



Oie



# **Mobilizing Aid for Trade for SPS-related technical cooperation in East Africa**

**Overview of balance sheets of SPS needs  
and priorities**

**Melvin Spreij**

**Standards and Trade Development Facility  
(STDF)**



## Background

- Objective: Strengthen linkage between supply of and demand for technical cooperation

### Step 1

- Synthesis of existing evaluations and previous technical cooperation provided to Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda
- Aid for Trade workshop (Dar es Salaam, 30 September 2007)
- “Standards are a passport for trade”



## Background

### Step 2

- Consolidation of evaluations in balance sheets of SPS needs
- Identification of priority needs not met through existing technical cooperation (gap analysis)
- Identification of ways to address priority needs by donors, international organizations and/or STDF



## Methodology

- Evaluations
  - DTIS (IF)
  - Capacity evaluation tools (FAO/IPPC)
  - Other studies and assessments
- Interviews with beneficiaries and donors
- Market access approach



## Relevance of SPS

- Government strategies: expansion and diversification of exports
- Need to meet SPS and other requirements of trading partners, notably exports of non-traditional agricultural commodities
- Integration into broader efforts to build competitiveness (holistic or supply chain approach)



## Uganda (1)

- Development of SPS Policy and Action Plan (NTSDP) and improve SPS diplomacy
- Programme of public-private sector investment in livestock sector (UMED)
- Address animal disease situation and strengthen capability of veterinary services (OIE)



## Uganda (2)

- Maintain SPS compliance in fisheries sector and explore potential for aquaculture
- Expand supply chains in horticulture sector through inclusion of small-growers
- Improve domestic food safety situation and strengthen tourism backward linkages



## Kenya (1)

- Tackle pest problems and expand small-holder certification schemes
- Address animal disease situation and strengthen capability of veterinary services (OIE)
- Maintain SPS compliance in inland fisheries sector and assess SPS risks in coastal fisheries and aquaculture





## Kenya (2)

- Offer SPS training involving trade associations and strengthen SPS diplomacy
- Update framework for SPS and quality management - including revision of legislation
- Improve domestic food safety situation and strengthen tourism backward linkages



## Tanzania (1)

- Improve pest surveillance and monitoring and facilitate inclusion of small-holders
- Address animal disease situation and strengthen capability of veterinary services (OIE)
- Maintain SPS compliance in inland fisheries sector and explore potential of coastal fisheries and aquaculture (Zanzibar)



## Tanzania (2)

- Establish national level SPS coordination mechanism
- Increase awareness and training activities on basic/good practice and SPS compliance
- Improve domestic food safety situation and strengthen tourism backward linkages



## Cross-cutting observations

- Capacities differ among countries and sectors but needs are often similar → regional approach?
- Resource constraints
  - set priorities (balance sheets)
  - integrate SPS into planning and budgetary frameworks
  - trend towards budget support



## Awareness and training

- Increase awareness and training activities on good practice and SPS compliance at all levels (based on market demand and trade potential)
- Improve domestic food safety situation (tourism backward linkages)
- Integration of small-scale producers in national, regional and global supply chains



## Institutional capacity

- Develop SPS policy and strategic action plan (cost-benefit analysis)
- Streamline institutional and regulatory framework
- Develop laboratory plan and improve diagnostic capacity
- Increase dialogue with private sector and strengthen trade associations
- Enhance SPS diplomacy



## National coordination mechanism

- Raise profile and awareness
- Monitor policy implementation
- Facilitate public-private sector dialogue
- Integrate SPS into planning and budgetary frameworks and supply chains
- Remove overlapping mandates and better use of resources



## Intra-regional trade

- Limited and often informal and not officially recorded
- EAC/COMESA/SADC → eliminate intra-regional trade barriers such as:
  - Tariffs
  - Poor communication linkages
  - Underdeveloped infrastructure
  - Limited purchasing power
  - Lack of harmonized standards/mutual recognition
- Develop consensus on regional priorities





## Constraints (EAC)

- Political commitment and private sector involvement
- Differences in capacities among countries
- Capacity of EAC Secretariat
- Differences in approach to standards
- Differences between national interests



## Needs and opportunities (1)

- Further harmonize standards in selected product areas → involve private sector
- Create systems of mutual recognition and streamline regulations
- Establish centers of excellence and joint programs in specialized areas:
  - research
  - training
  - pesticide testing and registration
  - accreditation (SQMT Protocol)



## Needs and opportunities (2)

- Management of transboundary risks (selected priority pests/diseases) → regional surveillance, monitoring and contingency planning
- Finalize SPS Protocol, establish joint management mechanism and develop regional positions



## Next steps

- Consensus on SPS needs and priorities at national and regional level
- Identification of ways to address priority needs by donors, international organizations and/or STDF
- Networking session
- Lessons for Burundi and Rwanda



# Standards and Trade Development Facility

Thank you!

For information please contact:

[melvin.spreij@wto.org](mailto:melvin.spreij@wto.org)

Tel: +41 22 739 6630

Fax: +41 22 739 5760