Electronic Certification System (e-phyto) in Nepal.

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Coverage of presentation

- Country Profile
- Structure of Agriculture Extension Service
- Why Internal Electronic Certification System
- Existing legislation
- Process of Electronic Certification System
- Basis of software
- Limitation
- E-Phyto development plans
- Barriers to having e-Phyto operating in the Country
- Capacity development assistance from the IPPC
- Conclusion

The Country

- Land locked country
- Birth place of **Lord Buddha**
- Bordering countries:
  - China (Tibet): North
  - India: East, south and west
- Geographical region: (3)
- Altitude ranges from few meters to 8,848m
- (Mt Everest; the highest peak of the world)

Major crops : Rice, Wheat, Maize, vegetables, potatoes and fruits.

Cash crop- Tea, Coffee, Sugarcane, Jute and cardamom



Geographical and Political division of Nepal

Geographical division: 3 Eco-zones

Mountain (16 districts)

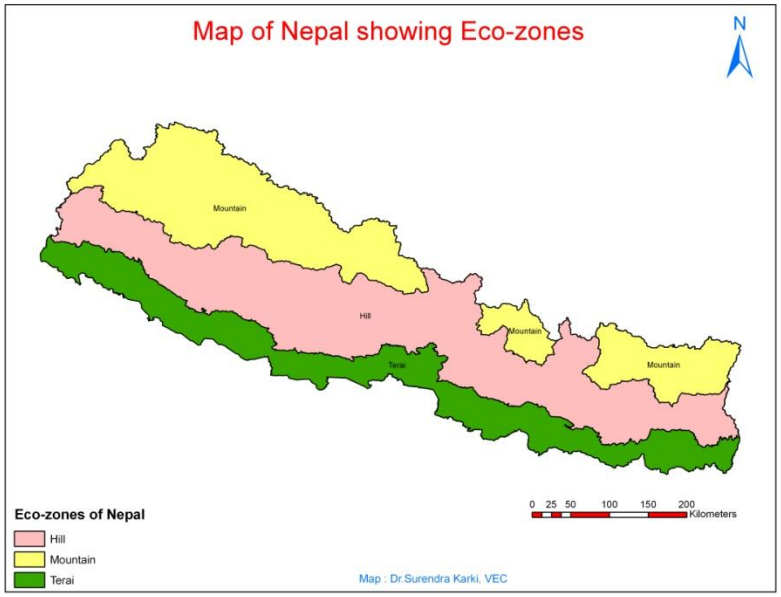
- 35% of total area. (4800 masl and above)
- Yak/Nak, sheep, alpine goats (Chyangr*a*) and mule rearing forms the way of life of people in this region.

Hills (39 districts)

- Covers about 42% area.(300 to 4800 masl.)
- Agro-based livestock industries and horticultural production in the region are the main source of income of the people.

Terai (20 districts)

- Covers about 23% of the total area.(<300 masl.)
- This region serves as a main source of food supply to other region of the country.

