

STDF

Standards and Trade
Development Facility



Using the STDF's P-IMA framework to identify and prioritise key Phytosanitary investments for market access linked to PCE outputs in Madagascar

Babacar SAMB
Bioscope SARL

A brief reminder of the SPS context in Madagascar

- **An overview of the P-IMA study process and the key results and conclusions**
- **How the P-IMA study highlighted the content and recommendations of the NPSP**
- **How the P-IMA study helped to prioritise and mobilise resources for its implementation**

SPS context in Madagascar

- A **10 - years NPSP (2018-2028)** resulted from the PCE with a **total budget of USD 27,457,395**
- Similarly, **several studies and evaluations carried out in other sub-sectors** (EU FVO audit in fisheries, PVS mission in livestock)
- A **plethora of weaknesses and deficiencies** in national capacities to comply with international SPS requirements

Investments needed far exceed the resources available

The P-IMA study in Madagascar

A request to STDF from
the Ministry of
Agriculture

Objective ?

To prioritise **the keys SPS**
investments to realise to
support market **access for**
priority export value chains

A working group including representatives of the
competent authorities and the private sector was set up

In relation with the competent authorities of the other sub-
sectors (fisheries, livestock) and the key representatives of
the private sector

The P-IMA : a 7-Step-by- StepFramework

- Stage 1** : **Compile an information dossier** (bring together available information on SPS capacity building needs to enable an informed selection of the options to be considered in the analysis)
- Stage 2** : **Identify The SPS capacity- building options**
- Stage 3** : **Define the decision criteria and weights**
- Stage 4** : **Compile information cards for the SPS capacities- building options**
- Stage 5** : **Compare the options according to each of the decision criteria**
- Stage 6** : **Calculate the priorities using MCDA and diagnose the results**
- Stage 7** : **Discuss, review and validate the priorities with stakeholders**

Stage 1 : Very critical

- The **National Phytosanitary Strategic Plan** : served as a valuable basis for working out the dossier information required in the priority - setting exercise
- The document provided all informations needed **to prepare the requested dossier** referring to the 1st stage and **to identify the Phytosanitary capacity-building options related concerning the second stage of the P-IMA study**

The main outcomes

- The P-IMA study has made it possible **to better reflect the requirements of the new European plant health regulations, taking into account that the European Union is the main destination for Malagasy export**
- In this regard, **the reduction of notification risks related to quarantine pests in plants and plant products exported to the EU is the second top priority option**

The main outcomes

- A main and extremely urgent challenge is to prepare a dossier on the systemic approach put in place to ensure that Capsicum fruits are free from False Codling Moth (*Thaumatotibia leucotreta* Meyrick) when supplied to the EU market (ISPM 14)

**This provision has been in effect since
September 1, 2019**

The P-IMA study facilitated the mobilization of financial resources

- **COLEACP** which receives EU funding has signed a protocol with the NPPO to support the implementation of a **2 - years action plan to strengthen the phytosanitary system in Madagascar**
- **Main objective** : the reduction of interception notifications due to quarantine pests in priority fruit and vegetables exported to the EU

This action Plan will cover the main recommendations of the National Phytosanitary strategic Plan focused on export value chains

The P-IMA study facilitated the mobilization of financial resources

As well, **the main exporter of pepper** is committed to participate to the financing of the FCM surveillance system that will be implemented

Pepper exports to EU have been suspended since the end of August

The main challenges

To come back to the prioritization exercise, it is based not only on the respective costs and predicted trade impacts, but also on the basis of impacts on agricultural productivity, domestic public health, local environment protection, poverty reduction

The NPPO experienced some challenges to use the PCE results

2 main challenges caught our attention

- The difficulty that the NPPO team had in defining investment costs by **highlighting recurrent costs and up-front investments**, in relation to market access objectives and challenges
- The difficulty the team had **in assessing the impact of investments** in relation to the prioritization criteria selected (on trade, domestic public health, environment and vulnerable populations)

It would very useful to further integrate the cost-benefit approach into the recommendations of the action plans resulting from the PCEs

**In this view, the application of P-
IMA framework would be very
appropriate**

THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION