

# **Overview of SPS-related assistance for Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda (2001-2006)**

Research work for the Standards and Trade Development Facility

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**This report reflects the views of the author alone and does not represent the  
views of the STDF or any of its partner agencies or donors.**

## Executive Summary

1. Research work by the Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF) seeks to determine the sufficiency, adequacy and effectiveness of SPS technical assistance. The first phase of the research work is an overview SPS-related technical co-operation in the East African region for the period 2001-2006 with a focus on Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. In the second phase, a detailed fieldwork study will be undertaken on a sample of projects in these countries to identify good practice which can be replicated elsewhere.
2. A number of obstacles were faced in the preparation of this report. The starting point for the analysis was the WTO/OECD Trade Capacity Building Database. However, the information reproduced in this database is only partial and had to be supplemented from other sources such as donors' databases, websites, requests for information, etc. Furthermore, no information on the activities of the private sector or private foundations could be collected. Broad descriptions of projects were available, but project documents were not always posted on websites. Approximately half of the requests for additional information made to donor contact persons went unanswered. Against this background, one conclusion which emerges is the need for better collection and management of information on technical co-operation flows if an accurate picture is to be obtained.
3. According to the inventory, an estimated total of US\$36 million was provided in direct SPS-related assistance to Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda for SPS-related assistance in the period 2001-2006. Of this total, Uganda was the largest recipient of funds by value with US\$16.1 million or 44% of the total for the entire period. Kenya and Tanzania received 37% and 19% respectively of the assistance by value.
4. In addition to direct assistance, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda have also benefited from other SPS-related assistance projects offered at a *supranational* level. The figure for this *supranational* assistance is considerably larger than the monetary value of direct technical assistance to Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. In value terms, *supranational* SPS-related assistance can be valued at \$383 million for the period 2001-2006. It is however, impossible to estimate the portion of this total which may have benefited Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.
5. The high value of *supranational* assistance underlines the importance of assistance offered by the EC through various ACP-specific or Africa-specific projects. Of the total of \$383million, assistance from the EC accounts for \$284 million or 74% of the total. Taken together, the EC and its Member States provided 97% of *supranational* SPS-related assistance by value. For direct assistance to Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, the EC and its Member States were also the most important assistance providers accounting for 95% of all.
6. Donor operations were also directed at specific areas. At *supranational* level the EC was most active in the animal health area. A total of US\$121 million has been offered by the EC on animal health programmes. While animal health projects accounted for 39% of total *supranational* assistance by value, only 9% of direct assistance to Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda was directed at the animal health sector. This would suggest a clear preference on the part of donors to concentrate assistance efforts in the animal health area at a *supranational* level.
7. The majority of SPS-related assistance provided was either in the form of training or "soft" infrastructure development projects concerned with, for example, updating legal frameworks or providing technical skills for inspection, diagnosis and surveillance for food safety, plant and animal health. Soft infrastructure projects accounted for 90% or more of the total number of projects in the period. Various information collection problems prevent any detailed analysis of this information, however, as the project documentation available was insufficient to determine with any confidence the breakdown of activities into separate categories. This data problem may underestimate the value of hard infrastructure assistance.

8. The value of assistance has risen over time. In 2001, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda received a total of approximately US\$1.6 million in direct SPS-related assistance. By 2005, this figure had risen to US\$10 million. The same pattern has also been repeated for *supranational* assistance. In 2001, the value of assistance was \$28.5 million. By 2005, this figure had risen to \$86 million.

9. The main reason for the growth in assistance over the period has been increasing attention on the part of donors to SPS issues. Of particular importance has been the provision by the EC of a number of very large thematic projects e.g. on pesticides, fisheries and animal health.

10. This trend shows signs of continuing. A total of US\$7.6 million has already been committed in SPS-related technical assistance to Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. At a *supranational* level, a total of US\$141 million can already be identified for the period 2007-2010.

11. From the preceding analysis, the following trends are clearly discernible:

- (a) The highest value of assistance has been provided through *supranational* interventions. However, it is very difficult to estimate to what extent individual countries may or may not have benefited from these programmes;
- (b) Considerable differentiation between countries and specific sectors in the volume and value of assistance received;
- (c) A preference among donors to provide soft, rather than hard, infrastructure type projects.
- (d) A preference among donors to provide more general projects, combining trade capacity building including SPS elements as well

12. One final conclusion is that data collection and the quality of data reported differs significantly by the different donor countries and organizations.. As a result, it makes conclusions in terms of the total number and value of projects unreliable. The figures may be more of an indication of where assistance may have gone, rather than a clear identification of assistance flows. More work is needed to be able to clearly pinpoint assistance flows, particularly with regard to what has been specifically provided as assistance.

## Abbreviations and acronyms

ACP	Africa, Caribbean and Pacific
AGOA	African Growth and Opportunity Act
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
COCHRAN	Cochran Fellowship Program
COLEACP	Comité de Liaison Europe-Afrique- Caraïbes-Pacifique.
COMESA	Common Market of Eastern and Southern Africa
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DFID	UK Department for International Development
EAC	East Africa Community
EC	European Commission
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
GAP	Good Agricultural Practice
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit
IBAR	Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources
IDA	International Development Association
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IPFSAPH	International Portal on Food Safety, Animal & Plant Health
IPPC	International Plant Protection Convention
JIFSAN	Joint Institute for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition
KEPHIS	Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OIE	World Organization for Animal Health
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary
STDF	Standards and Trade Development Facility
TA	Technical assistance
TBT	Technical barriers to Trade
UNBS	Uganda National Bureau of Standards
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
WTO	World Trade Organisation

Currency exchange rate applied Euro EUR 1= 1,3 US\$

## 1. INTRODUCTION

1. The Aid for Trade initiative seeks to provide further assistance to developing countries to enable them to take advantage of opportunities opened by trade liberalization. Assistance aims to overcome supply-side capacity constraints so as to expand trade and enable developing countries to access markets. An initial step in this process is to determine the adequacy and effectiveness of current technical assistance on the basis of a global review of technical cooperation activities. This review aims at identifying the needs of individual countries and the suitability and adequacy of donor response to those needs in the area of food safety, animal and plant health. In this light, the Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF) initiated research work to examine technical assistance that focuses on this specific issue: ability to comply with sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures.

2. The general objective of the STDF research work is to examine the supply and demand of SPS-related technical cooperation in three regions: Central America (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama), the East African Community (Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda) and three countries in the Greater Mekong Delta sub-region (Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic and Vietnam or, simply, CLV).

3. The specific objective of this report is to provide an inventory of SPS-related technical assistance projects and programmes in the East African Community for the period 2001-2006, in particular in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.

4. Chapter 2 of this report discusses methodology. Chapter 3 provides an overview of technical assistance projects in the three countries and on *supranational* level as a whole.

## **2. METHODOLOGY**

### **2.1 Information sources**

5. This report is based on information from the following sources:

- WTO/OECD Trade Capacity Building Database
- OECD Credit Reporting System Database
- Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) Database
- USAID Trade Capacity Database
- Internet research
- Websites of donor agencies and implementing agencies
- “Overview on SPS related technical assistance by the European Commission and the EU Member States”, document G/SPS/GEN/669, circulated to the WTO SPS Committee.
- “Technical assistance to developing countries provided by the United States” document G/SPS/GEN/181, circulated to the WTO SPS Committee.
- Correspondence with project officers in donor countries and implementing organizations

6. Donor agencies were contacted to verify and add to the list of projects, to provide additional information not found in the databases and websites to provide relevant project documents, such as progress and evaluation reports, as well as to verify the information found in the databases. An overview of the projects based on the information received is presented in Chapter 3. It is to be noted that this report as a whole is a survey and not an assessment of SPS projects. An evaluation of a sample of SPS projects will be made in the second phase of this research project.

7. The following points were observed in the process of gathering information on projects:

- Project documents: Documents are only partially available through the websites or contact points of the donor agencies. Documents are not always available in English, nor in electronic format. For information and training activities project documents are seldom available. On request, most donor agencies provided an updated list with the titles of their projects, the total budget and duration. However, project descriptions were often not included or very limited in description.
- Response rates also varied between agencies within donor countries.
- Staff response: Enquiries made to contact persons ranged from immediate and complete to no reply. The quality of the responses varied extensively from detailed project information to merely a project title, start and end date. The positive response rate is estimated to be approximately 50%.
- Information in the various databases listed above was incomplete and/or not always correct. The same projects are sometimes listed several times, even with different amounts.

## 2.2 Comparability of statistics

8. The use of the total numbers and project values below is a tool to have a preliminary indication of the focus of projects, to measure the “activities” by themes or by country.

9. Since the period surveyed is 2001-2006, but the projects identified actually ran between 1998-2012, all amounts have been divided evenly over the project durations by year and by project. In reality, funds are unlikely to have been disbursed in an even manner and such aggregation may underestimate yearly variations in aid flows.

10. Comparison of projects requires some care since projects differ in the number of countries covered, the components included and the time frame. For example, a one-day seminar does not compare to a region-wide multi-year food safety capacity building project.

11. Many of the projects are a combination of soft and hard infrastructure. Where the larger part is soft infrastructure, projects were classified as soft infrastructure and therefore show a higher value in that category than hard infrastructure. In the absence of detailed project descriptions and breakdowns of activities, it is not possible to make a separation of activities at a budgetary level.

12. It is to be noted that not all of the projects listed had a monetary value attributed. Of the 200 listed projects, 29 projects or 15 percent had no monetary values listed. Most of the projects without monetary values were training activities.

13. In conclusion, the figures given in this report must be considered as indicative of technical assistance flows, rather than an exact representation.

## 2.3 Classification

14. Projects have been classified according to the following categorization:

*Type of assistance* The Secretariat of WTO’s SPS Committee has provided a classification of technical assistance according to four general categories (G/SPS/GEN/207):

- Information - Assistance (conferences, seminars or workshops conducted) to improve awareness and general understanding of the SPS agreement either for public officials involved with SPS implementation or policymaking or for the general public or media;
- Training - Assistance (seminars, workshops or training courses) on specific SPS issues such as risk analysis, dispute settlements, and establishment of enquiry points;
- Soft infrastructure development - Assistance with more technical or scientific orientation such as training activities for veterinarians, plant pathologists, food chemists and microbiologists; development of SPS-related software or regulatory frameworks; consumer education programmes; initiatives in harmonization of standards; training in certification, surveillance, risk assessment, lab practices, diagnostic techniques, HACCP techniques; and
- Hard infrastructure development - Assistance that provides equipment and infrastructure, facilities, create databases, or establish systems (such as surveillance systems).

*Country* For this inventory, the following groupings have been used: Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, Developing Countries General (DC General), African Caribbean Pacific (ACP) and Africa regional (contains projects classified by the donors as the Sub-Saharan, SADC, COMESA, EAC and Africa regional).

*Theme* Projects have been classified by theme: food safety, plant or animal health, or general (for example a project involves two or more of the themes or capacity building including SPS elements).

*Donor* The major donors for the EAC are the European Commission, followed by the Netherlands, United Kingdom, Denmark, Germany, United States, Sweden, FAO, UNIDO, Canada, IDA and the ITC.

### 3. OVERVIEW OF SPS-RELATED ASSISTANCE

#### 3.1 Overview of assistance 2001-2006 to Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda

15. Table 1 provides an overview by value of the SPS-related technical assistance received by Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda in the period 2001-2006. SPS-related assistance to Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda totalled at least US\$36 million in the period 2001-2006<sup>1</sup>. From the table, it is clear that the majority of assistance (71%) has been provided in the period 2004-2006.

**Table 1: Evolution of direct assistance by value to Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda (2001- 2006)**

Number of projects by value US\$ '000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total	Total %
Kenya	25	139	3,061	3,546	3,745	2,911	13,427	37
Tanzania	0	145	1,824	1,797	1,703	1,243	6,712	19
Uganda	1,604	1,668	1,922	6,031	4,504	399	16,128	44
Total	1,629	1,952	6,807	11,374	9,952	4,553	36,267	100
Total%	4	5	19	31	27	13	100	

16. A total of 83 projects were identified with SPS-related components for the purposes of this report. Of these projects, Kenya received the highest number with 32 projects. Tanzania and Uganda received 25 and 26 respectively. By monetary value, Uganda has been the largest recipient of SPS-related assistance with US\$16.1 million or 44% of the total in the period 2001-2006. Kenya received US\$13.4 million or 37% and Tanzania US\$6,7 million or 19% of the total.

