

WORKING  
THROUGH PARTNERSHIPS  
TO DRIVE SPS CAPACITY  
WORLDWIDE

# ANNUAL REPORT 2016



**STDF**

Standards and Trade  
Development Facility



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THROUGH PARTNERSHIPS  
TO DRIVE SPS CAPACITY  
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**SIDF**

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Development Facility



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# GLOSSARY

ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASYCUDA	Automated SYstem for CUstoms Data
AU	African Union
AU-IBAR	African Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources
CABI	Centre for Agricultural Bioscience International
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CIRAD	French agricultural research and international cooperation organization
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
COLEACP	Europe-Africa-Caribbean-Pacific Liaison Committee
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
COSAVE	Comité Regional de Sanidad Vegetal del Cono Sur
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
DTIS	Diagnostic Trade Integration Study
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EIF	Enhanced Integrated Framework
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GAP	Good Agricultural Practices
GFSI	Global Food Safety Initiative
GMP	Good Manufacturing Practices
GMUF	Global Minor Use Foundation
GRP	Good Regulatory Practice
ICCO	International Cocoa Organization
IICA	Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture
IPPC	International Plant Protection Convention
IR-4	Interregional Research Project No.4 (USDA)
ITC	International Trade Centre
ITTC	Institute for Technical Cooperation and Training (WTO)
JMPR	Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
MCDA	Multi Criteria Decision Analysis
MRL	Maximum Residue Level

NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development (African Union)
NPPO	National Plant Protection Organization
OIE	World Organisation for Animal Health
OIRSA	Organismo Internacional Regional de Sanidad Agropecuaria
OLICs	Other Low Income Countries
PCE	Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation
PHAMA	Pacific Horticultural and Agricultural Market Access Program
P-IMA	Prioritizing SPS Investments for Market Access
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
RASFF	Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed
SACU	Southern African Customs Union
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary
STDF	Standards and Trade Development Facility
TBT	Technical Barriers to Trade
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UN DESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
USDA	United States Department for Agriculture
USFDA	United States Food and Drug Administration
WCO	World Customs Organization
WG	Working Group (STDF)
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization



# STDF IN BRIEF

A global partnership of the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Organisation for Animal Health, the World Bank, the World Health Organization and the World Trade Organization

## Vision

Sustainable economic growth, poverty reduction, food security and environmental protection in developing countries

Supporting Sustainable Development Goals



## Programme goal

Increased capacity of developing countries to implement international sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) standards, guidelines and recommendations and hence ability to gain and maintain market access

## Outcome

Enhanced effectiveness of SPS capacity building

## Outputs

- Information among providers of SPS capacity building exchanged and dialogue among relevant stakeholders promoted
- Good practice to support SPS capacity building identified and disseminated
- Needs assessments, feasibility studies and project proposals related to SPS capacity building produced
- SPS capacity building projects in specific areas supported

# STDF IN NUMBERS

From inception until the end of 2016:

**US\$51,997,205** provided by **17 donors**

**76 projects** approved for STDF funding

**81 PPGs** approved for STDF funding

**US\$23,592,171 of additional resources** generated through STDF projects

**65% of STDF project and PPG funds** benefitted Least Developed Countries and other low income countries

In 2016, STDF received contributions from the European Commission, France, Germany, Ireland, Japan, The Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Chinese Taipei<sup>1</sup> and the United States

STDF Developing country experts in 2016 from Argentina, Dominican Republic, India, Samoa, Senegal and Zambia

More than **3,800 SPS stakeholders** reached in 2016 at over **55 events** in Africa, Asia-Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean as well as Europe and North America

<sup>1</sup> Chinese Taipei is a WTO Member in application of Article XII of the Marrakesh Agreement (1994). WTO membership has no implication regarding the sovereignty of the Member pursuant to international law.

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

**The STDF worked through its wide-ranging partnerships of founding partners, donors, developing country experts, other organizations and project partners to drive sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) capacity worldwide in 2016.**

The 2016 report showcases how the STDF has delivered collaborative solutions to SPS capacity building to support developing countries, promoting the Sustainable Development Goals including on global partnerships. The full scope of 2016 activities highlight the STDF's strong convening power, its role as a leading knowledge hub and how its partnership is able to leverage wider resources and networks.

The report highlights how the STDF has inspired collaborative approaches on SPS capacity building as well as significantly expanding knowledge and networks on priority SPS areas. These included cutting-edge topics from electronic certification to improving SPS analysis and decision-making in developing countries through the P-IMA framework (Prioritizing SPS Investments for Market Access), and partnering with the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF).

Public and private sector results stories in the report showcase how the STDF has been instrumental in building capacity on priority SPS areas worldwide through its project development and delivery in 2016. The report highlights STDF's catalytic role in leveraging wider resources of US\$23.5 million from governments, donors and the private sector from the start of the Facility to the end of 2016.

In 2016 a new Communications Plan was adopted and the partnership stepped up its outreach efforts to promote awareness and uptake of STDF knowledge, tools and project support available to a wider audience. E-news updates went out to 2,600 subscribers, a new STDF Fact Sheet and project results series were published and user-friendly content was uploaded onto the STDF website.

## **2016 highlights included:**

- Highly rated Working Group in March and October with 40+ partners, donors, developing country experts and other organizations as part of STDF's leading knowledge platform.
- New STDF film "Cocoa: a sweet value chain", on how to keep the cocoa value chain safe, premiered at the World Cocoa Conference and used in training events worldwide.
- Seminar on good practice in e-certification for 150 representatives from WTO Members, international organizations, industry and global business, building on trade facilitation work.
- Outreach and training sessions on P-IMA with SPS delegates, generating positive feedback and high interest in using the framework, including to develop project applications in 2017.
- EIF/STDF study and Briefing Note shared on supporting Least Developed Countries to analyse SPS issues in Diagnostic Trade Integration Studies and identify capacity building needs.
- New STDF Briefing note published on "Women in SPS capacity building" highlighting how STDF projects and knowledge tools focus on supporting women farmers, producers and traders.
- 22 SPS capacity building projects from Africa, Asia-Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean at various stages of implementation.
- STDF Secretariat participated in over 55 events worldwide, reaching more than 3,800 public and private sector stakeholders with an interest in SPS issues, promoting dialogue and knowledge transfer.

Going forward, the 2017-18 Work Plan, adopted in October 2016, aims to build on the solid body of results achieved to date. Priorities will be to continue work on P-IMA and on the transition towards paperless SPS systems in developing countries. Members also considered launching new work on Good Regulatory Practice (GRP) in the SPS area, following on from STDF's work on trade facilitation. At the same time, with the demand on the STDF increasing, additional contributions from donors will be needed to meet and go beyond the annual Trust Fund target of US\$5 million for STDF to continue to provide vital support to developing countries in facilitating safe trade. In this context, an increased focus in the coming period will also go to leveraging resources and to continuing work on Public-Private Partnerships.

The STDF plays a valuable bridging role in bringing technical input from partners to a broader trade and development audience. The 2016 report provides a strong body of evidence of how the STDF continues to enhance the effectiveness of SPS capacity building. Moving ahead, it is vital that the full STDF partnership actively promotes a wider uptake of STDF's knowledge, tools and project support.

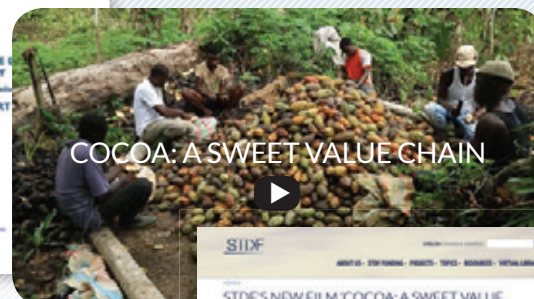
# STDF INFORMATION PRODUCTS



▶ **Prioritizing SPS Investments for Market Access (P-IMA): A Framework to inform and improve SPS decision-making processes**



▶ **ANNUAL REPORT 2015**



**COCOA: A SWEET VALUE CHAIN**



▶ **STDF NEWSLETTERS**  
10 e-news items sent to subscribers

▶ **STDF FILM**  
"Cocoa: A sweet value chain"



# STDF AT A GLANCE

## JANUARY

### 25-28 JANUARY

WTO Regional SPS seminar for Arab Countries, Kuwait

### 25-29 JANUARY

SACU/WTO Trade Facilitation Workshop, South Africa

## FEBRUARY

### 2-5 FEBRUARY

▶ **"CocoaSafe" Final STDF project workshop**, Malaysia

### 25 FEBRUARY

Safe Supply of Affordable Food Everywhere (SSAFE) Board meeting, France

### 29 FEBRUARY – 1 MARCH

WCO Working Group on the Trade Facilitation Agreement, Belgium

### 29 FEBRUARY – 3 MARCH

Global Food Safety Conference, Germany

## MARCH

### 14-15 MARCH

▶ **STDF Working Group meeting**, Geneva

### 16 MARCH

▶ **STDF P-IMA Information session for SPS delegates**, Geneva

## APRIL

### 4-8 APRIL

Commission on Phytosanitary Measures, Italy

### 18-20 APRIL

▶ **STDF Project formulation workshop, WTO Trade Policy Review**, Madagascar\*

### 19 APRIL

EIF/World Bank Workshop "Strengthening relevance and use of the Diagnostic Trade Integration Study", Geneva

## MAY

### 16-20 MAY

▶ **EIF/STDF Project Design Training**, Burkina Faso\*

### 19 MAY

▶ **STDF Information session**, Germany

### 22-27 MAY

84th OIE General Session, France

### 22-28 MAY

World Cocoa Conference, Dominican Republic

▶ **Launch of STDF film "Cocoa: A sweet value chain"**

### 31 MAY - 1 JUNE

▶ **STDF Information session**, Canada

## JUNE

### 2 JUNE

▶ **STDF information session for CBD Secretariat**, Canada

### 15-16 JUNE

Global Donor Platform for Rural Development, Italy

### 21 JUNE

▶ **STDF/UNIDO Event "Spicing up development assistance in Sri Lanka's cinnamon sector"**, Geneva

### 28 JUNE

▶ **STDF Seminar "Electronic SPS certification"**, Geneva

## JULY

### 4-5 JULY

AU/EU Conference "Investing in a Food Secure Future", The Netherlands\*

### 6 JULY

▶ **STDF Information session, Wageningen University**, The Netherlands

\*Externally funded (i.e. non-STDF budget)

## STDF PROJECT RESULTS SERIES



## STDF BRIEFING NOTES



Enhancing SPS capacity to promote trade for development in LDCs



Inclusive Trade Solutions: women in SPS capacity building

# 2016

### 18-21 JULY

WTO National Seminar on Agriculture, SPS and TBT, Guinea

## AUGUST

### 18 AUGUST

WTO National SPS Workshop, Ecuador

### 19 AUGUST

Regional Trade Policy Course, Ecuador

### 29 AUGUST

UNECE Seminar "Meat trends and developments", Geneva

## SEPTEMBER

### 5-7 SEPTEMBER

Arab Task Force on Food Safety, Egypt\*

### 12-16 SEPTEMBER

International Phytosanitary Conference, Kenya

### 20-22 SEPTEMBER

WTO National SPS Workshop, Egypt\*

### 26-28 SEPTEMBER

▶ **STDF P-IMA Session for Trade Academy, Swedish National Board of Trade, Sweden\***

### 29 SEPTEMBER

▶ **STDF Information session for the European Commission, Belgium**

## OCTOBER

### 5 OCTOBER

▶ **STDF P-IMA session for EIF Secretariat, Geneva**

### 20-21 OCTOBER

▶ **STDF Working Group meeting including "One Health" session, Geneva**

### 31 OCTOBER - 4 NOVEMBER

ESCAP Workshop "Implementing e-SPS and Automation for Agriculture Trade Facilitation", Thailand

## NOVEMBER

### 6-9 NOVEMBER

1st International Agrobiodiversity Congress, India\*

### 7-11 NOVEMBER

WTO National SPS Workshop, Comoros\*

### 8-10 NOVEMBER

WTO National SPS Workshop, Guatemala\*

### 14-15 NOVEMBER

▶ **STDF Information session, France**

### 15 NOVEMBER

▶ **STDF Information session for OIE, France**

## DECEMBER

### 5-8 DECEMBER

IPPC Capacity Development Committee, Italy

### 7-8 DECEMBER

Eurasian Economic Commission "International Plant Quarantine Seminar", Russia

### 9 DECEMBER

GFSP High-level Dialogue "Building Trust and Capacity for Safe Food in Asia", Singapore

### 13-14 DECEMBER

ESCAP-GTI Seminar "Trade Facilitation in North-East Asia", South Korea

### 16 DECEMBER

OIE World Animal Health and Welfare Fund Advisory Committee, France

## WTO Events, Workshops and Seminars in Geneva

### 10 FEBRUARY

Round Table on Trade and Climate Change

### 4 MARCH

Advanced Trade Policy Course

### 16-17 MARCH

SPS Committee meeting

### 7 APRIL

LDC Sub-committee

### 28 APRIL

Introduction Course for LDCs

### 4 JULY

Advanced Trade and Environment Course

### 6-7 JULY

SPS Committee

### 7 JULY

Advanced SPS Course

### 14 JULY

"Standards, Regulations and Health" Workshop

Advanced Trade Policy Course

### 17 OCTOBER - 4 NOVEMBER

Advanced SPS Course (French)

