Using evidence to prioritize SPS investments in East Africa –
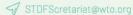# Main Learnings & Next Steps

P-IMA At A Glance

The Context

- Several different SPS investment needs exist

- Resource constraints (government, donors, private sector)

- Decision-making processes sometimes ad hoc or not very transparent

- Interest of SPS experts in evidence-based approach to inform SPS decision-making

P-IMA's evidence-based approach & benefits

The Framework

- Helps to inform and improve SPS planning and decision-making processes
- Complements sector-specific capacity evaluation tools
- Developed by the STDF and Prof Spencer Henson and tested in collaboration with USDA, USAID and COMESA Secretariat

The Benefits

- Enhanced public-private dialogue
- Evidence to support project design and fundraising
- High-level awareness about value of investing in SPS capacity building
- Transparency and accountability
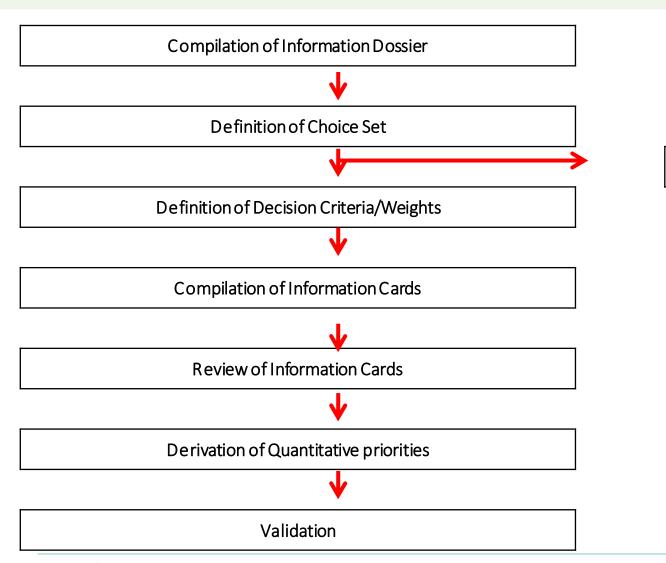- Greater resource efficiency

The P-IMA framework

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Compilation of Information Dossier
            ↓
Definition of Choice Set
            ↓  →→→→→→→→→→→→→→→→→→→→→→→→→→→    Sifting of Options
Definition of Decision Criteria/Weights
            ↓
Compilation of Information Cards
            ↓
Review of Information Cards
            ↓
Derivation of Quantitative priorities
            ↓
Validation
```

Recent P-IMA experiences in East Africa

- Led by TradeMark East Africa with funding from the Netherlands, public and private sector stakeholders of six countries used the P-IMA Framework to prioritize SPS investments in the region:

  - **More than 20 investments options** were identified across diverse value chains to boost trade to regional markets.

- Led by COMESA, under a joint STDF/EIF funded project supported by AGRA, the P-IMA framework was used to rank investments for agri-food exports:

  - **In Kenya**, approx. US$37.7 million to implement 16 SPS investment options, could generate US$2.3 billion worth of agricultural exports

  - **In Rwanda**, approx. US$9 million to implement 14 SPS investment options could generate US$255.5 million worth of agricultural exports

  - **In Uganda**, approx. US$74.9 million to implement 33 investment options, could generate US$1.4 billion worth of agricultural exports

  - **P-IMA process under finalization in Malawi and Ethiopia**

Main Learnings and Next Steps

Challenges and Learnings

- Issues related to data quality and availability

- Issues related to time (e.g. Covid19), capacity and some resources

- National commitment / champion is key in each country

- Seeing P-IMA as an ongoing process to support SPS decision-making, rather than a one-off analysis/report

Opportunities and Next Steps

- Develop more regional capacity to expand use and sustainability:

  - AUC SPS Policy Framework (2019) draws attention to P-IMA

  - AUC/PACA food safety country profiles drawing on P-IMA analysis

  - AKADEMIYA2063 (in partnership with AUC-DARBE and USDA-FAS) plans to use P-IMA to help improve SPS systems for food security and trade in Africa

  - P-IMA experiences shared by COMESA with CAADP / MAPLE stakeholders (Nov 2021)

- Better linking P-IMA to national Planning processes:

  - New DTIS for Uganda builds on the P-IMA analysis

  - Opportunities of strengthening linkages with NIUs

- Set up a follow up mechanism to monitor the findings to ensure outcomes are used to assist countries in resource mobilization (e.g. COMESA project).

Thank You for Your Attention