

Evaluation of STDF project 350

Capacity building tools for IPPC standards

Ex-post Evaluation of the STDF Project "Global Phytosanitary Manuals, Standard Operating Procedures and Training Kits Project" (STDF/PG/350)

STDF

Summary Presentation to the
STDF Working Group,
Geneva, 12 March 2019

External Evaluation by
Karsten Weitzenegger
Sustainable Development Solutions
Hamburg, Germany
T +49 40 18298593
M +49 1515 6048888
karsten@weitzenegger.de
contact.weitzenegger.de



Project 350 Objectives

Project Name	Global Phytosanitary Manuals, Standard Operating Procedures and Training Kits Project (STDF/PG/350)		
Implementation Agency	International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)	Total Project Value	822 000 USD
Start date	01 Feb 2012	End date	31 July 2015

	Objectives	Indicators
Outputs	Internationally accepted set of manuals, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and training kits produced and promoted amongst IPPC contracting parties.	<p>Indicator 1: Availability on the IPPC portal for immediate downloading of at least 20 documents by end of year two.</p> <p>Indicator 2: Number of procedures, kits and manuals adapted and utilized by contracting parties by year 2 of the project.</p>

Evaluation Objectives

- verify project results, including the possible linkage and contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);
- identify key experiences, good practice and lessons of interest.



Project Relevance

- ✓ High relevance for all stakeholders. Global level prevailed.
- ✓ High need for universally applicable capacity development material on the ISPMs.
- Publishing global manuals was not sufficient to solve the problems at national level.
- National willingness and resources lack.
- Commitment of (even the requesting) countries was not enough.
- At all levels, policy decisions for proper investments in SPS infrastructure are needed.



Project Efficiency

- ✓ The production process of manuals was efficient.
- ✓ IPPC publishes more and better manuals. Does not deliver them to the beneficiary level.
- ✓ CDC Committee had triple function: Deliver technical expertise, steer the project, link back to the NPPOs.
- Define and budget clear roles and responsibilities for result-based management.



Project Effectiveness

- ✓ 20+ global manuals (Indicator 1) were published.
- ✓ Utilization by contracting parties (Indicator 2) was only achieved in few cases.
- ✓ Russian translation for Caucasus and Central Asian countries done by STDF/FAO project. No other translations.
- Strategic partnerships and technical assistance are still needed to ensure that the resources are introduced and used at in developing countries.
- Use of manuals needs to be monitored, before adding more manuals.
- Have a comprehensive IPPC Procedural Manual instead?
- Dialogue and feed-back with NPPOs when designing new capacity development strategies and projects. Receive their input, not only broadcast to them.

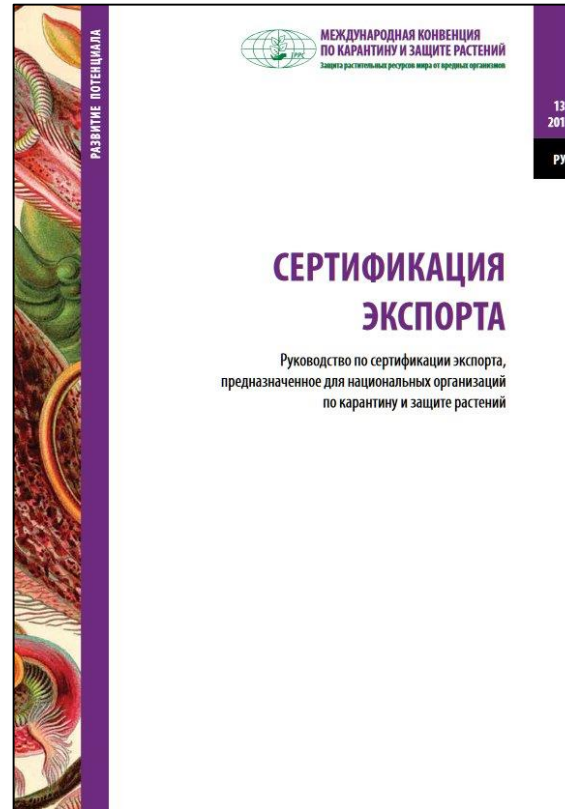
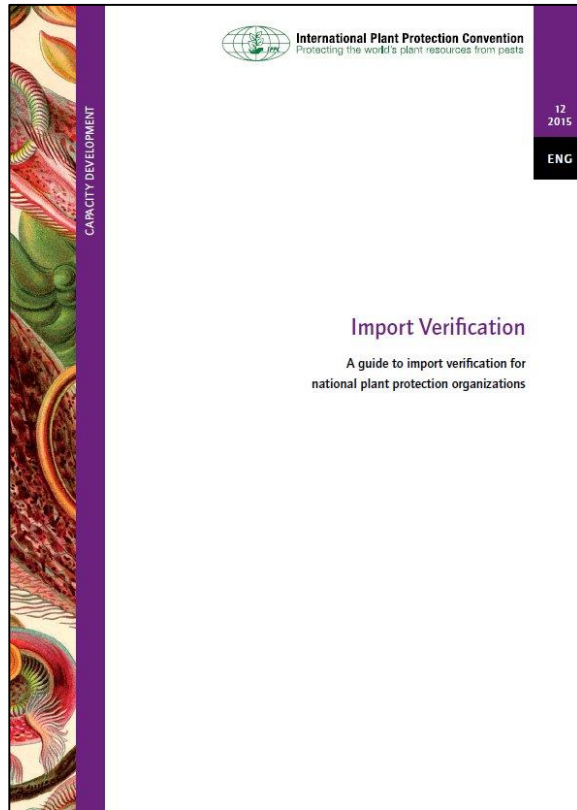


