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

1. Compilation of Information Dossier
2. Definition of Choice Set
3. Definition of Decision Criteria/Weights
4. Compilation of Information Cards
5. Review of Information Cards
6. Derivation of Quantitative priorities
7. Validation
8. Sifting of Options
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