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# **Multi-criteria decision analysis in SPS coordination**

**Dermot Cassidy**












**USAID SPS Coordinator for Southern Africa (contractor)**

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# The USAID Feed the Future program is focused on a limited number of target countries, limited target crops and limited areas within the countries

		Kenya 	Uganda 	Tanzania 	Rwanda 	Ethiopia <sup>1</sup> 	Malawi 	Zambia 	Mozambique 	REC's   
Geographic Focus		Southwest and South Central	Southwest, Central, North Regions	Zanzibar, Morogoro, Dodoma, Manyara, and highland areas of northern and southern Tanzania	All Provinces	Select districts in Oromia, Amhara, SNNP	Seven districts in Central and Southern Regions	Eastern Province and selected peri-urban districts of Lusaka Central	Primarily Zambezia and Nampula Provinces; some in Manica and Sofala Provinces	
Staples	Rice			✗						
	Maize	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	Regional aflatoxin work		✗	✗
	Beans and legumes <sup>2</sup>		✗		✗	✗	Regional aflatoxin work		✗	✗
	Wheat					✗				
High-value crops	Horticulture	✗		✗			Regional fruit fly work		✗	✗
	Coffee		✗		✗	✗				
	Other high value crops <sup>3</sup>				✗	✗			✗	
Animals	Dairy	✗			✗	✗	✗			Regional TBD work
	Livestock					✗				✗

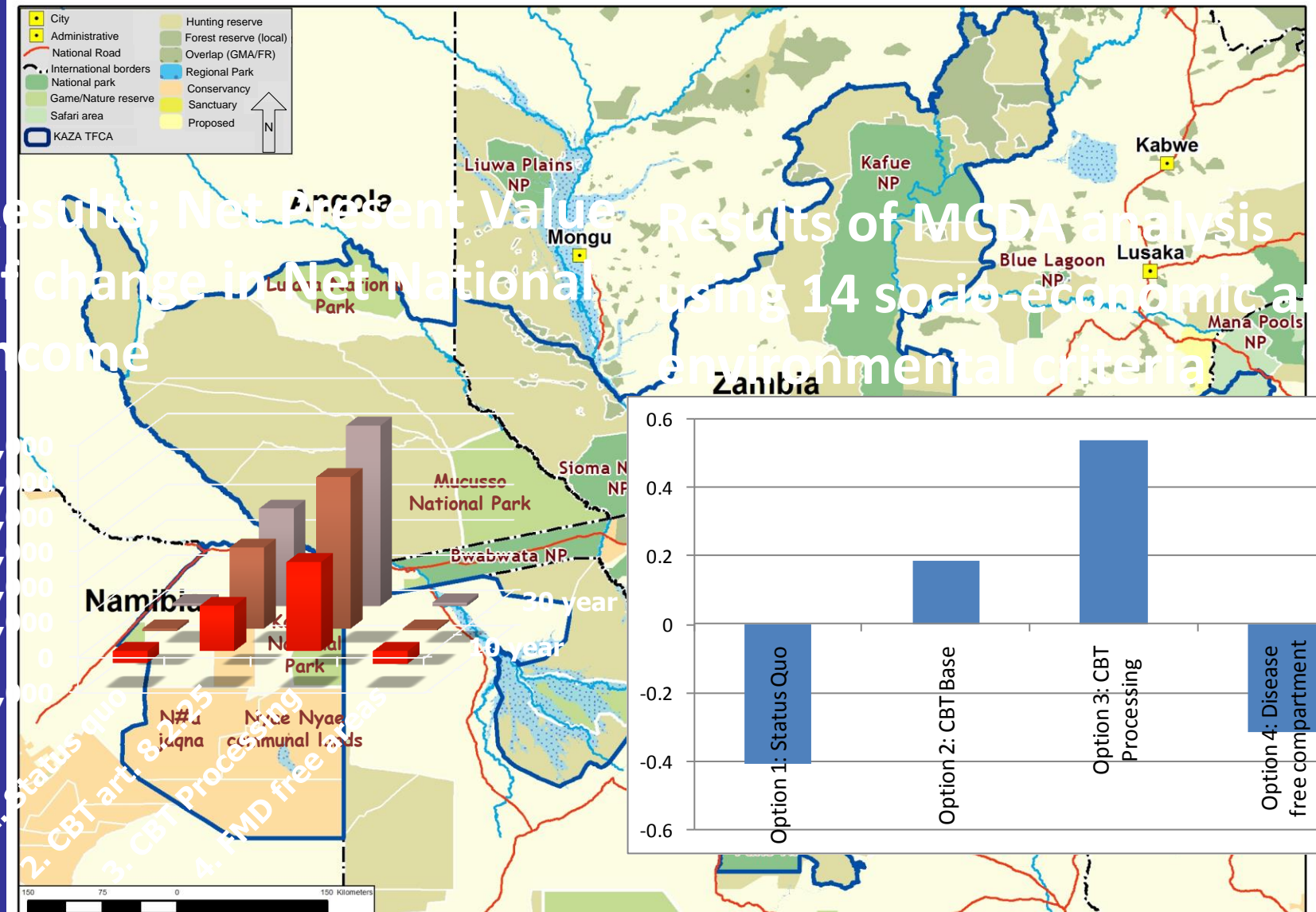
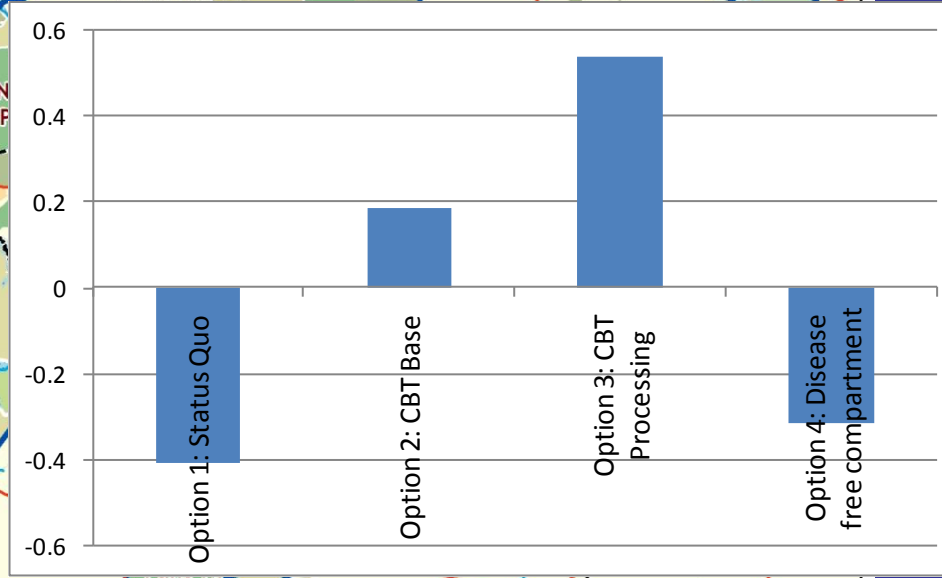
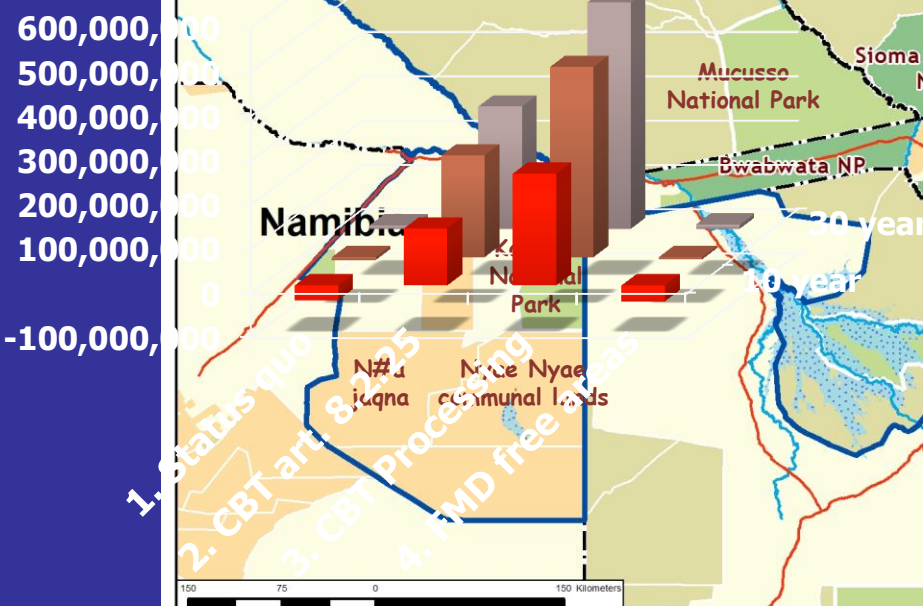