Project Impact

- ✓ More access of NPPOs and other phytosanitary regulators to technical resources.
- ✓ The project led to more exchange of the IPPC Secretariat with the CDC members and external experts.
- ✓ It also facilitated a common use of specific terms used in the IPPC language.
- ✓ The CDC became the IC.
- ✓ NPPOs surveyed seem to know the Manuals, but the use is not traced and supported.
- ✓ IPPC Guides used most are the Export Certification Guide and the Import Verification Guide.



Phytosanitary Resources are available



on <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/capacity-development/guides-and-training-materials/> as www.phytosanitary.info is offline



Project Sustainability

- ✓ IPPC can publish more and better manuals, but not in delivering the output at beneficiary level. Without changes it will not be able to do more than that.
- ✓ Beyond manuals, the capacity development function of IPPC is lacking resources and mandate.
- The IPPC Secretariat should follow-up on the project outcomes. IPPC should continue to identify opportunities to promote use of the manuals, and to translate technical resources into other languages.



Follow-up on the results

- IPPC should stop efforts to recover the website "www.phytopsanitary.info" as a historic version. In the reorganization of the Phytosanitary resources page, consider a sustainable solution for future knowledge exchange.
- The STDF Virtual Library should continue to feature the resources produced by the project as well as links to other information systems and databases.
- STDF's Prioritizing SPS Investments for Market Access guides might be useful for IPPC/NPPOs.
- IPPC should offer a "helpdesk" to questions and demands from the developing countries.



- **Streamline activities and partnerships for contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Aid for Trade initiative (Target 8.a). Agree on a Theory of Change for this.**



Lessons learned

- **Global problems must be solved locally:** The wider donor community should be aware that changes and investments are needed to boost effectiveness and sustainability of the Phytosanitary Infrastructure at all levels. Donors can support the sector reforms and should invest more in multilateral solutions to the global SPS challenges. South-South and triangular cooperation can be effective for supporting developing country NPPOs.
- **Set result partnerships:** IPPC can only have impact in standards implementation when working with FAO and/or other strategic partners on the ground. Efforts are needed to disseminate the knowledge resources, monitor outcomes and use feedback to adapt.
- **Invest in Web-based knowledge tools:** A knowledge sharing tool needs resources to moderate and maintain it. Ongoing projects should consider the risk of website discontinuation.
- **Solve real user problems:** Furthermore, it was observed that NPPOs hesitate to communicate their problems and needs openly to IPPC. There should be a trigger mechanism to call IPPC for a rapid response.





Drosophila suzukii, a voracious pest of soft fruit, has torn its way through European berry farms since its arrival from Asia in 2008 and poses an enormous risk.

Pests without Borders Photo Contest

An initiative of the IPPC Capacity Development Committee, with financial support from the STDF (Project 350)



International Plant Protection Convention
Protecting the world's plant resources from pests



Photographer's Name: Derric Nimmo
Date Taken: 2013
Place/Country Taken: United Kingdom

The *Drosophila suzukii* is a vinegar fly that has invaded Europe from Asia, causing millions of dollars in berry damage. Photo by Derric Nimmo. Poster courtesy of IPPC.