17. The higher monetary value for project assistance to Uganda reflects assistance offered by Denmark in the SPS area. Danish assistance to Uganda totalled US\$14.6 million or 90% of total assistance received in the period 2001-2006.

18. The almost fivefold increase in SPS-related assistance in the period 2001-2006 reflects the increased commitment given to this area by a core group of European donors (in particular Denmark, UK, Germany, the Netherlands, EC and Sweden). From the table, it would appear that assistance declines after 2004. However, this may be a statistical anomaly for two reasons:

- Only partial year data had been reported by donors to the WTO OECD Trade Capacity Building Database (the primary source of project data for this report) for 2006.
- Data on monetary values has been entered evenly for multi-year assistance projects for the period 2001-2006. A large number of these high-value projects began in 2004. First year project fund disbursement may not in reality be as high as in subsequent years.
- One factor not reflected in the table above is that 9 of the total 83 projects identified continue after the end of the survey period (2006). Thus it is possible already to predict assistance which has been programmed until 2009. (See Appendix 2 for a detailed breakdown of projects.) The monetary values from projects continuing or starting after 2006 (2007 onwards) have not been included.

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<sup>1</sup> The total value of assistance is undoubtedly higher since at least 14% of projects listed do not have any monetary value attached and there may be under-reporting as other projects may contain an SPS-related element.

19. In addition to direct country-based assistance, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda were eligible to benefit from a series of other broader initiatives. These projects have been listed in three categories: Africa regional, ACP and Developing Countries General.

**Table 2: Evolution of assistance by value for projects for which Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda were eligible (2001-2006)**

Number of projects by value US\$'000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total	Total %
Africa reg.	14,745	18,488	20,535	20,530	31,091	39,234	144,623	38
ACP	13,063	29,313	29,313	29,313	29,313	13,063	143,378	37
DC General	782	1,876	20,957	26,414	25,662	19,227	94,918	25
Total	28,590	49,677	70,805	76,257	86,066	71,524	382,919	100
Total %	7	13	18	20	22	19	100	

20. From the table, it is clear that there was a comparable increase in *supranational* SPS-related assistance in the period 2001-2006. Assistance totalled around US\$383 million with over 61% having been provided after 2004 onwards. Most assistance was channelled through regional African projects or through the ACP grouping (of which African countries are the largest constituent group). Several of these projects are multi-year projects continuing after 2006 (monetary value not included).

21. Identifying if a particular project benefited one of the three survey countries is at this stage difficult to ascertain given that detailed project information is mostly unavailable. It is thus problematic to draw conclusions on the basis of the data received. Finding out if the survey countries were able to benefit from these programmes requires further detailed research. One clear conclusion however is that the value of such projects has risen considerably in the survey period.

### 3.2 Overview of assistance by thematic area

22. From table 3, it is clear that projects targeting food safety were the category with the highest number of projects with 41% of the total number of all direct country based projects in the three countries. Plant health was the second largest category with 26%. General SPS capacity building accounted for 23% of entries and animal health for 10% of SPS-related technical assistance projects. (The low figure for animal health activities may reflect the targeting of assistance at a regional level).

**Table 3: Overview of direct SPS-related technical assistance projects by thematic area and number (2001-2006)**

Number of projects	Tanzania	Uganda	Kenya	Total	Total %
Food safety	12	9	13	34	41
Animal health	3	2	3	8	10
Plant health	6	9	7	22	26
General	4	6	9	19	23
Total	25	26	32	83	100
Total %	30	31	39	100	

**Table 4: Overview of SPS-related technical assistance projects by thematic area and value (2001-2006)**

Value of projects (US\$'000)	Tanzania	Uganda	Kenya	Total	Total %
Food safety	5,726	36	140,5	5,903	16
Animal health	20	3,064	195	3,279	9
Plant health	20	7,611	436	8,067	22
General	947,5	5,418	12,656	17,805	49
Total	6,713	16,129	13,427	36,269	100
Total %	19	44	37	100	

23. Table 4 provides an overview of the technical assistance offered by thematic area and value. It shows that despite the high number of projects, food safety only counts for 16% of all projects by value - of which Tanzania was the main recipient. The category General, including 19 projects, accounts for 49% of the total value. However, one has to keep in mind that only a small part of this total may be SPS-specific assistance. Kenya has received a number of projects with a broader trade capacity building character which have included SPS elements. Plant health counts for 22 % followed by animal health with 9% of the total.

24. Several donors demonstrate a preference for regional projects, often multi-year, addressing SPS and trade-related matters on a wider scale like the African region, the ACP or Developing Countries in General. Tables 5 and 6 provide an overview by theme, number and value on these projects.

**Table 5: SPS-related technical assistance projects for which Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda were eligible by thematic area and number (2001-2006)**

Number of projects	Africa reg.	ACP	DC Gen.	Total	Total %
Food safety	15	3	23	41	35
Animal health	9	0	6	15	13
Plant health	3	1	6	10	9
General	28	1	22	51	44
Total number	55	5	57	117	100
Total%	47	4	49	100	

**Table 6: SPS-related technical assistance projects for which Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda were eligible by thematic area and value (2001-2006)**

Value of projects (US\$'000)	Africa reg.	ACP	DC Gen.	Total	Total %
Food safety	4,268	49,987	4,013	58,268	15
Animal health	109,682	0	11,375	121,057	32
Plant health	302	28,392	2,131	30,825	8
General	30,371	65,000	77,402	172,773	45
Total	144,623	143,379	94,921	382,923	100
Total %	38	37	25	100	

25. With a total of 117 projects, the total monetary value was US\$383 million for this period for *supranational* projects. Africa regional and the ACP, of which African countries are the major recipient, count together for 60 projects with a value of US\$288 million or 75% of the budget available.

26. Within this grouping, 51 projects or 44% have a general trade capacity building nature, albeit with SPS elements, and a monetary value of US\$172.7 million. Projects related to animal health count for 13% of the projects and 32 % of the total budget or US\$121 million. Plant health includes 10 projects with a monetary value of almost US\$31 million. The EC project “Pesticide Initiative Programme” (PIP) counts for 92% of the value of this category. The table shows 41 projects targeting food safety with a value of US\$58 million. The main part of this value comes from the EC strengthening fishery product health conditions (SFP) programme.

### **3.3 Overview of assistance by donors for the period 2001-2006**

27. Table 7 provides an overview of the SPS-related technical assistance offered by donors directly to Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. The largest donor in terms of value is Denmark followed by the UK, the Netherlands, Germany and the EC. The EU Member States and the EC together count for 95% by value for SPS-related assistance. FAO and UNIDO were the most active multilateral organizations. The leading donor, Denmark, had a strong focus on Uganda with projects in all SPS areas.

28. By number of projects, the US was the most active with a total of 37 projects or 45 % of the total number. A considerable number of these were individual or small training activities. The UK had 18 projects running in the period with a focus on Kenya. Several of the UK initiatives were related to private standards and SPS trade matters. Denmark had 9 projects followed by the Netherlands, Sweden, Germany, Australia and Switzerland. UNIDO is implementing 4 projects in the area of food safety. The FAO has three projects which are directly connected to Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania in the area of food safety, animal and plant health.

**Table 7: SPS-related technical assistance projects for Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda by donor, value and number (2001-2006)**

	Kenya		Tanzania		Uganda		Total value	Total %
	Number of projects	Value of projects	Number of projects	Value of projects	Number of projects	Value of projects		
EC	1	1,853	0	0	0	0	1,853	5
Netherlands	2	1,030	1	743	1	743	2,516	7
Denmark	0	0	2	4,737	7	14,577	19,314	53
UK	9	7,205	3	0	6	403	7,608	21
Germany	1	2,573	0	0	0	0	2,573	7
Sweden	1	187	1	187	1	187	561	2
Switzerland	0	0	1	667	0	0	667	2
Australia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
US	14	138	13	70	10	80	288	1
UNIDO	2	111	2	86	0	0	197	1
FAO	1	182	1	223	1	140	545	2
IDA	1	150	0	0	0	0	150	0
Total	32	13,429	25	6,713	26	16,130	36,272	100

**Table 8: SPS-related technical assistance projects for which Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda were eligible by donor, value and number (2001-2006)**

	DC General		ACP		Africa regional			Total %
	Number of projects	Value of projects	Number of projects	Value of projects	Number of projects	Value of projects	Total value	
EC	9	11,744	4	143,379	12	129,185	284,308	74
Netherlands	5	51,378	0	0	1	2,206	53,584	14
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UK	3	14,087	1	0	3	1799	15,886	4
Germany	1	9,091	0	0	2	1,619	10,710	3
Sweden	5	2,031	0	0	5	4,106	6,137	2
Finland	0	0	0	0	4	639	639	0
Canada	4	343	0	0	0	0	343	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	2	596	596	0
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
US	23	4,041	0	0	20	3,677	7,718	2
UNIDO	0	0	0	0	2	146	146	0
FAO	4	1,765	0	0	3	581	2,346	1
IDA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ITC	1	47	0	0	0	0	47	0
STDF	2	391	0	0	1	71	462	0
Total	57	94,918	5	143,379	55	144,625	382,922	100

29. Table 8 provides an overview of the technical assistance offered by donors to the different regions for which Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda are eligible. The total value of US\$383 million compared to the US\$36 million for direct assistance shows the importance for Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania to be well-connected and involved in the major multi-year regional projects.

30. The major donor is the EC with a total monetary value of US\$284 million or 74% of the total. From this amount US\$272 million is available for the African region and the ACP countries (of which the African countries are the major beneficiary). The Netherlands has a total of 6 projects, accounting for almost US\$54 million or 14 % of the total budget followed by the UK, Germany and the US with US\$16 million, US\$11 million and S\$8 million respectively. Furthermore, comparison between tables 7 and 8 show the difference in approach between, for instance, the EC and Denmark, the first having a strong preference for regional projects, the latter having a focus on country specific programmes.

**Table 9: Total SPS-related assistance for which Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda were eligible by thematic area, country and number (2001-2006)**

Number of projects	Food safety	Animal health	Plant health	General	Total	Total%
EC	4	13	1	6	24	12
Netherlands	3	0	0	7	10	5
Denmark	2	2	2	3	9	5
UK	14	0	5	6	25	13
Germany	0	0	0	4	4	2
Sweden	3	0	0	10	13	7
Finland	2	1	1	0	4	2
Canada	1	0	2	1	4	2
Switzerland	1	0	0	0	1	1
Norway	1	0	0	1	2	1
Australia	0	1	0	0	1	1
US	33	4	16	28	81	41
UNIDO	7	0	0	0	7	4
FAO	3	2	4	1	10	5
IDA	0	0	0	1	1	1
ITC	1	0	0	0	1	1
STDF	1	0	1	1	3	2
Total	76	23	32	69	200	100
Total%	38	12	16	35	100	

31. Table 9 provides an overview of the total technical assistance offered by donor countries and theme for country specific projects and the regional programmes in numbers of projects. The numbers are relative since it includes one-day training as well as multi year regional programmes. Food safety counts with 76 projects for the majority of the activities of which 43% or 33 projects are provided by the US and 18% by the UK followed by UNIDO, EC, Netherlands, FAO, Sweden, Denmark and Finland.

32. Concerning animal health, 23 projects have been registered and in the plant health area, 32 projects. The category general contains projects with a broader trade capacity building approach but which contains SPS elements. It gives a total of 69 projects.

### 3.4 Overview of SPS-related assistance by recipient country

#### 3.4.1 Kenya

33. The inventory shows that Kenya was the direct beneficiary of 32 projects over the period 2001-2006. Divided in the different categories it gives the following result: food safety 13, animal health 3, plant health 7 and general 9. By monetary value, the assistance totalled approximately US\$13.4 million.

