

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

What can we learn from this collaborative approach?

Marlynn Hopper, Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF)



Charting The Course: Food Security and Trade in the Asia-Pacific & LAC Region, May 17-18, 2012

## 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



## Standards and Trade Development Facility

### Thank you. For more information:

Marlynne Hopper  
Standards and Trade Development  
Facility  
World Trade Organization

[Marlynne.Hopper@wto.org](mailto:Marlynne.Hopper@wto.org)

[www.standardsfacility.org](http://www.standardsfacility.org)

Juliana Salles Almeida  
Integration & Trade Sector  
Inter-American Development Bank

[JALMEIDA@iadb.org](mailto:JALMEIDA@iadb.org)

[http://www.iadb.org/en/about-us/departments/about,1342.html?dept\\_id=int](http://www.iadb.org/en/about-us/departments/about,1342.html?dept_id=int)

<http://pppamericas.org/>

