

STDF PROJECT GRANT APPLICATION FORM

The Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF) offers grants for projects that promote compliance with international SPS requirements. Eligible organizations can apply for STDF project funding using this form. Applicants can request up to a maximum of US\$1,000,000 for projects that have duration of three years or less.

The STDF Working Group makes decisions on requests for STDF funding. The following types of projects are given favourable consideration:

Projects relevant to the identification, development and dissemination of good practice in SPS-related technical cooperation, including projects that develop and apply innovative and replicable approaches;

- Projects linked to STDF work on cross-cutting topics of common interest;
- Projects that address SPS constraints through regional approaches; and
- Collaborative and inter-disciplinary projects focused on the interface / linkages between human, animal and plant health and trade, and benefiting from the involvement of two or more partners or other relevant organizations.

Complete details on eligibility criteria and other requirements are available in the *Guidance Note for Applicants* on the STDF website (www.standardsfacility.org). Please read the *Guidance Note* before completing this form. Completed applications should be sent by email (as Word documents) to STDFSecretariat@wto.org.

Project Title	Mainstreaming SPS capacity building into the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) and other national policy frameworks
Objective	To improve SPS capacity and enhance market access through a multi-stakeholder, evidence-based approach for mainstreaming SPS capacity building into national investment frameworks for agriculture, trade and/or environment
Budget requested from STDF	US\$221,025
Budget requested from EIF	US\$207,400
Total project budget	US\$502,425 (including a budgeted in-kind contribution of US\$74,000 from COMESA)
Full name and contact details of the requesting organization(s)	COMESA Secretariat, P.O. Box 30051, Lusaka, Zambia
Full name and contact details of contact person for follow-	Ms. Martha Byanyima, SPS Expert

I. BACKGROUND & RATIONALE

1. Relevance for the STDF

The COMESA Secretariat is requesting an innovative, scalable and collaborative regional project, which will build upon past initiatives in using evidence and engaging with relevant stakeholders to prioritize SPS investments and leverage support and resources to address them. The proposed project will enrich and support efforts by national governments and development partners to ensure that SPS investments are effectively integrated in the development and implementation of national and regional policy and investment frameworks, particularly the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development programme (CAADP), in order to make safe intra-regional trade in agriculture a reality. The project will build on and link its activities into existing national and regional policy and investment frameworks and related processes in order to enhance sustainability and replicability.

The commitment and involvement of COMESA will ensure that the experiences and lessons learned through the project are shared with other Member States in the Tripartite Free Trade Area, so that they could be replicated more broadly. Activities carried out under the project, and the outputs produced, are also likely to be relevant to other regions on the continent. As such, COMESA is committed to share information and experiences with other regional Economic Communities (RECs) and the African Union Commission.

The African Union through its Eastern and Southern Africa (ESA) regional blocks, including COMESA, the East African Community (EAC) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC), is facilitating the implementation of the AUC-led CAADP in order to boost sustainable agricultural productivity, intra-regional trade and reduce poverty among the majority of the population. The process is now over a decade old, with several countries in eastern and southern Africa having completed their agriculture investment plans and are now at implementation.

The recent review of CAADP at the Malabo Convention reiterated the need for increased investments in the sector and recognises the need for inclusiveness as well as environmental sustainability while promoting intra-regional trade. This quest has brought to light a number of challenges including but not limited to lack of capacities in addressing sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) issues to increase safe trade. It is also recognized that effects of climate change on plant pest and diseases include the emergence of more resilient crop pests and diseases that affect agricultural productivity and trade, placing further demands on national SPS regulatory systems to manage existing and new phytosanitary risks.

The project represents a demand-driven effort By the COMESA Secretariat, in collaboration with its Member States and other relevant stakeholders (including economic policy think tanks and the private sector) to follow-up on work initiated by the STDF in 2011 in Africa, and later expanded by COMESA in 2012-13 (with USAID support), to use a new decision-support tool based on Multi Criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA) to prioritize investment

options to strengthen SPS capacity and leverage resources for capacity development under relevant investment frameworks. The project would enable the current version of this decision-support tool to be further improved and tailored to efforts to mainstream SPS capacity building within CAADP, trade, environment and other investment frameworks promoting safe trade in agricultural products. It would also develop expertise in selected African countries to use this tool – in collaboration with relevant public and private sector stakeholders - for planning, prioritization and resource allocation purposes.

By involving selected Members States of COMESA, EAC and SADC, the project would promote and strengthen dialogue and collaboration on SPS capacity building at a continental/regional and sub-regional level. The project will directly support the aspirations of the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) in fostering harmonised approaches to problem identification and solving within and between countries.

The participation of relevant regional private sector associations, as well as other institutions, only strengthens dialogue and cooperation with governments in the prioritisation of SPS challenges as well as formulation of relevant strategies and mobilisation of investments to address them. Coupled with this, the involvement of economic policy think tanks helps to internalise evidence based advocacy for sustainable SPS initiatives within key government policy strategies.

The project would promote dialogue and collaboration between government ministries/departments responsible for SPS, agriculture, CAADP livestock development, environment and trade at both the national and regional levels. It would also strengthen the private sector voice in SPS policy advocacy, planning, prioritization and resource mobilization at national and regional levels.

2. SPS context and specific issue/problem to be addressed

COMESA Member States face many demands to enhance their SPS capacity to enable their food and agricultural products to move to regional and international markets. Figuring out where to allocate available resources for SPS capacity building is not easy. The list of needs is often long, while the resources available are usually limited. Hard choices therefore need to be made between competing investments, all of which may benefit trade, agricultural productivity or health protection in the longer-term.

SPS capacity varies across the tripartite (EAC-COMESA-SADC) block with a diversity of strengths and weaknesses that demands greater collaboration between countries that belong to the same Free Trade Area (FTA). Faced with this reality, the targeted Tripartite Member States are keen to find a way to unmask the region's potential through leveraging individual countries' strengths, improving SPS decision-making processes, and setting priorities for SPS capacity building and investment, ultimately exploiting economies of scale to enhance the efficiency of resource allocation at national and regional levels, and improve decision making that sometimes needs to be collective. Initial analysis in the targeted countries highlighted a number of SPS capacity building priorities. Some priorities are common to all countries, and need collective interventions. Identifying such collective capacity building actions and mobilizing the necessary investments, would unlock the

region's potential to connect supply chains beyond domestic borders and effectively integrate in regional and global supply chains.

Africa remains the only continent with a huge food import bill in the world estimated at over \$30 billion annually. The reasons are varied including the limited production capacities as well as market infrastructure and inconsistent policy regimes contributing to segmented markets. UNECA estimates that intra-African trade remains stagnant at under 15% the lowest of any continent and the situation is only worse in the agriculture sector. Recommendations to develop regional value chains that spur growth in the region are underway but very limited to say the least. In the COMESA region, agriculture trade flows are characterised by high levels of informality, estimated at over 70%, as well as a rigid policy and centralised regulatory framework that discourages smooth flow of products. Efforts that seek to identify high growth potential sectors, isolate challenges both at regulatory and market levels and build the capacities of SMEs and regulators to provide quality and safe products will not only help boost incomes of small and women farmers but will also result into broader economic growth for the region.

Some COMESA Member States have already made some use of the P-IMA framework.¹ P-IMA has been used to prioritize SPS investment options in Ethiopia, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Seychelles, Uganda and Zambia. Most of these applications were conducted during the period from 2011-15, with support from the STDF Secretariat (pilot in Zambia and Mozambique in 2011), the United States and the COMESA Secretariat.