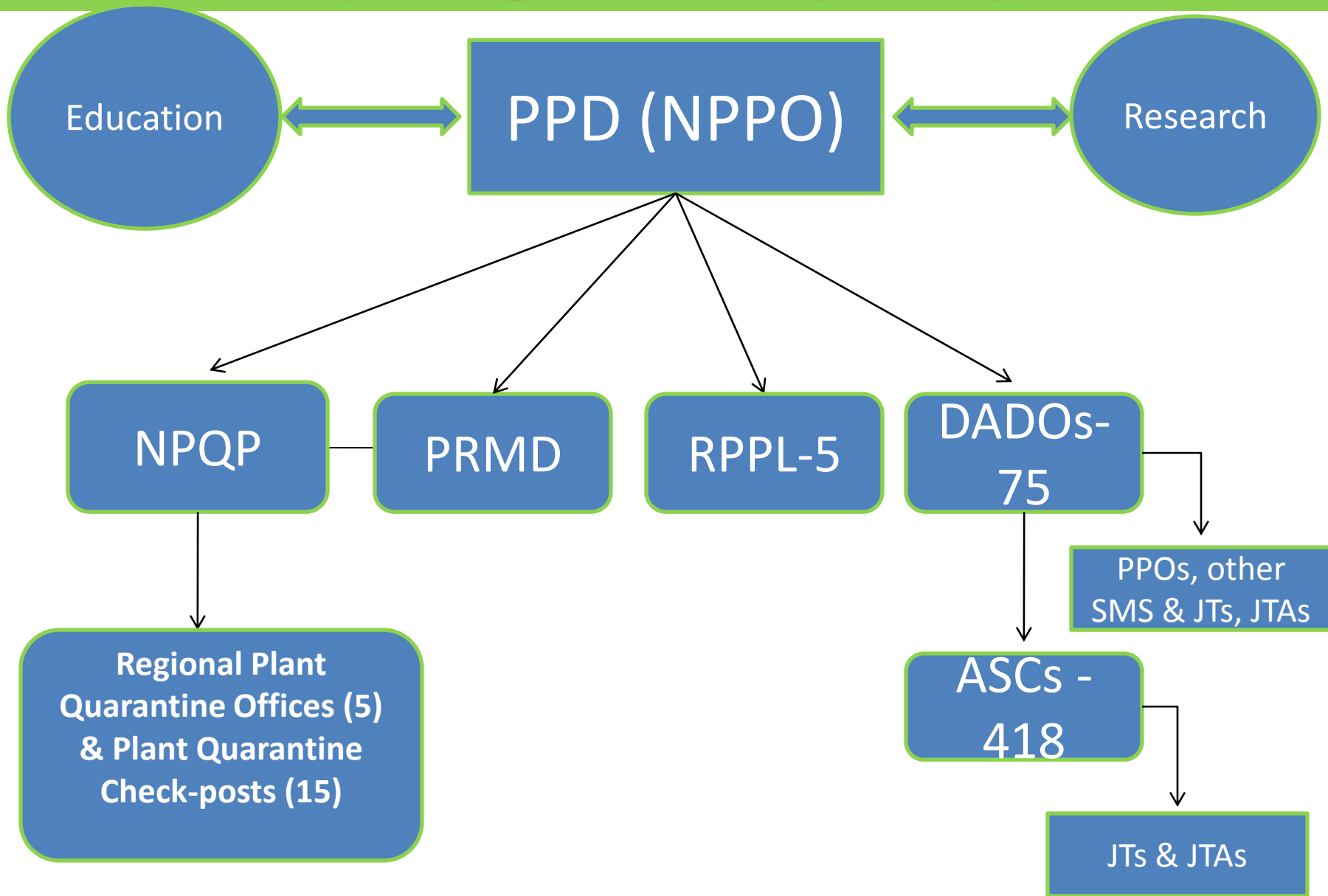




Administrative division

- 5 Development regions
- 75 Districts
- 3995 Village Development Committees

CURRENT SITUATION-Organizational {Strength of PPD (NPPO)}



Annually Phyto issued

- Number of Phytosanitary Certificates : **7347**
- Number of Phytosanitary Certificates received : **33274**
- Number of Re-export Phytosanitary Certificates issued Annually: **None**
- Recently Nepal has established the Internal Electronically Certification System .
- It is designed to our requirement.

Why Internal Electronic Certification System

- To work with the direction of Plant Protection Act and Rules.
- To collect data from all check post and daily analysis.
- Easy and low cost for monitoring.
- Useful to work in paperless and on line.
- To facilitate international trades.
- Idea behind starting plant quarantine information system was to gradually facilitate ephyto in the future.

Existing legislation

- Plant Protection Act 2007
- Plant Protection Regulation 2010
- The legislation does not mention e-phyto explicitly, but since it has been enforced, there has been no ephyto system or any other online application system in place, hence we have been recognizing only the hardcopy.
- All the certificate are in compliance with Appendix 1 of ISPM12 and supported with existing legislation (Plant Protection Act 2007 and Plant Protection Regulation 2010).

Software package of Electronically Certification System

- We have introduced plant quarantine information system very recently, whereby, all the information are electronically compiled and certificates (hard copy) are issued based on this. However, this does not produce online certificates

Process of Quarantine Information System
(Electronically Certification System)

- It is web based software and available in web www.npqpnepal.gov.np
- Password need to use during issuing the PC and EP.
- Established Internet, computers and printers in 13 check post (Out of 15) for e-Phyto work in the countries.

Basis of software

- Once entry in the application format by any company or individual, its auto record and backup.
- Scientific name and common name display during listing the name.
- Quantity and volume automatically add and create Excel sheet and easily analysis the quantity/volume on daily, monthly and yearly basis.
- All the details of importers are saved in backup.

Limitation

- No pest data based in the software.
- PRA records are missing.
- No linkage with IPPC e-phyto.
- No linkage with others International Research Institutions.
- No online application system

E-Phyto development plans

- GON is planning to introduce one window system to facilitate trade. With the introduction of this system and with current Plant Quarantine Information Management System, we intend to gradually start ephyto system by the support of IPPC.

Top 3 barriers to having ePhyto operating in the Country?

1) Capacity of human resource working in quarantine in the area of system management and IT.
2) Legislation or any other order has to clearly authenticate ephyto system and digitalized signature system
3) Security Protocols/Mechanisms of the System

Capacity development assistance from the IPPC

- We need to understand how e-phyto system is working in other countries.
- Need to know the legislations, expertise needed to install and operate the system.
- what could be the possible changes that we may need to adopt in our existing system .
- For this, IPPC could help in assessing the current system, legislation, capacity and the need, based on which it can further assist in establishing the system. Assistance could be sought in the area of IPPC System Format, Exchange Mechanism, Harmonization among others.

Conclusion

- Recently Nepal has established the Internal Electronically Certification System which is first step to move gradually facilitate ephyto in the future.
- Nepal has Plant Protection Act 2007 and Regulation 2010 which does not mention e-phyo explicitly. Hence we have been recognizing only the hardcopy.
- All the certificate are in compliance with Appendix 1 of ISPM12 and supported with existing legislation (Plant Protection Act 2007 and Regulation 2010).
- Plant quarantine information system design to issue electronically compiled and certificates (hard copy). However, this does not produce online certificates
- To introduce e-phyto system in Nepal, we need assistance to upgrade our Electronic Information System and capacity development.



THANK YOU