Driving better SPS decision-making: STDF’s evidence-based approach

STDF WG Meeting

14 Oct 2020
Different SPS investment needs

Resource constraints

Decision making processes ad hoc or lack transparency

Resources not always targeted to where they’re likely to have greatest impact
Evidence-based approach to strengthen SPS decision-making

Facilitates public-private dialogue

Increases high-level awareness about the value of SPS investments

Supports project design & fundraising

Greater resource efficiency, linked to national policy objectives
Key Principles

Flexibility - Prioritize investments using criteria that are measured differently

Pragmatism - Use best data available data and information

Participation - Inputs encouraged from diverse stakeholders

Transparency - Criteria and data are documented and open to scrutiny

Linkages - Complements SPS evaluation tools, including the PCE
Definition of SPS investment options

Product affected

SPS compliance problem affecting existing or potential exports

Specific investment in SPS capacity to address the challenge faced

Export market(s) affected
Process

1. Compile an information dossier
2. Consult stakeholders
3. Define the decision criteria
4. Create profiles
5. Compare the SPS options
6. Calculate the priorities
7. Discuss, review and validate the priorities with stakeholders

Discuss how P-IMA can be used to improve decision-making on an ongoing basis

Use the findings to inform SPS decision-making processes and mobilize additional resources to address SPS gaps
Ranking of diverse SPS investment options

Contribution analysis for Country X

- Impact on vulnerable groups
- Impact on poverty
- Impact on environment
- Impact on domestic public health
- Impact on agricultural/fisheries productivity
- Absolute change in value of exports
- On-going costs
- Up-front investment
Different scenarios depending on criteria

Equal weights model

Costs and trade model
COMESA- Mainstreaming SPS investments in CAADP & policy framework

Country reports launched for Uganda, Rwanda and Kenya

Evidence of expected impacts on trade, agricultural productivity, poverty and gender

Trade Mark East Africa unlocking regional trade through P-IMA (Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Tanzania, South Sudan and Burundi)

See more: www.standardsfacility.org/PG-606
OIE’s BESST initiative adapted the P-IMA framework

B-SAFE project - The Philippines making use of P-IMA to carry out SPS needs assessment

The Bahamas - prioritizing investments across agriculture, tourism and public health

STDF PPGs for CARICOM countries, Ecuador
Looking ahead: adapting to the “new normal”

STDF supporting a new online P-IMA Training Facilitators Manual and online “P-IMA Master Course”

Online training piloted in The Bahamas

Global P-IMA Practitioners Group- 1st virtual meeting planned for early November

For more information: https://www.standardsfacility.org/prioritizing-sps-investments-market-access-p-ima