These initial applications were particularly useful to help test and improve the P-IMA methodology, which supported finalization of the STDF P-IMA User Guide in 2016. They were also useful to facilitate public-private dialogue on SPS matters; increase political awareness about the benefits of strengthening SPS capacity; inform and improve national SPS planning and decision-making processes; and support project design and leverage funding. Most of these in-country applications delivered some concrete benefits in the short term (e.g. increased appreciation of the role of the SPS competent authority, access to additional funding to address SPS challenges). In all the pilot countries, the use of *P-IMA* helped to raise high-level awareness about the importance of SPS capacity. In Malawi and Ethiopia, two top priorities were funded through targeted projects. In Rwanda and Seychelles, the work was used to integrate SPS priorities in agriculture sector investment plans under the CAADP, which attests to the potential of P-IMA to target and enhance investments to promote the development of agricultural regional value chains under the CAADP Regional Investment Framework.

As indicated above, COMESA's initial work on P-IMA delivered some positive outcomes and demonstrated potential. However, the approach was overly reliant on international expertise and not sufficiently rooted in regional/national processes. One of the limitations was that this work did not create sufficient regional capacity on P-IMA to facilitate the re-use and institutionalization of this approach to facilitate SPS decision-making on an ongoing basis. This reduced the sustainable uptake by many countries. By adopting a different approach, based on government and private sector engagement, and through building and leveraging

¹ Information is available on the STDF website: <http://www.standardsfacility.org/prioritizing-sps-investments-market-access-p-ima>

regional resources, this project will address these challenges and achieve greater positive outcomes.

The COMESA Secretariat has identified opportunities and resources to further expand use of the P-IMA framework in its Member States. This includes areas around implementing SPS or TBT reforms adopted at a regional level, as well as to leverage national funding for regional SPS capacity building initiatives. COMESA views the P-IMA framework as a unique planning and sector-wide resource mobilization tool, and encourages its Member States to use P-IMA to take stock of SPS capacity needs, prioritize and cost investment options with the best returns, and integrate SPS investments into national agriculture sector investment plans (CAADP) and other relevant frameworks. The proposed project will seek to use existing national structures involved in implementation of key policy agendas like CAADP and Climate Change coordinating units or other related planning and sector-wide working groups (including private sector associations) with the endorsement of Ministry Heads to internalise the SPS initiative. Parallel to this effort, other external institutions (including the private sector and academic and civil society bodies) will be engaged and involved in the initiative to help garner evidence and support for the effort, and contribute towards longer term sustainability.

3. Links with national/regional development plans, policies, strategies, etc.

The project is clearly in line with the regional integration agenda of COMESA and the EAC-COMESA-SADC tripartite free trade area (FTA). Both the COMESA treaty and tripartite FTA Agreement have legal instruments to harmonize SPS measures and increase intra-regional safe trade. The June 2014 African Union (AU) Summit placed even greater emphasis on building appropriate capacity to remove bottlenecks that hinder free trade across the African continent. The Summit concluded with adoption of the Malabo Declaration as the 10 year road map towards Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation. Among the Malabo goals, is the need to triple, by the year 2025, intra-African trade in agricultural commodities and services through enhancing value chains, markets and trade capacity, working across private and public sectors.

The Malabo Declaration renewed countries commitment to the CAADP agenda and targets. The Malabo Declaration identifies the need for development of mechanisms to enhance Africa's capacity for knowledge and data generation and management and to strengthen evidence based planning and implementation. This project offers a unique opportunity to develop and strengthen evidence-based processes for planning, implementing and financing SPS capacity building interventions in selected COMESA member states, under the overall CAADP framework.

CAADP provides for increased investment in agricultural research, sustainable land and water management and in trade capacity. In particular, the Communique of the 7th CAADP Partnership Platform meeting (Yaoundé, 2011) noted the importance of advancing SPS matters within CAADP to enhance food security and market access. In order to achieve the targets set by CAADP, countries need to make real investments (minimum of 10% of national budget) into the sector. The challenge however remains in that prioritisation of these critical drivers of growth is often missed.

RECs and Member States are recognized as key implementing agencies for the CAADP strategy and Malabo Business Plan². This project will aid in strengthening the involvement of COMESA Member States and the COMESA Secretariat in this process, including to leverage additional resources for SPS capacity building and to reduce inefficiencies that come with misplaced investments. It is particularly relevant to Programme 5, sub-Programme 5.2 on Enhanced food and trade standards, food safety and compliance of the AU CAADP Malabo Business Plan.

This project is highly relevant to the CAADP National Agricultural Investment Plans (NAIP) and the Diagnostic Trade Integration Studies (DTIS) of the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF). It would further build on work by the EIF and STDF to identify opportunities to strengthen attention to SPS issues within DTIS. This work identified the potential value of P-IMA to support SPS action planning to complement the DTIS Action Matrix. This work also highlighted the value of linking SPS investments to economic and development impacts, and pointed to the benefits of regional approaches to identify cost-effective opportunities to pool resources, realize economies of scale and create synergies with other regionally-led SPS initiatives.

This project also provides an additional way to respond to certain challenges, which have been identified in the context of developing and implementing CAADP regional compacts and investment plans. These include the need to: ensure effective linkages between sectors (e.g. agriculture, trade, natural resources management) to avoid duplication and incoherencies; ensure continuing engagement with Non-State Actors in the development, implementation and monitoring of regional compacts and investment plans; promote alignment and harmonization of development partners to effectively support CAADP initiatives.³

With respect to implementation, CAADP recognizes the critical catalytic support function of regional and continental institutions to facilitate linkages to regional strategies and plans, and to strengthen systemic capacities at national levels. COMESA and partner RECs have through various programmes aimed at achieving the CAADP goals and targets. Specifically, COMESA implements the SPS strategy (2015-2020), which aims at increasing SPS capacity in the public and private sector in full alignment with the CAADP results framework.

COMESA has supported nine member states to develop climate change response strategies and investment plans, alongside the agriculture investment plans (CAADP). Both agriculture and environment are key entry points for prioritization of SPS capacity building options and investments. Whereas climate change has direct implications on phytosanitary management capacity, the climate change response strategies developed in COMESA have not adequately addressed SPS as a critical area of need. The need to mitigate pests and diseases using environmentally friendly biocontrol options is increasingly becoming critical for developing countries as markets set more stringent food safety and biosecurity measures. P-IMA will facilitate the integration of Agriculture and Climate Change response strategies to leverage additional resources for SPS capacity building.

² https://www.snrd-africa.net/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/AU_CAADP-Malabo-Business-Plan.pdf

³ <http://ecdpm.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/BN-49-CAADP-Regional-Compacts-Investment-Plans-Development-Implementation.pdf>

The development of appropriate capacities in the public and private entities to implement and/or comply with the relevant food standards and SPS requirements is an important consideration for reduction of post-harvest losses, enhanced nutrition/health and improved quality of traded food and agricultural products, yet national investment plans occasionally miss the linkages between agriculture, health, trade and biosecurity. Use of P-IMA is particularly relevant for linking priorities and objectives stipulated in the various government policy frameworks and implementation strategies to ensure evidence based planning, enhanced efficiency and resource mobilization across sectors as envisaged by the CAADP results framework. It will promote inter-sectoral collaboration and guide countries to integrate and mainstream various policies, strategies and investment frameworks that could be leveraged to increase countries' capacities to better manage food safety, plant and animal health risks. To date, COMESA intra-regional trade is just above \$20 billion representing about 9% of total trade. With more functional value chains and harmonised policies and strategies among its member states, COMESA could easily double or triple its intra-regional trade. By investing in key SPS bottlenecks affecting major value chains in the region, the project will be an important bridge in improving capacities of many SMEs involved in agriculture, food processing and trade.

4. Past, ongoing or planned programmes and projects

This project is timely with regard to other ongoing initiatives in the COMESA region, and more broadly on the continent. It offers a key opportunity to build on already completed or ongoing work in the area of agricultural and trade policy and planning, to profile and embed SPS capacity investments in this work, and to enhance linkages with other key regional projects and initiatives.

As indicated in the "Guidelines for Donor Support to CAADP Process at a Country-Level", donors and development partners have agreed to provide harmonized support for country-led agriculture and food security planning processes and investment programmes, aligned to CAADP.⁴ In particular, donors have agreed to promote country-led CAADP processes (e.g. to discuss analysis, policy reforms, investment programmes), build capacity of key stakeholders in the development and implementation of plans to achieve CAADP objectives, align ongoing agricultural development efforts with CAADP strategy and processes, co-finance investment programmes and jointly monitor and review progress. This project provides an opportunity to support and enhance harmonized donor support to CAADP at an issue-specific level focused on SPS capacity building, and to effectively integrate SPS investments within broader policy and planning processes linked to agriculture and trade. Donors (such as GIZ and USAID) that are providing support to CAADP would be consulted and engaged in implementation in order to draw on and benefit from their experiences and expertise.

At regional level, past and current initiatives on standards and SPS measures have been funded through the EU/EDF and USAID regional envelopes to establish a harmonized SPS regulatory framework, focusing on policies and regulatory measures that constrain access of

⁴ Guidelines for Donor Support to CAADP Process at a Country-Level Global Donor Platform for Rural Development. See: <https://au.int/web/sites/default/files/documents/30964-doc-guidelines-for-donor-support-platform.pdf>

COMESA food and agricultural products into regional and global supply chains. A legal instrument was negotiated under the COMESA-EAC-SADC Free Trade Area (FTA) Agreement to deepen the harmonization of SPS policies and regulations and foster greater collaboration between countries.

This project is relevant to work under an STDF Project Preparation Grant in Madagascar (approved in March 2017), which is using the P-IMA framework to prioritize SPS investments in export-oriented value chains. Madagascar is a Member State of COMESA and concerted efforts would be made to ensure that work under the Madagascar PPG is linked into this regional project.

This project also has synergies to the project led by FAO's Investment Centre to support the formulation of COMESA's Regional Agricultural Investment Plan (RAIP). The proposed activities would provide a practical means to ensure that SPS investments are prioritized so that they can be mainstreamed into the RAIP formulation process.

There are also linkages and synergies to the FAO project on coordination between agriculture and trade policymaking in selected Africa countries.⁵ Under this project, FAO has supported studies in Mozambique, Rwanda, Tanzania and Zambia to contribute towards better coordination between the trade and agricultural policymaking processes in order to support greater alignments across trade and agricultural policies, and the development of a coherent national policy framework on agricultural trade and value chain development. The work to prioritize SPS investments, which would take place under this proposed project would properly link and align SPS issues – which are relevant for both agriculture and trade – into relevant parts of the FAO work carried out to date. It would also pilot a model, which could be used to mainstream SPS investments into agriculture and trade policymaking in other countries in the future.

This project will build on and complement other work by STDF partners to apply the official SPS capacity evaluation tools, i.e. the IPPC's PCE Tool, the OIE's tool for the evaluation of Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) and the new FAO/WHO tool to evaluate national food control systems. Where these official capacity evaluation tools have been used, their findings and recommendations will be used as a basis to inform and support the work to be carried out under this project.

- OIE's PVE Tool has been implemented in all 19 COMESA Member States. Reports of the PVS application are publicly available for Kenya, Seychelles and Swaziland.
- IPPC's PCE Tool has been applied in several COMESA Member States including Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Zambia and Uganda
- FAO/WHO Food Control System Assessment Tool has been piloted recently in Zimbabwe, and there are plans to use the Tool in Malawi.

This proposal has synergies to work in COMESA Member States, supported by COLEACP (EDES project), which used self-assessment sector guides to map value chains (e.g. beef,

⁵ FAO. Trade related capacity development for food security and nutrition. FAO strategic Objective 4: Enable Inclusive and Efficient Agricultural and Food Systems. See: <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6963e.pdf>

poultry, avocado, mango, fish) based on public-private collaboration in selected COMESA Member States (including Ethiopia, Kenya, Seychelles, Rwanda, Uganda, Zambia). Wherever possible, the information and data generated through these value chain studies will be used to inform and support the application of the P-IMA framework under this project. Stakeholders involved in the value chain mapping exercises in the countries selected for application of P-IMA under this project will also be informed and invited to contribute to the P-IMA work.

This proposal seeks to learn from and ensure synergies to work carried out under the STDF-funded project, implemented by the IPPC Secretariat, to train PCE facilitators (STDF/PG/401). The project to train PCE facilitator (April 2014-September 2017) has trained some 80 phytosanitary experts in use of the PCE Tool as a means to contribute to improved national-level coordination and coherence of plant protection programmes. Wherever possible during in-country work (particularly in countries like Madagascar which have used the PCE tool as part of STDF/PG/401), COMESA will seek to involve trained PCE facilitators. This will be achieved through consultations and engagement with the IPPC Secretariat.

This project is relevant to work that the African Union Commission (AUC) is planning to prioritize capacity building needs and interventions in the SPS domain as a means to improve human, animal, and plant health, promote trade and generate economic growth. The AUC views the P-IMA framework as a valuable evidence-informed process to support decision-making, and intends to promote use of the P-IMA framework in its future SPS work. This COMESA proposal will therefore generate very results, experiences and lessons, which may be replicated in other parts of the continent by the AUC, as well as by other interested RECs.

Lastly but not least, the proposed project is also likely to feed into and complement other issue-specific initiatives. For instance, where SPS investments related to aflatoxin control emerge as strong priorities, this analysis might be useful to inform the Partnership for Aflatoxin Control in Africa (PACA). The analysis could also be used to link SPS investments to financing available under trade facilitation programmes.

5. Public-public or public-private cooperation

Right from inception, the project aims to involve key government agencies responsible for SPS matters, as well as private sector entities and economic think tanks or associations engaged in agriculture/trade policy research and advocacy. From the actual analysis of SPS investment options, to the mainstreaming of SPS investments in national frameworks, the project seeks to actively involve the private sector, working in close collaboration with respective governments. The project will also encourage an interdisciplinary approach, promoting dialogue and collaboration across SPS authorities, trade agencies, and other parts of government responsible for environmental protection/climate change, etc. Below are some of the planned activities and initiatives that will ensure participation of all key actors:

- The project will develop a cadre of practitioners at the regional and national level, with skills to facilitate and use P-IMA, and link it to broader national policy frameworks. It will

ensure to connect interdisciplinary teams with place-based and technical expertise to design solutions that are encompassing of all sectors. The project will therefore identify members of the key public institutions as well as leading private sector associations and independent think tanks to be part of this elite group.

- In its effort to mainstream key SPS priorities in the national development or investment plans, the project will encourage strong collaboration with national policy coordinating committees, including CAADP sector working groups, Climate Change units within respective ministries or others. This way, cooperation between private sector practitioners and public actors responsible for policy formulation will be enhanced.
- At enterprise level, the project will also promote interaction between public actors or regulators and SME owners to exchange ideas and help improve quality of their outputs in selected value chains. Private sector associations will be supported to convene awareness seminars and dissemination workshops on lessons learnt and country case studies.

