



Overview of the use of economic analysis to set priorities for SPS capacity-building

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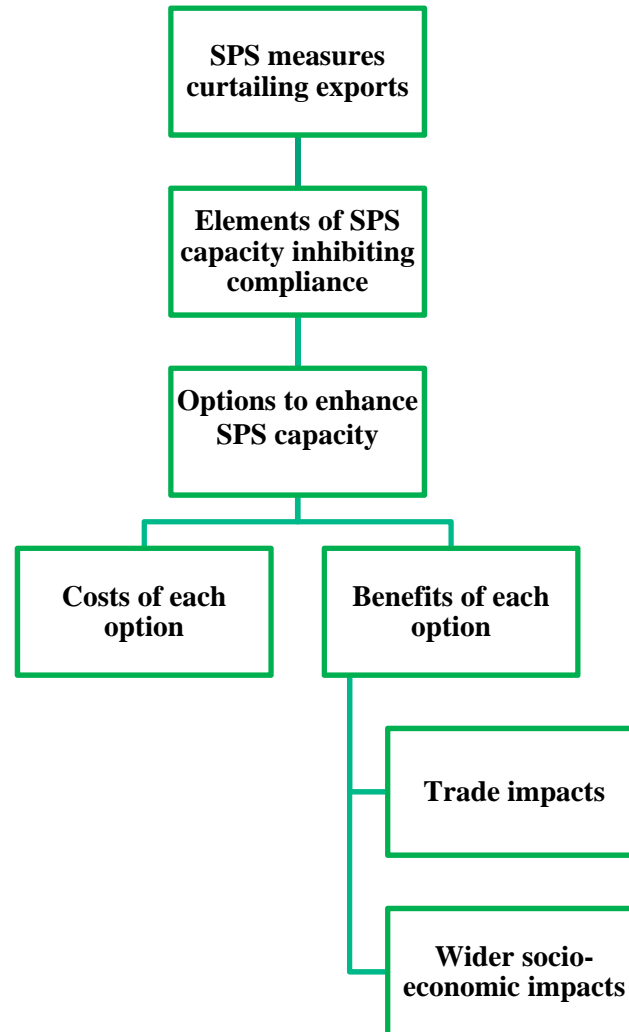
Structure

- Context
- Role and nature of economic analysis
- Approaches to economic analysis
- Decisions on the basis of multiple criteria
- Conclusions

Context

- Significant weaknesses in SPS capacity in developing countries
- Limited resources:
 - Domestic
 - Donors
- Evidence of inefficiencies in technical cooperation:
 - Supply-led
 - Lack of priority-setting
 - Overlaps versus gaps across donors
- Thrust towards enhanced aid effectiveness:
 - Information sharing
 - Coordination
 - Economic analysis
- Little evidence of systematic use of economic analysis in practice

Analysis of trade-related SPS capacity-building



Role of economic analysis

- ‘Sift out’ projects with net cost
- Identify priorities within capacity-building needs:
 - Weaknesses in SPS capacity
 - Products
- Identify efficient approaches to capacity development:
 - Alternative solutions
 - Points of intervention

Benefits of economic analysis

- Economic efficiency
- Objectivity
- Transparency & accountability
- Inclusiveness
- Appreciation of risk & uncertainty

Challenges in undertaking economic analysis

- Costs and benefits can be wide-ranging and difficult to identify
- Costs and benefits can be difficult to measure
- Costs and benefits can be difficult to attribute
- Spill-over effects may be significant
- Data is almost always an issue:
 - Availability
 - Quality
- Changes *nature* of decision-making processes:
 - How decisions made
 - Cost and time intensity of decision-making processes
 - Influence & power structures
- Risk that open up a ‘can or worms’

Economic analysis methods

- Cost-benefit analysis:
 - Which options yield net benefit?
 - Which option yields greatest net benefit?
- Cost-effectiveness analysis:
 - Which option most cost-effective way of achieving given objective?
- Multi-criteria decision analysis :
 - Which option best way of achieving outcome with multiple objectives?
 - What is impact of changing priorities across multiple objectives?