### 20-21 OCTOBER

SPS Committee

### 28 NOVEMBER - 9 DECEMBER

Advanced Trade Facilitation Course

# STDF PROJECTS IN 2016



## FOOD SAFETY

### AFRICA

- 1 Improving market access for small-scale fisheries in West Africa**  
**BENEFICIARIES** Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Mauritania, Senegal  
**IMPLEMENTED BY** UNIDO  
**PARTNER** NGO Haliéus
- 2 Regional total diet study for Sub-Saharan Africa**  
**BENEFICIARIES** Benin, Cameroon, Nigeria, Mali  
**IMPLEMENTED BY** FAO  
**PARTNERS** WHO, Centre Pasteur du Cameroun
- 3 Strengthening capacity in Africa to meet pesticide export requirements**  
**BENEFICIARIES** Benin, Cameroon, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia  
**IMPLEMENTED BY** AU-IBAR  
**PARTNERS** FAO, Rutgers University, USDA, CropLife, Dow

### ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

- 4 Building trade capacity of small-scale shrimp and prawn farmers**  
**BENEFICIARY** Bangladesh  
**IMPLEMENTED BY** FAO  
**PARTNERS** Bangladesh Shrimp and Fish Foundation, WorldFish
- 5 CocoaSafe: SPS capacity building and knowledge sharing for the cocoa sector in South East Asia**  
**BENEFICIARIES** Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea  
**IMPLEMENTED BY** CABI  
**PARTNERS** ICCO, Mars Inc.
- 6 Enhancing capacity in the cinnamon value chain**  
**BENEFICIARY** Sri Lanka  
**IMPLEMENTED BY** UNIDO  
**PARTNERS** The Spice Council of Sri Lanka

- 7 Improving compliance with SPS measures to increase export revenues in the oilseeds value chain**  
**BENEFICIARY** Myanmar  
**IMPLEMENTED BY** ITC  
**PARTNERS** Myanmar Pulses, Beans & Sesame Seeds Merchants Association
- 8 Laboratory capacity building to support fish exports**  
**BENEFICIARY** Solomon Islands  
**IMPLEMENTED BY** FAO  
**PARTNERS** National Public Health Laboratory, PHAMA
- 9 Strengthening capacity in ASEAN to meet pesticide export requirements**  
**BENEFICIARIES** Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam  
**IMPLEMENTED BY** ASEAN  
**PARTNERS** FAO, Rutgers University, USDA, CropLife, Syngenta, Dow and Sumitomo

### LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

- 10 Establishing a regional virtual food inspection school**  
**BENEFICIARIES** Belize, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama  
**IMPLEMENTED BY** IICA  
**PARTNERS** Universidad de Costa Rica, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Universidad Politécnica de Valencia

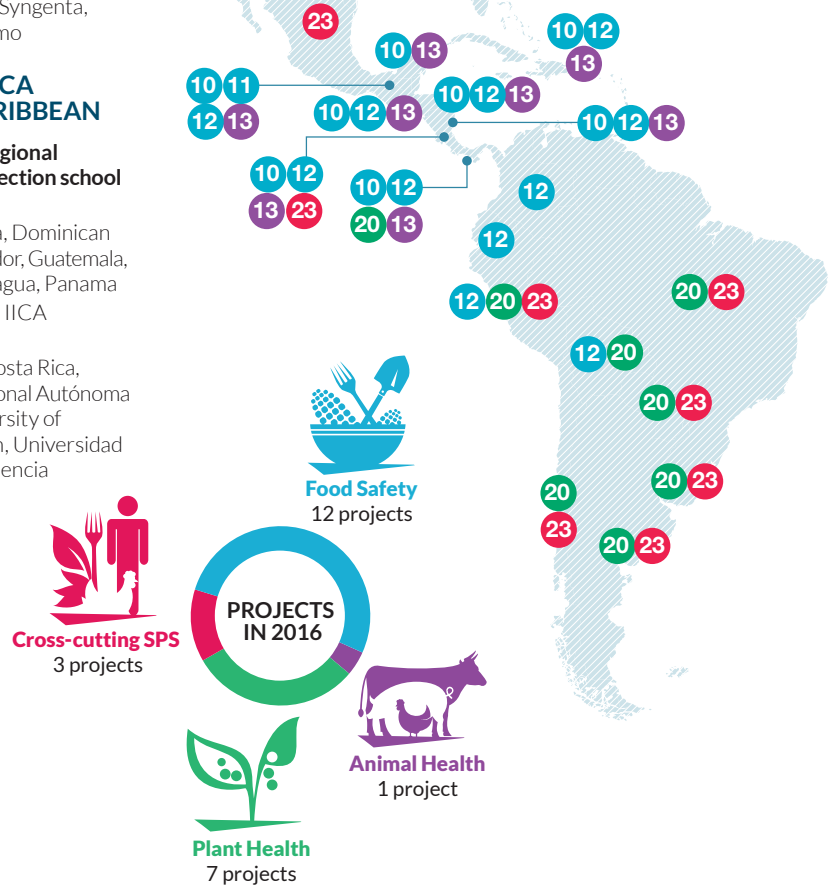
- 11 Honey chain traceability**  
**BENEFICIARY** Guatemala  
**IMPLEMENTED BY** Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food  
**PARTNER** OIRSA
- 12 Strengthening capacity in Latin America to meet pesticide export requirements**  
**BENEFICIARIES** Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru  
**IMPLEMENTED BY** IICA  
**PARTNERS** FAO, Rutgers University, USDA, CropLife, Dow, Sumitomo



## ANIMAL HEALTH

### LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

- 13 Accreditation of laboratory diagnostic tests for animal diseases in OIRSA member countries**  
**BENEFICIARIES** Belize, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama  
**IMPLEMENTED BY** OIRSA  
**PARTNERS** FAO, OIE, PAHO





**AFRICA**

**14 Implementation of ISPM 15 (International wood packaging standard)**

**BENEFICIARIES**  
Botswana, Cameroon, Kenya, Mozambique  
**IMPLEMENTED BY**  
Erasmus University of Rotterdam

**GLOBAL**

**15 ePhyto: Enhancing safe trade in plants and plant products**

**BENEFICIARY** Global  
**IMPLEMENTED BY** FAO/IPPC  
**PARTNERS**  
International Computing Centre, industry associations

**16 Training of phytosanitary capacity evaluation (PCE) facilitators**

**BENEFICIARIES**  
All developing countries  
**IMPLEMENTED BY** FAO/IPPC  
**PARTNER**  
Centre of Phytosanitary Excellence, Kenya

**ASIA AND THE PACIFIC**

**17 Improving safety and quality of fruits and vegetables**

**BENEFICIARY** Sri Lanka  
**IMPLEMENTED BY** ITC  
**PARTNERS** Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, Lanka Fruit & Vegetable Producers, Processors and Exporters Association, National Agribusiness Council

**18 Strengthening information systems for pest surveillance and reporting in Asia Pacific**

**BENEFICIARIES**  
Cambodia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam  
**IMPLEMENTED BY**  
Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, Australia  
**PARTNER** CABI

**19 Strengthening phytosanitary inspection and diagnostic services**

**BENEFICIARY** Azerbaijan  
**IMPLEMENTED BY** FAO  
**PARTNERS** IPPC, World Bank

**LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN**

**20 Implementation of phytosanitary measures and market access in COSAVE member countries**

**BENEFICIARIES**  
Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay  
**IMPLEMENTED BY** IICA  
**PARTNERS** IPPC, COSAVE



**CROSS-CUTTING SPS**

**AFRICA**

**21 Breaking barriers, facilitating trade**

**BENEFICIARIES**  
Egypt, Kenya, Malawi, Sudan, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe  
**IMPLEMENTED BY** COMESA  
**PARTNER** CABI

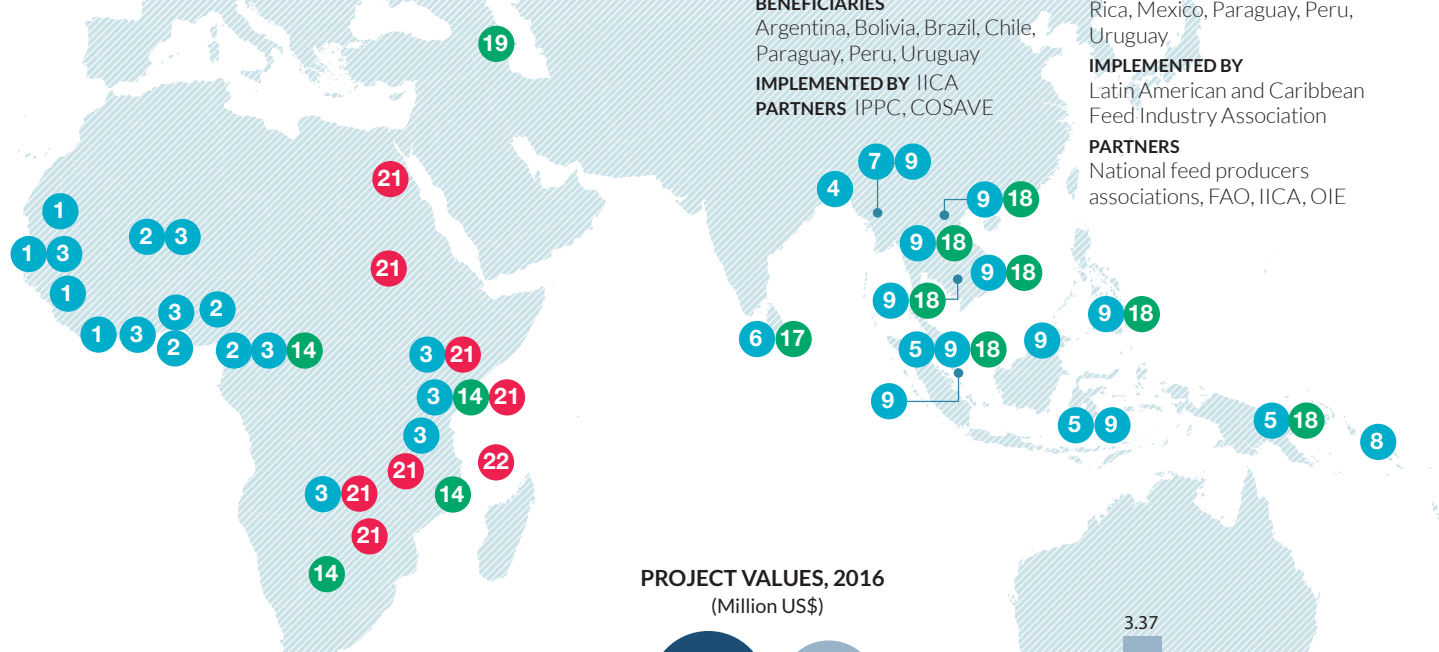
**22 Strengthening the SPS system in Comoros**

**BENEFICIARY** Comoros  
**IMPLEMENTED BY** UNDP  
**PARTNERS** FAO, ITC, WHO

**LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN**

**23 Regional feed and food security programme**

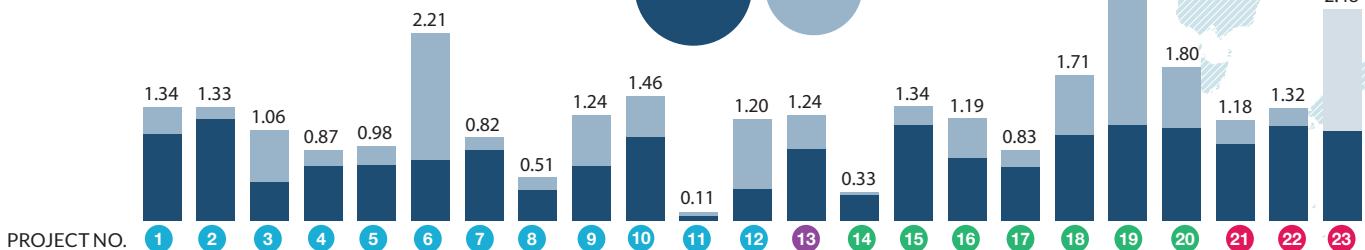
**BENEFICIARIES**  
Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay  
**IMPLEMENTED BY**  
Latin American and Caribbean Feed Industry Association  
**PARTNERS**  
National feed producers associations, FAO, IICA, OIE



**PROJECT VALUES, 2016**  
(Million US\$)

**STDF contribution**  
US\$ 17.8 million

**Other contributions**  
US\$ 12.2 million



# PROGRESS UPDATE IN 2016: ENHANCING AND INSPIRING COLLABORATIVE APPROACHES ON SPS CAPACITY BUILDING

This report provides an overview of the results and achievements of the STDF in 2016. Results are reported against the targets and indicators included in the STDF Work Plan for 2015-16, based on the STDF's Medium-Term Strategy (2015-19) and its Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework.<sup>2</sup>

In 2016, the STDF worked to enhance the effectiveness of SPS capacity building in developing countries, which is the key outcome identified in the STDF Logical Framework (Annex 1). This report examines STDF progress in achieving this outcome against the following four strategic output areas:

- Information among providers of SPS capacity building exchanged and dialogue among relevant stakeholders promoted
- Good practice to support SPS capacity building identified and disseminated
- Needs assessments, feasibility studies and project proposals related to SPS capacity building produced
- SPS capacity building projects in specific areas supported

In 2016, new examples of successful cases of collaborative approaches to SPS capacity building were facilitated and/or informed by STDF's work (see Box page 9). These examples highlight the convening power, knowledge and leveraging opportunities offered by STDF's global partnership, which, in addition to the five founding partners, brings together a wide range of stakeholders involved in SPS capacity building. The cases showcase how the STDF contributes to effective SPS capacity building in developing countries, including through informing and supporting other SPS-related technical cooperation activities.

The STDF Medium-Term Strategy sets out the vision, goal, outcome and outputs of the STDF and serves as a framework and roadmap for STDF partners, donors, observers, the wider STDF network and developing country partners and beneficiaries. The Strategy is supported by a bi-annual work plan and budget, a monitoring and evaluation framework, and a logical framework.

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<sup>2</sup> STDF's Medium-Term Strategy, Work Plan and M&E Framework are available on [www.standardsfacility.org/key-documents](http://www.standardsfacility.org/key-documents)



## STDF's role in collaborative approaches to SPS capacity building

*"STDF's work on "Implementing Safe Trade" has played an important part in raising knowledge and awareness on the concrete linkages between SPS capacity building and trade facilitation, and the win-win opportunities to be gained from a more collaborative approach. Inspired by this potential, CABI reached out to new stakeholders, with whom it might not previously have worked, to develop and build relationships which we expect will help to improve the delivery and results of our work."*

**Roger Day, CABI**

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*"The STDF work on electronic certification, including the seminar in July 2016 and preparatory discussions and work for the ePhyto project offered the impetus for the World Bank and IPPC Secretariat to deepen their collaboration on SPS capacity building and trade facilitation. Dialogue and linkages, facilitated through this work, paved the way for the IPPC Secretariat to participate in a World Bank mission to Malawi in 2016 to consider how the findings and recommendations of the Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE) tool could feed into the country needs assessment for implementation of the new WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement."*

**Bill Gain, World Bank Group**

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*"CBD Secretariat's participation in the STDF electronic certification seminar in July 2016 offered a good opportunity to pursue collaboration with the World Customs Organization (WCO). On the margins of this event, the CBD and WCO discussed for the first time how they could work together to promote the use of the Single Window approach to facilitate reporting on trade in regulated live species in view of the implementation of the CBD Decision "Invasive Alien Species: Addressing risks associated with trade, experiences in the use of biological control agents and decision support tools" (CBD/COP/DEC/XIII/13) adopted by the Conference of the Parties in Mexico in December 2016."*

**Junko Shimura, CBD Secretariat**

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*"Work under the ongoing STDF Breaking Barriers project was the stimulus for COMESA to leverage funding (approximately US\$600,000 over 3 years) from the African Development Bank to extend the project's scope to address technical barriers to trade (TBT) issues which, in addition to SPS requirements, have an important impact on intra-regional trade. This created opportunities to initiate and strengthen collaboration between officials in government authorities focused on animal or plant health, and officials in Standards Bureaus and other agencies addressing TBT issues (including national Codex Contact Points). As a result, officials in different government authorities now have a better understanding of their respective roles and responsibilities, the inter-dependencies across their work, and the benefits of working more together more closely. This is expected to help reduce non-tariff barriers and support overall efforts to facilitate intra-regional trade in food and agricultural products."*

**Martha Byanyima, COMESA Secretariat**

# BEYOND 2016: LESSONS AND OPPORTUNITIES TO DRIVE FUTURE CHANGE

## Capitalizing on the contribution of all members

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The STDF offers a unique platform to enhance the effectiveness of SPS capacity building in developing countries. The partnership's success is thanks to the active participation and contribution of STDF partners, donors, developing country experts and a wide range of other international, regional and private sector actors. In addition to participating in Working Group meetings, STDF members play an essential role in increasing the STDF's visibility, promoting outreach and communications, providing guidance on ongoing and planned thematic work, supporting STDF PPGs and projects, and leveraging resources. These valued contributions are at the foundation of STDF's reach and results.

Increasingly, more STDF members are making use of the Working Group to share information on their SPS capacity building activities. They are also proactively disseminating experiences and good practices identified through STDF work in their own activities at country and regional level. Moving forward, more will be done to capitalize on the STDF's potential to facilitate collaboration on SPS capacity building, and to actively track and report on these cases. At the same time, renewed attention will be given to reenergize and enhance the STDF Virtual Library for use by the partnership.

## Communication and dialogue to nurture an active partnership

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Building on previous efforts to strengthen STDF's monitoring and evaluation, in 2016 activities focused on improving STDF's communications and outreach, with the support of an external communications expert. A new STDF Communications Plan provided the framework to develop and launch new communication products and tools to disseminate STDF's work and reach a wide range of relevant stakeholders. These products and tools included a new series of project results stories, a new STDF Fact Sheet, a new briefing note highlighting how STDF work benefits women, as well as targeted events to profile the results of STDF projects and disseminate thematic work to a broader audience.

The new Communications Plan provides practical guidance and recommendations to promote the role of all members in the partnership. This includes a focus on engaging networks, platforms and channels to disseminate STDF resource material and organize outreach sessions. Continuing work to champion outreach and communications in the future will enable the outputs and experiences of STDF's work to reach a greater number of SPS stakeholders in developing countries and actively support enhanced SPS capacity building. Ongoing efforts will be made to identify and report on the success of the partnership in promoting greater awareness and understanding of the STDF and its activities and in raising its profile and visibility. Outreach and communications will play a vital role in resource mobilization, helping the STDF to meet a growing demand for capacity building support in developing countries and, as such, to deliver its work plan.

## **Increasing focus on cross-cutting issues and promoting synergies across project and thematic work**

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An important part of the work to measure and communicate results in 2016 analysed how STDF-supported activities address cross-cutting issues such as gender and contribute towards STDF's vision. A briefing note on the impact of STDF's work on women in SPS capacity building was a first step. Further work is planned to analyse and communicate the impact of STDF's work on environmental protection and biodiversity, as well as on partnerships with the private sector.

Opportunities were seized to promote and capitalize on the linkages and synergies between STDF PPGs and projects and thematic work. SPS stakeholders involved in the STDF ePhyto project, which started in 2016, benefitted from the knowledge, expertise and networking opportunities provided by the STDF seminar on electronic certification in July 2016. The seminar, which engaged over 150 public and private sector stakeholders with an interest in electronic certification, has already delivered concrete benefits for the project work. Both the seminar and the project have spurred global efforts to coordinate work and pool resources on electronic certification initiatives in the SPS area and more broadly. More linkages will be made with a follow-up event on paperless SPS systems planned for the Global Aid for Trade Review in July 2017.

## **Sustaining financial contributions and leveraging resources**

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2016 was a challenging year for resource mobilization. While the demands on the STDF are steadily increasing – reflected in a growing number of funding requests from developing countries – the overall flow of resources to the STDF Trust Fund declined. Moving forward, renewed efforts are needed to maintain the financial contributions of existing donors, and to bring new donors on board. France's contribution to the STDF in 2016 highlighted the Facility's potential to re-engage former donors.

Substantial time and effort will be required to maintain relationships with existing donors and leverage resources within projects. Measuring and communicating the results of STDF's capacity building efforts is critical to support resource mobilization. Promoting cooperation, synergies and linkages with diverse stakeholders (including national governments, bilateral donors, regional organizations and development banks, and the private sector) from the start of a project concept is vital. Experiences show that working with the private sector helps to ensure sustainability and scale-up results. For instance, commitment by the private sector and other partners involved in completed STDF regional MRL projects in ASEAN and Latin America is ensuring that project activities continue to generate wider results.

STDF projects and PPGs play a catalytic role in leveraging and mobilizing in-kind and financial contributions. By the end of 2016, the STDF had approved 76 projects for a total STDF contribution of US\$37.3 million. More than 64% of these projects (by value) benefitted Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and other low income countries. To date, STDF projects have successfully leveraged approximately US\$23.5 million in additional resources (in-kind and financial) from governments, donors and private sector. These important contributions strengthen the impact and sustainability of the projects, and extend the benefits more widely.

Given the relatively small size of the STDF Trust Fund, it will be crucial to promote the catalytic role of the STDF in leveraging resources and “matching” funding, rather than simply focusing on the STDF as a source of funding. Collaboration with members of the STDF partnership, as well as other organizations engaged in SPS capacity building, will be vital in leveraging wider resources. At the same time, the use of the P-IMA framework can provide a valuable tool for developing countries to generate evidence on the expected impact of SPS investments on trade, agricultural productivity, poverty reduction and other public policy goals, which, in turn, will support fundraising efforts.





# STDF INFORMATION-SHARING, GOOD PRACTICE & OUTREACH IN 2016

*EXPANDING KNOWLEDGE  
AND NETWORKS*

# INFORMATION EXCHANGE AND DIALOGUE

In 2016, the STDF expanded its role as a leading knowledge platform and reference point for the exchange of information and experiences on SPS capacity building, as well as for identifying and disseminating good practice. This included promoting dialogue on key partnership topics, such as SPS electronic certification, the analysis of SPS compliance issues in Diagnostic Trade Integration Studies (DTISs), and the linkages between antimicrobial resistance and SPS capacity.

## STDF Working Group Meetings in 2016

- 14-15 March
- 20-21 October

**Chair:** Ms Sun Biney, National Board of Trade, Sweden

**Vice-Chair:** Ms Renata Clarke, FAO

### STDF Working Group: a global platform on SPS information exchange and dialogue

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The STDF Working Group was a priority platform to promote information exchange and dialogue among stakeholders involved in SPS capacity building at global, regional and national level in 2016. Two Working Group meetings were held in Geneva in March and October, back-to-back with the WTO SPS Committee meetings. Both meetings were attended by over 40 participants, representing the five STDF partners (including the Codex and IPPC Secretariats), donors, developing country experts and other interested organizations including CABI, CITES, EIF, GFSI, IICA, ITC, OIRSA, UNCTAD and UNIDO. A number of previous STDF donors, including Canada, Switzerland and DFID, also attended and observed the meetings, in an effort to encourage their continued engagement in the Facility.

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*“The value of STDF is in bringing together providers of SPS technical assistance and providing a platform for information exchange and dialogue, which ensures that there is no duplication in efforts. For example, on the margins of the STDF Working Group, IICA updated FAO and OIE on the outcomes of their technical inputs to develop and review legislation on food safety, animal and plant health in the Caribbean. While in October 2016, FAO, the Codex Secretariat, IICA and WHO took advantage of their participation in the Working Group meeting to develop a plan to use the new Codex diagnostic tool to support capacity building in Latin America and the Caribbean.” Robert Ahern, IICA*

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Strong engagement in the Working Group in 2016 reflects ongoing high levels of interest in the STDF among partners, donors, beneficiaries and other organizations, consolidating STDF's unique value as a forum for information exchange and dialogue on the latest, wide-ranging issues related to SPS capacity building. The Working Group included strategic oversight of, and discussions on, STDF's ongoing and planned activities, as well as project review and approval. Members shared information on current and future SPS-related capacity building activities, experiences and lessons learned. Several members sought technical feedback and to establish synergies and avoid duplication.

Following each of the Working Group meetings, the Secretariat organized a debriefing with STDF developing country experts. Taking place for the first time, these important discussions identified ways to enhance the participation of the experts in the Working Group and in follow-up activities.

### STDF Working Group Presentations in 2016

Presenter	Topic
<b>March</b>	
Jens Andersson (STDF M&E Consultant)	Results of the bi-annual survey of Working Group members to monitor STDF's progress at Outcome level
Ambra Gobena (EIF/STDF Consultant)	EIF/STDF Study on SPS coverage in the Diagnostic Trade Integration Studies
Bill Gain (World Bank Group)	Trade Facilitation and Border Management, Global Food Safety Partnership and Enabling the Business of Agriculture
<b>October</b>	
Dr Alan Reilly, Consultant	Overview and Scope of One Health
Dr Amina Benyahia (WHO)	Zoonotic Tuberculosis and One Health
Dr Susan Corning (OIE)	One Health: Perspective of World Organisation for Animal Health
Mary Kenny (FAO)	Developing the fisheries sector sustainably: One Health in Action
Elena Immambocus (STDF Communications Consultant)	STDF Communications Plan

### One Health and SPS Capacity Building

The October meeting included a special session on "One Health" in response to the outstanding recommendation of the STDF Mid-Term Review to liaise more closely with One Health initiatives to improve coordination and collaboration on food safety and public health issues. A keynote presentation was made by Dr Alan Reilly on the challenges linked to the interdependency of people-environment-animals in the context of food safety. This was followed by FAO, OIE and WHO presentations on examples of "One Health" in action and an interactive discussion on the relevance for SPS capacity building.

There was agreement on the need for a joined-up, inter-disciplinary approach across government from the central to lower levels, including authorities responsible for food safety, animal and plant health, as well as other authorities responsible for fisheries and the environment. The discussion highlighted synergies between "One Health" and STDF's work to promote a coordinated approach to improve food safety, animal and plant health and trade, with potential for future SPS capacity building on emerging issues such as avian influenza.

## **Stronger Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E), communications and outreach**

In 2016, the Working Group held focused discussions on M&E and communications and outreach to further strengthen capacity and progress.

**M&E Framework:** In March, Jens Andersson presented the results of the bi-annual survey of Working Group members to monitor STDF's progress at the Outcome level. Members engaged in a rich discussion on M&E in the context of the STDF with agreement on the survey's value to identify ways to further enhance the STDF. The discussion highlighted the ongoing challenge to identify linkages between activities and projects directly financed by the STDF and other capacity building initiatives outside the STDF's immediate influence. The Secretariat provided examples of how key findings of the survey will inform future work and how STDF partners, donors and other members can identify collaborative and innovative approaches that showcase the impact of STDF beyond its immediate activities.

**Communications and outreach:** The need for STDF to promote greater outreach was raised during the STDF Mid-Term Review. In 2015, the STDF Policy Committee recommended to develop user-friendly products and outreach, stating "Members were reminded of the need to raise awareness of the STDF and broaden its donor base". A number of STDF partners and donors believe that more can be done to expand the STDF's reach to enable more SPS stakeholders in developing countries to access and make use of STDF's knowledge products and capacity building support. STDF donors have also underlined the need for increased capacity in the STDF Secretariat on communications and outreach.

Against this background, in October 2016, the Working Group approved a new STDF Communications Plan, presented by Elena Immambocus, aiming to support the delivery of STDF's work plan and strategy, with a focus on accessible products and wide dissemination channels. The Plan includes a checklist for partners, donors and developing country experts and communications guidelines for STDF projects. It will also help to identify and communicate results in line with STDF's M&E Framework, strengthening STDF's focus on results based management.

Given that stronger communications can increase the demand on project resources, there is also a need to attract greater contributions to the STDF Trust Fund. As such, it will be important to raise STDF's visibility among the broader SPS, trade and development community to build awareness and understanding of what STDF can offer, including to potential new donors. An important element will be to profile the STDF partnership and to monitor the use and reach of information being shared.

## **Reaching out to SPS stakeholders at global events**

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In 2016, STDF members and the Secretariat continued their efforts to share information and promote dialogue on SPS capacity building. The STDF Secretariat participated in over 55 key global events reaching more than 3,800 stakeholders to highlight information about STDF activities and projects (see page 4-5), helping to deepen collaboration and coherence in SPS-related technical cooperation. Given the role of STDF partners, donors, developing country experts and others in supporting outreach efforts, the number of stakeholders reached is likely to be much higher.

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*"The activities on SPS, whether at the national regional or global level, benefited from the valuable contribution of the STDF, which was instrumental in meeting the objectives of these activities."* WTO Technical Assistance Annual Report for 2015 (WT/COMTD/W/216)

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Participation in external events was also used to meet with donors and other relevant organizations. Targeted meetings were organized with the European Commission, Canada, France, Germany, Ireland, Sweden and Switzerland to maintain and increase support for the STDF, encourage new financial contributions and promote wider synergies.

Several important events organized by other STDF partners, and targeted at groups of SPS stakeholders, were on the agenda in 2016. These included the 39th Session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission, the 11th Session of the IPPC Commission on Phytosanitary Measures, the 84th General Session of the World Assembly of OIE Delegates, and the meetings of the SPS Committee at the WTO, including a well-attended WTO Thematic Workshop on Maximum Residue Levels. STDF participation in these events was valuable to keep updated with current topics in the SPS area, share information on STDF's previous and ongoing work, and identify new areas for collaboration.

In addition to global events, the STDF Secretariat participated in a number of national and regional workshops and training seminars directly benefitting stakeholders in developing countries. Several events took place in Geneva or were funded externally, with no impact on the STDF budget. The number of requests increased for STDF to participate in national WTO workshops focused on the SPS Agreement. The Secretariat participated in workshops in five countries (Comoros, Ecuador, Egypt, Guatemala and Guinea), financed by WTO's Institute for Technical Cooperation and Training (ITTC). The Secretariat also participated in one WTO regional SPS workshop for Arab Countries in Kuwait and was invited to join a WTO Trade Policy Review mission to Madagascar, also financed by the WTO (Box below). In Geneva, the Secretariat took part in a range of meetings, training courses and workshops organized by the WTO and other Geneva-based organizations. These events provided a valuable opportunity to disseminate information on STDF's work on diverse topics and to provide advice and guidance to governments and other stakeholders on opportunities to access STDF funding.

### **STDF supports follow-up to the Madagascar Trade Policy Review**

In April 2016, the WTO led a mission to Madagascar to discuss priority reforms from the Trade Policy Review and how to mobilize the necessary financial and technical support from development partners. Given the importance of agriculture to the national economy, and the challenges of complying with SPS requirements for trade, the government requested STDF's participation. The STDF Secretariat facilitated a one-day workshop on SPS measures, which enabled both public and private sector stakeholders to discuss key SPS challenges affecting trade and how to address them.

As a follow-up, the authorities in Madagascar submitted a PPG application in December 2016 (which was approved by the STDF Working Group in March 2017). The PPG will be used to prioritize SPS investments for market access in export-oriented value chains, using the P-IMA framework. This is expected to generate information to support SPS capacity building in key value chains, raise awareness among the public and private sector of the returns on SPS capacity building, and support fundraising efforts.

# GOOD PRACTICE TO SUPPORT SPS CAPACITY BUILDING

In 2016, the STDF led on a number of key activities to identify and disseminate good practice to support SPS capacity building. These included research and analysis on specific thematic topics, the production of a new film “Cocoa: A sweet value chain”, and information dissemination and outreach. Work was also expanded on priority thematic topics, as illustrated below. Evidence exists of positive spill-over effects of this work in fostering and supporting joined-up activities, such as the collaboration between the CBD Secretariat and the World Customs Organization (WCO) and joint missions by the World Bank and IPPC (see Box page 9).

Moving forward with the 2017 work plan, the STDF Secretariat is building on the good practice work identified below. In the case of electronic SPS certification, a case story was submitted for the Sixth Global Review of Aid for Trade, with a high-level session scheduled during the Review in July 2017.

## Facilitating trade: going paperless with electronic SPS certification

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Building on previous work on the implementation of SPS measures to facilitate safe trade, the STDF organized a successful seminar on electronic SPS certification in Geneva on 28 June 2016, on the margins of the SPS Committee.<sup>3</sup> Over 150 experts and delegates from WTO Members, international organizations, industry associations and global businesses discussed the latest knowledge, good practices and trends on existing automated systems worldwide.

The seminar was unique in bringing together government authorities responsible for food safety, animal and plant health and trade, and the private sector, to discuss opportunities and challenges posed by electronic SPS certification, and on capacity building needs for developing countries.

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*“This was a perfect example of the added-value of STDF in bringing international organizations and the SPS and trade communities together”. Survey response, Electronic certification seminar*

*“The programme was well structured and extremely interesting. I learned a lot. In my view, the objective was met. You succeeded in raising awareness among developing countries about the opportunities and risks related to the implementation of electronic SPS certification systems”. Suzanne Sabourin, Director, Legal and Regulatory Affairs, Canadian Meat Council*

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The seminar helped to raise awareness about how electronic SPS certification can help to speed up safe trade in food and agricultural products, while lowering transaction costs. The presentations highlighted the crucial role of internationally-recognized standards in facilitating the exchange of electronic SPS certificates by harmonizing requirements and exchange frameworks. This in turn reduces the resources required for bilateral arrangements amongst trading partners. They also revealed important synergies between efforts aimed at SPS capacity building and broader efforts targeting trade facilitation. Improved coordination at the national and international level among SPS and trade facilitation initiatives (including Single Window and Business to Business initiatives) was shown as important to encourage and support implementation, and can create win-win outcomes.

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<sup>3</sup> See [www.standardsfacility.org/SPS-eCert](http://www.standardsfacility.org/SPS-eCert)

Practical experiences in the implementation of electronic SPS certification from Kenya and the Philippines highlighted the role of electronic SPS certification in improving compliance with regulations and policies, reducing errors and fraud, supporting risk management and enhancing trust. The discussions raised a number of ongoing challenges and needs to enable more developing countries to effectively implement automation in their SPS cross-border procedures. First and foremost, an effective traditional paper-based certification system (including adequate institutional capacity and clarity on roles and responsibilities) is a prerequisite to move from a paper-based to an electronic SPS certification system. There was agreement on the need for countries to carry out a comprehensive analysis of their export/import business processes to identify and correct outstanding needs, and estimate the costs and benefits, prior to attempting to automate their SPS certification systems. Participants recognized the importance of support (for instance on business process analysis and cost-benefit analysis) to help developing countries to address these questions and make well-informed decisions.

The IPPC Secretariat took advantage of the event to organize a focused dialogue with industry. During the session, high-level representatives from the International Grain Trade Coalition, the International Flower Trade Association and the Canadian Meat Council spoke about the benefits of digital transmission of trade data for their industries.

The STDF Secretariat identified examples of how the seminar's discussions and networking opportunities stimulated follow-up actions. For instance, UNESCAP drew on the discussions to prepare an application for a PPG focused on decision-support tools for electronic certification, submitted to the STDF in December 2016. The Philippines benefitted from participation in the seminar to become involved in the STDF ePhyto project, building on ongoing work with the World Bank Group.

The Secretariat shared information on the seminar through an e-news item to its network after the event. The findings and recommendations fed into UNESCAP work in the area of paperless trade, and were disseminated at regional events organized by UNESCAP in Thailand and South Korea. A background paper and STDF Briefing Note on the concept of electronic SPS certification, as part of other trade-related border procedures, is due to be published in 2017.

### **Views on STDF's electronic certification seminar**

- 55 participants (out of 150) provided feedback in an online survey. On a scale of one to five, the majority of participants ranked the seminar as very useful (41% - 22 respondents) or useful (50% - 27 respondents). 94% said they would be able to make use of the information, knowledge and contacts gained from their participation.
- 47 participants provided examples of how they would use the knowledge and information gained including to: improve coordination and support preparations for ePhyto implementation; serve as a resource person for country-level training of stakeholders involved in e-certification; support future ASYCUDA developments; transfer information and knowledge received to other stakeholders in the country to advance work on electronic SPS certification, and to develop new partnerships.

### Strengthening the analysis of SPS compliance issues in the DTIS process

In 2016, the STDF and EIF – a trade and development programme for Least Developed Countries (LDCs) – finalized joint work on SPS compliance issues in the Diagnostic Trade Integration Studies (DTISs) process to build capacity to implement SPS-related recommendations. The EIF/STDF study was based on a preliminary review of 43 DTIS Reports and 12 DTIS updates, a detailed review of the DTIS process in 20 countries, country-level interviews, three country case studies (Cambodia, Senegal and Tanzania) and interviews with eight international organizations (including STDF partners). Inputs by STDF and EIF partners enriched the analysis and findings.



The study identified good practices and recommendations to strengthen the analysis of SPS compliance issues in the DTIS process, enhance national capacity to implement SPS-related recommendations in the DTIS and exploit synergies in EIF and SPS processes (Box below). Key recommendations are of direct relevance to the STDF partnership, and its recent and ongoing work. For instance, one recommendation was on facilitating a more systematic involvement of STDF partners (FAO, OIE and WHO) with a key role in SPS capacity building to enhance the DTIS process and follow-up activities. Another pointed to opportunities for the STDF to provide support to help LDCs to develop SPS action plans that clearly prioritize SPS capacity-building needs, drawing on the SPS expertise of STDF members as well as the P-IMA framework. The study pointed to opportunities to use STDF PPGs to develop and mobilize resources for projects that address key SPS needs identified in the DTIS report. These projects could be supported by EIF Tier 2 funds or directly by bilateral programmes active in the country.

#### Key recommendations in the EIF/STDF Study

##### Strengthen the analysis on SPS compliance issues in the DTIS report

- Make use of relevant SPS-related evaluations and explicitly refer to them in the DTIS report.
- Combine horizontal and vertical analyses of SPS issues.
- Link SPS investments to economic and development impacts.
- Improve policy coherence.
- Consider opportunities to strengthen SPS capacity at a regional level.
- Actively engage SPS expertise during the DTIS process.

##### Enhance national capacity to implement SPS-related recommendations in the DTIS

- Use SPS Action Plans to complement the DTIS Action Matrix.
- Measure progress in addressing SPS capacity building needs.

##### Exploit synergies in EIF and SPS-related processes

- Enhance the effectiveness of SPS stakeholders' engagement in EIF processes at the country level.
- Provide more practical guidance on how to effectively address SPS issues in the DTIS process.
- Consider ways to engage other international organizations involved in SPS capacity building (notably FAO and WHO) in EIF processes.

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*“Undertaking this study helped to further stimulate collaboration with other relevant organizations, such as the FAO, both at an institutional and country level. The FAO has been strongly engaged in drafting the chapter on agriculture in Tanzania’s DTIS Update. The study also informed the development of new DTIS guidelines which include a more flexible, inclusive and participatory process, as recommended in the study.”* Simon Hess, EIF Secretariat

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The EIF’s revised DTIS Guidelines have taken into account the findings and recommendations of the EIF/STDF study, and organizations implementing DTISs, such as UNDP and the World Bank Group, have been encouraged to take up the study’s lessons and recommendations.

The STDF and EIF Secretariats are disseminating the findings of this work to key audiences to encourage uptake of the recommendations. In 2016, this included presentations to the STDF Working Group (March) and the WTO LDC Sub-committee (April) and at various other events. A presentation to the EIF Steering Committee is scheduled in early 2017. A Briefing Note summarizing the key findings and recommendations of the joint EIF/STDF study was released at the Working Group meeting in March, and is available on the STDF and EIF websites.<sup>4</sup> The study was finalized for distribution in 2017.

### ***Developing skills on project development in Burkina Faso***

Building on previous EIF/STDF collaboration on project formulation and design, in May 2016, the STDF Secretariat participated in a four-day project development training workshop, organized by the EIF National Implementation Unit (NIU) in the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Handicrafts of Burkina Faso. Twenty experts from government ministries focused on export promotion and standards (including agriculture, animal resources, commerce, economy, environment, health, transportation and gender promotion) and the private sector participated in the workshop to build up knowledge and skills in project formulation and design.

Participants worked together to prepare logical frameworks for new projects to address national priorities. The STDF Secretariat’s participation was valuable as all four project proposals (building SPS capacity to expand exports, trade facilitation, shea value chain and strengthening the livestock and meat sector) focused on SPS issues. Work to complete the project applications is underway, with the expectation that the EIF, STDF and other donors will provide financial support. Participation in this workshop also provided a valuable opportunity for the STDF Secretariat to have a focused dialogue with the EU Delegation in Burkina Faso and the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA) on SPS-related capacity building projects and programmes, and future collaboration.

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<sup>4</sup> See [www.standardsfacility.org/sites/default/files/STDF\\_Briefing\\_no12\\_EN.pdf](http://www.standardsfacility.org/sites/default/files/STDF_Briefing_no12_EN.pdf)

## Prioritizing SPS Investments for Market Access (P-IMA)

In 2016, the STDF continued to share information on the P-IMA framework, an evidence-based approach to inform and improve SPS decision-making processes. The framework helps to encourage public-private dialogue, increase awareness about the likely impact of SPS investments, inform project development and mobilize resources.

In March, the STDF organized a session on P-IMA on the margins of the SPS Committee meeting. Presentations by the STDF Secretariat and Ms Delilah Cabb, Belize Agricultural Health Authority (former STDF developing country expert) provided concrete examples of the potential benefits of using P-IMA and how it complements the sector-specific capacity evaluation tools developed by STDF partners. Attended by 120 participants, the session pointed to a high level of interest in P-IMA among SPS delegates. A new STDF briefing note, providing a concise introduction to the P-IMA framework, was launched at this event.<sup>5</sup>



To support efforts to disseminate the P-IMA User Guide and promote its uptake more widely, the STDF Secretariat delivered focused presentations on P-IMA to participants at the WTO's SPS Advanced Course (July), the Advanced LDC Training Course (October) and to the EIF Secretariat. The STDF Secretariat also led a half-day training session on P-IMA for approximately 30 participants at the Trade Academy of the Swedish National Board of Trade (September). In 2016, the WTO decided to include a P-IMA module within its training modules offered as part of its national SPS workshops.

Feedback received on P-IMA over the course of 2016 has been extremely positive. The dialogue generated practical suggestions on how to facilitate wider uptake of the approach, for example training regional facilitators to support countries to use P-IMA and including additional country examples in P-IMA training. The STDF Secretariat provided suggestions and feedback to a variety of stakeholders (including the COMESA Secretariat and government authorities in Madagascar and the Philippines) who are interested in making use of P-IMA. This is likely to result in new PPG requests focused on P-IMA in the future.

### Prioritizing export potential in LDCs: Using STDF decision tools

For Least Developed Countries (LDCs) accessing technical assistance to meet sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures and overcome technical barriers to trade (TBT) can play a vital role in promoting export growth. But a lack of capacity at institutional level and limited awareness on the support available has been a barrier to helping countries realize their trade potential. In 2012, the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) rolled out a pilot project to build government and private sector capacity and identify measures to boost priority export sectors in The Gambia, Lesotho, Nepal and Uganda (see: [www.un.org/ldcportal](http://www.un.org/ldcportal)). However, with limited resources from national budgets and donors, there was an urgent need to prioritize, and plug, institutional gaps.

UN DESA developed a methodology based on multi-criteria decision analysis, which benefited from STDF's flagship decision-making framework, to help support countries to choose between competing investments and promote better planning and information flows. The results highlighted that a priority for the public and private sector in LDCs was to have access to a system that tracks notifications of trading partners' SPS and TBT measures. UN DESA, WTO and ITC then successfully developed the first online system that does just that - [www.epingalert.org](http://www.epingalert.org) - launched in November 2016. To date, public and private sector users from about 130 countries are accessing the system, able to keep track of SPS and TBT requirements in foreign markets and quickly address potential trade problems.

Source: UN DESA, Committee for Development Policy Secretariat

<sup>5</sup> See [www.standardsfacility.org/sites/default/files/STDF\\_Briefing\\_No11\\_PIMA\\_EN.pdf](http://www.standardsfacility.org/sites/default/files/STDF_Briefing_No11_PIMA_EN.pdf)

## **New STDF work on Good Regulatory Practice**

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In March and October 2016, the STDF Working Group discussed possible new thematic work focused on: (i) implementation of international standards in a public private partnership context, with a particular focus on private certification schemes; and (ii) good regulatory practice (GRP) to support the implementation of international standards based on the SPS Agreement. The Secretariat prepared and introduced concept notes on both topics at the Working Group meeting in October. While several Members expressed interest in future work on both topics, the recommendation was to revise and re-discuss new STDF work on GRP in March 2017. This work will build on the recommendations of the STDF regional research on facilitating safe trade, and will be informed by relevant STDF partners' activities.

# OUTREACH TO EXPAND KNOWLEDGE AND NETWORKS

## STDF outreach highlights in 2016

- **E-newsletter:** 10 STDF news items went out to 2,600 subscribers (up from 1,200 subscribers in 2015).
- **Materials:** 4,000+ copies of STDF Publications, Briefing Notes and Fact Sheets were distributed.
- **Films:** Close to 500 copies of the “Trading Safely” film (in various languages) were distributed; STDF’s film “Cocoa: a sweet value chain” was viewed 2,271 times (in three languages). STDF’s film “Safe Trade Solutions” was viewed 1,100 times on STDF’s YouTube channel.
- **Website:** STDF’s website logged 21,538 individual sessions (up from 21,209 in 2015), with an average of 3.4 webpages viewed per session<sup>6</sup>. New visitors accounted for 56% of sessions; returning visitors for 43%. Visitors came from 180+ countries (45% from Europe, 15% from Africa, 16% from Asia and 22% from Latin America).
- After the homepage (in English), the e-certification page was the most visited, with 2,165 views. Other top ten pages include: database of approved STDF projects; homepage (in Spanish); database of approved PPGs; homepage (in French), Facilitating safe trade; STDF at a glance brochure, and P-IMA. The Guidance Note for Applicants (in English) was the most downloaded document, followed by the STDF Fact Sheet (in English).

## New STDF Communications Plan launched

In 2016, the STDF Working Group approved STDF’s new Communications Plan to “promote awareness and uptake of STDF knowledge, tools and project support and raise the visibility of the STDF” to reach developing country governments and the trade and development community more broadly.<sup>7</sup>

Preparation of the Communications Plan benefitted from discussions with partners, donors and developing country experts. Implementation of the Plan will depend on concerted action by STDF’s partners, donors and other members, as well as the STDF Secretariat.

The Communications Plan identified several quick-win opportunities to develop and refresh a number of practical products and channels, based on STDF’s Work Plan for 2017-2018, in an effort to enhance visibility and outreach. Swift action was taken to implement the Plan. In 2016, this included preparation of a new STDF Fact Sheet highlighting the STDF’s unique role and added-value, improvements to enhance the content and usability of the STDF website, the launch of a new series of project results stories (Box page 25), and more and better use of the STDF electronic distribution list.

By December 2016, STDF’s electronic distribution list included nearly 2,600 subscribers, up from 1,200 subscribers in 2015. Over the course of 2016, STDF distributed 10 news items to disseminate information on completed, ongoing and planned STDF work.

<sup>6</sup> A session is defined as a group of interactions one user takes within a given time frame on the website.

<sup>7</sup> See [www.standardsfacility.org/sites/default/files/STDF\\_Communications\\_Plan\\_2016.pdf](http://www.standardsfacility.org/sites/default/files/STDF_Communications_Plan_2016.pdf)



## Driving SPS capacity, delivering results: STDF Project Results Stories

- Boosting safe fruit and vegetable exports from Thailand and Viet Nam
- Centre of Phytosanitary Excellence (COPE) is protecting agriculture and supporting trade across East and Central Africa
- Meeting standards to drive agricultural exports from Nicaragua
- Stronger phytosanitary controls help Uganda's flower exports to grow
- Supporting Africa, Latin America and Southeast Asia to meet pesticide standards for export
- Supporting SPS investment priorities for better market access in Belize

See [www.standardsfacility.org/driving-sps-capacity-delivering-results-series](http://www.standardsfacility.org/driving-sps-capacity-delivering-results-series)

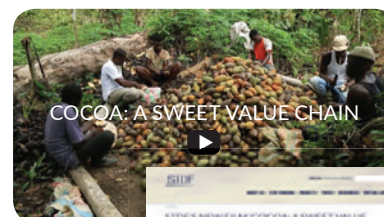


A new STDF briefing note “Inclusive Trade Solutions: women in SPS capacity building” was published in December 2016. This note explains how the STDF pays attention to gender-related issues in its projects and thematic work, and why this matters, helping to make the case for targeted attention to gender in SPS capacity building work more broadly.



## Cocoa: a sweet value chain – linking SPS capacity to global value chains

The new STDF film “Cocoa: a sweet value chain” follows the journey of the cocoa bean from a tropical plantation to one of the world’s most loved products, chocolate.<sup>8</sup> With examples from Ghana and Côte d’Ivoire, the film illustrates how in today’s global value chain, SPS capacity is vital to make sure that cocoa plants are free from pests and diseases, and that chocolate is safe for consumers. The film highlights the diverse stakeholders with a role in keeping the cocoa value chain safe, from the small-holder farmers in West Africa to the chocolate manufacturers in Europe. It emphasizes the importance of adequate capacity to manage plant pests and diseases, the risks related to spread of disease, and the importance of effective quarantine services, import and export inspection as well as food safety capacity.



*“COLEACP was glad to see the arrival of the STDF video on the cocoa value chain. For new trainings we would definitely be incorporating it as a very useful audiovisual awareness-raising and training tool. The video is a great synopsis of all the different actors in the value chain, their linkages, roles and the importance of compliancy with SPS regulations and standards to ensure quality cocoa. COLEACP will be promoting this audiovisual tool with their beneficiaries and partners in Côte d’Ivoire, Cameroon, Ghana, Togo, Nigeria, Caribbean and Pacific”. Hilary Barry, COLEACP Cocoa and Coffee training and capacity building coordinator*

The STDF premiered the film at the World Cocoa Conference, organized by the International Cocoa Organization (ICCO) in the Dominican Republic from 22-25 May. The film was shown during a side-event on “Controlling Pests and Diseases: the main threat to the expansion of the cocoa sector”. Based on positive feedback, the ICCO decided to screen the film during the conference’s closing ceremony, attended by over 800 participants from national governments, the private sector, NGOs and other stakeholders with an interest in cocoa. A number of participants at the conference indicated that they planned to actively use the film in their training events.

<sup>8</sup> See [www.standardsfacility.org/video-gallery](http://www.standardsfacility.org/video-gallery)

## Spicing-up development assistance: Joint UNIDO-STDF event

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STDF's joint event with UNIDO on 21 June brought together over 70 development partners, international organizations and WTO Members to share results and lessons from a collaborative and innovative project in Sri Lanka on improving market access for cinnamon (see also page 41).<sup>9</sup> In addition to boosting food safety and hygiene practices leading to a transformational change in the sector, the project had a number of socio-economic spillover effects that reached far beyond its original scope. The project sparked a solid public-private partnership and paved the way for the registration of a Geographical Indication for Ceylon Cinnamon. During the event, participants and speakers exchanged views on how to foster integrated value chain development by taking an SPS approach and other countries shared similar experiences, challenges, and success factors.

Deputy Director General, WTO, Mr David Shark, opened the event, stating: *"The STDF is an excellent example of an Aid-for-Trade partnership on strengthening sanitary and phytosanitary capacity to help developing countries gain and maintain market access."* Sri Lanka's Ambassador, R. D. S. Kumararatne, noted: *"Sri Lanka is known as the Spice Island. Ceylon Cinnamon is the most important spice commodity in the spice sector. However, the country's cinnamon exports have been declining, largely due to the country's lack of capacity to meet the sophisticated requirements of buyers and high food safety standards."*

## Outreach by the STDF Partnership

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Over the course of 2016, STDF partners, donors, developing country experts and other members of the partnership actively supported STDF outreach and communications (Box below).

### Examples of outreach by STDF members

- The European Commission included detailed information about the STDF in its publication "Sanitary and Phytosanitary measures: addressing the challenges".
- German Development Agency (GIZ) regularly disseminated information on the STDF through its Trade e-newsletter.
- ITC published a film on an STDF project in Sri Lanka on YouTube, "Sri Lanka sweetens quality of its fruits to attract international buyers".<sup>10</sup>
- UNIDO published an animated film and a factsheet on an STDF project on cinnamon in Sri Lanka.<sup>11</sup>
- WTO ran a news article and social media updates covering a joint STDF/UNIDO event on a cinnamon project in Sri Lanka.<sup>12</sup>
- Developing country experts presented information on the STDF and its added value to a wide range of SPS stakeholders in Africa, Asia and Latin America. For instance, Dr Ravi Khetarpal shared information on the STDF with senior government officials in South Asia, as well as at the first International Phytosanitary Conference (Kenya), and high-level events in India and Nepal focused on regional road transportation, agro-biodiversity, tea pest management, agriculture and plant protection.

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<sup>9</sup> See [www.standardsfacility.org/STDF\\_UNIDO\\_Cinnamon\\_event](http://www.standardsfacility.org/STDF_UNIDO_Cinnamon_event)

<sup>10</sup> [www.youtube.com/watch?v=od45avr7n7I](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=od45avr7n7I)

<sup>11</sup> [www.unido.org/fileadmin/user\\_media\\_upgrade/What\\_we\\_do/Topics/Quality\\_and\\_compliance/Factsheet\\_Srilanka\\_print.pdf](http://www.unido.org/fileadmin/user_media_upgrade/What_we_do/Topics/Quality_and_compliance/Factsheet_Srilanka_print.pdf)

<sup>12</sup> [www.wto.org/english/news\\_e/news16\\_e/stdf\\_21jun16\\_e.htm](http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news16_e/stdf_21jun16_e.htm)

### **Outreach at the WTO Public Forum**

The STDF had a dedicated stand at the WTO Public Forum on “Inclusive Trade” from 27-29 September 2016. Cinnamon products from the UNIDO-STDF project in Sri Lanka were on display, STDF’s new results factsheets handed out and STDF’s film “Cocoa: a sweet value chain” screened. The STDF’s role as a global partnership and STDF project results from Thailand, Vietnam and Uganda, were featured in the WTO event video, “Inclusive Trade for women”, shared on social media.

Feedback received from various stakeholders points to the value of the new Communications Plan in increasing awareness and understanding about the STDF’s work, and raising the STDF’s profile worldwide. The Plan includes a checklist on how the broader STDF partnership can support communications and information dissemination, as well as communications guidance for organizations implementing STDF projects. Together with a solid package of user-friendly material on the STDF, this is expected to promote greater outreach by members of the STDF in 2017 and beyond.





# STDF PPGs AND PROJECTS IN 2016

*BUILDING CAPACITY AND IMPACT*

# SUPPORT FOR PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

## STDF PPGs in 2016

- 37 PPG applications received
- 14 applications considered by the Working Group
- 11 applications approved for STDF funding (worth US\$513,706)
- 15 PPGs under implementation

In 2016, the STDF continued to build on its role as a helpdesk that provides support to developing countries to prepare technically sound and sustainable projects. Depending on the scope of the Project Preparation Grant (PPG), this work involved the application of SPS-related capacity evaluation tools, preparation of feasibility studies and/or formulation of project proposals to address specific SPS capacity building needs linked to trade.

The STDF Secretariat invested a significant amount of time (particularly to support Least Developed Countries - LDCs) by providing advice and targeted assistance to applicants interested in submitting PPGs. Throughout the year, the Secretariat offered feedback on several concept papers and draft applications, responded to questions around eligibility criteria and encouraged linking up to related activities and networks.

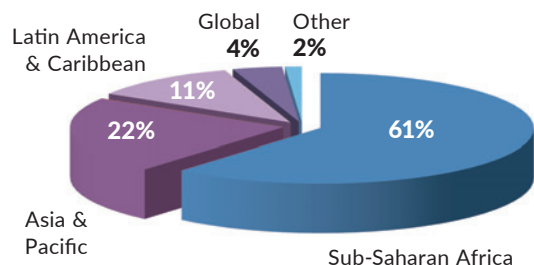
In 2016, the Working Group approved 11 PPGs for funding, with a total STDF contribution of US\$513,706 (Table 1). This compares to five approved PPGs in 2015 for a total STDF contribution of US\$258,222. Notably, it is more than double the 2016 Work Plan target of four PPGs contracted totaling US\$200,000. The rise in the number of approved PPGs reflects progress in finalizing a number of PPGs already in the STDF pipeline, as well as an increase in the number of applications received compared to the previous year (18 applications in 2015). This provides further evidence of the continuing need and growing demand for STDF project development support. It points to the increasing pressure on the STDF Secretariat to respond to these demands, as well as the additional time provided by STDF members to review new PPG applications.

**Table 1: PPGs approved in 2016**

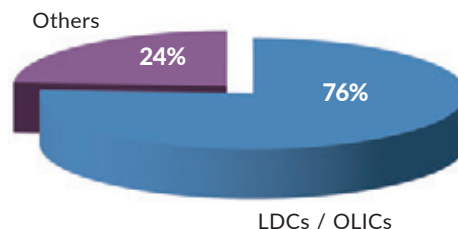
PPG	Beneficiary	STDF Funding (US\$)
STDF/PPG/461: Development of a Sanitary Phytosanitary Centre of Excellence (SPS COE)	Pacific Island Countries and Territories	50,000
STDF/PPG/517: Capacity building and knowledge sharing to combat SPS issues in spices	India	35,680
STDF/PPG/539: Development of a project for a biosecurity classification system and registration for SPS Laboratories	Guatemala	49,812
STDF/PPG/543: Enhancing the capacity of the fruits and vegetable sector to comply with European Phytosanitary requirements	Uganda	35,000
STDF/PPG/548: Strengthening SPS Capacity in Lao PDR to Support Market Access of Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Produce to the EU and other Potential Markets	Lao PDR	48,400
STDF/PPG/550: Feasibility study for establishment of a fresh meat producing compartment	Zimbabwe	45,000
STDF/PPG/553: Training of champion coffee and cocoa farmers to adopt good agriculture practices (GAP) and to ensure compliance with SPS requirements to enhance trade	Papua New Guinea	50,000
STDF/PPG/561: Increasing market access by strengthen the capacity of phytosanitary inspection and diagnostic of the State Service on Phytosanitary Inspection and Plant Quarantine	Tajikistan	43,900
STDF/PPG/567: Proposal development on establishment and maintenance of fruit production areas free and under low prevalence of fruit fly pests in Southern Africa	Southern African countries	50,000
STDF/PPG/569: Preparation of a project proposal to promote compliance with international SPS requirements	Kyrgyz Republic	44,790
STDF/PPG/577: Mitigation and Remediation of Cadmium Contamination in Cocoa Beans in Latin America and the Caribbean	Ecuador, Colombia, Peru, Trinidad & Tobago	61,124

In 2016, 53% of PPG resources went to LDCs and other low income countries (OLICs) (6 out of 11 approved PPGs), which exceeds the STDF target of 40%. Between 2005 and 2016, three quarters of STDF PPG resources went to LDCs and OLICs, which illustrates that this type of support benefits those countries that need it most. To date, 60% of PPGs have been implemented in Sub-Saharan Africa.

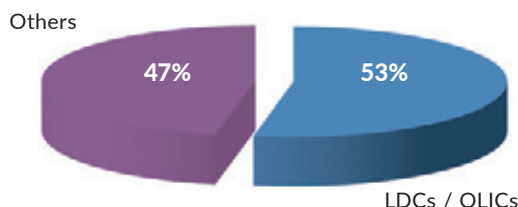
**Figure 1: Number of PPGs by region, 2005-2016**



**Figure 2: PPGs benefitting LDCs and OLICs (by US\$ value), 2005-2016**



**Figure 3: PPGs approved in 2016 benefitting LDCs and OLICs (by US\$ value)**



### Progress and results from selected PPGs

In 2016, six PPGs (three of which were approved by the Working Group prior to 2016) were contracted and implementation started. Sixteen PPGs were considered as ongoing in 2016 (Annex 2). Work under some of these PPGs was largely completed in 2016, though some are considered ongoing because activities have not been closed financially or the project proposal has not yet been submitted to the Working Group.

Progress and results from selected PPGs, implemented and/or completed in 2016, is provided below, based on the Secretariat's analysis of available documents and consultations with relevant stakeholders.

#### TILAPIA: Trade and improved livelihoods in aquatic production in Africa<sup>13</sup>

Work progressed under this PPG, implemented by AU-IBAR, with the organization of a roundtable donor conference in April 2016 to discuss a planned regional project to build capacity on aquatic animal health management and biosecurity in Africa. The draft proposal was prepared by AU-IBAR in collaboration with FAO, OIE, and the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency, following preparatory work and consultations with government and private sector stakeholders. The overall goal is to develop production and trade in fisheries and aquaculture to support socio-economic development, in line with the Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa, and the Malabo Declaration on Food Security. Additional efforts are ongoing to identify donors who may be interested to commit resources to this initiative. This includes work by AU-IBAR to engage donors in the framework of the African Fisheries Reforms Mechanism, an AU-led platform for promoting coherence and coordination in the management and development of the fisheries and aquaculture sector on the continent.

<sup>13</sup> See [www.standardsfacility.org/PPG-428](http://www.standardsfacility.org/PPG-428)

### Addressing SPS capacity needs in Tajikistan<sup>14</sup>

The PPG enabled stakeholders from the public and private sector in Tajikistan to identify priorities to improve the export competitiveness of SMEs based on the National Food Safety Strategy, and to develop a project to address them. Project preparation work was completed in 2016 with support from ITC. Extensive efforts were made to encourage synergies with the work of other international organizations and donors providing support to Tajikistan in related areas. The resulting project will focus on enhancing food safety practices in the apricot and honey value chains through better use of agri-chemicals and veterinary medicines. It was submitted to the STDF in December 2016 by the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade and the Ministry of Agriculture of Tajikistan (and approved by the Working Group in March 2017). ITC will take the lead on project implementation, in close collaboration with FAO and WHO on specific activities.

### Using the new FAO/WHO Tool to Assess the National Food Control System in Sierra Leone<sup>15</sup>

This PPG enabled public and private sector stakeholders in Sierra Leone to assess capacity building needs and priorities in the national food control system using the draft FAO/WHO Tool for the Assessment of National Food Control Systems. According to FAO, the assessment process has already shown benefits. Different government authorities involved in food safety learned to jointly collect and integrate information, and are moving ahead to streamline the institutional framework for food safety. National stakeholders involved in this PPG are commended for their efforts and commitment to this work against the backdrop of the Ebola crisis, which struck the country just after the start of the PPG in 2014. The PPG also provided a valuable opportunity to get practical feedback on the draft FAO/WHO Tool, which was first piloted in The Gambia, Morocco and Zambia during 2014-15. The experiences and lessons learned through the work in Sierra Leone are being used by FAO to fine-tune and enhance the final version of the Tool, due in 2017.

### Supporting Ethiopia to promote trade in meat products<sup>16</sup>

The PPG has helped to identify outstanding SPS gaps and priorities in the livestock sector in Ethiopia, supporting the livestock regulatory authority to promote exports of meat products. The PPG mapped out existing donor initiatives to avoid duplication and build synergies. Consultations were held with regulators, pastoralists, farmers and stakeholders from livestock markets, quarantine, feed-lots and abattoirs on addressing SPS challenges to prevent zoonotic diseases and control food safety hazards. The resulting project, developed with vital input from OIE, addresses the most pressing needs in Ethiopia's livestock sector. It aims to improve coordination and linkages among federal and regional veterinary services, as well as other stakeholders, while the project's activities on compliance will focus on meeting importing country requirements. The STDF Working Group approved the proposal in March 2017.

### Strengthening phytosanitary capacity to promote exports from Zambia<sup>17</sup>

Work under this PPG resulted in a project proposal to strengthen Zambia's capacity to implement phytosanitary measures in compliance with importing countries' requirements, and promote international and regional trade in plants and plant products. The process of implementing the PPG enabled Zambia's Plant Quarantine and Phytosanitary Service, to engage the private sector and other stakeholders on key phytosanitary challenges and how to best address them. Identifying complementarities with other ongoing and planned activities to strengthen phytosanitary capacity and promote trade was a critical part of work, and enabled concrete synergies to be identified. The PPG also encouraged regional dialogue with the Secretariat of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) on an innovative regional approach for quarantine pest surveillance, which is expected to help facilitate regional trade. The project proposal developed under the PPG was discussed by the Working Group in March 2017, which requested a revised version for consideration at its next meeting.

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<sup>14</sup> See [www.standardsfacility.org/PPG-447](http://www.standardsfacility.org/PPG-447)

<sup>15</sup> See [www.standardsfacility.org/PPG-392](http://www.standardsfacility.org/PPG-392)

<sup>16</sup> See [www.standardsfacility.org/PPG-477](http://www.standardsfacility.org/PPG-477)

<sup>17</sup> See [www.standardsfacility.org/PPG-481](http://www.standardsfacility.org/PPG-481)



# SUPPORT TO SPS CAPACITY BUILDING PROJECTS

STDF project grants aim to strengthen SPS capacity in developing countries, in line with the beneficiary’s priorities. Projects address key food safety, animal and/or plant health issues that affect the ability of developing countries to gain and/or maintain market access. Stakeholders in both the public and private sector benefit from SPS capacity building projects.

In 2016, a continued focus was given to projects that were able to:

- identify, develop and disseminate good practice in SPS-related technical cooperation, including the development and application of innovative and replicable approaches
- apply regional approaches to address SPS constraints
- implement collaborative approaches across food safety, animal and plant health and trade, and benefit from the involvement of two or more STDF partners or relevant organizations.

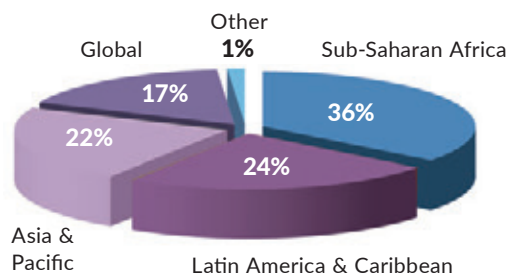
## STDF Projects in 2016

- 19 project applications received
- 7 applications considered by the Working Group
- 1 application approved for STDF funding
- 22 projects under implementation
- 7 projects completed

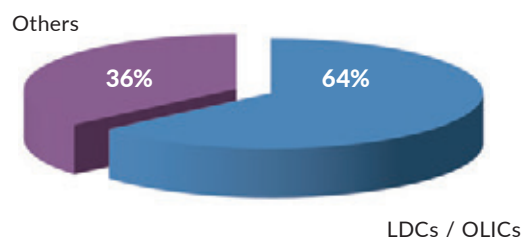
Work was ongoing on 22 projects in 2016. As shown on pages 6-7 most projects focused on food safety (12 projects), followed by plant health, animal health and cross-cutting SPS issues.

Since inception until the end of 2016, 64% of project funds benefitted Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and other low income countries (OLICs), which exceeds the STDF target of 40%. To date, 36% of the projects have been implemented in Sub-Saharan Africa, 24% in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 22% in the Asia-Pacific region.

**Figure 4: Number of Projects by region, 2005-2016**



**Figure 5: Projects benefitting LDCs and OLICs (by US\$ value), 2005-2016**



In 2016, the Working Group approved one project application from the Solomon Islands for funding. With a total STDF contribution of US\$355,408, this project will strengthen laboratory services to maintain exports of fish to overseas markets (Box page 34).<sup>18</sup>

<sup>18</sup> See [www.standardsfacility.org/PG-521](http://www.standardsfacility.org/PG-521)

## Supporting market access for Solomon Islands' fish exporters

The STDF project will enable fish exporters in the Solomon Islands, an LDC and one of the poorest countries in the Pacific, to maintain access for fisheries exports to key markets. The focus will be on developing knowledge and skills to enable the National Public Health Laboratory (NPHL) to carry out microbiological testing in compliance with international standards. Without this support, the country is at risk of losing access to the EU market, which would have major negative consequences for an industry that employs more than 1,800 people (60% women) and contributes substantially to government revenues and the national economy.

The STDF project will complement substantial support already provided by Australia and the EU to establish the competent authority for food safety and NPHL. It has successfully leveraged an in-kind contribution from the Solomon Island's government budgeted at US\$112,800 (equivalent to 32% of the STDF contribution). In addition, FAO, the lead implementing agency, has committed a financial contribution worth US\$20,000, while the AusAID-funded Pacific Horticultural and Agricultural Market Access (PHAMA) programme has offered in-kind support.

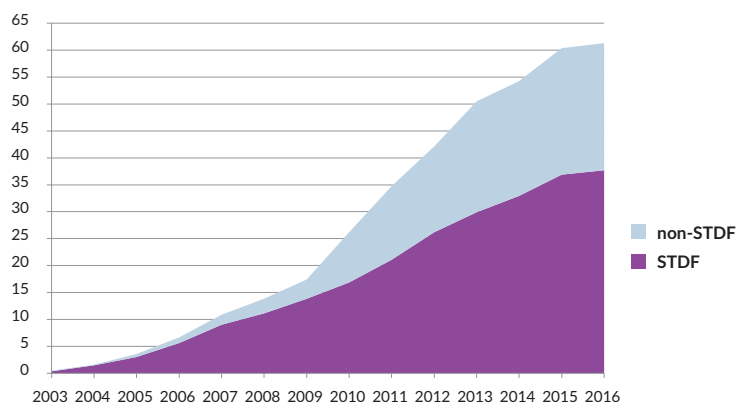
The number of projects approved in 2016 was lower than in 2015, when five projects were approved for a total STDF budget of US\$3,968,163. This drop reflects a number of factors. These included the time taken for applicants to produce technically sound and complete project applications, delays to finalize work under some PPGs, a closer look by the Working Group at eligibility, as well as the expected trade impact and the rationale for support by the STDF (rather than by other donors). In two cases, the Working Group encouraged other donors to explore options to fund or co-fund project proposals submitted for STDF consideration due to their limited direct focus on market access. A reduction in contributions to the STDF Trust Fund in 2016 also contributed to a more competitive and stringent environment for funding applications.

Importantly, a large number of projects were at various stages of development in 2016, including through PPGs. It is expected that the number of projects submitted for the Working Group's consideration will rise considerably in 2017. Of the seven project applications considered by the Working Group in 2016, at least three will be re-submitted in 2017 (one was approved in March 2017).

## STDF projects play a catalytic role in leveraging resources

In 2016, STDF projects continued to act as catalysts to leverage resources (in-kind and financial contributions) to support longer-term impact. By the end of 2016, the STDF had approved 76 projects to enhance SPS capacity, with a total STDF contribution of US\$37.3 million. These projects have successfully leveraged approximately US\$23.5 million in additional resources (financial contributions and in-kind budgets) from governments, donors and the private sector.

**Figure 6: STDF projects in leveraging resources (million US\$)**



## Results of projects completed in 2016

Seven projects supported by the STDF were completed in 2016. Initial results, based on an analysis by the STDF Secretariat of the final project reports and discussions with project stakeholders, are set out below. Additional information on these projects, including results stories and webpages on results, recommendations and links to documents produced, is available on the STDF website.

### Building trade capacity of small-scale shrimp and prawn farmers in Bangladesh

**Objective:** Increase capacity to meet international food safety and SPS requirements and improve market access for shrimp and prawn products

**Beneficiaries:** 1,000 small-scale shrimp and prawn farmers

**Implementation:** FAO in collaboration with the Department of Fisheries (DoF), WorldFish, and the Bangladesh Shrimp and Fish Foundation

**Dates:** January 2013 to June 2016

**STDF contribution:** US\$568,750 (total project value: US\$755,550)

**Project webpage:** [www.standardsfacility.org/PG-321](http://www.standardsfacility.org/PG-321)



**FOOD  
SAFETY**

The project helped small-scale shrimp and prawn farmers in Bangladesh to adopt Better Management Practices to address problems linked to food safety and sanitary contamination at the farm level. The aim was to enable a larger number of small-scale farmers to benefit from coastal aquaculture, which accounts for a growing share of exports and plays a major role in providing employment, income and food security.

One thousand small-scale farmers were organized into 40 clusters. Each cluster brought together 25 farmers with an average farm size of 0.54 hectares, creating economies of scale. Working together, the farmers increased their bargaining power, purchasing feed directly from manufacturers and eliminating their reliance on middlemen. They also developed local support networks with the knowledge, skills and support needed to upgrade the safety and quality of shrimp production, and provide an adequate supply to processors. By mapping out the value chain, the project successfully introduced a basic traceability system at the farm level.

The final project report identified the following key results:

- Increase in yields of 60-70% in two years, mainly due to the transfer of knowledge on stocking with tested shrimp seed, reducing the number of times that the ponds are stocked and harvested, and increasing the depths of the ponds.
- Total income from ponds in 2015 increased by 70%, compared with the baseline in 2013. Data from the 2016 harvest, once available, is expected to show even greater gains.

Based on the positive experiences and results achieved, FAO and the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock plan to scale-up the project's approach to reach 20,000 small-scale farmers. This will ensure sufficient volume for processors to be able to segregate the clean shrimp provided by the clusters, and enable the clusters to establish a direct line of exports. Scaling up the project will also enable the existing traceability system to be refined and enhanced, so that it can help farmers to effectively guarantee the safety and quality of their production for trade. The target is to secure up to US\$10 million to up-scale the cluster approach, enabling many more shrimp farmers and their families to benefit. The STDF will use its network to help mobilize additional funding given the project's potential for high returns on investment.

## SPS capacity building and knowledge sharing for the cocoa sector in Southeast Asia

**Objective:** Support farmers, traders and processors to produce and trade cocoa that meets food safety and phytosanitary standards

**Beneficiaries:** Cocoa farmers, agro-dealers, processors and traders in Indonesia, Malaysia and Papua New Guinea

**Implementation:** CABI, with the Indonesian Coffee and Cocoa Research Institute, Malaysian Cocoa Board, Papua New Guinea Cocoa and Coconut Institute Limited, Mars, and International Cocoa Organization (ICCO)

**Dates:** November 2013 to April 2016

**STDF contribution:** US\$652,851 (total project value: US\$824,359)

**Project webpage:** [www.standardsfacility.org/PG-381](http://www.standardsfacility.org/PG-381), [www.cocoasafe.org](http://www.cocoasafe.org)



The CocoaSafe project enhanced the production and trade of cocoa to meet international food safety and phytosanitary standards. Key results included the training of over 650 extension officers, farmer leaders, agro-dealers, traders and processors in the three beneficiary countries. Thanks to practical and targeted training, they acquired new knowledge and skills, including on Good Agricultural Practices, pest and disease control, safe pesticide use, post-harvest practices and regulations.

The project developed a number of training materials, synthesizing the best available materials in the participating countries and beyond. Training and resource materials, as well as links to media stories, were provided on websites in local languages, and are also available on the CocoaSafe website, created under the project. Master Facilitators were trained in Malaysia and Indonesia, with the knowledge and skills to train trainers, helping to disseminate improved knowledge more widely.

The reach and immediate impact of the project was measured with the help of baseline surveys. Responses highlighted how participants were able to apply their new knowledge to control key food safety issues, for instance, to remove diseased black pods and adopt improved post-harvesting techniques. The project had additional positive spill-over effects such as equipping farmers with the knowledge to more effectively and safely use branded chemicals to manage pests and diseases.

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*"All of the training materials are very useful for cocoa farmers. We will apply them for producing high and quality cocoa beans, and to obtain UTZ certification. Now I understand the importance of several types of equipment, including wearing hats and masks for protection when the chemicals are applied. Before this training, I used to only wear a T-shirt, shorts and sandals when applying pesticides. I have now changed my habits for protecting myself."*  
Eko Santoso, Trainee from Blitar, East Java

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## Strengthening capacity in Latin America to meet pesticide export requirements

**Objective:** Improve capacity in Latin America to meet pesticide-related export requirements based on Codex standards

**Beneficiaries:** Farmers in Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala and Panama

**Implementation:** IICA, FAO, Rutgers University and USDA with regulatory authorities in Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala and Panama

**Dates:** October 2013 to September 2016

**STDF contribution:** US\$436,450 (total project value: US\$1,167,700)

**Project webpage:** [www.standardsfacility.org/PG-436](http://www.standardsfacility.org/PG-436)



**FOOD  
SAFETY**

Training in the field and laboratory built knowledge and skills to carry out pesticide residue studies. Three studies were completed with government and private sector partners in Colombia (spinetoram/avocado), Costa Rica and Guatemala (pyriproxyfen/banana), and Panama (pyriproxyfen/pineapple). This will result in at least three new Codex MRLs in 2018-19, and many more if the FAO/WHO Joint Meeting on Pesticide Residues (JMPR) review accepts crop groupings.

Partnerships between government regulatory authorities in the region, pesticide manufacturing companies, industry associations, farmers and international partners (FAO, IICA, USDA, Cornell and Rutgers University) were crucial to the project's success and sustainability. Global companies, Dow and Sumitomo, provided technical support (including product samples, analytical standards, analytical methods, regulatory input, registration and labelling). This collaborative approach generated data to support the registration of new, improved low-risk pesticides for farmers in Costa Rica, Colombia, Guatemala and Panama. USDA and IR-4 committed to support the registration of these pesticides in other Latin American countries in 2017-18. With these new crop protection tools, farmers can control pests and diseases more effectively, while meeting international food safety standards and facilitating safe trade.

The project also strengthened developing country's participation in the JMPR, enabling the JMPR to respond to their needs. It demonstrated the potential of crop groupings and the feasibility to combine data sets from multiple countries in a joint submission to strengthen results. It also generated valuable new guidance on topics that are important to developing countries. The results and experiences were widely shared, including at the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (2012-2016), the Global Minor Use Summit (2012), a Latin American Pesticide Residue Workshop (2014) and symposium (2017), a WTO MRL workshop (2016), and regional Codex coordination meetings (2017).

This project was part of a global MRL initiative to enhance market access for minor use or specialty crops, with complementary STDF-funded projects in Africa and ASEAN Member States. Together, all three projects laid the technical foundations for a sustainable, cost-sharing, international residue programme. A major spin-off result was the establishment of the Global Minor Use Foundation (GMUF) in September 2015. This will provide a coordination mechanism to receive and prioritize pest control needs at a global level and coordinate data generation activities across multiple countries to establish national and Codex MRLs. Discussions are underway with Colombia, Costa Rica and Panama to launch a next round of joint residue projects in 2017-18, which will consolidate and expand on the achievements.

## Strengthening capacity in ASEAN to meet pesticide export requirements

**Objective:** Improve capacity in ASEAN Member States to meet pesticide-related export requirements based on Codex standards

**Beneficiaries:** Farmers in Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam

**Implementation:** ASEAN Secretariat and selected Member States with FAO, Rutgers University and USDA

**Dates:** December 2012 to November 2016

**STDF contribution:** US\$607,000 (total project value: US\$1,212,000)

**Project webpage:** [www.standardsfacility.org/PG-337](http://www.standardsfacility.org/PG-337)



**FOOD  
SAFETY**

Under this project, government authorities in seven ASEAN Member States (Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam) collaborated with pesticide manufacturers, industry associations, farmers, and regional/international partners to carry out five pesticide residue studies. This work complemented STDF-funded projects in Africa and Latin America.