6. Ownership and stakeholder commitment

During the formulation of this project, a wide variety of stakeholders with an interest in SPS capacity, trade and development, at the national, regional and African level, have been consulted and engaged. These stakeholders include:

- Government Ministries of Agriculture, Trade and the Environment/Climate Change units, as well as authorities responsible for food safety, animal and plant health.
- The African Union Commission
- Economic think tanks
- Private sector associations
- Agriculture sector working groups and CAADP country teams

The AUC is supportive of this project application. In an information document presented to the STDF Working Group in March 2017, the AUC noted that "An initial intervention in applying the PIMA tool in selected African countries, with the aim of rolling out throughout the continent has great potential to support AUC's SPS initiative. It can enhance the much sought dialogue between the public and private sector in mobilizing the necessary resources and in developing sound and sustainable projects for African countries".⁶

COMESA has discussed the project with several authorities responsible for food safety, animal and plant health and trade in its member states. Authorities in more than five COMESA Member States have indicated their interest and commitment to be involved in this project. The selection of countries to be involved in the project will be made by COMESA and the Project Steering Committee, during the inception phase of the project (see below).

In addition, COMESA has discussed the project with non-state actors such as the Economic Policy Research Center in Uganda, the East and Southern Africa Dairy Association, the Zambia Maize Traders Association, the Zambia honey partnership (a private/public partnership), the Malawi Grain Traders Association and all have committed to support the project. These too will provide letters of support for the project.

⁶ See: http://www.standardsfacility.org/sites/default/files/WG_Mar17_AU_SPSactivities.pdf

II. PROJECT GOAL, OBJECTIVE, OUTPUTS & ACTIVITIES (LOGICAL FRAMEWORK)

7. Project Goal / Impact

The goal of the project is to increase market access of key value chains in the region contributing to a growth in intra-regional trade in agriculture commodities in COMESA.

8. Target Beneficiaries

The recipients of SPS services, including farmers, producers and exporters, will benefit from improved efficiency and cost effectiveness in the delivery of SPS services. Major SPS bottlenecks will be eliminated or reduced in order to gain and/or maintain market access; this will increase trade, and improve incomes of farmers' producers and exporters. SPS regulatory agencies and institutions will also benefit when investments in SPS services are increased. Inspection and certification services will improve, making their work a lot easier and more efficient. Specifically, various stakeholders will benefit as below:

Public officials

The project will build the capacities of key public sector officials in the use and application of the P-IMA framework for prioritising SPS investments for market access in policy frameworks. Targeted sectors are agriculture, health, environment and trade. It is estimated that at least five persons will benefit from the capacity building provided on the P-IMA framework in the five Member States to benefit.

Independent Think Tanks

Experts from independent think tanks in COMESA member states will be eligible to benefit from the trainings in the use and application of the P-IMA framework. This will allow the think tank to be able to participate in evidence based policy advocacy as well as to perform other services on demand basis from active SMEs in various sectors looking to expand their exports

Smallholder Farmers

By improving the capacities of actors in identifying and resolving key SPS blockages and thereby increasing market access for local products, farmers will benefit from increased demand for their outputs which are crucial raw materials for trade. Farmers will also benefit from a knowledge transfer from key value chain actors who are now capacitated to implement good practices at various levels of production and processing which will in turn lead to higher incomes for farmers that meet standards.

SME processors and traders / Private sector associations

Private sector actors will be among the direct beneficiaries of the project through trainings that help identify key bottlenecks in the SPS sector along selected value chains. These actors will also be involved in the actual lobbying and mainstreaming of priorities within government policies thereby giving SMEs an opportunity to contribute to the development of their sectors through targeted investments for improving productive capacities and thereby market access for their products.

Employees of SMEs

Well performing SMEs will increase their returns to investment thereby passing on this benefit to its employees through higher wages

Consumers

High quality products with low health risk will result into a happier and healthier consumer group who access affordable products at the market.

Gender aspects

The use of P-IMA helps to highlight the impact of different SPS investments on women and other vulnerable groups. It is expected that the in-country work and analysis would identify key value chains where SPS investments would be expected to benefit women in concrete ways.

9. Project objective, outputs and activities (including logical framework and work plan)

The purpose of the project is to ensure COMESA member states are effectively using an evidence-based approach (P-IMA) to prioritize SPS investment needs, mainstream SPS investments within national/regional agricultural, environment and trade investment plans, and thereby mobilize additional resources for SPS capacity development.

The main outputs/deliverables to be achieved under the project comprise the following:

Output 1: Regional expertise and skills to apply the P-IMA framework to prioritize SPS investments in five COMESA member states

Through this project, COMESA will engage and collaborate with national experts (from research, academia, think tanks, private sector) to carry out P-IMA work in five selected COMESA Member States. These experts will work closely with relevant staff of the COMESA SPS/TBT Unit and Trade and Customs Division. COMESA will contract external expertise to support quantitative / data analysis and facilitate the analytical work.

The work will be strongly based on national commitment integrated into existing national planning processes. This approach will ensure that national experts play a key role in the use of P-IMA at the country-level, which will create in-country capacity and foster sustainability. It will also help to strengthen national capacity on data collection and analysis, and promote the development of effective linkages with national planning and investment processes linked to agriculture and trade.

Activity 1: Selection of five COMESA Member States to benefit from this project, and identification of 5 persons to be trained as P-IMA experts / facilitators in the selected COMESA Member States, based on identified selection criteria.

The Member States to benefit from the project will be selected by COMESA on the basis of a clear expression of interest and demand to be involved in the project, as well as the following criteria:

- Clear commitment of SPS authorities, as well as agriculture and trade departments/ministries, and CAADP Coordinator to be involved to use the P-IMA framework to prioritize SPS investments and work towards mainstreaming these priorities in national investment plans, and to share the results, experiences and lessons learned. This commitment may be demonstrated through letters of support from all the concerned agencies, and/or evidence that this has been discussed and agreed in relevant national SPS committees, or other relevant national committees.
- Commitment of in-country partners to allocate time of key staff, and/or other resources, to support the in-country work.
- Opportunities to build on and link to other relevant work (e.g. SPS capacity evaluation tools, DTIS, national agriculture investment plans, other CAADP activities, FAO projects on agricultural and trade mainstreaming and RAIPs, etc.)

Five candidates in each country (from the public sector, academia and think tanks, the private sector and industry associations, civil society, etc.), who are already involved in national and regional planning processes focused on agricultural and/or trade, will be selected to be trained to support the in-country P-IMA work. The successful candidates will be selected to become national P-IMA facilitators, based on clear selection criteria, including:

- knowledge of SPS capacity issues facing public and private sector in the COMESA region
- knowledge of agricultural and/or trade processes, including CAADP
- strong communications skills
- expertise in economic analysis methodologies, data collection and analysis
- open-minded, flexible attitude and ability to successfully engage with diverse public and private sector stakeholders, and
- ability to actively promote, provide support on and facilitate the use of P-IMA through their own work and in activities facilitated by the COMESA Secretariat and/or Member States.

Activity 2: COMESA Project Manager and consultants prepare training materials to mainstream SPS investments into CAADP and other national policy/investment frameworks using P-IMA. The training package will be based on the STDF P-IMA user guide. Additional and complementary training modules on communications, facilitation skills, and policy advocacy will also be developed.

Activity 3: Consultants will train 5 national experts (P-IMA facilitators) in each country on the use of P-IMA to mainstream SPS investments in national policy/investment frameworks (5-day training workshop in each country).

