



# **Strengthening Capacities of the National Phytosanitary Control Services in Central Asia TCP/SEC/3403**

**Hafiz Muminjanov**  
**Plant Production & Protection Officer**  
**FAO-SEC**

# FAO in Central Asia (FAO-SEC)





# Background

- FAO study on status of plant protection in Central Asia
- Reports of the country representatives in the regional meetings
- Requests for technical assistance to control new pests and diseases (e.g., gypsy moth, American white butterfly, potato golden nematode, etc.)
- Request from the participants of the regional workshop «Application of phytosanitary standards in forestry», Tallinn, Estonia, 30 May – 3 June 2011 г.
- Requests by the Ministries of Agriculture of Central Asia countries



# Project Objective

- Assist the Governments of the countries in Central Asia to strengthen national capabilities on key phytosanitary issues.
- The technical assistance provided by this project will give a direct and catalytic support to improve policies of increasing agricultural output and export to enhance food security, improve the nutritional levels of their population and protect their environment.



# Problems to be addressed

- Phytosanitary decision-making in the countries is not based on pest risk analysis and therefore cannot be technically justified.
- Available laboratory equipment and inspection tools of border crossing points does not meet current international standards.
- Outdated legislation and lack of collaboration among regulatory agencies and concerned institutions at the policy making level as well as the operational level.
- The development of trade and sales turnover result in a serious risk of introduction of new pests.
- Generation gap and lack of qualified experts.



# International Cooperation

## International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)

- Ratified by Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan,
- Not yet by Uzbekistan

## World Trade Organization (WTO)

- Members: Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan
- Observers: Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan

## Rotterdam Convention

- Kyrgyzstan has ratified
- Kazakhstan has got accession
- Azerbaijan and Tajikistan are preparing applications



# Strategy

- The project focuses on reviewing of phytosanitary situation in the countries and assessing the national legislation and institutional capabilities.
- Based on that, the specific recommendations to be made in order to improve and harmonize the legislation with international requirements.
- The project is also aimed to train and educate the staff from phytosanitary control services on the adoption and promotion of appropriate preventive management measures.



# Stakeholders and Target Beneficiaries

## Direct beneficiaries

- Staff of phytosanitary control services
- Plant protection researchers and extension specialists

## Indirect beneficiaries

- Farmers and farmers' associations
- Rural populations at large,
- Traders,
- Agricultural universities,
- Ministries of Agriculture, Environment, Economy and Trade and Customs.





# Project Justification

- Lack of adequate inspection facilities for phytosanitary safeguards severely limits importation of high risk commodities and also limits countries' capacity to comply with the inspection and certification requirements of potential exporting markets.
- The inadequate phytosanitary system does not allow the countries to comply with international phytosanitary requirements under the World Trade Organization Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (WTO-SPS) and the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC).



# Impact & Outcome

- Improved legislation and the capacities of phytosanitary control service to facilitate development of trade between the countries in Central Asia and strengthening export potential.
- Improved capacity of phytosanitary control services by establishing effective phytosanitary control system in order to facilitate safe trade of agricultural commodities.



## **Output 1: Awareness among stakeholders on international phytosanitary conventions and agreements and national reporting obligation raised**

- Regional training on international standards, pest risk analysis and pest surveillance.
- National training workshops to encourage compliance with the IPPC and SPS Agreement and the national phytosanitary legal and regulatory framework.
- Strengthening capacity and training facilities of the Phytosanitary Documentation and Training Centers.
- Assist in developing an efficient system of collecting pest data.
- Publish national phytosanitary laws, regulations, pest lists, operation manuals and training materials.



## **Output 2: A comprehensive review of legislation framework and phytosanitary capacity through the use of the IPPC PCE tool is conducted and recommendations for strengthening the system are provided**

- Carry out a national market analyses to assess the needs for surveillance.
- Review and assess the current status of the national phytosanitary control services using PCE instrument.
- Review the national phytosanitary procedures, legislations and procedures.
- Develop strategic action plans from the results of the PCE, elaborating on the way forward for strengthening the national phytosanitary control services.



## **Output 3: The national phytosanitary capacities of male and female at policy level staff, senior phytosanitary personnel and inspectors improved**

- National trainings for senior phytosanitary inspectors on international standards, pest risk analysis and pest surveillance procedures.
- National trainings for phytosanitary inspectors on pest risk analysis and pest surveillance (combination of theory and practical work on PRA and surveillance).
- Assist to establish the national pest surveillance programmes, pest data collection system and prioritization of regulated pests.



## **Output 4: Phytosanitary inspection, certification and verification systems at major points of entry of high risk material and plant quarantine laboratories strengthened**

- Strengthen capacity of border points by providing necessary training equipment to enhance diagnosis and detection of quarantine pests associated with consignments.
- Regional training to improve capacity of the national plant quarantine laboratories.
- Regional training on certification, verification and inspection and contemporary phytosanitary practices at the points of entry.
- Develop operations manual for use by phytosanitary inspectors to harmonize procedures at points of entry throughout the country.



# Implementation and management arrangements

- Project budget – USD 425,000
- Duration: February 2014 – December 2015.
- Implemented by FAO-SEC in close collaboration with the IPPC, LEGN, Ministries of Agriculture in the Central Asia countries and NPC
- Regional Project Steering Committee to be established



# Implementation and management arrangements

## International Consultants

- Phytosanitary System and Institutional Analysis / Team Leader
- Phytosanitary Legislation
- Phytosanitary Training
- Phytosanitary Risk Assessment
- Plant Quarantine Laboratory

## National Consultants

- Four national legal consultants
- Five national consultants on pest surveillance and PRA





*For more information please contact :*

**Hafiz.Muminjanov@fao.org**