USE OF MULTICRITERIA DECISION ANALYSIS TOOL FOR RANKING OF SANITARY AND PHYTOSANITARY (SPS) CAPACITY-BUILDING OPTIONS IN UGANDA

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What drives SPS agenda in Uganda

- Need for trade diversification/expand agric-food trade
  - Traditional exports (coffee, tea, cotton)
  - Non-traditional exports (horticulture, fish/fishery products, dairy products etc)
  - Liberalization Policy (Private Sector)
  - Public sector
  - Regulator (Laws and Regulations)
  - National Trade strategic Plans
  - Development Strategy and Investment plan/National Development Plan
Sanitary and phytosanitary capacity framework in Uganda

- SPS Policy (*To transform Uganda into one of the world’s leading producer, consumer and trader of safe and quality animal and crop products on a sustainable basis*)
- Implementation Plan (2011/12–2014/2015)
- SPS Coordination Committee
- Scanty laboratory infrastructure (Fisheries, pesticide residue testing (just a structure))
- Staffing structures
- Risk analysis (COPE)
- Basic training in SPS information exchange (SPS NEP)
- OIE contact points, IPPC contact point, Codex Contact point
- Basic legislations (Bills)
## Relative performance of SPS sensitive trade – net trade balance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01 Live animals</td>
<td>-362174</td>
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<td>02 Meat and edible offal</td>
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<td>2740</td>
<td>368821</td>
<td>748559</td>
<td>431103</td>
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<td>03 Fish, crustaceans, molluscs, aquatic invertebrates, nes</td>
<td>85755623</td>
<td>84002467</td>
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<tr>
<td>04 Dairy products, eggs, honey, edible animal product, nes</td>
<td>-2365387</td>
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<td>-1785507</td>
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<td>-820691</td>
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<td>-106431</td>
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<td>06 Live trees, plants, bulbs, roots, cut flowers etc</td>
<td>18257370</td>
<td>23889281</td>
<td>29766626</td>
<td>34330743</td>
<td>31422481</td>
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<td>07 Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers</td>
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<td>1790515</td>
<td>-3602508</td>
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<td>3714812</td>
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<td>08 Edible fruit, nuts, peel of citrus fruit, melons</td>
<td>655467</td>
<td>87380</td>
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<td>09 Coffee, tea, mate and spices</td>
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<td>167154651</td>
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<td>10 Cereals</td>
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<td>12 Oil seed, oleaginous, grain, seed, fruit, etc, nes</td>
<td>265836</td>
<td>-7028780</td>
<td>-3257270</td>
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<tr>
<td>15 Animal, vegetable fats and oils, cleavage products, etc</td>
<td>-33490405</td>
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<td>16 Meat, fish and seafood food preparations, nes</td>
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How to identify capacity building needs
(BEFORE MCDA TOOL)

- Strengthening Phytosanitary Controls in the floriculture sector (Multiple Criteria) = STDF

- Demand for capacity building – Frequent interceptions
- PCE tool – Phytosanitary capacity gaps
- Vulnerable groups (Women + Children)
- Possibility of maintaining the employment (Wealth creation)
- Loss in export values
- Foreign exchange earnings expected to increase/maintained
- Poverty reduction
- Net gains to the economy
Criteria for choosing SPS capacity building

- Trade diversification (value addition)
- Growth in exports—market access
- Impact on vulnerable groups (women, children)
- Protection of the environment
- Increased Agriculture/Animal productivity
- Poverty reduction
- Impact on domestic public health
- Impact on foreign exchange
- Impact on employment

ALL THESE INFORM FORM THE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA OF UGANDA
## Decision Criteria

### Weights and Criteria of SPS capacity building options

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Average</th>
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<tr>
<td>Up front investment</td>
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<tr>
<td>On going costs</td>
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<td>Trade impact [Market Access]</td>
<td>12.5</td>
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<td>Trade diversification impact [value addition]</td>
<td>9.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Impact on domestic agricultural/fisheries productivity</td>
<td>14.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Impact on domestic public health</td>
<td>8.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Impact on local environmental protection</td>
<td>8.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Impact on poverty</td>
<td>15.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Impact on vulnerable groups</td>
<td>9.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Impact on foreign exchange earnings</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact on employment</td>
<td>1.3</td>
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</table>
Option 1. Pesticide testing laboratory

Option 2. Maize GAP’s

Option 3. Meat exports within the region

Option 4. Meat exports from a FMD free compartments

Option 5. Awareness on pesticide use (avoiding contamination of pesticides in the food)
Identified capacity-building options (2)

- Option 6. Dairy exports compliance with COMESA standards
- Option 7. Fish; traceability systems and capacity building
- Option 8. Cold storage – disinfestations of insect pests
- Option 9. Certification of agro input providers and suppliers
- Option 10. Pest status of bananas with respect to *Bactrocera invadens*
Identified capacity-building options (3)

Option 11. Biological control of Bactrocera invadens

Option 12. Aflatoxin controls for groundnuts and maize

Option 13; Mycotoxin testing capacity

Option 14. GAP’s for oil seed producers and good storage practices
Baseline model: Uganda
Equal weights prioritization: Uganda

- Maize good agricultural practice
- Biological control of Bacterial leaf blight
- Oilseed good agricultural practices
- Awareness of pesticide
- Biological control of Insect pests
- Dairy exports to region
- Agro input product and materials traceability
- Fish product traceability
- Meat exports - regional
- Meat exports - non-regional
- Pest status of bananas
- Cold storage systems
- Mycotoxin testing
- Accreditation of laboratories
Trade impact prioritization: Uganda
On going activities

1. Full consultation with other stakeholders to;
   • Review data and ensure accuracy
   • Include other possible options
2. Carry out sensitivity analysis
   • First iteration of analysis
   • Finalization of training of local task team
Ongoing activities

1. Draw up projects based on selected capacity building options
2. Carry out further iterations of analysis to feed into other programs including DSIP and as the Integrated Framework (IF)
Thank you for your attention