Deliverables:

- User-friendly materials to apply the P-IMA decision-support tool to prioritize and mainstream SPS capacity building needs within national investment frameworks are produced
- Community of Practice (CoP) of trained P-IMA facilitators, which includes an electronic email list / network to share information, experiences and provide technical support on use of P-IMA, etc. These trained experts will be able to support use of P-IMA in other countries, for instance, as part of other work supported by COMESA or other donors and development partners.

Output 2: SPS investments for market access are prioritized and mainstreamed into key policy/investment frameworks by public and private sector stakeholders in 5 COMESA Member States

Activity 1: Meetings held with high-level policy and decision-makers (across food safety, animal and plant health, environment/climate change, trade and finance/planning) to raise awareness about P-IMA as an evidence-based approach to improve SPS planning, decision-making processes, and resource mobilization.

Activity 2: Collection, compilation and analysis of information and data needed to prioritize SPS investments (including previous assessments of SPS capacity needs, etc.). Consultants will prepare information dossiers and support the national P-IMA facilitators to apply P-IMA in each country.

Activity 3: National workshops in the selected 5 COMESA Member States (with representatives from SPS, agriculture and trade, national CAADP coordinator, EIF/NIU, private sector, academia, research, donors, development partners, etc.) to discuss SPS investment options, decision criteria and weights.

Activity 4: Additional data collection, consultations and analysis to prepare draft report of SPS investment priorities for selected COMESA Member States.

Activity 5: Presentation of the initial findings and priorities to concerned stakeholders (including decision-makers in the government, donors, etc.) to revise/complete/validate the P-IMA analysis report.

Activity 6: Analytical work to review national agricultural/trade/other frameworks against the top priorities emerging from the P-IMA analysis. Consultant facilitates small country teams to review existing frameworks against the top priorities emerging from the analysis, to identify/quantify financing gaps.

Activity 7: High level consultations/meetings with senior government officials (Finance, Economic planning, Agriculture, Trade, Environment), key development partners/donors, policy think tanks, private sector to obtain commitment on how to integrate SPS priorities in national policy and investment frameworks.

Activity 8: National stakeholder workshops to validate results of the review and the financing gaps, attended by top officials of the respective governments (ministries of Finance, Econ planning, Agriculture, Trade and Environment), key development partners, policy think tanks, research institutes, academia and private sector representatives

Activity 9: Analytical work to cost SPS investments, quantify likely trade impact, as well as integrate the quantified SPS investments in relevant national policy/investment frameworks. Consultants will support the national P-IMA facilitators and the Government planning committees to integrate the costed SPS investments into relevant national policy and investment frameworks.

Deliverables:

- SPS investments are prioritised and costed in 5 COMESA Member States.
- The impact of increased SPS investments on a country's trade is quantified
- SPS investments are mainstreamed in key policy/investment frameworks, including CAADP / Agriculture investment plans, trade and environment investment frameworks and national climate change response strategies, in 5 Member States

Output 3: Increased awareness, advocacy and knowledge management on use of P-IMA to prioritize SPS investments and integrate SPS investments into national investment frameworks in COMESA Member States, as well as in other Regional Economic Communities in Africa

Activity 1: Development of communication materials documenting the results, experiences and lessons of P-IMA's use, focused on how SPS priorities were mainstreamed in national agriculture/trade/development plans and resources leveraged to increase investments in SPS capacity.

- COMESA Project Manager and consultants document country case studies on use of P-IMA and the likely impact on a country's trade when investments in SPS capacity are increased.
- Production of a video documentary on SPS sensitive trade in the beneficiary countries and the use, experiences and benefits of P-IMA to mainstream SPS priorities in national development plans and leverage resources for SPS capacity building.

Activity 2: Disseminate P-IMA country case studies and the video documentary. COMESA will host a special side event at the Heads of State Summit to show case the P-IMA case studies and documentary.

Activity 3 Support relevant stakeholders (including, policy think tanks, private associations) to disseminate communication materials. COMESA Secretariat and beneficiary countries disseminate and share information on the project's results and experiences with other RECs, member states and stakeholders in Africa (e.g. through the Agriculture/CAADP meetings and other relevant regional stakeholder meetings)

Activity 4: Convene project steering committees back to back with the COMESA policy organ meetings (Trade and Customs, Agriculture, Environment and Natural Resources and Industry Ministers meetings to share and disseminate experiences

Deliverables:

- Focused advocacy materials, case stories and reports on use/benefits of P-IMA which are disseminated within COMESA Member States and to other interested stakeholders.

10. Environmental-related issues

Environmental issues are often considered as a decision criteria within the P-IMA analysis. This project would help COMESA Member States to consider the environmental impacts (if any) of SPS investments. The inter-disciplinary nature of the proposed project is likely to provide opportunities to improve dialogue between different government authorities responsible for SPS and environmental matters. It is also expected to create opportunities to leverage funds for SPS capacity building from resources focused on environmental protection, climate change, etc.

11. Risks

The logical framework identifies the risks to the project's success, as well as the assumptions. The major risks to the achievement of project outputs – and strategies to address them – are as follows:

- **Inadequate political will and government engagement.** This risk will be mitigated by ensuring that there is broad commitment in the beneficiary countries from all the relevant government agencies (including SPS agencies, the CAADP coordinator) and other key stakeholders (policy think tanks, private sector, etc.). Evidence of this commitment should be demonstrated prior to in-country work. Additional efforts to address this risk will focus on identifying a small, effective and influential country team that can reach out to the highest level of government.
- **Inadequate stakeholder engagement.** This risk will be mitigated through clear and substantive attention to identify and engage all the concerned public, private and civil society stakeholders from the start of the project.
- **Sustained and effective engagement of trained P-IMA experts/facilitators.** This risk will be mitigated through the use of detailed criteria to guide selection of the P-IMA facilitators, the signature of clear written agreements with the selected P-IMA facilitators on the expectations regarding their role, training for selected P-IMA facilitators on key skills such as facilitation, communications and policy advocacy, and the development of an electronic practitioner's network of P-IMA experts/facilitators to provide advice, guidance and a source of support.

12. Sustainability

The project is conceived under the CAADP framework and all outputs will be anchored on the CAADP institutional framework at country and regional levels. Working with and through government structures will ensure continuity. The effect of this is that as investments in SPS capacity increase and the SPS institutional framework is strengthened, the P-IMA tool will be even more relevant, relying on the pool of trained regional facilitators to be applied on an ongoing basis. Thus, sustainability issues are integrated in the design and implementation of project activities. An important consideration is the involvement of non-state actors such as policy think tanks and private sector associations whose core function is to generate evidence periodically and use it for policy advocacy. Through this mechanism, P-IMA will remain influential and relevant to public and private sector needs. Availability of the trained regional facilitators is another important element for ensuring sustainability. The use of targeted selection criteria will help to ensure that the selected facilitators have the necessary capacity and influence to support the project's objectives. Efforts will be made to ensure they remain an integral part of CAADP country teams.

III. BUDGET

See Appendix 3

In the absence of an equivalent tool or mechanism to prioritize SPS capacity building interventions/ investments, P-IMA could be said to be the most cost-effective and efficient means for increasing public and private investments in SPS capacity in COMESA. The flexibility of P-IMA allows its application in a variety of contexts, which make it very cost effective and user-friendly. The range of activities envisaged in this project, and planned information dissemination and communication of the experiences and results, will facilitate scaling up to additional countries in the COMESA region, and potentially also to other RECs in Africa.

IV. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION & MANAGEMENT

13. Implementing organization

The project will be managed by a small and dedicated Project Management Unit, located within the SPS Unit in the COMESA Secretariat, under the responsibility of the COMESA SPS Coordinator. This Project Management Unit will be responsible for oversight and management of the project on a day-to-day basis, under the strategic guidance and oversight and guidance of a Project Steering Committee. This Project Management Unit will rely on the trained national experts/facilitators and national CAADP Coordinators to implement and coordinate specific activities in the selected COMESA Member States, with the support of external consultants with expertise in agricultural economics, quantitative data analysis, leveraging / resource mobilization, etc.

The Project Management Unit will be staffed by a project manager (25%) and finance officer (20%). Senior staff of COMESA will support the project management unit, and ensure linkages with other ongoing work in COMESA.

The role of the Project Management Unit will be to:

- Oversee the development, implementation and monitoring of the project work plans in collaboration with selected members states.
- Receive, disburse and report on the use of project funds.
- Ensure good communications and coordination among all the partners involved in the project at the national/ regional level.
- Contract international / regional expertise as required.
- Monitor and evaluate activities carried out under the project.
- Organize, document and ensure follow-up to meetings of the Project Steering Committee.
- Document and disseminate the lessons learned, experiences and results achieved under the project.

Use will be made of COMESA's has robust financial and general management systems, whose effectiveness in managing donor funds, sub-contracting to partners, and effectively managing the flow of funds to support Member State activities has been proven.

14. Project management

A Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be created comprising representatives from selected COMESA Member States, the COMESA Secretariat and key cooperating partners. To enhance synergies with other ongoing projects and initiatives under the CAADP framework, and to encourage opportunities to replicate the project more widely in Africa, COMESA will invite representatives of other relevant initiatives and organizations to join the Project Steering Committee, including the AUC CAADP Coordinator, the Chair of the CAADP Development Partners and FAO. Other representatives of donors and development partners may be invited to participate in the PSC.

This PSC, chaired by the Assistant Secretary General/Programmes, would meet annually preferably back-to-back with COMESA Agriculture Ministers meeting. During these meetings, a regional awareness workshop would take place on P-IMA and the project activities, experiences and results, which would be attended by the national CAADP coordinators, representatives of officials from the participating COMESA Member States. Representatives of other relevant organizations (e.g. other RECs, AUC) may be invited to participate in these workshops to encourage information exchange and promote wider scaling up of the P-IMA on the continent.

At regional level, COMESA will ensure that the information on the activities, outcomes and experiences of the project are shared with The COMESA Regional SPS sub-committee (a

policy organ of COMESA member states established under the COMESA Treaty to drive the regional SPS agenda).

V. REPORTING, MONITORING & EVALUATION

15. Project reporting

Reporting to the funder will be on a six monthly basis, using the format provided, covering technical progress, a financial report, explanations of deviations from plan and any revisions proposed. The reports will thus be:

Inception report: Due in quarter 1

Progress reports: Due after every six months, within 1 month of the end of the six month period

Final project report: Due within 3 months of the end of the project. The final project report shall attach an end-of-project assessment, carried out by an independent, external evaluator, based on the STDF Guidelines for Evaluation of Projects.

The project reports project steering committee minutes and all documents and materials will be produced by the project associated with specific activities (refer to work plan).

16. Monitoring and evaluation, including performance indicators

Monitoring and evaluation covers a range of activities from monitoring of inputs and activities through to impact evaluation at the goal level. COMESA will be responsible for ensuring activities take place as scheduled, within budget, and to the required quality. They will be supported in this in three ways. Within COMESA Secretariat there will be a project manager with an oversight role, and colleagues in finance will provide the financial information for monitoring.

A robust monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system will be a cornerstone of the project. Day-to-day M&E will be conducted by the Project Management Unit and participating Member States. All sub-contracted outputs will be measured through the project M&E system. Activities and outputs will be performance-based, and there will be a strong link between M&E data and financial planning and management

The Project Steering Committee will oversee progress and expenditures, as in the reports to be provided to the funder. Third, country team leaders will assist by monitoring activities and expenditure in their countries, which will be against a letter of agreement with COMESA.

The logical framework shows the indicators that will be monitored at the result/output level. The steering committee will primarily be responsible for monitoring the project activities, timelines and outputs.

17. Dissemination of the projects results

Dissemination will be a key part of the project in order to share the results, lessons and experiences of the project in COMESA Member States, as well as in other RECs. The following channels are provided for in the project activities

1. *Awareness seminars with target audiences.* Traders, trade associations, business councils; regulators; trade and export promotion bodies; government policy makers; development partners and agencies supporting and implementing SPS capacity development work will be targeted
2. *Documentation of country case studies - sharing lessons and experiences:* The experiences and achievements of this project will provide information contributing to the utilization of the P-IMA framework on a wider basis.
3. Convening PSC meetings back-to-back with the COMESA policy organ meetings (Trade & Customs, Agriculture, Environment and Natural resources and Industry) of Ministers to share and disseminate experiences more broadly.

ATTACHMENTS

Appendix 1: Logical framework (see attached)

Appendix 2: Work Plan (see attached)

Appendix 3: Project Budget (see attached)

Appendix 4: Letters of support from countries and other stakeholders that support the request (requested and to be provided separately)

APPENDIX 1: Logical Framework

Objectives	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions / Risks
<p>Goal: Increased trade in agri-food products from COMESA Member States</p>	<p>Trade volumes (mt or \$) of respective target crops/commodities increased by 2% by 2020</p>	<p>Trade statistics</p>	
<p>Purpose:</p> <p>COMESA member states are effectively using an evidence-based approach (P-IMA) to prioritize SPS investment needs, mainstream SPS investments within national/regional agricultural and trade investment plans, and mobilize additional resources for SPS capacity development</p>	<p>SPS priorities / investments are integrated into national and regional agricultural and trade development plans for 5 MS</p> <p>5 project proposals / concept notes for key SPS investments developed</p> <p>Investments (government, private sector, donor) (\$) for SPS capacity development Increased by 2% by 2020</p>	<p>National / regional agriculture and trade development plans</p> <p>Business plans of key private sector actors</p>	<p>Decision-makers are sensitized to the potential benefits of P-IMA and agree to integrate the priorities identified into national planning and resource allocation processes</p>
<p>Output 1:</p> <p>Regional expertise and skills to apply the P-IMA framework to prioritize SPS investments in COMESA member states</p>	<p>5 P-IMA facilitators have knowledge and skills to lead and facilitate use of the P-IMA framework in each of the selected COMESA member states</p> <p>User friendly P-IMA materials developed</p>	<p>Workshop reports</p>	

<p>Activities</p> <p>Activity 1: Selection of 5 countries and identification of 5 P-IMA facilitators in each of the selected COMESA Member States based on identified selection criteria</p> <p>Activity 2: Preparation of training materials to mainstream SPS investments into CAADP and other national policy frameworks using P-IMA. The training package will be based on the STDF P-IMA user guide. Additional and complementary training modules on communications, facilitation skills, and policy advocacy will also be developed</p> <p>Activity 3: Train 5 national experts (P-IMA facilitators) on the use of P-IMA to mainstream SPS investments in national policy/investment frameworks (5-day training workshop in each country)</p>	<p>5 experts identified in each MS</p> <p>Training material developed and workshop held</p> <p>5 experts trained in each country</p>	<p>Training evaluation reports.</p> <p>Reports to STDF.</p>	<p>Selected trainees successfully complete the training and are able to serve as P-IMA experts.</p> <p>Countries agree to apply P-IMA in collaboration with the trained experts.</p>
<p>Output 2:</p> <p>SPS investments for market access are prioritized by public and private sector stakeholders in 5 COMESA Member States</p>	<p>5 country reports identifying SPS investment needs produced</p> <p>Key national policy/investment frameworks such as National Agriculture Investment Plans (NAIPs) reflect/integrate new SPS investments in 5 MS</p> <p>Summary reports of meetings to present to national decision-makers and donors</p>	<p>Reports of prioritization work</p> <p>National policy/investment frameworks</p>	<p>Commitment and active engagement of relevant public and private sector stakeholders in COMESA member states</p>

