



STANDARDS *and* TRADE
DEVELOPMENT FACILITY

STDF Workshop

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“Facilitating safe trade: What solutions does the STDF offer to strengthen SPS capacity in developing and least developed countries”

Case study: STDF PG 543

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BACKGROUND AND PROBLEM ADDRESSED

NPPO Uganda (**MAAIF DCIC**) implemented a flower project on strengthening the Uganda Floriculture Sector (2012-2015). **STDF PG 335**

The **STDF PG 543** (2019-2022) was a build up on work done in **STDF PG 335** for SPS systems improvement in Uganda.

Problem: *Increasing number of interceptions of Uganda's fruits and vegetables (FFV) in the EU, and limited market access to other market destinations, due to presence of harmful organisms.*

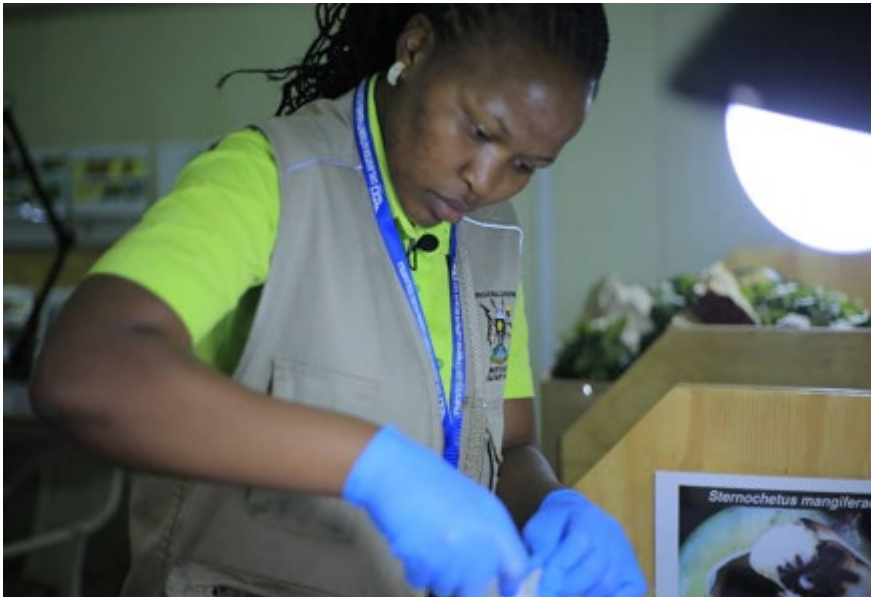
KEY RESULTS AND IMPACT



- 1,400 farmers.
- Developed SPS training curricular.
- Farmer pest scouting tools and export audit checklists translated into 3 local languages.
- Designed and piloted surveillance protocols for quarantine pests using public and private sector.
- Streamlined, documented and communicated procedures for FFV export registration and certification.



KEY RESULTS AND IMPACT



- Established an SPS sharing platform for horticulture (public, private sector, development partners, academicians, etc).
- Developed farmer pest fact sheets and farmer led training videos.
- Strengthened field, exit inspections and PRA unit (enhance a systems approach).
- 70 inspectors provided with relevant equipment.

LESSONS



- Increased farmer interface with regulators enhances compliance levels.
- Low female participation in the sector beyond sorting stages.
- Regulators should constantly make easily available, simplified SPS market requirements.
- Comprehension and acceptance of SPS requirements is enhanced by translations into native languages.
- Uniforms increase regulatory visibility and private sector compliance.

LESSONS



- Establishment of a PPP Project Management Steering Committee (PMC) at design stage, is key for inclusiveness and collaboration.
- Sensitivity to onboarding other collaborative initiatives has led to synergies and project sustainability.
- Private sector appreciation of NPPO roles, paves way for private sector investments in self regulation.
- Private sector self regulation requires time, backed by practical solution investments.

RECOMMENDED SUPPORT - SPS COMPLIANCE PROMOTION



- Investment in heavy and light SPS infrastructure.
- Support Apex Sector Associations.
- Increased digitalization (E-Phyto) and national traceability.
- Target Women in export.
- Short term research in SPS.

Follow up actions to sustain and scale up project results

Uganda Government
Development 5 Year
FFV Project (Approx.
USD 8M), by MAAIF

European Union SPS
Uganda Project
(€8M)

HORTIMAP
(Technoserve)

UK Export Finance
Project (UKEF) USD
80M (Probable)

Private Sector Self
Regulation
HORTIFRESH

Synergies with USAID
Feed the Future
Institutional Systems
Strengthening Activity

USAID Trade in
Agriculture Safely and
Efficiently (TRASE)

Presidential Round
Investors Table In
Agriculture (PIRT),
GlobalGAP.

COORDINATION:
PACEID, Office of the
Prime Minister, MTIC

Appreciation

- The Standards and Trade Development Facility.
- The Royal Netherlands Embassy.
- The Uganda Agribusiness Alliance for co-project implementation.
- FFV Farmers and Exporters.
- The EU, DG SANTE, Plant Health Unit, Afrifruits, NARO, Chemiphar Uganda, COLEACP, IPPC- EPhyto Team, Hortifresh.
- Government Ministries, Department and Agencies such as: Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Trade Industry and Cooperatives.
- Uganda Export Promotion Board.
- Local Government- Extension Departments.
- National Plant Protection Organisations (Kenya and Tanzania) that hosted study tours and supported development of SOPs respectively.
- CABI for administering the project.