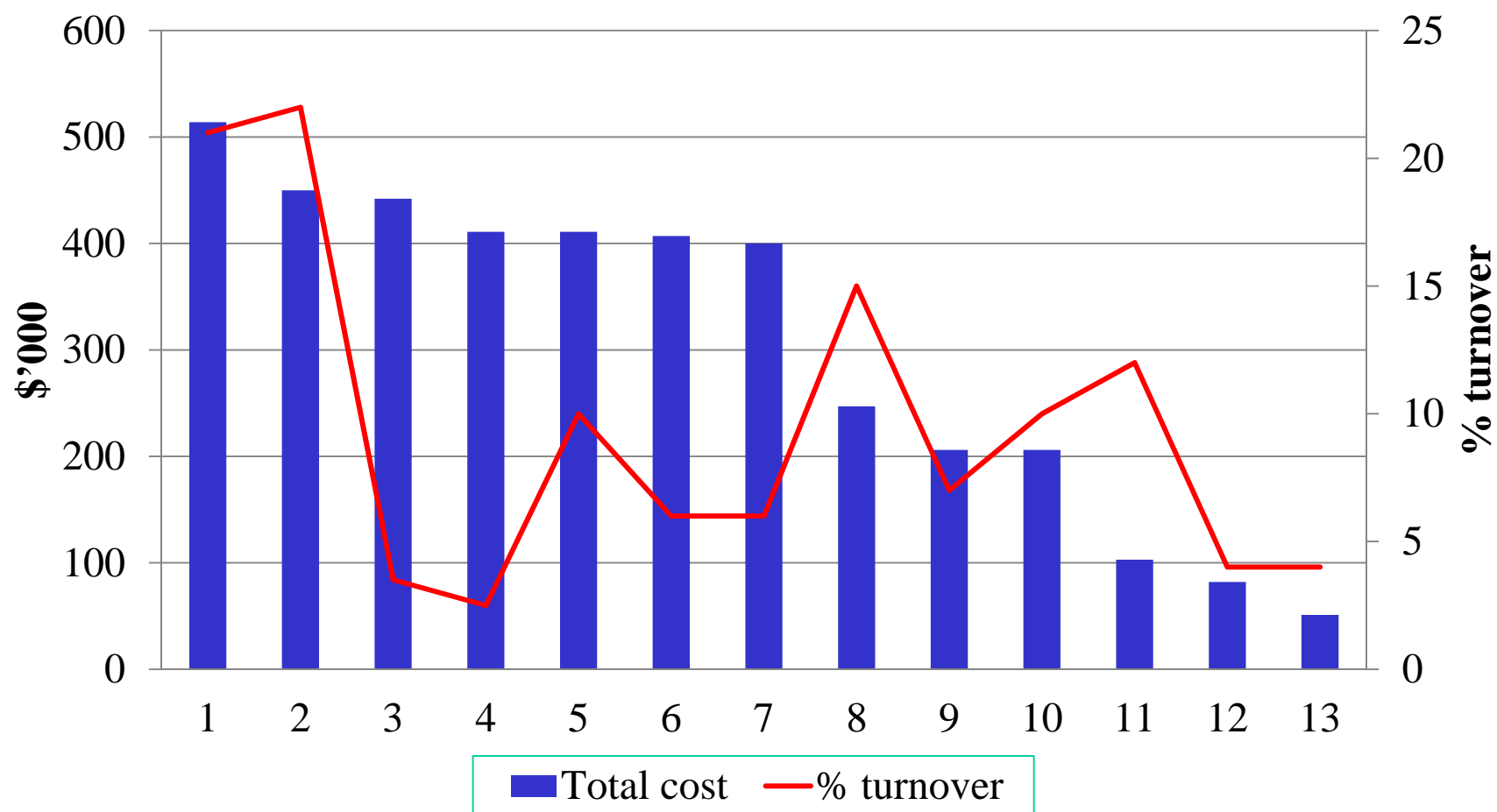
Cost-benefit analysis

- Compute and compare flow of costs and benefits over time
- Costs and benefits expressed in monetary units
- Comparison to baseline - usually the status quo
- Focus:
 - Narrow versus wider impacts
 - Partial versus general equilibrium effects
- Cost estimation:
 - Engineering approach
 - Econometric approach
 - Accounting approach
- Benefit estimation:
 - Quantification
 - Monetization