Activities			
<p>Activity 1: Meetings with high-level policy and decision-makers (across food safety, animal and plant health, environment/climate change, trade and finance/planning) to raise awareness about P-IMA as an evidence-based approach to improve SPS planning, decision-making processes, and resource mobilization</p>	<p>High level policy meetings held in 5 MS</p>	<p>Briefing/meeting reports</p>	
<p>Activity 2: Collection, compilation and analysis of information and data needed to prioritize SPS investments (including previous assessments of SPS capacity needs, etc.), training in 5 MS</p>	<p>5 Information dossier on SPS sensitive trade in each country</p>	<p>P-IMA reports</p>	
<p>Activity 3: National workshops in the selected COMESA MS (with representatives from SPS, agriculture and trade, national CAADP coordinator, EIF/NIU, private sector, academia, research, donors, development partners, etc.) to discuss SPS investment options, decision criteria and weights.</p>	<p>Reports of National P-IMA workshops</p>	<p>National workshop reports</p>	
<p>Activity 4: Additional data collection, consultations and analysis to prepare draft report of SPS investment priorities for selected COMESA MS.</p>	<p>National stakeholder consultations to discuss SPS issues conducted in 5 MS</p>		
<p>Activity 5: Presentation of the initial findings and priorities to concerned stakeholders (including decision-makers in the government, donors, etc.) to revise/complete/validate the P-IMA analysis report</p>	<p>Data supporting the application of P-IMA collected by stakeholders or national experts in 5 MS</p>		
<p>Activity 6: Analytical work to review national agricultural/trade/other frameworks against the top priorities emerging from the P-IMA analysis.</p>			
<p>Activity 7: High level consultations/meetings with senior government officials (Finance, Economic planning, Agriculture, Trade, Environment), key development partners/donors, policy think tanks, private sector to obtain commitment on how to integrate SPS priorities in</p>			

<p>national policy and investment frameworks</p> <p>Activity 8: Workshop to validate results of the review and the financing gaps, attended by top officials of the respective governments (ministries of Finance, Econ planning, Agriculture, Trade and Environment), key development partners, policy think tanks, research institutes, academia and private sector representatives</p> <p>Activity 9: Analytical work to cost SPS investments, quantify likely trade impact as well as integrate the quantified SPS investments in relevant national policy/investment frameworks</p>	<p>Costed SPS investments and quantified trade impact</p>	<p>Relevant national policy documents and investment plans</p>	
<p>Output 3:</p> <p>Increased awareness, advocacy and knowledge management on use of P-IMA to prioritize SPS investments as well as on adoption of key SPS investments into national investment frameworks</p>	<p>Focused advocacy materials, case studies and reports on use of P-IMA tool in 5 MS</p>	<p>Case study reports Video, Brochures/flyers</p>	
<p>Activities</p> <p>Activity 1: Development of communication materials (including video) documenting the results, experiences and lessons of P-IMA's use, focused on how SPS priorities were mainstreamed in national agriculture/trade/development plans and resources leveraged to increase investments in SPS capacity.</p> <p>Activity 2: Disseminate P-IMA country case studies, and the video documentary</p> <p>Activity 3: Support relevant stakeholders (including, policy think tanks, private associations) to disseminate communication materials . COMESA Secretariat and beneficiary countries disseminate and share information on the project's results and experiences with other RECs, member states and stakeholders in Africa (e.g. through</p>	<p>Lessons captured through;</p> <p>5 case studies and one video documentary</p>		<p>Commitment of countries to establish CoPs in the use of P-IMA and governments to integrate the issues in relevant policy documents</p>

<p>the Agriculture/CAADP meetings and other relevant regional stakeholder meetings)</p> <p>Activity 4: Convene project steering committees back to back with the COMESA policy organ meetings (Trade and Customs, Agriculture, Environment and Natural Resources and Industry Ministers meetings to share and disseminate experiences</p>	<p>Adoption of prioritized SPS investment's by the private sector in each of the 5 MS</p> <p>P-IMA case studies and documentary show cased at relevant regional fora</p>		
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APPENDIX 2: Work Plan⁷

	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1: Regional expertise and skills to apply the P-IMA framework to prioritize SPS investments for market access is developed												
Activity 1: Selection of 5 COMESA Member States to benefit from project, and selection of 5 persons to be trained on P-IMA in each Member State												
Activity 2: Prepare training materials to mainstream SPS investments into CAADP and other national policy frameworks using P-IMA.												
Activity 3: Train 5 national experts (P-IMA facilitators) on the use of P-IMA to mainstream SPS investments in national policy/investment frameworks (5-day training workshop in each country)												
Output 2: SPS investments for market access are prioritized by public and private sector stakeholders in five COMESA Member States												
Activity 1: Meetings with high-level policy and decision-makers (across food safety, animal and plant health, environment/climate change, trade and finance/planning) to raise awareness about P-IMA as an evidence-based approach to improve SPS planning, decision-making processes, and resource mobilization												
Activity 2: Collection, compilation and analysis of information and data needed to prioritize SPS investments (including previous assessments of SPS capacity needs, etc.) training in 5 MS												

⁷ Please shade or otherwise indicate when the activity will take place.

	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Activity 3: National workshops in the selected COMESA MS (with representatives from SPS, agriculture and trade, national CAADP coordinator, EIF/NIU, private sector, academia, research, donors, development partners, etc.) to discuss SPS investment options, decision criteria and weights.												
Activity 4: Additional data collection, consultations and analysis to prepare draft report of SPS investment priorities for selected COMESA MS												
Activity 5: Presentation of the initial findings and priorities to concerned stakeholders (including decision-makers in the government, donors, etc.) to revise/complete/validate the P-IMA analysis report												
Activity 6: Analytical work to review national agricultural/trade/other frameworks against the top priorities emerging from the P-IMA analysis.												
Activity 7: High level consultations/meetings with senior government officials (Finance, Economic planning, Agriculture, Trade, Environment), key development partners/donors, policy think tanks, private sector to obtain commitment on how to integrate SPS priorities in national policy and investment frameworks												
Activity 8: National stakeholder workshops to validate results of the review and the financing gaps, attended by top officials of the respective governments (ministries of Finance, Econ planning, Agriculture, Trade and Environment), key development partners, policy think tanks, research institutes, academia and private sector representatives												
Activity 9: Analytical work to cost SPS investments, quantify likely trade impact as well as integrate the quantified SPS investments in relevant national policy/investment frameworks												
Output 3: Increased awareness, advocacy and knowledge management on use of P-IMA to prioritize SPS investments												

	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Activity 1: Development of communication materials (including video) documenting the results, experiences and lessons of P-IMA's use, focused on how SPS priorities were mainstreamed in national agriculture, trade, development plans and resources leveraged to increase investments in SPS capacity.												
Activity 2: Disseminate P-IMA country case studies, and the video documentary. COMESA will host a special side event at the Heads of State Summit to show case the P-IMA case studies and documentary												
Activity 3: Support relevant stakeholders (including, policy think tanks, private associations) to disseminate communication materials with other RECs, member states and stakeholders in Africa (e.g. through the Agriculture/CAADP meetings and other relevant regional stakeholder meetings)												
Activity 4: Convene project steering committees back to back with the COMESA policy organ meetings (Trade and Customs, Agriculture, Environment and Natural Resources and Industry Ministers meetings to share and disseminate experiences												

APPENDIX 3: Budget (US\$)

The following table provides an example to illustrate the budget can be prepared on the basis of outputs identified in the log frame and the activities needed to achieve these outputs.