34. Table 10 provides an overview of the type of assistance received. The main area is training which totalled US\$7 million, or 55% of the total value. However, of this amount, US\$6.8 million was of a general nature addressing capacity building and market development, including SPS elements. 42% of the training addressed food safety issues through a number of small training initiatives. Soft infrastructure related projects were addressed by 17 projects representing a monetary value of US\$5.1 million. Within soft infrastructure, food safety counted for 7 projects, animal health 3, plant health 3 and general 3 projects. Value wise the grouping General is the most important with a monetary value of US\$4.9 million or 96%. Two projects addressed hard infrastructure elements for a value of US\$700,000. However, the grouping soft infrastructure may also have contained some hard infrastructure. Therefore the value available for hard infrastructure could be higher in reality. On the basis of the project information received, it was impossible to accurately estimate the actual breakdown by category.

**Table 10: SPS-related technical assistance received by Kenya by type (2001-2006)**

	Number of projects	Number %	Value of projects (US\$'000)	Value %
Information	1	3	150	1
Training	12	38	7,404	55
Soft infrastructure*	17	53	5,121	38
Hard infrastructure	2	6	753	6
Total	32	100	13,428	100

35. Kenya has received training from the US, UK and UNIDO on food safety issues. The US provided training for meat inspectors on food safety regulations of livestock and poultry products. Various training activities from different donors took place to strengthen the food control authorities and the technical framework through training sessions addressing pesticides, pesticides registration, pest control, food safety, aflatoxins, toxicology - primarily in order to facilitate the export of horticultural products. UNIDO has run two projects for capacity building to implement SPS related fisheries safety requirements.

36. Concerning animal diseases there have been three activities in Kenya, one implemented by the FAO (Rift Valley fever) and two by the US (dairy herd management). Plant health has 7 projects of which 5 are smaller training events organised by the US. The UK implemented two projects addressing bean rot disease management and, secondly, the promotion of vegetable seed quality.

37. In the general category, Kenya has received 9 projects. Most of these projects have a broader approach to facilitate trade in agricultural products including SPS related issues. The main projects are the WSSD Market Access project funded by the Netherlands with a budget of US\$1.3 million which includes the possibility for investment in hard infrastructure. Furthermore the UK, Germany and

Denmark have projects which address private standards and accreditation. For instance, DFID has suggested a project “Business Services Market Development Project (BSMDP)” for small holders to meet private standards in collaboration with DANIDA and GTZ. This project aims to set up a local accredited certification body in Kenya aiming at standard development, harmonization and implementation at primary production levels and support to accreditation of local/regional certification body AfriCERT in Kenya / EAC. In addition the EC project “KEPLOTRADE” primarily aims to contribute to the timely establishment of an Economic Partnership Agreement between Kenya and the EU. Activities include general trade policy support, which may also include SPS issues, for example developing domestic legislation for sanitary standards in horticulture, etc.

38. In reaction to the growing importance of private standards, donors have initiated programmes to assist developing countries. The inventory gives a total of four projects of a total value of US\$19,5 million. One project funded by the UK, Africa-Observer, has an overall amount of US\$135,000. Project "EurepGap for Smallholders in Kenya and Senegal", funded by the Netherlands accounted for US\$575,000. In addition the GTZ-DFID-Pilot Project Group Certification EurepGAP Kenya funded by the UK and Germany with an overall budget of US\$9 million is of relevance. Furthermore, the Business Services Market Development Project (BSMDP) funded by the UK in collaboration with Danida has an overall amount of US\$10 million.

39. Kenya, as well as Tanzania and Uganda, is eligible to participate in *supranational* projects. Tables 11 and 12 provide information on the SPS related assistance for which Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda were eligible. "Africa regional" is in value the biggest category with US\$144.6 million. From this amount 96% is aimed at soft infrastructure projects. Within the 32 soft infrastructure projects in this category, food safety accounts for 9 projects, animal health 9, plant health 1 and general 13. In monetary value, animal health is the largest category with US\$109 million due to EC animal disease research and management projects for the region, followed by General with US\$3.5 million.

40. Two major projects to be mentioned in connection with Kenya are the EC Pesticide Initiative Programme (PIP - COLEACP, US\$38 million) and the Strengthening Fishery Products Health Conditions in ACP/OCT Countries (US\$58 million). The EC PIP programme assists horticultural production by aligning exports to meet European food safety and traceability requirements and implementing GAP. The programme aims to provide support at every stage, bringing enterprises up to date with European legislative developments and helping them deal with practical matters such as adaptation of their methods and the human and financial means required to implement them. PIP has funded numerous interventions in Kenya. For example, the functioning of the National Taskforce on Horticulture is supported by PIP, so is the soon-to-be-launched KenyaGap which is benchmarked against EurepGap.

41. The SFP programme is a five-year programme financed by European Development Fund on behalf of the ACP countries and the OCT (Overseas Countries Territories). The aim of the programme is to improve the sanitary conditions for fishery products as food for human consumption so as to increase the income of those countries by developing trade and optimal use of available resources. Improved access to world markets for fisheries products from Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania is to be achieved by strengthening health controls on exports and improving production conditions in these countries. Kephis, a Kenyan laboratory specialised in food analysis, is becoming the reference laboratory for all of East Africa. The SFP is organising a number of training and skills upgrading sessions to enable it to work on behalf of Ugandan, Kenyan and Tanzanian control bodies, for all complex analyses measuring heavy metals, pesticides and medicines.

**Table 11: SPS-related projects for which Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda were eligible to benefit by number (2001-2006)**

Number of projects	Africa reg.	ACP	DC Gen.	Total	Total %
Information	5	0	4	9	8
Training	18	1	20	39	33
Soft infrastructure	32	4	32	68	58
Hard infrastructure	0	0	1	1	1
Total	55	5	57	117	100
Total %	47	4	49	100	

**Table 12: SPS-related projects for which Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda were eligible to benefit by value (2001-2006)**

Value of projects (US\$'000)	Africa reg.	ACP	DC Gen.	Total	Total %
Information	3,883	0	809	4,692	1
Training	4,417	0	4,417	8,834	2
Soft infrastructure	136,324	143,379	89,605	369,308	96
Hard infrastructure	0	0	87	87	0
Total	144,624	143,379	94,918	382,921	100
Total %	38	37	25	100	

### 3.4.2 Tanzania

42. The inventory shows Tanzania directly benefited from 25 projects in the period 2001-2006. Divided in the different categories it gives the following results: food safety 12, animal health 3, plant health 6 and general 4. The total value of assistance was approximately US\$6.7 million. Denmark was the main donor (US\$4.7 million), followed by the Netherlands, Switzerland and Sweden.

**Table 13: SPS-related technical assistance received by Tanzania by type (2001-2006)**

	Number of projects	Value of projects (US\$'000)	Value %
Information	3	7	0
Training	6	39	1
Soft infrastructure*	14	4,387	65
Hard infrastructure	2	2,279	34
Total	25	6,712	100

43. Table 13 provides an overview of the assistance directly received by Tanzania. The main area is soft infrastructure with a total value of US\$4.4 million (or 65% of the total value) and includes 5 projects on food safety, five training events on plant health, three on animal health and one general. Hard infrastructure includes two projects, one being the WWSS project by the Netherlands and secondly, a project by Denmark on laboratory accreditation and testing facilitation for a total of US\$ 2.3 million or 34% of the value.

44. In addition, Tanzania has received assistance on trade capacity building, including SPS elements through a project funded by Switzerland and implemented by UNIDO with an overall amount of US\$2 million. The project aims at enhancing the capacity of Tanzanian standards and quality infrastructure - with emphasis on the Tanzanian Bureau of Standards (TBS) - to ensure compliance with TBT/SPS systems requirements and to deliver globally accepted metrology, testing, quality and certification services for facilitating exports in selected sectors with trade potential. UNIDO has two programmes related to food safety and the fish industry, improving market access by strengthening the competent authority in the implementation of fish safety requirements along the fish chain and capacity building to implement SPS in upstream fishing activities and training of fishermen and fishing crews. The overall amount together is US\$860,000.

45. In order to strengthen the National Food Control System and National Codex Organization in Tanzania the FAO has funded a project for the overall amount of US\$223,000. It aims to improve quality, safety and nutritional value of food produced in Tanzania and to ensure the acceptability of food imports/exports into/from the country by reviewing and improving the current food control administration in the country.

46. Animal health is addressed through three projects of which two are training events by the US regarding dairy herd management and, secondly, animal disease surveillance and quarantine procedures. Australia has funded a project on Newcastle Disease in Village Poultry. The overall amount is unknown. The project aimed at strengthening the capability of stakeholders to successfully implement Newcastle disease control programmes in three southern African countries, and decrease village poultry mortality rates caused by Newcastle Disease in project activity areas.

47. Regarding plant health the US has funded and organised 6 training events in Tanzania addressing seed processing, sampling, data management, quarantine mechanism and risk analysis.

48. The main project in the category general is the WSSD Market Access project funded by the Netherlands. The overall amount for Tanzania is US\$1.3 million. The programme is available for different sectors, like fish, palm-oil, flowers and fruit/vegetables and includes investment in hard infrastructure. Secondly, the BIOEARN project by Sweden (amount US\$186,655) provides support to the East African Regional Programme and Research Network for Biotechnology, Biosafety and Biotechnology Policy Development (BIOEARN). BIOEARN builds national capacity in biotechnology in Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda and promotes research and related policies.

49. Tanzania has also been eligible for *supranational* technical assistance in the SPS area (see tables 11 and 12).

50. Two major *supranational* projects to be mentioned in connection with Tanzania are the ACP projects PIP and the SFP. The EC Pesticides Initiative Programme (PIP – COLEACP, US\$38 million) assists the horticultural production by aligning their exports to meet European food safety and traceability requirements and implementing GAP. PIP activities in Tanzania have focused primarily on raising awareness about EU legal and commercial food safety requirements, training staff of private companies in the various aspects of food safety and traceability, and building capacity of the public body responsible for regulating pesticides in the country.

51. SFP (Strengthening Fishery Products Health Conditions in ACP/OCT Countries, US\$58 million) is a five-year programme financed by European Development Fund on behalf of the ACP countries and the OCT (Overseas Territories and Countries). The aim of the programme is to improve the sanitary conditions for fishery products as food for human consumption so as to increase the income of those countries by developing trade and optimal use of available resources. Improved access to world markets for fisheries products from Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania is to be achieved by strengthening health controls on exports and improving production conditions in these countries.

### 3.4.3 Uganda

52. The inventory shows Uganda directly benefited from 26 projects between 2001-2006. Divided in the different categories it gives the following results: food safety 9, animal health 2, plant health 9 and general 6. The total amount is around US\$16.1 million.

**Table 14: SPS-related technical assistance received by Uganda by type (2001-2006)**

	Number of projects	Value of projects (US\$'000)	Total value %
Information	0	0	0
Training	5	38	0
Soft infrastructure	19	15,339	95
Hard infrastructure	2	753	5
Total	26	16,130	100

53. Denmark is the main donor for Uganda with 7 projects and a totalling US\$14.6 million or 90% of the total value of SPS assistance received. The other main donors are the Netherlands (US\$74,000), UK (US\$400,000), Sweden (US\$180,000), FAO (US\$140,000) and the US (US\$800,000).

54. Table 14 provides an overview of the direct assistance received by Uganda. Soft infrastructure projects were the main category with 19 projects totalling US\$15.3 million (as 95% of all assistance). Within this category 5 projects (training activities) relate to food safety, two projects address animal health with a value of US\$3 million, plant health counts for 8 projects and a value of

US\$7.6 million. Four projects are of a general nature with a value of US\$4 million. Hard infrastructure counted two projects with a value of US\$753,000 during the period 2001-2006.

55. Tanzania has received assistance from the UK and the US on various food safety issues. Four projects have no value indicated. The training activities address pesticide registration, residues to support the horticultural export (UK) and training on meat inspection and food safety training (US). In addition, the US donated surplus grain testing and inspection equipment.

