Public-Private Partnerships to Enhance Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Capacity:

What can we learn from this collaborative approach?

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Introduction

• STDF – a global partnership to support SPS capacity building and facilitate market access

• STDF / IDB study on PPPs:
  – How are public and private stakeholders partnering in support of SPS capacity?
  – What is the added-value?
  – What are the lessons and experiences?
Diversity of SPS-related PPPs

- Objectives, functions
- Drivers
- Operational framework and legal basis
- Partners
- Financing
- Etc.
Examples from LAC and Asia

- National Committee to Eradicate FMD, Bolivia
- Baja California Plant Health Committee, Mexico
- Laboratory testing, Chile
- SPS checkpoints, Mexico
- E-Zoosanitary export certificates, Chile
- Patagonia Zoo-Phytosanitary Barrier Foundation, Argentina
- E-traceability, Thailand
**Private lab network for testing fish exports, Chile**

- Created in 1987 by *Servicio Nacional de Pesca* (SERNAPESCA)

- **Results**: improved lab infrastructure and expertise, better services at lower cost, enhanced market access.

- **Lessons**: complementary roles, legal framework, core capacities in public and private sector.
IT solutions for traceability, Thailand

- Secure and easy access to critical data about exports
- **Results:** Greater ability to demonstrate SPS compliance, better business operations, competitive advantage.
- **Lessons:** Private sector buy-in, pilot approach, sufficient time and dialogue, tailored approach (large vs small companies), regional interest.
Key lessons

• Select the right projects - start small, grow gradually

• Clarity on objectives, roles and procedures

• Leadership and trust

• Avoid political interference

• Facilitating role of producer / exporter associations

• Recognize private sector’s technical expertise, not only funds
Recommendations

1. Favourable enabling environment
2. Common interests, win-win situations
3. Clear goals, operational and management arrangements
4. Agreement on resources required
5. Transparency and good communications
6. Monitor and evaluate results
Conclusions

• SPS compliance is a shared responsibility

• Value of PPPs (stimulate innovation, leverage knowledge / resources, address infrastructure deficits, etc.)

• PPPs require capacity, leadership, resources

• Learn from LAC’s long and rich experiences

• Contribution of SPS capacity to agricultural production, economic growth, food security
Thank you. For more information:

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