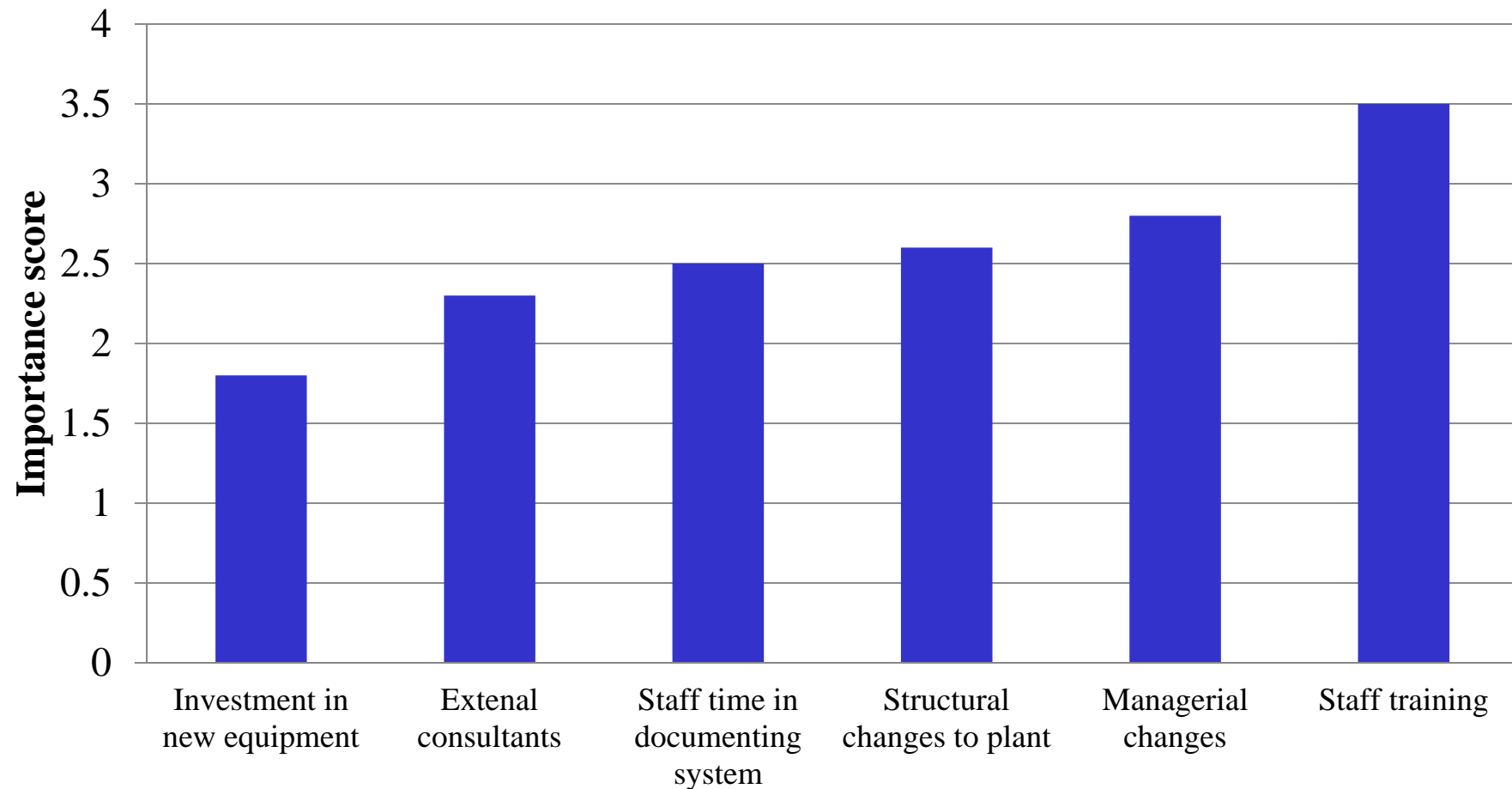
Cost-benefit analysis

- Most widely applied approach to economic analysis of SPS controls
- Relatively few applications in developing countries, especially in area of food safety
- Applied to *ex ante* and *ex post* analysis
- Wide variation in approaches – simple accounting frameworks to econometric models
- Often appreciable data problems
- Applications tend to be highly context-specific
- Some evidence of more routine use:
 - Project preparation/appraisal
 - Regulatory impact analysis

Costs of upgrading hygiene controls to EU standards in Keralan fish processing plants



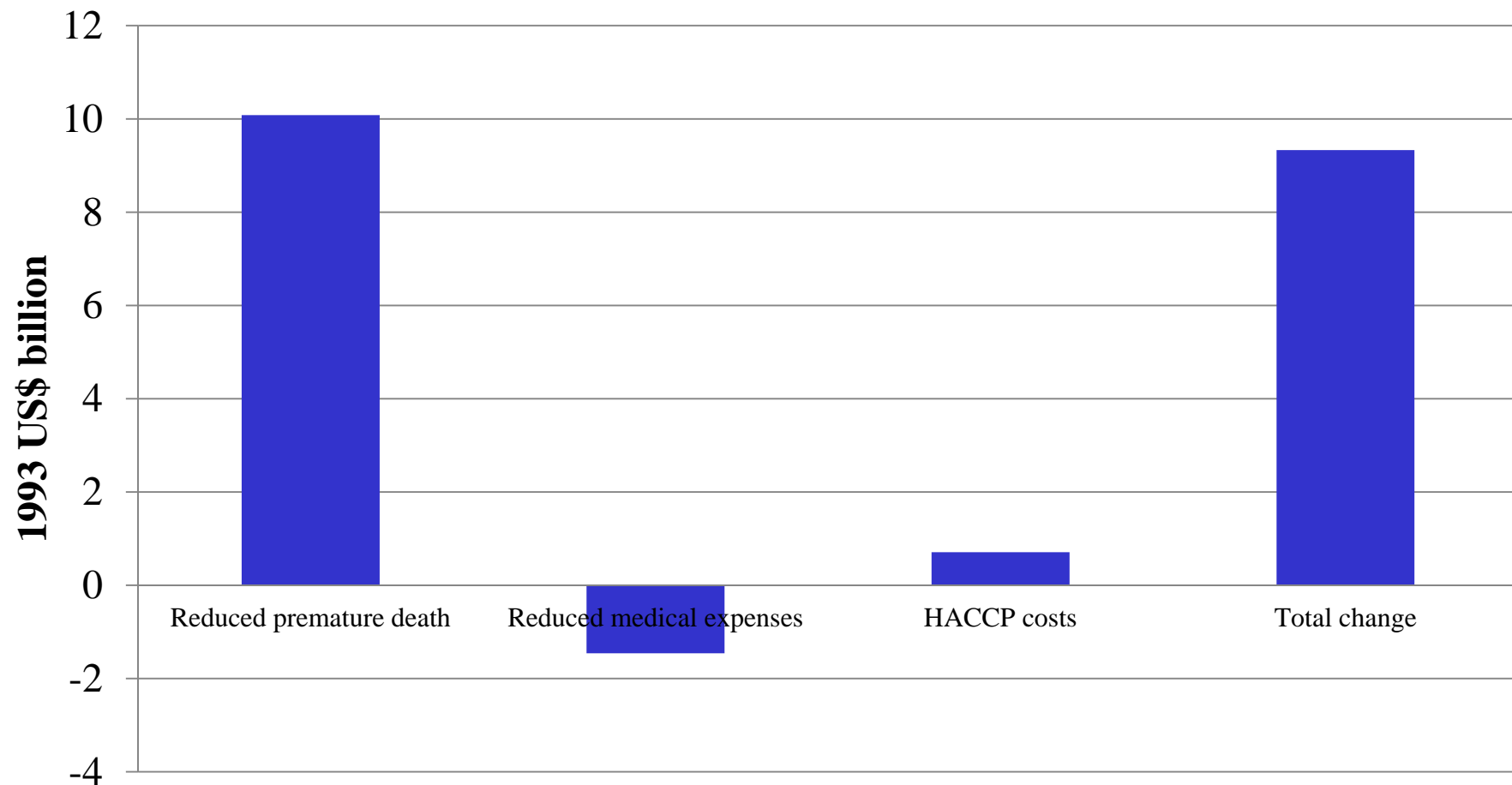
Cost of implementing HACCP in Mexican meat processing sector