56. Animal health is addressed by Denmark with two projects for a total monetary value of US\$3 million or 19% of the total value available for Uganda. The two projects are a meat inspectorate development project (overall amount US\$678,582) as well as multidisciplinary livestock systems research (US\$2.4 million). The project includes disease identification and management and laboratory capacity.

57. The inventory shows 9 projects in the area of plant health of which 8 projects address the soft infrastructure. The total monetary value is US\$7.6 million. The leading donor is Denmark (US\$7 million) followed by the UK and the FAO. A project by Denmark contains support to seed testing and certification (totalling US\$6.4 million) and provides support to MAAIF for seed legislation and testing, phytosanitary laboratory and capacity, agrochemical legislation, variety protection legislation and general agricultural policy and planning capacity development. A follow-up project is in the pipeline.

58. The UK has funded a project related to seed potato production in Uganda. The aim is to develop diagnostic tools for monitoring and detection in support of control practices. In addition a project for the promotion of quality kale seed for the overall amount of US\$128,034 has been funded. The FAO implemented one project to improve integrated production and pest management to control banana bacterial wilt. The US organised several training activities on seed processing and sampling.

59. The inventory gives 6 projects in the category general for a monetary value of US\$5.4 million. Within this category soft infrastructure counts 4 projects for US\$4.7 million and hard infrastructure counts for US\$700,000. Denmark is the main donor with three projects and a value of US\$4.5 million. The Netherlands has one project in this category with a value of US\$700,000. Sweden and the US have both one project. The projects by Denmark address agricultural policy and planning by providing support to MAAIF for general agricultural policy and planning capacity development as well as agricultural research reform and capacity building. Uganda participates as well in the BIOEARN project funded by Sweden. It provides support to East African Regional Programme and research network for biotechnology, biosafety and biotechnology policy development. The US has funded and organised training on policy approaches to SPS International Standards and Trade Policy Implications, including SPS measures. The programme provided comprehensive training on trade policy implications of the international standard-setting bodies and WTO-consistent approaches to the implementation of SPS regulations. For the *supranational* technical assistance in the SPS area for which Uganda is eligible, see tables 11 and 12.

60. As previously noted for Kenya and Tanzania, Uganda benefits from the PIP and the SFP projects. The EC Pesticides Initiative Programme (PIP – COLEACP, US\$38 million) assists the horticultural production by aligning their exports to meet European food safety and traceability requirements and implementing GAP. PIP activities in Uganda have focused primarily on raising awareness about EU legal and commercial food safety requirements, training staff of private companies in the various aspects of food safety and traceability, and building capacity of the public body responsible for regulating pesticides in the country. It organizes and provides financial support to various training modules and workshops.

61. SFP (Strengthening Fishery Products Health Conditions in ACP/OCT Countries, US\$58 million) is a five-year programme financed by European Development Fund on behalf of the ACP countries and the OCT (Overseas Territories and Countries) and active in Uganda. The aim of the

programme is to improve the sanitary conditions for fishery products as food for human consumption so as to increase the income of those countries by developing trade and optimal use of available resources. Improved access to world markets for fisheries products from Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania is to be achieved by strengthening health controls on exports and improving production conditions in these countries.

### 3.4.4 Africa Regional

62. “Africa Regional” contains the following regions for the purposes of this research: Sub-Saharan Africa, SADC, COMESA and EAC. The inventory counts 55 projects for this category divided as follows: food Safety 15 projects, animal health 9, plant health 3 and general 28 up to a total amount of US\$144.6 million.

**Table 15: SPS related technical assistance received by Africa regional by type (2001-2006)**

	Africa reg.	Value of projects (US\$'000)	Value %
Number of projects			
Information	5	3,883	3
Training	18	4,417	3
Soft infrastructure	32	136,324	94
Hard infrastructure	0	0	0
Total	55	144,624	100

**Table 16: SPS-related technical assistance received by Africa regional by theme (2001-2006)**

	Africa reg.	Value of projects (US\$'000)	Value %
Number of projects			
Food safety	15	4,268	3
Animal health	9	109,682	76
Plant health	3	302	0
General	28	30,372	21
Total	55	144,624	100

63. Tables 15 and 16 show that the majority of the assistance relates to soft infrastructure projects (32 projects with a total value of US\$136.3 million). Soft infrastructure projects contain hard infrastructure elements as well but, as previously noted, based on the project information received it is not possible to make an account estimation. Within this category, the EC is the main donor with 11 projects and a monetary value of US\$129 million. Of the EC projects, 9 relate to animal health with a total value of US\$109.6 million. Three EC projects are categorized as general and have a value of US\$19.4 million.

64. The US also funded 10 projects in the category soft infrastructure with a total amount of US\$2.5 million followed by Germany (US\$1.5 million), Norway (US\$600,000), Finland (US\$500,000), UK, FAO and UNIDO.

65. The training category contains 18 projects with a total value of US\$4.3 million of which the US funded 11 projects valued at US\$1.2 million. Other donors are the EC, Netherlands, Sweden, Finland, the STDF and the FAO. The inventory shows five projects categorized as information for the total amount of US\$3.9 million. Donors are Norway, Germany and Sweden.

66. Most donors seem to prefer to address animal health at a regional level. Therefore this category shows major multi-year programmes like the EC Pan-African programme for the Control of Epizootic diseases (PACE), the IGAD Livestock Policy Initiative, the SADC Food and Mouth disease project (SFMDP), the SADC livestock project PRINT as well as the trans boundary animal disease information management system. In addition, several research projects on animal diseases have been implemented.

67. Food safety is addressed by 15 projects with a monetary value of US\$4.3 million. The main projects are linked to the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), funded by the US. Secondly the US, EC and other donors provide multiple training activities addressing SPS risk analysis, export requirements, food safety, trade capacity building, and HACCP.

68. Various studies and seminars have been organised by donors, in particular by Norway, Sweden and Denmark on SPS barriers to trade and on quality infrastructure in Africa. An additional project focuses on the ISO Standard on Food Safety Management systems (ISO 22000) of UNIDO.

69. A project funded by Norway and UNIDO aimed at trade capacity building in agro-industry products for the establishment and proof of compliance with international market requirements. Germany has funded the establishment of a regional SQMT architecture in the East African Community.

70. In contrast to animal health, the inventory shows only three projects on plant health for the African region for a value of US\$300,000. It contains a project funded by the FAO regarding capacity building for the exchange of official phytosanitary information under the New Revised Text of the IPPC. Finland has funded a seminar on plant quarantine principles. Furthermore, the US has organised a workshop on biotechnology as a tool to increase agricultural productivity and economic growth.

71. The inventory gives 28 projects under the category General related to the African region for a total amount of US\$30.4 million or 21% of the total value. The main projects are the APHIS Pest Risk Assessment Agreement on SPS, the Regional Integration Support Programme (RISP) by the EC, EC support to the SADC Secretariat, the EC Regional Integration Strategic Development Plan/SIPO, the EC SADC SQAM Programme, the UK Regional Standards Programme and the Rural knowledge network pilot project for East Africa by FAO. The US has provided technical assistance on SPS issues to support agribusiness development and agricultural productivity and economic growth. Different studies and seminars have been organised by Sweden in the area of the WTO TBT and SPS Agreements, trade and standards, and product safety.

72. Two projects have been identified related to organic farming and its certification for an overall amount of US\$1.5 million. One project is the NECOFA - Network for Ecofarming in Africa funded by Germany (US\$260,000). The second project is funded by Sweden to support harmonisation and equivalence in organic agriculture with an overall budget of US\$1 million.

### **3.4.5 ACP**

73. The inventory contains 5 projects for the ACP totalling US\$143.4 million during the period 2001-2006. Of these, 1 project addressed training and 4 projects addressed soft infrastructure (although they may have also contained hard infrastructure elements). Within soft infrastructure, food safety is addressed by 2 projects totalling US\$50 million, 1 project addressed plant health with US\$28 million and the general category included 1 project, containing SPS elements, with a total value of US\$65 million.

74. The SFP (Strengthening Fishery Products Health Conditions in ACP/OCT Countries) is a five-year programme financed by European Development Fund on behalf of the ACP countries and the OCT (Overseas Countries and Territories). The aim of the programme is to improve the sanitary conditions for fishery products as food for human consumption so as to increase the income of those countries by developing trade and optimal use of available resources.

75. SPSO-Strengthening Food Safety Systems through SPS Measures in ACP countries aims to assist ACP countries to improve their food safety systems to be compliant with SPS requirements. The overall objective is to improve the contribution of food and feed trade to poverty reduction in beneficiary countries.

76. The EC Pesticides Initiative Programme (PIP) assists horticultural production by assisting exporters to meet European food safety and traceability requirements and implementing GAP. PIP activities has focused primarily on raising awareness about EU legal and commercial food safety requirements. Activities have included training staff of private companies in the various aspects of food safety and traceability, and building capacity of the public body responsible for regulating pesticides in the country. It organizes and provides financial support to various training modules and workshops. In addition PIP has developed a toolbox - a CD to find relevant documentation on European sanitary quality and traceability requirements for horticulture.

### **3.4.6 Developing Countries General**

77. The inventory lists a total of 57 projects with a total budget of US\$95 million. The main area with 32 projects is soft infrastructure (with a total value of US\$89.6 million). Of these 11 projects have a general trade capacity building nature with a value of US\$74.6 million. Animal health is addressed in 6 projects funded by the EC totalling US\$11.4. Food safety contains 23 projects for a value of US\$4 million. Six projects address plant health with a total of US\$2.1 million.

78. Twenty projects cover training with a monetary value of US\$4.4 million. Of these 20 projects 10 relate to food safety (US\$1.8 million), general (US\$2.2 million) and plant health (US\$400,000).

79. In total 4 projects with a value of US\$800,000 address information. From these two projects relate to food safety and two have a general nature. Hard infrastructure has one project for the amount of US\$87,000.

80. In reality the amount available for hard infrastructure may be higher since projects categorized as "soft" contain hard infrastructure elements as well.

**Table 17: SPS related technical assistance received by Developing Countries in general by type (2001-2006)**

	Number of projects	Value of projects (US\$'000)	Value in %
Information	4	809	1
Training	20	4,417	5
Soft infrastructure	32	89,605	94
Hard infrastructure	1	87	0
Total	57	94,918	100

**Table 18: SPS related technical assistance received by Developing Countries in general by theme (2001-2006)**

	Number of projects	Value of projects (US\$'000)	Total %
Food safety	23	4,013	4
Animal health	6	11,375	12
Plant health	6	2,131	2
General	22	77,402	82
Total	57	94,921	100

81. In the food safety category, 23 projects with a value of US\$4 million are listed in the inventory. The main projects are the ITP - Quality infrastructure for food safety funded by Sweden, various codex workshops, training and seminars on residues, mycotoxins, food safety, microbiology funded by different donors.

82. Several donors have developed internet distance learning and information resources like the International Portal on Food Safety, Animal and Plant Health (IPFSAPH), the FAO/CFIA Aquatic Food Programme and the Food Safety Risk Analysis Clearing house by JIFSAN, as well as the JIFSAN Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) website, the EC Export Helpdesk and the Dutch CBI website for the promotion of imports from Developing Countries.

83. A total of 6 projects addressed animal health worth a total US\$11.4 million. The projects were EC programmes in cooperation with the FAO and the OIE regarding animal diseases.

84. Plant health covered 6 projects worth a total amount of US\$2.1 million. These activities were seminars and workshops on capacity building and SPS requirements to fulfill IPPC obligations.

85. The inventory provides 22 projects in the category general with a value of US\$77.4 million. The projects include seminars on WTO related issues, global trade facilitation projects, trade capacity building and market access for developing countries.

86. The activities of the Codex, IPPC and the OIE trust funds to assist developing countries to participate in the standard setting meetings are not included in this inventory, nor are the donations of donor countries to the three organizations.

### 3.5 Forecast SPS-related technical assistance (2007-2010)

87. The time frame set for the present inventory was the period 2001- 2006. However, projects identified in this survey continue or even start in the year 2007/ 2008. These values were not incorporated in the inventory itself.