			STDF (US\$)	EIF (US\$)	COMESA / Member States (US\$)	Total funding (US\$)
Output 1: Regional expertise to apply the P-IMA framework to prioritize SPS investments and leverage resources under CAADP and other national policy frameworks						
Activity 1: Selection of 5 countries and identification of 5 P-IMA facilitators from within the selected COMESA Member States based on identified selection criteria	Project Manager (PM) placed in the SPS/TBT Unit at COMESA (Part of PM TORs)		0		2,000	2,000
Activity 2: Preparation of training materials to mainstream SPS investments into CAADP and other national policy frameworks using P-IMA. This training package will be based on the STDF P-IMA user guide. Additional and complementary training modules on communications, facilitation skills, and policy advocacy will also be developed	COMESA Secretariat with support of external expertise (Agric Econ, Quantitative Analyst, resource mobilization)	12,000 (20 days at USD600/day)		12,000	0	12,000
Activity 3: Train 5 national experts (P-IMA facilitators) on the use of P-IMA to mainstream SPS investments in national policy/investment frameworks (5-day training workshop in each country)	COMESA Secretariat with support of external expertise (Agric Econ, Quantitative Analyst)	6,000 per country	30000		0	30,000
Output 2: SPS investments for market access are prioritized by public and private sector stakeholders in five COMESA Member States						

			STDF (US\$)	EIF (US\$)	COMESA / Member States (US\$)	Total funding (US\$)
Activity 1: Meetings with high-level policy and decision-makers (across food safety, animal and plant health, environment/climate change, trade and finance/planning) to raise awareness about P-IMA as an evidence-based approach to improve SPS planning, decision-making processes, and resource mobilization	COMESA Secretariat with support of external expertise (Agric Econ, Quantitative Analyst, resource mobilization)	Meetings back to back with other COMESA Secretariat travels	12,500		0	12,500
Activity 2: Analysis of information and data needed to prioritize SPS investments (including previous assessments of SPS capacity needs, etc.), training in 5 MS. Consultants prepare information dossiers, and support national P-IMA facilitators to apply P-IMA in each country	COMESA Secretariat with support of external expertise (Agric Econ, Quantitative Analyst, national experts)	10,000 per country (including consultants fees). This comprises of an International consultant for 12 days (600USD/day) = 7,200. TOTAL FOR 5 COUNTRIES: USD36,000. National expert to support data collection and analysis: 11.2 days per country (250/day) = 14,000		50,000	0	50,000
Activity 3: National workshops in the selected COMESA MS (with representatives from SPS, agriculture and trade, national CAADP coordinator, EIF/NIU, private sector, academia, research, donors, development partners, etc.) to discuss SPS investment options, decision criteria and weights.	COMESA Secretariat with support of external expertise (Agric Econ, Quantitative Analyst) and national expert	2,500 per country	12,500		0	12,500
Activity 4: Additional data collection, consultations and analysis to prepare draft report of SPS investment priorities for selected	COMESA Secretariat with support of external expertise	2,500 per country	12,500		0	12,500

			STDF (US\$)	EIF (US\$)	COMESA / Member States (US\$)	Total funding (US\$)
COMESA MS	(Agric Econ, Quantitative Analyst) and national expert					
Activity 5: Presentation of the initial findings and priorities to concerned stakeholders (including decision-makers in the government, donors, etc.) to revise/complete/validate the P-IMA analysis report	COMESA Secretariat with support of external expertise (Agric Econ, Quantitative Analyst) and national expert	2,500 per country	12,500		0	12,500
Activity 6: Analytical work to review national agricultural/trade/other frameworks against the top priorities emerging from the P-IMA analysis. Consultants facilitate small country teams to review existing frameworks against the top priorities emerging from the analysis, to identify and quantify financing gaps	COMESA Secretariat with support of external expertise (Agric Econ, Quantitative Analyst) and national expert	5,000 per country	25,000		0	25,000
Activity7: Consultations, meetings and workshops with senior government officials (Finance, Economic planning, Agriculture, Trade, Environment), key development partners/donors, policy think tanks, private sector to leverage resources and obtain commitment on how to integrate SPS priorities in national policy and investment frameworks	COMESA Secretariat with support of external expertise (Agric Econ, Quantitative Analyst) and national expert	2500 per country	12,500		0	12500

			STDF (US\$)	EIF (US\$)	COMESA / Member States (US\$)	Total funding (US\$)
Activity 8	COMESA Secretariat with support of external expertise (Agric Econ, Quantitative Analyst) and national expert	2500	2,500		0	12500
Activity 9: Analytical work to cost SPS investments, quantify likely trade impact as well as integrate the quantified SPS investments in relevant national policy/investment frameworks	COMESA Secretariat, with support of external expertise (Agric Econ, Quantitative Analyst) and national expert	0	0			0
Output 3: Increased awareness, advocacy and knowledge management on use of P-IMA to prioritize SPS investments as well as on adoption of key SPS investments into national investment frameworks						
Activity 1: Development of communication materials documenting the results, experiences and lessons of P-IMA's use, focused on how SPS priorities were mainstreamed in national agriculture/trade/development plans and resources leveraged to increase investments in SPS capacity. Consultants and PM document country case studies on use of P-IMA and the likely impact on a country's trade when investments in SPS capacity are increased. A video documentary is produced on each country's SPS sensitive trade and the use/benefits of P-IMA	COMESA Secretariat and PM (at various regional and policy organ meetings for Trade, Agriculture and Industry)		30000		0	30000

			STDF (US\$)	EIF (US\$)	COMESA / Member States (US\$)	Total funding (US\$)
Activity 2: Disseminate country case studies, and the video documentary. COMESA hosts a special side event as the Heads of State Summit to disseminate the P-IMA case studies and documentary	COMESA Secretariat PM with support of Agric Econ, Quantitative Analyst		6,000		0	6,000
Activity 3: Support relevant stakeholders (including, policy think tanks, private associations) to disseminate communication materials. COMESA Secretariat and beneficiary countries disseminate and share information on the project's results and experiences with other RECs, member states and stakeholders in Africa (e.g. through the Agriculture/CAADP meetings and other relevant regional stakeholder meetings)	COMESA Secretariat PM		10,000		0	10,000
Activity 4: Convene project steering committees back to back with the COMESA policy organ meetings (Trade and Customs, Agriculture, Environment and Natural Resources and Industry Ministers meetings to share and disseminate experiences			30,000		0	30,000
Project Management						
Project Manager salary (25%)	30,000 per year for three years			90,000	0	90,000
Copies of the D-SIGHT computer software for 5 countries			10000		0	10000
Office space	Provided by COMESA					
Finance officer at 20%				36,000	0	36,000
UNOPS Audit				9,000		7000
External evaluation	External evaluation contracted by COMESA	20 days at USD600/day = USD12,000 plus travel, DSA (5,000)	17,000			17,000
COMESA staff time	Provided by COMESA		0		72,000	72,000

			STDF (US\$)	EIF (US\$)	COMESA / Member States (US\$)	Total funding (US\$)
SUB-TOTAL			210,500	197,000	74,000	284,500
Contingency	5%		10,525			
Travel costs				10,400		
GRAND TOTAL			221,025	207,400	74,000	502,425