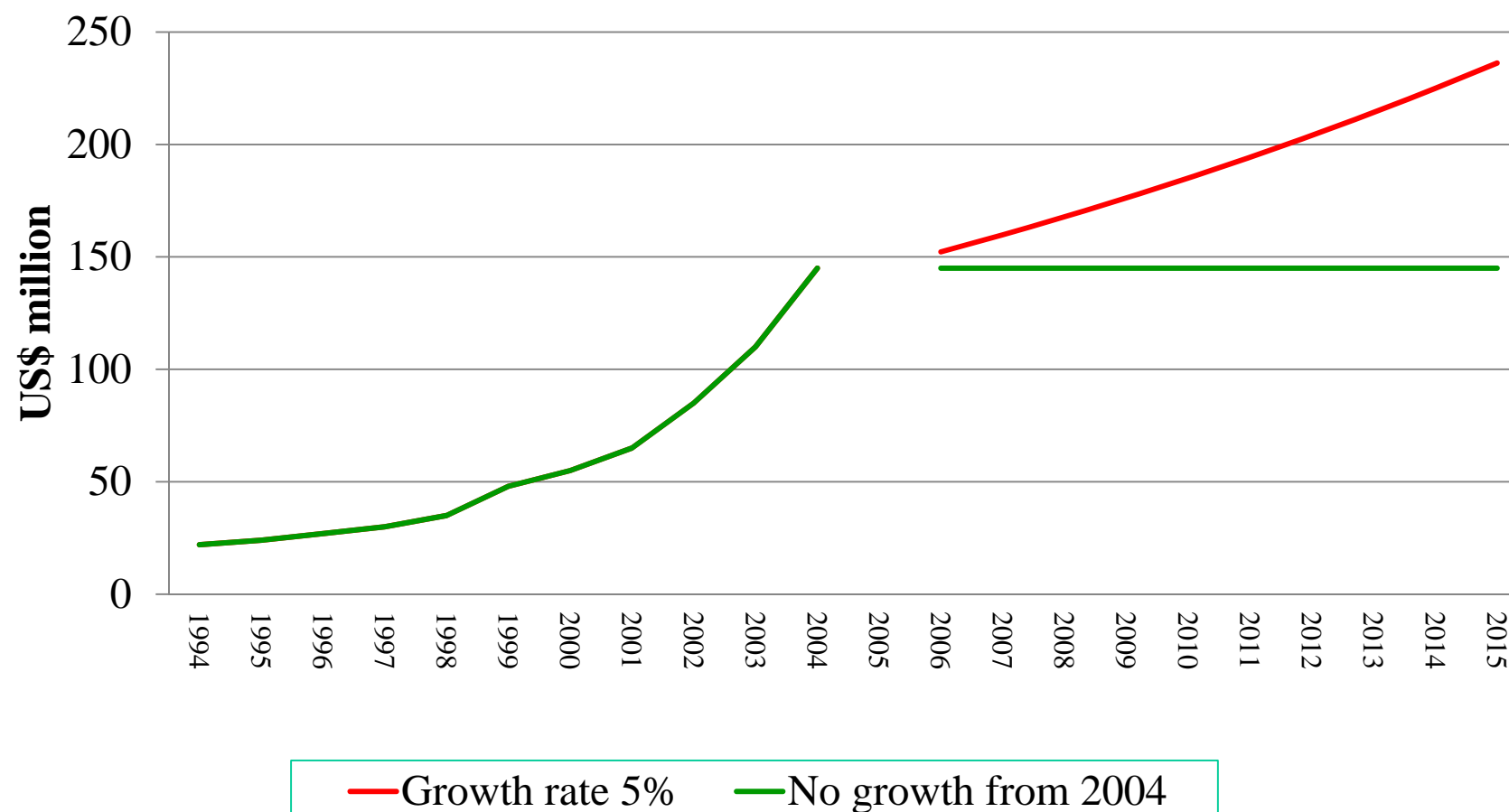
Estimated costs and benefits of HACCP in the US meat and poultry sector