**Table 19: Forecast SPS related technical assistance (2007- 2010)**

Number of projects by value US\$ '000	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	Total %
Kenya	2,841	2,034	185	0	5,060	4
Tanzania	865	852	185	0	1,902	1
Uganda	325	325	186	0	836	1
Africa reg.	29,497	16,924	16,924	15,919	79,264	56
ACP	13,898	15,317	10,585	10,585	50,385	36
DC General	3,590	0	0	0	3,590	3
Total	51,016	35,452	28,065	26,504	141,037	100
Total %	36	25	20	19	100	

88. A total of approximately US\$7.6 million has already been committed in SPS capacity building to Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda for the period 2007-2010. Commitments are presently highest for Kenya with a total of US\$5 million in the pipeline. All three countries should also be eligible for assistance already programmed in the Africa regional, ACP and developing countries general categories. Assistance in these three categories already totals some US\$133 million.

**Table 20: Forecast SPS related technical assistance by Developing Countries in general by category (2007-2010)**

Number of projects by value US\$ 000	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	Total %
Food safety	12,824	13,866	13,199	12,535	52,424	37
Animal health	11,983	0	0	0	11,983	8
Plant health	4,987	4,872	0	0	9,859	7
General	21,222	16,716	14,867	13,969	66,774	47
Total	51,016	35,454	28,066	26,504	141,040	100
Total %	36	25	20	19	100	

89. If one looks at this data in more detail, it is clear that food safety will continue to receive approximately US\$13 million in assistance per year (or 37% of the total). In contrast, animal and plant health commitments do not extend to 2008. Assistance in the general category remains the largest overall category for assistance.

90. The data reported in tables 19 and 20 is based on the following projects:

- EC Regional Integration Support Programme (RISP) to strengthen the capacity of the SADC Secretariat and of SADC EPA Member States to design and implement trade and development policies under the EPA and other trade arrangements. It includes SPS elements. Project timing 2005- 2012. Overall amount is US\$43.5 million.
- United Kingdom Regional Standards Programme (RSP): Making trade standards work for the poor. The project facilitates increased and sustainable agricultural trade in Southern Africa by addressing standards issues which limit market access. Project timing 2006-2010. Overall value US\$8.3 million.
- EC Regional Integration Strategic Development Plan/SIPO is intended to contribute to the development and strengthening of SADC institutions in support of the implementation of Regional Integration Strategic Development Plan and includes SPS elements. Project timing 2007-2011. Overall amount US\$13 million.
- EC project Capacity Building on Maximum Residue Levels (MRL) is a food safety project meant to harmonise food safety control regulations, guidelines and procedures through institutional strengthening in the SADC region in conformity with international requirements in order to increase exports while complying with consumer food safety requirements. In order to achieve its objectives, the project has identified five outcomes. The first two focus on assessments and revision of legislation and regulatory frameworks relevant to SPS issues; one on strengthening a key element for meeting SPS requirements, i.e. the capacity of laboratories; one on improvement of communication and coordination between all stakeholders and the final one on training and public awareness. Project timing 2007-2011. Overall budget US\$9.7 million.
- FAO Rural Knowledge Network Pilot Project for East Africa contains SPS elements. Overall value US\$1.4 million. Duration 2006-2011.
- UNIDO Trade Capacity Building in agro-industry products for the establishment and proof of compliance with international market requirements. The project will enhance the institutional capacity and services of the participating countries to implement the WTO agreements on TBT and SPS. Additionally, it will improve and coordinate the regional food safety regulatory framework. Project timing 2006- 2009. Overall value US\$2.3 million.
- EC Pesticides Initiative Programme (PIP).
- EC Strengthening Fisheries Product Health Conditions (SFP).
- EC Pan-SPSO - Strengthening Food Safety Systems through SPS Measures in ACP countries. The project will assist ACP countries to improve their food safety systems to be compliant with SPS requirements. The overall objective is to improve the contribution of food and feed trade to poverty reduction in beneficiary countries. Project is currently being tendered. Project should run 2008-2012. Overall value: US\$38.4 million.

91. The inventory shows US\$5 million for Kenya-specific SPS-related capacity building in the period 2007-2010. The main programmes are the Dutch EurepGap for smallholders (duration 2005-2008;. overall amount US\$570,000) and the WSSD project market access (project duration until 2009;. description see above). A joint project of the UK and Denmark is the “Business Services Market Development Project (BSMDP)” for small holders to meet private standards. This project has been running for about 3 years and went into a second phase (2006-2008); overall amount US\$10.2 million.

92. Tanzania and Uganda are also beneficiaries of the Netherlands WSSD market access project. UNIDO is also implementing a project "Enhancing the capacities of the Tanzanian quality infrastructure and TBT/SPS compliance systems for trade"; (duration until 2008, overall amount US\$2 million.. FAO has a project to improve integrated production and pest management to control banana bacterial wilt in Uganda . Project duration till 2008. Overall value US\$400,000.

## **Appendix 1. Sources and contacts**

WTO/ OECD Database <http://tcbdb.wto.org/>  
OECD Database on aid <http://www.oecd.org>

### **EC**

Wouter Luyckx, DG Health and Consumer Protection  
Tom LEEMANS, EuropeAid  
Riikka Torppa, EC Delegation in Kenya  
Frédérique Brosseau, EuropeAid  
Hans Joostens, DG Trade

**FAO** [http://www.fao.org/waicent/portal/statistics\\_en.a](http://www.fao.org/waicent/portal/statistics_en.a)

### **Germany**

Hartmut Gast, InWent - Internationale Weiterbildung und Entwicklung GmbH  
Doris Guenther, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH  
Stefan Wallerath, Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt PTB

### **Netherlands**

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### **Sweden**

Annelie Hartmann, Sida, International Training Programmes (ITP)

### **United Kingdom**

Tim Leyland, Agriculture Policy Team, Policy and Research Division, DFID

### **UNIDO**

Gerardo Pataconi  
Productivity, Quality and Enterprise Upgrading Unit, Industrial Development Organization

### **US**

Joe Hain, Trade and Scientific Capacity Building Division, US Department of Agriculture  
Robin Woo, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, US Food and Drug Administration  
Debbie Rubas, International Agreements Team, Regulatory and Policy Capacity Building Branch  
TSCBD/OCBD/FAS/USDA

**Appendix 2. SPS-related technical assistance projects for the EAC, especially Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda (2001- 2006)**

<b>Recipient</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Donor name</b>	<b>Commitment date</b>	<b>End Date</b>	<b>Total Amount US\$</b>	<b>Description</b>
ACP	Food safety	EC DG Aidco	27/12/2001	30/12/2007	58,318,000	Strengthening Fishery Products Health Conditions in ACP/OCT Countries (SFP) is a five-year programme financed by the European Development Fund on behalf of the ACP and OCT (Overseas Territories) countries. Focus on strengthening competent authorities, testing laboratories, fishing industries and small-scale fisheries.
ACP	Food safety	EC DG Aidco	15/12/2006	31/12/2012	38,400,000	Strengthening Food Safety Systems through SPS Measures in ACP countries assists ACP countries in improving their food safety systems to be compliant with SPS requirements. The overall objective is to improve the contribution of food and feed trade to poverty reduction in beneficiary countries. Project implemented by the African Union.
ACP	Food safety	United Kingdom	01/01/2005	31/12/2005	0	PSD hosted a two-week visit for ten senior Regulatory Officials from Africa and the Caribbean on behalf of COLEACP. The visitors undertook a comprehensive training programme on the technical, policy and procedural work that PSD performs under national and EU legislation with regard to pesticide registration.
ACP	General	EC DG Aidco		31/12/2005	65,000,000	Improving the capacity of ACP countries and regional organizations to design and implement trade strategies and effectively participate in international trade negotiations. This includes a component to assist - inter alia - in pilot studies in the area of SPS standards, technical barriers to trade and other non-tariff issues related to market access.
ACP	Plant Health	EC DG Aidco	01/01/2001	31/12/2008	37,856,000	ACP's Pesticides Initiative Programme (PIP – COLEACP). This programme has two overriding objectives (1) to enable ACP companies to comply with European food safety and traceability requirements, and (2) to consolidate the position of small-scale producers in the ACP horticultural export sector.
Africa Regional	Animal Health	EC DG Aidco	01/01/2006	31/12/2007	16,132,336	SADC Foot and Mouth disease (SFMDP). Regional Indicative programme.
Africa Regional	Animal Health	EC DG Aidco	01/01/2002	31/12/2005	10,114,718	Increasing productivity and trade flows in the traditional livestock sector of SADC Member States. Project supports an OIE sub-regional office for SADC.

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Africa Regional	Animal Health	EC DG Aidco	01/01/2000	31/12/2006	98,563,784	PACE programme aiming at (1) strengthening national and regional capabilities to assess the technical and economic aspects of animal diseases and to generate appropriate programmes for their control; (2) safeguarding animal health in Africa against major epizootic diseases (list A of the OIE). Partially relevant for SPS review. Programme implemented by the African Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR).
Africa regional	Animal Health	EC DG Research	01/01/2004	31/12/2005	643,227	Development of marker vaccines, companion tests and improvement of epidemiological knowledge to facilitate control of rinderpest and peste des petits ruminants viruses (STREPRP/PPR MARKVAC). Participating countries/organizations: Kenia, Mali, Ethiopia and AU/IBAR.
Africa Regional	Animal Health	EC DG Research	16/06/2005		1,491,000	Programme focuses on the presence of heartwater or cowdriosis (rickettsial disease of wild and domestic ruminants) being an obstacle to the international trade of animals and constituting a major constraint to increased productivity of livestock.
Africa Regional	Animal Health	EC DG Research	31/05/2005		1,118,000	Development of an "anti-disease" vaccine and diagnostic tests for African trypanosomosis. Project contributes to improvement of livestock productivity in developing countries through limitation of trypanosome-associated pathology and accurate diagnostics of trypanosome infections, removing a major constraint to increased productivity of livestock.
Africa Regional	Animal Health	EC DG Research	01/01/2006	31/12/2007	7,297,961	IGAD Livestock Policy Initiative. ESA-EC Regional indicative programme for the Horn of Africa. Uganda participates.
Africa Regional	Animal Health	FAO	01/01/2006	31/12/2007	159,000	Phase II of this project is intended to provide updated TAD info (which was finalized by the end of Phase I according to requests made by the participating countries).
Africa Regional	Animal Health	Finland	01/01/2000	31/12/2007	50,000	Research on the prevention of rabies.
Africa Regional	Food safety	EC DG Aidco	01/07/2007	31/07/2011	9,750,000	Capacity Building on Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs) in pesticides. The project purpose is to harmonise food safety control regulations, guidelines and procedures through institutional strengthening in the SADC region in conformity with international requirements in order to increase exports while complying with consumer food safety requirements.

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Africa Regional	Food safety	EC DG Sanco	01/01/2006	31/12/2006	6,7700	One-week training courses for a total of 80 participants from developing countries on obligatory control procedures in food and feed businesses, based on HACCP principles in accordance with Community legislation and/or relevant international standards, including capacity building to conduct audits to verify implementation of HACCP systems.
Africa Regional	Food safety	EC DG Sanco	01/01/2007	31/12/2007	69,675	One-week training courses for a total of 80 participants from developing countries on obligatory control procedures in food and feed businesses, based on HACCP principles in accordance with Community legislation and/or relevant international standards., including capacity building to conduct audits to verify implementation of HACCP systems.
Africa Regional	Food safety	Finland	01/01/2004	31/12/2004	500,000	Grasshopper eradication.
Africa Regional	Food safety	Finland	01/01/2000	31/12/2007	11,000	Veterinary Authority Cooperation.
Africa Regional	Food safety	Netherlands	01/01/2001	31/12/2005	2,206,270	Enhancement of coffee quality by mould prevention.
Africa Regional	Food safety	Norway	15/11/2006	30/09/2009	2,328,000	Trade capacity building in agro-industry products for the establishment and proof of compliance with international market requirements. The project aims to enhance the institutional capacity and services of participating countries to implement the WTO TBT and SPS Agreements. Additionally, it aims at improving and coordinating the regional food safety regulatory framework.
Africa Regional	Food safety	STDF	01/04/2005	01/12/2005	71,000	Food safety and food quality. In response to needs expressed by FAO member countries, this programme is designed to increase the capacity of low-income countries to develop their own food standards and to participate in the Codex standard-setting process.

