



MCDA COMESA Perspectives

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Background - Drivers

- Zambia, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Kenya, **Uganda, Rwanda,** Burundi, DRC, Egypt, Sudan, Djibouti, Comoros, **Seychelles,** Mauritius, Madagascar, **Ethiopia,** Libya, Eritrea, Swaziland working to achieve an economically integrated region. Harmonization of tariffs and elimination of NTBs, including SPS barriers to trade in agricultural products are key to economic integration
- **Key challenges** – (i) Competing interests for very limited resources, low priority attached to SPS issues (ii) Absence of an acceptable mechanism to prioritize investments in SPS capacity (iii) capacity gaps persist and translate into NTBs
- **Evaluation tools are not a substitute for the MCDA**



Background - Drivers

- In 2003, AU Heads of State endorsed the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) as the planning and resource mobilization tool for transformation of Agriculture.
- CAADP targets – invest at least 10% of the national budget (II) to achieve minimum annual growth of 6 % , 4 mutually reinforcing pillars
- In 2011, the 7th CAADP PP endorsed the decision to mainstream SPS priorities into CAADP (highest level of political commitment)
- COMESA coordinates and facilitates CAADP implementation in its Member States
- MCDA and CAADP are like hand in glove



CAADP Frameworks (Pillars)

- ***Pillar I*** : Framework for Sustainable Land and Water Management seeks to increase investments in sustainable land management and reliable water control systems
- ***Pillar II***: Framework for Improving Market Access (FIMA) seeks to increase investments in rural infrastructure and trade-related capacities for market access
- ***Pillar III***: Framework for African Food and Nutrition Security seeks to increase investments in risk management, food supply, improve incomes for the poor and reduce hunger and malnutrition
- ***Pillar IV*** : Framework for African Agricultural Productivity (FAAP) seeks to increase investments in agricultural research, technology dissemination

CAADP Pillar 2 (Market access & trade capacities)

Objective – framework to prioritize Market access and trade related Investments in the Agric sector

Principle – All inclusive, Includes non state actors, PS

Process steps

(i) Stocktaking, review of sector to establish status with respect to CAADP targets, investment gaps

(ii) **Analysis** - prioritizing and costing the growth options focusing on the best returns.

(iii) **Investment Plan** - integrated investment / operational plan

MCDA (Market access)

Objective – framework to prioritize SPS capacity building options with a trade outcome

Principle - must engage private sector and key stakeholder

Process steps

(i) Gathering information, preparing information dossier based on which to establish capacity building options to be considered in the priority setting process

(ii) **Analysis** – costing and ranking the prioritized capacity building options

(iii) **SPS capacity building options integrated in the CAADP Investment Plan**



Benefits of the MCDA

(1) A planning and resource mobilization tool that fits very well into the CAADP framework

(2) Linking SPS capacity to trade impact

Rwanda (i) Planning for SPS investments in the Ag. Sector investment plan currently under review (ii) informing the action plan of the Directorate for SPS Certification

Seychelles: (i) To be used as evidence in the formulation of the Ag. Sector Investment Plan

(2) Enhances collaboration between the various sectors of the economy

(3) Builds consensus amongst regulatory agencies & stakeholders

(4) Flexible with varied applications, continuous improvement possible as new information or data is obtained



Challenges and Remedies

Challenges

- Needs time to learn and apply effectively
- Needs champions at national level
- Weak private sector, producers & exporters
- Inadequate information – costs of interventions, trade data, other data e.g. likely impact on employment, poverty etc
- Engagement of key stakeholders in the analysis

Remedies

- In house capacity (trade expert on the team), leveraging regional resources
- Building on the CAADP planning/resource mobilization mechanisms as well as IF and CC



Key Messages – countries

- Strengthen gathering of information and data
- Government buy in extremely important
- Promote the MCDA as a planning tool
- Anchor the MCDA on existing mechanisms e.g. CAADP, IF
- Encourage private sector participation & wide range of non state stakeholders, enhances legitimacy of results
- Train Champions through institutions – we are their to support this process
- Effective engagement of national stakeholders at all levels of the literature review & analysis (i) identification of options (ii) definition of choice criteria (iii) definition of choice weights



Key Messages - STDF

- Important to consider the outcomes of the analysis in future STDF work
- Continuous improvement extremely vital
- Consider supporting national/regional institutions that could sustain the training/analysis at national level e.g. Universities, SPS specialized agencies engaged in development work, private sector institutions
- Future Applications – (i) food safety reviews (ii) regional MCDA (ii) the tripartite SPS and TBT work
- MCDA has picked momentum, difficult to stop !!!
- We are ready to engage interested parties

THANKS !!!!