Benefit Scenarios	Benefits		Costs	
	Low	High	Low	High
Low-range	1.9	9.3	2.3	2.3
Mid-range I	4.7	23.4	1.1	1.3
Mid-range II	26.2	95.4	1.1	1.3
High-range	47.2	171.8	1.1	1.3

Sector-wide economic impacts of HACCP in US meat and poultry processing sector



Predicted growth in Peruvian exports of fresh asparagus from enhanced hygiene controls



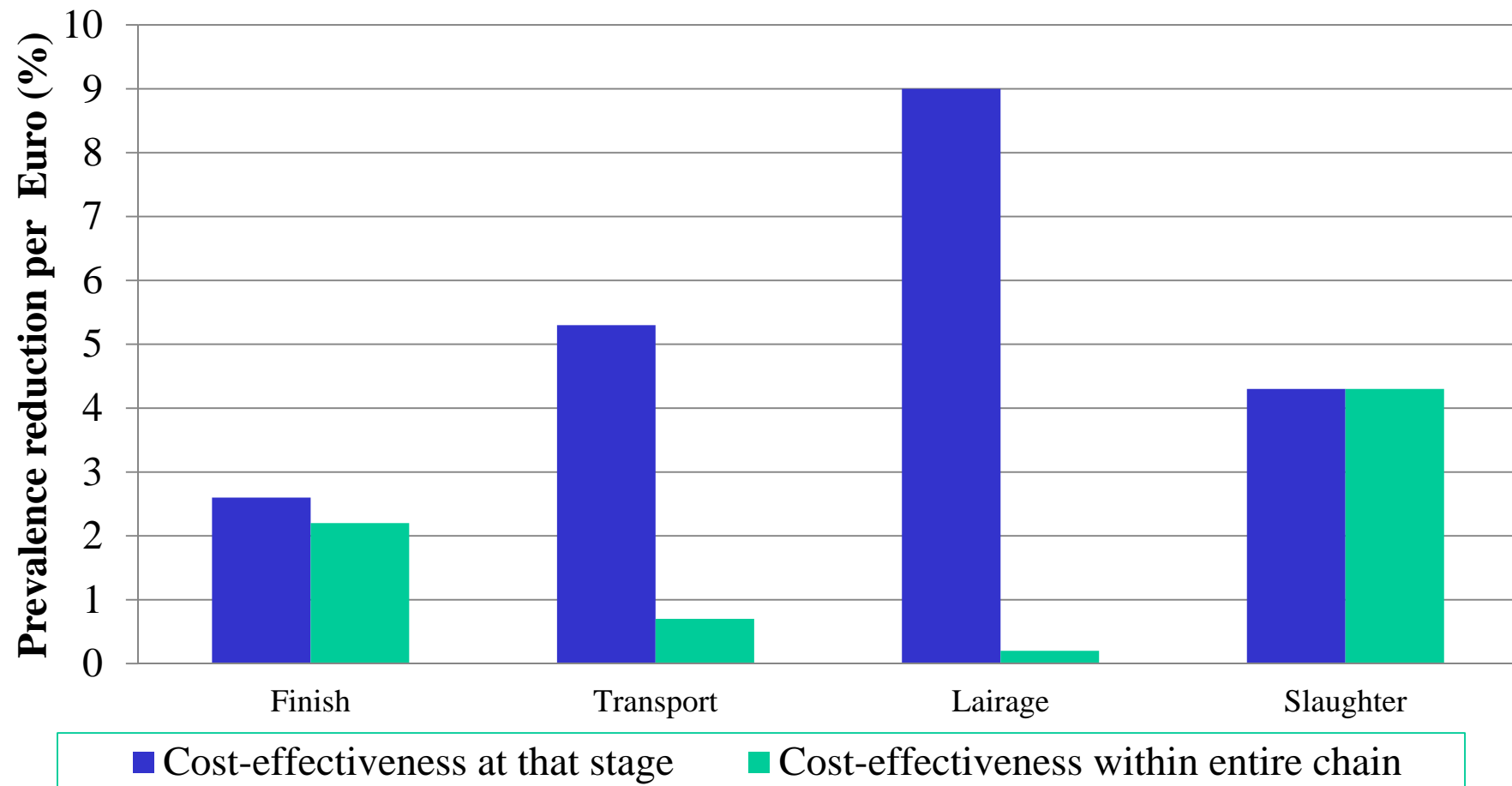
Impact of enhancement in food safety controls on Peruvian exports of asparagus

Costs/Benefits 2006-15	Minimum	Maximum
Costs of food safety upgrades	\$14.14 million	\$42.43 million
Expected export flows	\$1,958.7 million	\$2,461.9 million
Returns per \$ investments in food safety capacity	46	174

Cost-effectiveness analysis

- Monetary costs of alternative options compared with (common) physical benefits
- Options ranked in terms of cost per physical benefit
- Option with greatest cost-effectiveness acts as baseline
- Will not determine if options produce a net benefit
- Most widely applied approach to assessment of medical interventions
- Limited applications to food safety and animal health controls
- Applications focus on alternative controls in very specific contexts
- Little or no application in developing countries

Cost effectiveness of interventions at various stages of Dutch pork supply chain



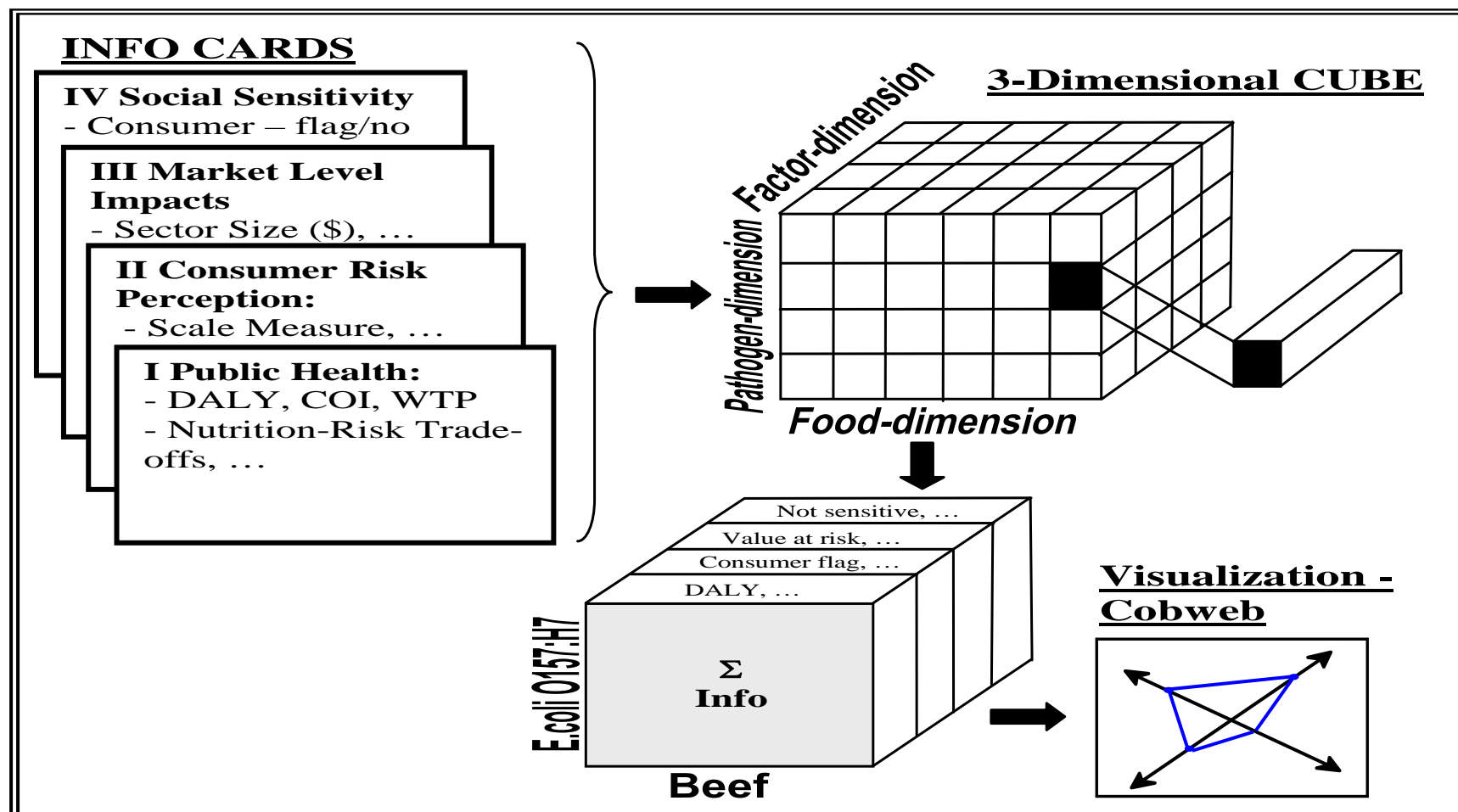
Cost-utility ratios for food safety interventions in Dutch chicken supply chain