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Africa Regional	Food safety	UNIDO	01/01/2006	31/12/2007	128,000	Assisting the East African Community (Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda) in implementation of the new ISO Standard on Food Safety Management Systems (ISO 22000). National Standard bodies: Kenya Bureau of Standards, Uganda National Bureau of Standards and Tanzania Bureau of Standards.
Africa Regional	Food safety	UNIDO	15/11/2006	30/09/2009	328,000	Enhancing the institutional capacity and services of the participating countries to implement the WTO TBT and SPS Agreements. Additionally, it aims to improve and coordinate the regional food safety regulatory framework.
Africa Regional	Food safety	UNIDO	19/04/2007	31/12/2007	53,000	Preparatory assistance aiming at preparing a project document for the extension of the EAC trade capacity building programme (TERAS06001) to Burundi and Rwanda.
Africa Regional	Food safety	United Kingdom	11/02/2004	31/12/2004	0	Provision of technical training on efficacy data generation and evaluation in support of pesticide product registrations.
Africa Regional	Food safety	United States	01/02/2005	30/03/2005	40,000	USDA/APHIS, USDA/FAS and USAID collaborative training on Pest Risk Assessments. This is part of a collaborative effort by several agencies to assist Sub-Saharan Africa on SPS issues to help facilitate increased trade in agricultural products.
Africa regional	Food safety	United States	01/05/2005	30/05/2005	75,000	Africa Regional Workshop on Safety and Risk Assessment of Foods derived from Genetically Modified Plants in South Africa by the ILSI Programme for Biosafety Systems. Lectures on agricultural biotechnology, risk assessment, hands-on review of case studies, biosafety within sustainable development strategy, and food safety issues. Participants include scientists and food safety regulators from Kenya and Uganda.
Africa Regional	Food safety	United States	01/10/2003	01/11/2003	280,000	Pest risk assessment (PRA) training for crops potentially destined for US supermarkets. Participants include Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.
Africa Regional	Food safety	United States	01/10/2003	01/11/2003	0	Risk analysis and modelling SPS capacity building in Sub-Saharan Africa.
Africa Regional	Food safety	United States	01/01/2005	31/12/2005	100,000	Short-term technical assistance on SPS issues to support agribusiness development and agriculture policy. East, West, and Central Sub-Saharan Africa USDA/FAS.
Africa regional	Food safety	United States	01/03/2001	30/03/2001	175,000	Food safety conference in Africa on food safety programmes influencing public health

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						and trade.
Africa Regional	Food safety	United States	01/09/2005	30/09/2005	1,7000	Symposium on mycotoxin control strategies. Beneficiaries included researchers from Kenya and Uganda.
Africa Regional	General	EC DG Aidco	01/01/2005	30/06/2012	43,550,000	Regional Integration Support Programme (RISP) aiming to contribute to the ESA region's integration process, assisting RIOs to fulfill their mandate and supporting their respective programmes to pursue regional integration.. Includes Rider (3.5M) for COMESA. Includes SPS elements.
Africa Regional	General	EC DG Aidco	01/01/2005	31/12/2010	9,750,000	Strengthening the capacity of the SADC Secretariat and of SADC EPA Member States to participate more effectively in the EPA negotiations with the EC and to design and implement trade and development policies under the EPA and other trade arrangements. Includes SPS elements.
Africa Regional	General	EC DG Aidco	01/01/2007	31/12/2011	13,000,000	The project is intended to contribute to the development and strengthening of SADC institutions in support of the implementation of Regional Integration Strategic Development Plan/SIPO. Includes SPS-related elements.
Africa Regional	General	EC DG Aidco	01/12/2005	31/03/2011	18,460,000	SADC SQAM Programme aiming to support trade and investment, enhance the protection of consumers, and improve the competitiveness of suppliers of products and services of SADC Member States. Includes SPS-related elements.
Africa Regional	General	EC DG Trade	01/01/2005	31/12/2006	140,000	One week training in Brussels for 35 Senior SPS administrators and decision makers from African countries on EU SPS legislation.
Africa Regional	General	FAO	01/01/2006	31/12/2009	1,360,739	Rural knowledge network pilot project for East Africa.
Africa Regional	General	Germany	01/01/1998		260,000	NECOFA – Network for Ecofarming in Africa. NECOFA advocates technologically appropriate, ecologically sound, economically viable and socially just land use systems in Africa, careful utilization of natural resources, reduced use of agrochemicals, organic farming and marketing of organic agricultural products, participation of farmers in all decision processes and gender equity. NECOFA groups organize public awareness campaigns especially in schools, sensitisation workshops with political and administrative decision makers, demonstrations, training for professionals and farmers

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						and execution of own small-scale development projects.
Africa Regional	General	Germany	01/01/2004	30/06/2007	1,950,000	Strengthening the establishment of Standardization, Quality Assurance and Accreditation, Metrology and Testing. Includes the strengthening of laboratory infrastructure in the field of microbiology or food chemistry which is also SPS relevant. Several regionally harmonized standards are in the field of Codex. The EAC Secretariat acts as counterpart.
Africa Regional	General	Norway	01/01/2005	31/12/2005	14,000	Trade in Africa workshop. Follow up on Norwegian-Swedish report on barriers to trade for African countries. Conference on quality and management in Africa (2004), especially related to SPS and TBT issues.
Africa Regional	General	Sweden	01/01/2004	01/05/2004	7,000	Report on trade and standards, promoting Africa Export through Quality and Product Safety Infrastructure.
Africa Regional	General	Sweden	01/01/2002	31/12/2003	0	Study about African quality infrastructure within SPS.
Africa Regional	General	Sweden	01/01/2003	31/12/2004	3,712,998	Survey of Swedish consultants in the area of TBT and SPS.
Africa Regional	General	Sweden	01/11/2002	01/03/2003	0	Study on TBT and SPS.
Africa Regional	General	Sweden	01/01/2003	31/12/2004	385,936	Capacity study of the Swedish resource base regarding the structure and support within the WTO TBT and SPS Agreements.

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Africa Regional	General	United Kingdom	30/01/2006	31/12/2010	8,320,000	Regional Standards Programme (RSP) aiming to make trade standards work for the poor. Project facilitates increased and sustainable agricultural trade in Southern Africa by addressing grades and standards issues which limit market access. This increase in trade will in turn reduce poverty through creating employment.
Africa Regional	General	United Kingdom/ Germany	01/01/2003	31/12/2005	135,000	Project commissioned by DFID intending to provide technical support to EurepGAP members in developing countries and to act as a smallholder ambassador identifying ways that can further facilitate the compliance of smallholder farmers with EurepGAP standards.
Africa Regional	General	United States	01/04/2004		0	Provision of training on PRA to African countries to assist in complying with international SPS measures.
Africa regional	General	United States	01/08/2004	30/08/2004	20,000	Assistance of two APHIS risk assessment advisors in helping southern and eastern African countries conducting pest risk assessments for agricultural products. Beneficiaries included government officials.
Africa Regional	General	United States	01/06/2004	30/06/2004	0	Training on how to use the internet in supporting ability to gather, analyze and exchange chemical information.
Africa Regional	General	United States	30/09/2002		40,000	Collectors and small-scale farmers collect and grow medicinal plants, herbs, spices and botanicals, process them, and sell them on local, regional and export markets. Products include honeybush and rooibos tea to the US.
Africa Regional	General	United States	30/09/2002		60,000	Project encourages policies that favor broad access to biotechnology, including private investment and regional partnerships.
Africa Regional	General	United States	30/09/2002		1,000,000	Projects assists African nations to liberalize trade under AGOA assisting them to build the human and institutional capacity for compliance with WTO Agreements.
Africa Regional	General	United States	30/09/2005		300,000	Placement of Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), an agency of USDA, Risk Assessment Advisors in three US Government Trade Hubs in Sub-Saharan Africa to assist countries.
Africa Regional	General	United States	30/09/2003		536,200	Supporting the development of pest risk lists and assessments as a first step in the process of applying for export of agricultural commodities to the US. Includes training to the host country.

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Africa Regional	General	United States	30/09/2002		288,000	Project targets small-scale coffee, cocoa and cashew farmers in West and East Africa to improve product quality, gain access to technologies and improve income and price of their products.
Africa Regional	General	United States	30/09/2003		450,000	Establishing the Southern African Global Competitiveness Hub to enhance the region's trade competitiveness and thereby take greater advantage of the increased trading opportunities provided through the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act.
Africa Regional	General	United States	01/01/2005	31/12/2005	100,000	Technical assistance on SPS issues to support agribusiness development and agricultural productivity and economic growth.
Africa Regional	General	United States	01/02/2006	31/03/2006	48,000	Workshop on ways to promote agricultural productivity and economic growth.
Africa Regional	General	United States/ USAID/AFR	30/09/2005		100,000	Short-term technical assistance for East, West and Central Africa on SPS issues.
Africa regional	Plant Health	FAO	01/08/2005	31/01/2007	242,000	Enabling members of IAPSC to meet their national information exchange obligations under the IPPC thereby ensuring effective exchange and dissemination of official phytosanitary information.
Africa Regional	Plant Health	Finland	01/01/2000	31/12/2007	124,000	Project on plant quarantine principles.
Africa Regional	Plant Health	United States	01/01/2006	31/12/2006	48,000	Workshop to promote agricultural productivity and economic growth for twenty farm and seed industry representatives on biotechnology as a tool to increase agricultural productivity and economic growth.
DC General	Animal Health	EC DG Research	01/01/2004	31/12/2005	2,369,649	Argentina, Brazil, Burkina Faso, P.R.China, Ethiopia, Gambia, India, Mozambique, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Thailand, Turkey and Uganda.
DC general	Animal Health	EC DG Research	01/01/2004	31/12/2005	1,157,809	South Africa, Burkina Faso, Uganda, Mozambique and Venezuela.
DC General	Animal Health	EC DG Research	01/01/2004	31/12/2005	1,929,682	New and emerging technologies including improved laboratory and on-site detection of OIE List A viruses in animals and animal products (LAB-ON-SITE).
DC general	Animal Health	EC DG Research	01/01/2004	31/12/2005	1,286,454	Connection of reference laboratories from Africa, Latin America and Asia (including FAO and OIE).

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DC General	Animal Health	EC DG Research	01/01/2004	31/12/2005	1,543,745	South Africa, Burkina Faso, Senegal, Gambia and Argentina.
DC General	Animal Health	EC DG Research	01/01/2004	31/12/2005	3,087,372	Collaboration with the OIE Commission and FAO on FMD and improvement of foot and mouth disease control by ethically acceptable methods based on scientifically validated assays and new knowledge on FMD vaccines, including the impact of vaccination.
DC General	Food safety	Canada	01/10/2003	01/10/2003	41,000	Developing web-based application to allow developing countries to have access to international database on risk assessment and hazards.
DC general	Food safety	EC DG Trade	01/01/2006	31/12/2007	289,452	Twenty participants - one participant from Kenya.
DC General	Food safety	EC DG Trade	01/01/2005	31/12/2006	225,000	Twenty participants - one participant from Uganda.
DC General	Food safety	FAO Multiple donors	01/09/2001	30/11/2001	414,000	Global forum for Food Safety Regulators.
DC General	Food safety	ITC- Multiple donors	18/07/2005	31/05/2006	47,000	Joint ITC and ISO project entitled "Food safety management system - Fitness Checker" developed along the lines of the ITC "ISO 9001 Fitness Checker". The tool is aimed at supporting the dissemination of the standard ISO 22000, Food safety management systems.
DC General	Food safety	Netherlands	07/03/2002	30/06/2002	14,000	Publication of inventory of problems of developing countries in meeting SPS standards when exporting to OECD countries.
DC General	Food safety	Netherlands	01/10/2002	31/12/2002	2,000	Contribution to knowledge on how standards and regulations can hinder development in developing countries.
DC General	Food safety	Sweden	01/04/2001	01/03/2007	309,000	International Training Programmes (ITP) on "Quality Infrastructure for Food Safety".
DC General	Food safety	Sweden	01/01/2003	31/12/2004	64,017	Report on trade and standards.
DC General	Food safety	Sweden	01/01/2003	31/12/2004	1,222,132	Support to harmonization and equivalence in organic agriculture.

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DC General	Food safety	United States	30/09/2004		12,000	Lectures on risk assessment, predictive microbiology, and outbreak pathogen tracing. Funded and implemented by the Health & Human Services/FDA.
DC General	Food safety	United States	30/09/2004		10,000	Web-based information source for risk analysis related to food safety. The clearinghouse is a component of the Joint Institute for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (JIFSAN) and the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO).
DC General	Food safety	United States	30/09/2002		8,000	Establishment of the "Food Safety Risk Analysis Clearing-house" by the US Food & Drug Administration (FDA), in collaboration with the Joint Institute for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (JIFSAN) at the University of Maryland.
DC General	Food safety	United States	30/09/2003		160,000	Co-sponsoring of a Codex Workshop in Rome for 27 countries from Latin America and the Caribbean and eight African countries to discuss Codex related food safety issues.
DC General	Food safety	United States	01/06/2003	30/06/2003		Presentations on the role of risk analysis in food safety decisions, policy, regulation and communication. Implemented by the FDA.
DC General	Food safety	United States	30/09/2004		162,000	Meetings, workshops and seminars on food safety guidelines and avoidance of potential barriers to SPS protocols, including WTO/SPS/TBT equivalence and Codex guidelines.
DC General	Food safety	United States	30/09/2002		35,000	Workshops, meetings, advice on US requirements and alternative means of pest control, including provision - on an ongoing basis - of information and assistance to countries encountering difficulty with their agricultural exports.
DC General	Food safety	United States	01/01/2005	31/12/2006	330,000	Hosted activities and workshops on effective participation in Codex and on veterinary residues. Hosted three-day workshops for 96 Codex contact points and/or delegates to enhance developing countries' participation in Codex. Includes Latin America, Caribbean and Africa.
DC General	Food safety	United States	01/01/2005	31/12/2006	17,000	Funding of eight mycotoxin researchers to attend symposium on mycotoxin control.

Recipient	Area	Donor name	Commitment date	End Date	Total Amount US\$	Description
						strategies.
DC General	Food safety	United States	01/01/2005	31/12/2006	20,000	Distance learning food safety risk analysis professional development training program (managed by JIFSAN), including four food safety risk analysis professional development courses (4 – 8 weeks each). Participants, both domestic and international, represented government, academia, and industry interests.
DC General	Food safety	United States	01/01/2005	31/12/2005	16,000	Management of Food Safety Risk Analysis Clearinghouse by JIFSAN. The clearinghouse is a web-based resource (www.foodrisk.org) that provides data, tools, tutorials, terminology, completed risk assessments from around the world, and information gathered about food risk management and communication.
DC General	Food safety	United States	01/01/2005	31/12/2005	100,000	FDA-CFSAN experts host visits from international governments and industries. FDA-CFSAN experts from many offices have hosted approximately 600 international visitors over 125 visits from 70 developing countries.
DC General	General	Canada	01/09/2002	28/02/2003	50,000	Developing supporting documentation and training materials for the newly adopted International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures; Participation in the planning and development of the relevant sections of the International Phytosanitary Portal.
DC General	General	EC DG Trade			0	Export Helpdesk being an online service, provided by the European Commission, to facilitate market access for developing countries to the European Union.
DC General	General	Germany	01/01/2003	31/10/2006	9,091,376	Support to regional certification bodies (accreditation to organic and EurepGAP), group certification to EurepGAP, in collaboration with DFID, pilot projects in five countries including Kenya.
DC General	General	Netherlands	01/01/2003	31/12/2005	220,627	ACWL Technical Trust Fund (Advisory Centre on WTO Law).
DC General	General	Netherlands	01/01/2003	01/01/2006	51,000,000	TA programme since 1971. CBI is an agency of the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It has programmes on Market Information, Matching, Export development, Training and Business Support Organization Development.

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DC General	General	Netherlands	01/01/2005	31/12/2007	213,551	Consultative Task Force on Environmental Requirements and Market Access for Developing Countries.
DC General	General	STDF	01/04/2005	01/12/2005	59,000	Developing a portal implementation handbook to assist countries in the establishment of a national internet-based site for the exchange of official legislation and regulations on food safety, animal and plant health.
DC General	General	Sweden	01/01/2003	01/12/2004	371,000	Survey of Swedish consultants in the area of TBT and SPS.
DC General	General	Sweden	01/01/2004	31/12/2005	109,496	Fourteen seminars (one week each) in five regions on WTO-related areas, including the SPS Agreement.
DC General	General	United Kingdom	01/10/2003	01/09/2007	16,648,524	Regional Trade Facilitation project.
DC General	General	United Kingdom	01/01/2004	31/12/2004	218,954	Global programme in capacity building and TA to assist developing countries in trade and SPS measures.
DC General	General	United Kingdom	01/06/2004	01/06/2006	549,000	Project aiming at raising the profile of commodity-related issues in relation to the negotiations on agriculture, trade, SPS/TBT and finance.
DC General	General	United States	01/10/2003	30/11/2003	0	Eight regional interactive videoconferences in cooperation with the Global Development Learning Network of the World Bank.
DC General	General	United States	01/06/2003		0	Development of a webpage providing downloadable GAP manuals in English and Spanish.
DC General	General	United States	30/09/2001		324,000	Supporting countries' efforts towards compliance and implementation, including institution building - so that developing and transition countries may reap the benefits of WTO membership.
DC General	General	United States	30/09/2005		30,000	Partnership for Food Industry Development (PFID) focusing on: (1) supporting the development of local, national, regional and international markets for developing country agricultural products (2) expanding the knowledge of trade.

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DC General	General	United States	30/09/2005		87,000	Rural and Agricultural Income with Sustainable Environment (RAISE) project helping missions identify and pursue investments in natural resource-based industries. Principal sectors include sustainable agribusiness, tourism and marine.
DC General	General	United States	30/09/2003		465,000	Partnerships for Food Industry Development (PFID) is a university/food industry, joint technical assistance program funded by USAID's Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade..
DC General	General	United States	30/09/2003		250,000	ABSP II will take a comprehensive approach to agricultural biotechnology. The Collaborative Agricultural Biotechnology Initiative (CABIO) will carry the lessons and success of the Agency's previous Agricultural Biotechnology for Sustainability.
DC General	General	United States	30/09/2002		473,000	Partnerships for Food Industry Development (PFID) is a university/food industry, joint technical assistance program funded by USAID's Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade.
DC General	General	United States	30/09/2004		300,000	Partnership for Food Industry Development (PFID) activities including (1) supporting the development of local, national, regional and international markets for developing country agricultural products and (2) expanding the knowledge of trade practices.
DC General	General	United States	30/09/2003		342,000	Activity (funded at up to US\$5.8 million over three years) allowing USAID to respond quickly and flexibly to developing countries' requests for assistance in meeting SPS standards in international markets.
DC General	Plant Health	Canada	28/02/2005	04/03/2005	46,000	Workshop to address the practical application of ISPM No. 15 (Guidelines for regulating wood packaging material in international trade), particularly for developing and least-developed countries, and to facilitate national ability to implement the standard.
DC General	Plant Health	Canada	01/04/2005	29/10/2005	206,000	Project to have developing country participants gain a better understanding and capability for implementing standards for pest risk analysis as prescribed by the IPPC in their home countries, and improved access to information and advice from PRA experts.
DC General	Plant Health	FAO	01/08/2002	31/07/2004	422,000	Capacity building to meet national obligations under the IPPC and the requirements of the international standards on phytosanitary measures.

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DC General	Plant Health	FAO	01/08/2002	31/07/2004	704,000	Increasing global free trade and economic opportunities for the fresh produce industry.
DC General	Plant Health	FAO-	01/03/2004	30/06/2005	225,000	Second Global Forum of Food Safety Regulators.
DC General	Plant Health	STDF	01/02/2005	01/07/2005	332,000	Assistance to developing countries in the practical application of the international standard for phytosanitary measures (SSPM) No. 15: Guidelines for Regulating Wood Packaging Material in International Trading. Workshop.
DC General	Plant Health	United States	30/09/2002		900,000	In-depth research studies on global SPS issues, regional and sub-regional assessments of SPS issues, and evaluation of previous SPS-related donor assistance activities.
Kenya	Animal Health	FAO	01/01/2007	31/12/2008	364,000	Preventing the spread of diseases to non-affected areas so as to protect food security and livelihoods, to enhance preparedness for outbreaks in hitherto unaffected areas and to strengthen early warning activities including the early detection of diseases.
Kenya	Animal Health	United States	01/10/2003	31/12/2003	6,500	Dairy herd management and artificial insemination.
Kenya	Animal Health	United States	01/06/2005	30/06/2005	6,500	Training on diagnosing foreign animal diseases and their effects on health, the economy and international trade.
Kenya	Food safety	UNIDO	19/08/2003	30/06/2004	50,000	Strengthening the competent authority in the implementation of fish safety requirements along the fish chain.
Kenya	Food safety	UNIDO	19/08/2003	31/12/2003	61,000	Capacity building to implement SPS in upstream fishing activities, training of fishermen and fishing crews.
Kenya	Food safety	United Kingdom	26/07/2004	06/08/2004	0	Two-week visit of three senior regulatory officials from Kenya on behalf of COLEACP.
Kenya	Food safety	United Kingdom	12/02/2004	31/12/2004	0	One week visit to assess the present review process of registration of pest control products in Kenya.

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Kenya	Food safety	United Kingdom	13/02/2004	31/12/2004	0	One week visit to provide technical advice and assistance in the design of databases to facilitate the Kenyan regulatory authorities in their pesticide registration work.
Kenya	Food safety	United Kingdom	20/02/2006	10/03/2006	0	Three-week technical training programme associated with the evaluation of toxicology and operator exposure data supporting pesticide registration.
Kenya	Food safety	United Kingdom	28/11/2005	09/12/2005	0	Two week technical training programme associated with the generation and evaluation of efficacy data supporting pesticide registration.
Kenya	Food safety	United Kingdom	30/01/2006	17/02/2006	0	Three-week technical training programme associated with the evaluation of residues data supporting pesticide registration and the associated consumer risk assessment (including MRLs).
Kenya	Food safety	United States	01/06/2004	30/06/2004	6,500	Assistance in resolution of aflatoxin food poisoning outbreak. Benefiting one scientist.
Kenya	Food safety	United States	01/07/2004	30/08/2004	6,500	Training on food safety and standards, GM food safety, toxin testing, risk analysis and trade issues. Benefiting one Kenya Bureau of Standards official.
Kenya	Food safety	United States	01/06/2004	30/06/2004	0	Thirteen veterinarians studied food safety regulations of livestock and poultry products. Training also covered the slaughter and processing system, HACCP, import/export policies and procedures, and testing and certification of meat products.
Kenya	Food safety	United States	30/09/2004		10,000	Collaboration of the USDA office for International Cooperation and Development (ICD) with another US agency to donate surplus grain testing and inspection equipment.
Kenya	Food safety	United States	01/10/2006	30/11/2006	6,500	Quality standards and food safety training. Beneficiary: one Ministry of Agriculture official.
Kenya	General	EC DG Aidco	23/02/2004	31/12/2007	2,470,000	KEPLOTRADE project aiming to contribute to the timely establishment of an Economic Partnership Agreement between Kenya (or a regional grouping of which Kenya is a member) and the European Union under both the Association Agreement with the EU and other regional agreements.
Kenya	General	Germany	01/01/2003	31/12/2005	2,572,909	Standard development, harmonization and implementation at primary production levels; Introduction of internationally accepted quality assurance systems in food processing businesses with and through their associations; Support to accreditation of

