and documents published.	



Activity	Responsibility	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
		Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Activity 1.8. Crops definition													
Activity 1.9. Workshop on training and validation of guidelines and IT tool to phytosanitary general surveillance													
Activity 1.10. Workshop on specific surveillance system													
Activity 1.11. Development of a guide for specific phytosanitary survey													
Activity 1.12. Electronic forum on guide for specific phytosanitary survey system													
Activity 1.13. Definition of specific surveillance case studies													
Activity 1.14 Development of case studies on the implementation of specific surveillance systems													
Activity 1.15. Workshop on specific surveillance system													
Activity 1.16. Publishing of documents on phytosanitary surveillance													





Activity	Responsibility	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
		Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Activity 3.2. Capacity building on issues common to the region	IICA 2014												
Activity 3.3. Identification of tools for capacity building on national issues	IICA-COSAVE 2014												
Activity 3.4. . Online training course													
Activity 3.5. Capacity building on specific issues to the countries													
Activity 3.6. Electronic forum on systematization and sustainability of the tools for capacity building on phytosanitary inspection and certification.													
Activity 3.7. Workshop on strategy to systematize and provide sustainability to the tool													
Activity 3.8. Pilot international module													
<b>Output 4: Impact of phytosanitary measures implemented assessed</b>													
Output 4.1. Recruiting of the expert team													



## **APPENDIX 6: Terms of reference**

The Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be composed of NPPO Directors of Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay, COSAVE SC President, and representatives of IPPC and IICA Secretariats.

The **Project Technical Committee (PTC)** will be composed of contact points of the NPPOs of Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay, IICA and the Project Manager.

### **Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)**

- To lead project implementation
- To provide specialized knowledge on issues related to the vision and management of the project in line with IICA's Medium-Term Plan.
- To inform the SC on the progress of the project with the assistance of the Project Manager
- To manage funds in accordance with the Project Budget Plan

### **Recruited project staff**

Project staff to be recruited will be based on IICA's reports, according to the following requirements:

- To support IICA's role as the Project Manager
- To work closely with the General Project Manager (IICA) and other stakeholders during project implementation
- To assist in the management of project funds, including the transfer of funds and the preparation of the financial report and other reports for the project
- To coordinate the organization and logistical support for all the project activities

### **Participating Member States**

- The countries hosting training events will require a contact point to help project staff and the Project Manager in the planning, organization and implementation of events