Intervention	Risk Reduction (%)	Reduction in Gastroenteritis ('000case/year)	Direct Cost (€million/year)	Cost-Utility Ratio (€'000 /DALY)
Improved farm hygiene (Substantial effect)	94	10	8-63	48-560
Phage therapy	63	6.7	4	35
Carcase decontamination - Dipping	77	9.2	5	28
Carcase decontamination - Dipping & spraying	92	11	26	190
Scheduled treatment - Dipping	77	9.2	5	28
Consumer information on kitchen hygiene	3	0.5	1	190

Multiple-Criteria decision analysis

- Choice between options in terms of multiple criteria
- Can be applied to relatively large numbers of options that vary in the associated costs and benefits
- Costs and benefits do not need to be measured in common monetary or non-monetary units
- Highly flexible in terms of data requirements
- Wide range of methods that differ in how distinguish between options
- Widely applied in natural resource management, engineering....
- Little application to SPS controls....but some recognition could be of significant utility

Multi-factorial risk prioritisation framework for food-borne pathogens



Prioritisation of six food-pathogen combinations in Canada

Pathogen-Food Combination	Decision Criteria		
	Public health Market impact Consumer acceptance Social sensitivity	Public health Market impact Consumer acceptance	Public health
<i>E. Coli</i> O157 in beef	1	2	3
<i>L. Monocytogenes</i> in ready-to-eat meats	2	4	4
<i>Campylobacter</i> spp in chicken	3	1	1
<i>Salmonella</i> spp in chicken	4	3	2
<i>E. Coli</i> O157 in spinach	5	5	5
<i>Salmonella</i> spp in spinach	6	6	6

Driving principles

- What questions need answering?
 - Number/range of options
 - Range/diversity of impacts
- What is feasible?
 - Data
 - Time
 - Resources
 - Skills/experience
- What compromise is acceptable in terms of rigour and/or completeness?
- Is there buy-in at key levels of the decision process?

Analytical contexts

- *Ex post* analysis of existing capacity-building efforts
- Analysis of large-scale capacity interventions
- ‘Demonstration’ analysis of controls on SPS risks and/or enhancements in capacity
- Choices between multiple capacity-building options/design of actions plans for capacity enhancement

Conclusions

- Strong case for use of economic analysis:
 - Theoretical basis
 - Previous applications
- However, are potentially considerable challenges
- Need a flexible approach that can be applied to make broad-based comparisons of capacity-building options
- Multi-criteria decision analysis potentially a valuable tool
- Whichever approach is employed, needs to be operationalised in a broader structured framework
- Use for supporting versus making decisions