Recipient	Area	Donor name	Commitment date	End Date	Total Amount US\$	Description
						local / regional certification body AfriCERT in Kenya / EAC.
Kenya	General	IDA	30/08/2002	30/06/2003	150,000	TBT and SPS.
Kenya	General	Netherlands	01/01/2005	31/12/2008	575,000	EurepGap for Smallholders in Kenya and Senegal.
Kenya	General	Netherlands	01/01/2003	31/12/2009	1,300,000	WSSD Market Access programme with several sub-activities in different countries and covering different sectors, like fish, shrimps, palm-oil, flowers and fruit/vegetables.
Kenya	General	Sweden	01/01/2002	31/12/2005	186,655	Supporting the East African Regional Programme and Research Network for Biotechnology, Biosafety and Biotechnology Policy Development (BIOEARN). BIOEARN builds national capacity in biotechnology in Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda and promotes research and related policies.
Kenya	General	UK/ Denmark	30/01/2003	17/02/2008	10,231,520	DFID project to support "Business Services Market Development Project (BSMDP)" for small holders to meet private standards in Kenya..
Kenya	General	United States	30/09/2001		25,000	Supporting countries' efforts towards compliance and implementation, including institution building - so that developing and transition countries may reach the benefits of WTO membership.
Kenya	General	United States	30/09/2002		18,000	Providing comprehensive training on trade policy implications of the international standard-setting bodies and WTO-consistent approaches to the implementation of SPS regulations.
Kenya	Plant Health	EC DG Aidco	01/08/2007		312,0000	HORTICAP project seeking to enhance KEPHIS' capacity to provide services which will allow the horticultural industry to comply with market regulations and standards.
Kenya	Plant Health	United Kingdom	01/01/2005	31/12/2006	128,004	Promotion of quality kale seed in Kenya.
Kenya	Plant Health	United Kingdom	01/01/2003	31/12/2005	256,009	Promotion of quality vegetable seed in Kenya.

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Kenya	Plant Health	United States	01/08/2003	31/12/2003	13,000	Seed processing, sampling, quality assurance, testing, GMO testing, biosafety, and field inspection, as well as seed certification systems, with a focus on government accreditation and auditing. Beneficiaries: two KEPHIS officials.
Kenya	Plant Health	United States	01/08/2005	30/09/2005	19,500	Training in phytosanitary procedures. Beneficiary: three KEPHIS officials
Kenya	Plant Health	United States	01/10/2005	31/10/2005	13,000	Training in plant protection and risk analysis.
Kenya	Plant Health	United States	01/11/2006	30/11/2006	6,500	Training on inspection and quarantine mechanisms to protect plant health.
Kenya	Plant Health	United States	01/04/2007	30/04/2007	6,500	Training on developing a regional pest database management system.
Tanzania	Animal Health	Australia	01/01/2001	31/12/2002	0	Continued strengthening of the capability of stakeholders to successfully implement Newcastle disease control programmes in three southern African countries, and decrease village poultry mortality rates caused by Newcastle Disease in project activity areas.
Tanzania	Animal Health	United States	01/10/2003	31/12/2003	13,000	Dairy herd management and artificial insemination. Beneficiaries: two private sector veterinarians
Tanzania	Animal Health	United States	01/10/2005	31/10/2005	6,500	Training on animal disease surveillance and quarantine procedures.
Tanzania	Food safety	Denmark	01/01/2003	31/12/2006	1,536,412	Laboratory and testing facility accreditation.
Tanzania	Food safety	Denmark	01/01/2003	31/12/2005	3,200,860	
Tanzania	Food safety	FAO	01/11/2002	31/10/2004	223,000	Improving the quality, safety and nutritional value of food produced in Tanzania and ensuring the acceptability of food imports/exports into/from the country by reviewing and improving the current food control administration in the country.
Tanzania	Food safety	Switzerland	01/01/2006	31/12/2008	2,000,000	The project, part of the UNIDO IP2, aims at enhancing the capacities of the Tanzanian standards and quality infrastructure - with emphasis on the Tanzanian Bureau of Standards (TBS) - to ensure compliance with TBT/SPS system requirements and to deliver globally accepted metrology, testing, quality and certification services for facilitating exports in selected sectors with trade potential.

Recipient	Area	Donor name	Commitment date	End Date	Total Amount US\$	Description
Tanzania	Food safety	UNIDO	19/08/2003	30/06/2004	65,000	Strengthening the competent authority in the implementation of fish safety requirements along the fish chain.
Tanzania	Food safety	UNIDO	19/08/2003	31/12/2003	21,000	Capacity building to implement SPS in upstream fishing activities, training of fishermen and fishing crews.
Tanzania	Food safety	United Kingdom	20/02/2006	10/03/2006	0	Three-week technical training programme associated with the evaluation of toxicology and operator exposure data supporting pesticide registration and the science underpinning the regulatory decisions.
Tanzania	Food safety	United Kingdom	28/11/2005	09/12/2005	0	Two-week technical training programme associated with the generation and evaluation of efficacy data supporting pesticide registration.
Tanzania	Food safety	United Kingdom	30/01/2006	17/02/2006	0	Three-week technical training programme associated with the evaluation of residues data supporting pesticide registration and the associated consumer risk assessment (including MRLs).
Tanzania	Food safety	United States	01/07/2004	30/07/2004	6,500	SPS and marketing training seminar focusing on cashews and mixed nuts. Beneficiary: one private sector manager.
Tanzania	Food safety	United States	01/09/2003	30/09/2003	0	Lecture including clarification of seafood HACCP, labeling and packaging, laboratory methods, and Bioterrorism regulations. Beneficiaries: many groups.
Tanzania	Food safety	United States	30/09/2005		6,200	Visit of Tanzanian scientist to study Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) technology at the FDA Dauphin Island Lab, including hands-on training.
Tanzania	General	Netherlands	01/01/2003	31/12/2009	1,300,000	WSSD Market Access programme having several sub-activities in different countries and covering different sectors, like fish, shrimps, palm-oil, flowers and fruit/vegetables.
Tanzania	General	Sweden	01/01/2002	31/12/2005	186,655	Support to East African Regional Programme and Research Network for Biotechnology, Biosafety and Biotechnology Policy Development (BIOEARN). BIOEARN builds national capacity in biotechnology in Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda and promotes research and related policies.
Tanzania	General	United States	01/10/2003		0	Overview of US market access for agricultural commodities.
Tanzania	General	United States	30/09/2002		18,000	Comprehensive training on trade policy implications of the international standard-setting bodies and WTO-consistent approaches to the implementation of SPS regulations.

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Tanzania	Plant Health	United States	01/11/2003	01/12/2003	0	Training on Mediterranean fruit fly trapping procedures and management.
Tanzania	Plant Health	United States	01/09/2002	31/10/2002	6,500	Overview of US plant health systems. Beneficiaries: one Ministry of Agriculture official.
Tanzania	Plant Health	United States	01/10/2005	31/10/2005	6,500	Training in plant protection and risk analysis.
Tanzania	Plant Health	United States	01/11/2006	30/11/2006	6,500	Training on inspection and quarantine mechanisms to protect plant health.
Tanzania	Plant Health	United States	01/04/2007	30/04/2007	6,500	Training on developing a regional pest database management system.
Tanzania	Plant Health	United States	01/04/2007	30/04/2007	6,500	Training on developing a regional pest database management system.
Uganda	Animal Health	Denmark	01/07/2004	31/12/2005	678,582	Support to development of the meat inspectorate.
Uganda	Animal Health	Denmark	01/07/2004	31/12/2005	2,385,281	Multidisciplinary livestock systems research, including disease identification and management and laboratory capacity.
Uganda	Food safety	United Kingdom	20/02/2006	10/03/2006	0	Three-week technical training programme associated with the evaluation of toxicology and operator exposure data supporting pesticide registration and the science underpinning the regulatory decisions.
Uganda	Food safety	United Kingdom	28/11/2005	09/12/2005	0	Two-week technical training programme associated with the generation and evaluation of efficacy data supporting pesticide registration.
Uganda	Food safety	United Kingdom	30/01/2006	17/02/2006	0	Three-week technical training programme associated with the evaluation of residues data supporting pesticide registration and the associated consumer risk assessment (including MRLs).
Uganda	Food safety	United States	01/10/2003		0	Development of a PRA strategy for a variety of crops potentially destined for US markets.
Uganda	Food safety	United States	01/09/2003		6,500	Food regulations for livestock products, including detailed study of slaughterhouse food safety inspection, recall systems for meat products, livestock product testing and HACCP.

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Uganda	Food safety	United States	30/09/2004		10,000	Collaboration of the USDA office for International Cooperation Development (ICD) with another US agency to donate surplus grain testing and inspection equipment.
Uganda	Food safety	United States	01/07/2004	30/08/2004	6,500	Course on food safety systems, regulatory issues, risk management and HACCP. Beneficiary: one university teaching assistant.
Uganda	Food safety	United States	01/02/2002	30/03/2002	6,500	Training on meat, poultry and egg inspection, including HACCP and pathogen reduction initiatives.
Uganda	Food safety	United States	01/07/2005	31/08/2005	6,500	Food safety/ biosafety training.
Uganda	General	Denmark	01/07/2004	31/12/2005	960,258	Support to MAAIF for general agricultural policy and planning capacity development.
Uganda	General	Denmark	01/07/2004	31/12/2005	678,582	Support to DDA and dairy value chains.
Uganda	General	Denmark	01/07/2004	31/12/2005	2,832,121	General support to agricultural research reform and capacity.
Uganda	General	Netherlands	01/01/2003	31/12/2009	1,300,000	WSSD Market Access programme having several sub-activities in different countries and covering different sectors, like fish, shrimps, palm-oil, flowers and fruit/vegetables.
Uganda	General	Sweden	01/01/2002	31/12/2005	186,655	Support to East African Regional Programme and Research Network for Biotechnology, Biosafety and Biotechnology Policy Development (BIOEARN). BIOEARN builds national capacity in biotechnology in Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda and promotes research and related policies.
Uganda	General	United States	30/09/2002		18,000	Comprehensive training on trade policy implications of the international standard-setting bodies and WTO-consistent approaches to the implementation of SPS regulations.
Uganda	Plant Health	Denmark	01/07/2004	31/12/2005	678,582	Support to seed testing and certification.
Uganda	Plant Health	Denmark	01/10/2001	01/06/2004	6,363,310	Support to MAAIF for seed legislation and testing, phytosanitary laboratory and capacity, agrochemical legislation, variety protection legislation. General agricultural policy and planning capacity development.

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Uganda	Plant Health	FAO	01/01/2006	31/12/2008	419,000	The project aims at achieving a direct impact at the farmers level in improving the BBW containment and management and the introduction of new IPPM technologies for cooking and dessert banana.
Uganda	Plant Health	United Kingdom	01/01/2005	31/12/2006	19,205	Epidemiology of Banana Bacterial Wilt. Developing diagnostic tools for monitoring and detection in support of control practices.
Uganda	Plant Health	United Kingdom	01/01/2005	31/12/2006	128,034	Seed potato production in Uganda. Providing quality assurance and traceability measures to production; notably in control of bacterial wilt.
Uganda	Plant Health	United Kingdom	01/01/2003	31/12/2005	256,068	Bean root rot disease management.
Uganda	Plant Health	United States	01/08/2003	31/12/2003	6,500	Seed processing, sampling, quality assurance, testing, GMO testing, biosafety, and field inspection, as well as seed certification systems, with a focus on government accreditation and auditing. Beneficiary: one private sector manager.
Uganda	Plant Health	United States	01/11/2001	30/11/2001	13,000	Overview of US plant health systems. Beneficiaries: two Ministry of Agriculture officials.
Uganda	Plant Health	United States	01/10/2002	30/11/2002	6,500	Overview of US plant health systems. Beneficiaries: one Ministry of Agriculture official.