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# Comparison - use of CB and MCDA analysis for FMD management options in Caprivi

Results; Net Present Value of change in Net National Income

Results of MCDA analysis using 14 socio-economic and environmental criteria





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# BACKGROUND

1. MCDA provides a mechanism for prioritizing SPS interventions which taken together with the existing prioritization of Feed the Future allows both USAID and the countries to focus efforts where there is highest impact
2. The MCDA methodology is complementary to existing economic analytical methods such as value chain studies and incorporates elements of cost-effectiveness analysis such that more detailed project designs can be derived from the outline 'capacity building option' cards
3. As such the methodology as applied is true to its original concept and is complementary to downstream activities – in particular project design
4. From a USAID perspective MCDA represents a step towards more traditional cost benefit analysis and an increase in the rigor of project selection and design



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# HOW APPLIED?

1. USAID SPS Coordinators have, to date, actively participated in nine +/- completed studies using the MCDA framework
2. Seven studies have been with national partners of which two were with the STDF and four with COMESA and one with the Wildlife Conservation Society/World Wildlife Fund. USAID carried out a semi internal study in one country
3. Seven studies were of national SPS issues
4. One study focused on Feed the Future value chains in a country
5. One study looked at a proposed SPS intervention in a commodity, beef, in the context of existing and competing proposals
6. A study has just been initiated looking at existing and proposed SPS related interventions to reduce aflatoxin levels in two commodities (maize and cassava)



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# LESSONS LEARNED / MESSAGES

1. Not a stand alone approach – needs to be complemented with other types of analysis
2. Buy in from stakeholders is a pre-condition – both from the countries themselves and their movements towards freeing up trade – notably with trade promotion bodies such as COMESA
3. In an African context the analysis must be closely and explicitly aligned with the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Program and national agricultural support programs
4. Evidence is beginning to emerge that with good engagement by stakeholders the results are robust - certainly more so than various types of ‘meta studies’ and is complementary to more formal methods such as CB/CE and value chain analysis



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# FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

1. The methodology and process needs to be more country owned by developing greater analytical capacity within Africa
2. The methodology has already been successfully adapted to analyzing SPS issues within a value chain but conversely also could and should be extended to prioritization at a regional level
3. Once an analysis is completed there needs to be a set of clear follow-up actions such as; using the results to inform national agriculture strategies and policies, allocation of resources to identified options through clearly articulated [project] proposals and regular further iterations of the priority setting exercise to account for changing circumstances