Through training in the field and laboratory, the project strengthened knowledge and skills to generate the quality data needed to establish MRLs based on international guidelines. The focus was on low-risk pesticides and tropical fruits (lychee, dragon fruit, mango and papaya). Five pesticide residue studies were completed using four very low-risk test pesticides. This will result in the establishment of at least five new Codex MRLs in 2018-19, and potentially many more if the JMPR review accepts crop groupings.

A new collaborative approach was set up for pesticide data generation and exchange within ASEAN member states, based on public-private partnerships and regional cooperation, contributing to more efficient use of available resources and stronger results. The pesticides manufacturers (Dow, Syngenta, Sumitomo) involved in the project provided valuable technical support on product samples, analytical standards, analytical methods, regulatory input, registration and labelling.

The new reduced-risk pesticides were successfully registered in all seven countries involved. USDA and IR-4 have committed to help expand the registration of these new pesticides in other ASEAN member countries. Growers now have access to use these new pest control tools, which will be complemented with new Codex standards in 2018-19. Participating countries were coached on how to nominate their pesticide/commodity to be placed on the JMPR review schedule, how to prepare and package the data submission, and how to coordinate their efforts with other countries. Part of the data packages were submitted to JMPR by the end of 2016. Others will be submitted in 2017.

Building on the success of this project, USDA and IR-4 have begun discussions with Malaysia, Thailand, and Viet Nam on plans to initiate a next round of joint residue projects to begin in 2017-18, with support from the GMUF, which will further enhance the project's sustainability.

## Setting up a Virtual Food Inspection School in Central America and Dominican Republic

**Objective:** To improve the safety of fresh or processed foods and to facilitate trade and improve public health through harmonized modern inspection procedures and food auditing techniques

**Beneficiaries:** Public and private sector stakeholders in Belize, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama

**Implementation:** IICA

**Dates:** July 2012 to July 2016

**STDF contribution:** US\$977,643 (total project value: US\$1,461,877)

**Project webpage:** [www.standardsfacility.org/PG-344](http://www.standardsfacility.org/PG-344)



**FOOD  
SAFETY**

A Regional Virtual Food Inspection School for Central America and the Dominican Republic (ERVIA) was established under this innovative project to harmonize and improve food inspection procedures. The project provided the eight participating countries with standardized food inspection - via a cadre of trained inspectors - generating confidence in each country's application of regional, harmonized regulations. According to the final project report, this is expected to reduce obstacles to regional trade and enhance the customs union in Central America.

An Academic Council of eight universities in each of the participating countries led efforts to develop and roll out the Virtual Food Inspection School. Representatives of FAO, OIRSA and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) were also part of the project's International Advisory Group. Ministries of agriculture and health involved in food inspection were engaged to ensure that the curriculum met their needs. Carried out via IICA's open-source learning platform (Moodle), the virtual courses and training activities helped to promote the harmonization of food safety controls and facilitate regional trade in foodstuffs. In addition to equipping food inspectors with improved knowledge and skills, small and medium-sized producers learned about Good Agricultural Practices based on effective inspections during primary production.

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*"The virtual food inspection training reached more than 400 inspectors from Central America and the Dominican Republic. Food auditing training in English and Spanish is now available in the IICA virtual platform. A sustainability strategy was developed with support of the universities, Central American governments, and IICA to continue work on these issues". Ana Marisa Cordero Peña, IICA*

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## Improving safety and quality of fruits and vegetables from Sri Lanka

**Objective:** Increase the income of fresh fruit and vegetable farmers through improved access to international and regional markets

**Beneficiaries:** Farmers and other stakeholders involved in fruit and vegetable value chains

**Implementation:** ITC

**Dates:** March 2013 to June 2016

**STDF contribution:** US\$562,484 (total value: US\$758,598)

**Project webpage:** [www.standardsfacility.org/PG-354](http://www.standardsfacility.org/PG-354)



**PLANT  
HEALTH**

Fruit and vegetable farmers reported on the project's positive results, which led to improved market opportunities for their products. This was achieved by building and sustaining the capacity of public and private sector stakeholders to comply with quality and international food safety requirements. In particular, the project provided training on SPS standards for over 50 staff from the Department of Agriculture's National Plant Quarantine Service and over 200 master trainers, field level trainers, and field level extension officers of the extension division who are now training farmers.

The private sector actively participated in the project and directly benefited. Nidro Supply Ltd, one of the country's largest exporters of fruit and vegetables working with clusters of small-holder farmers, carries out inspections to ensure that the company's operations follow protocols developed under the project.

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*"Exports could be "pushed up exponentially" if smallholder farmers are trained in proper growing protocols that meet international standards. Success will depend on training farmers working with one-half or one acre. They need to participate in a quality and food safety training programme."* Dawn Austin, Director of Nidro Supply Ltd

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Under the project two study tours were organized for government officials, farmers and exporters to Italy and Thailand to demonstrate developments in the value chain and provide new business linkages. As a result of the visits, a number of European companies showed interest in building further trading relationships with Sri Lankan farmers and exporters. One of the leading Italian packaging companies of food products (Goglio) also provided further technical training on-site.

According to the final report, the project was influential in contributing to the following results (though direct attribution is difficult):

- RASFF notifications (EU) related to food (including fruits and vegetables) from Sri Lanka decreased by about 40% since 2013.
- Interceptions on plant health fell from 115 in 2013 to 38 in 2016.
- Volume of quality fruits and vegetables available for export increased from 25-50% according to farmers and exporters.
- Reduction in rejections of selected fruits and vegetables due to SPS issues by at least 20% according to exporters.



## Meeting food and hygiene standards to spice up export opportunities in Sri Lanka

**Objective:** Increase the volume of cinnamon supplied to export markets, and upgrade quality and food safety compliance to meet the requirements of high-end markets

**Beneficiaries:** Cinnamon industry, including cinnamon peelers and processors

**Implementation:** UNIDO, in collaboration with The Spice Council of Sri Lanka

**Dates:** July 2012 to October 2016

**STDF contribution:** US\$630,000 (total project value: US\$2,130,000)

**Project webpage:** [www.standardsfacility.org/PG-343](http://www.standardsfacility.org/PG-343), [www.cinnamonacademy.lk](http://www.cinnamonacademy.lk)



**FOOD  
SAFETY**

According to the final project report, the project helped to enhance the productive capacity and competitiveness of the cinnamon value chain in Sri Lanka, and to stem the decline of Ceylon cinnamon's share in international markets. This contributed to raising incomes across the cinnamon industry.

The Spice Council, the apex body representing industry, has helped to leverage funding from the private and public sector for a new Cinnamon Training Academy to drive vocational training, roll out Good Manufacturing Practices and support brand differentiation. Through the public-private partnership, the project has supported the development of a roadmap for the Ceylon cinnamon value chain to reach the country's goal to "make cinnamon a one billion dollar industry".

The final project report identified a number of key results, which were highlighted at the joint UNIDO-STDF event at the WTO (see page 26):

- Establishment and operation of a new Cinnamon Training Academy, which currently delivers a nationally accredited vocational training programme and promotes internationally recognized food safety certifications.
- Awareness-raising and national vocational qualification training on food safety and hygiene practices have reached over 1000 people.
- Six cinnamon processing centres upgraded, allowing them to obtain Good Manufacturing Practices certification. Among those is the Kahawatte Plantation, where the majority of workers are women.
- More cinnamon peelers and processors (including women) have joined the sector thanks to certified vocational training and better working conditions. Social marketing has helped to mitigate the social stigma associated with cinnamon peeling and promote career opportunities in the sector.

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*"The project has really improved the conditions of families involved in the cinnamon industry."* Sarada De Silva,  
Managing Director of the Cinnamon Training Academy

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A major spin-off result was that the project also assisted the Government in its efforts to obtain Geographical Indication (GI) and enhance the "Pure Ceylon Cinnamon" (PCC) mark based on international best practices in conformity assessment for product certification. The trademark is in the process of being registered in high-end markets, including the EU, the United States, Colombia and Peru. As a result of greater global competitiveness, businesses such as Cinnamon Legends have been able to expand operations and are currently the number one exporter of "Pure Ceylon Cinnamon" worldwide.

# LESSONS LEARNED FROM EVALUATIONS

External evaluations are carried out to assess the impact achieved under selected STDF projects, for example in terms of improvements in market access, reductions in rejections due to SPS issues, or improvements in national food safety, plant or animal health. The key findings of three external evaluations in 2016, based on the Secretariat's review and analysis of the independent evaluators' reports, are highlighted below. Results of the evaluations were presented and discussed in the STDF Working Group in October.<sup>19</sup> The evaluation reports are available on the STDF project webpages.

## Meeting standards to drive agricultural exports from Nicaragua

**Objective:** Increase agricultural exports that meet SPS requirements by improving knowledge on Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs), increasing the number of trained personnel on GAPs and standards, and setting up an accredited system for certifying GAP experts

**Beneficiary:** Farmers

**Implementation:** IICA with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Ministry of Development, Industry and Trade and the National Agrarian University

**Dates:** January 2010 to December 2012

**STDF contribution:** US\$560,994 (total project value: US\$723,089)

**Project webpage:** [www.standardsfacility.org/PG-155](http://www.standardsfacility.org/PG-155)



**CROSS-  
CUTTING  
SPS**

The project encouraged strong public-private cooperation to raise awareness on SPS standards and deliver hands-on training for local producers. With IICA's support, government ministries, the General Directorate of Plant and Animal Health and the National Accreditation Office joined forces with the private sector and NGOs to run training for farmer groups. Farmers were engaged through highly participatory sessions, based on a "learning by doing" approach and the use of 35 demonstration plots nationwide. Improved training on international standards raised farmers' knowledge levels, contributing to more certified farms, price increases and better access to export markets.

An independent evaluation in 2016 found that "incomes for small producers increased as a consequence of complying with SPS requirements." The project was "significantly impacting local and export markets" and "helped to alleviate poverty for farmer beneficiaries and their communities". The project was found to have made a significant difference in raising awareness and strengthening the application of GAPs and Good Manufacturing Practices (GMPs) in a cost effective and practical manner.

With the project's support, producers were able to access and retain new markets (local and international) and to transfer knowledge and skills on GAPs acquired through the project to improve the production, safety and quality of other products. For instance, the number of certified farms of pithaya rose from 20 to 60 in 2015, with farmers being able to export to the US market.

<sup>19</sup> See [www.standardsfacility.org/working-group-documents](http://www.standardsfacility.org/working-group-documents)

Key results highlighted in the evaluation report include:

- Technical training on GAPs and GMPs reached nearly 6,350 farmers and producers (30% of them women) at over 275 events.
- The number of GAP-certified farms rose to 125, from less than three. An increase in incomes of small producers was reported, linked to enhanced compliance with SPS standards.
- Trade volumes of sesame seeds saw a 48.5% growth in volume and 16.5% increase in price from 2013 to 2015. While direct attribution is difficult, the project was reported to have contributed to this success.
- Manuals were developed and training on standards reached 35 national experts in the field, HACCP training on food safety was held with 25 officials, and more than 1,000 students were trained.

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*“The timeliness of the project regarding market needs, the innovative nature of the demonstration plots, the learning-by-doing philosophy and the involvement from the start of the stakeholders were key elements which made this project achieve so much with relatively small funding.”* Hugo Hays, External evaluator

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Key lessons in the evaluation report focused on:

- The value of a strong partnership with universities to encourage the project’s sustainability. With GAP-related subjects incorporated within the university curriculum, over 700 students have now been trained, supporting a robust food production system nationwide.
- The need for additional efforts to consolidate and extend the project’s achievements, including to up-scale training for the benefit of small farmers in other parts of the country and to ensure ongoing access to the SPS diploma course. This includes further support to develop certification bodies for trainers and professionals.

### Controlling fruit flies to facilitate trade from West Africa

In 2016, the STDF contracted a meta-evaluation to assess the results of four STDF-supported projects in West Africa, which focused on efforts to control fruit flies to facilitate safe trade (Table 2).



**Table 2: STDF Projects in the meta-evaluation**

	STDF/PG/255	STDF/PG/283	STDF/PG/287	STDF/PG/313
<b>Objective</b>	Support the regional initiative on the fight against fruit flies in West Africa (WAFFI 2)	Enhance the SPS system in Mali to improve market access for mangoes	Information sharing initiative on actions to control fruit flies in Sub-Saharan Africa	Continuation of the West African Fruit Fly Initiative (WAFFI 3)
<b>Beneficiary</b>	West Africa	Mali	Sub-Saharan Africa	West Africa
<b>Implementation</b>	EU, CIRAD	World Bank	COLEACP	World Bank, CIRAD, IITA
<b>Dates</b>	April 2009 to March 2010	May 2010 to November 2012	June 2009 to April 2011	April 2010 to March 2011
<b>STDF contribution</b>	US\$279,620	US\$423,400	US\$82,800	US\$499,537
<b>Total project value</b>	US\$660,940	US\$477,213	US\$136,500	US\$788,524
<b>Project webpages</b>	<a href="http://www.standardsfacility.org/PG-255">www.standardsfacility.org/PG-255</a>	<a href="http://www.standardsfacility.org/PG-283">www.standardsfacility.org/PG-283</a>	<a href="http://www.standardsfacility.org/PG-287">www.standardsfacility.org/PG-287</a>	<a href="http://www.standardsfacility.org/PG-313">www.standardsfacility.org/PG-313</a>

**Enhance the SPS system in Mali to improve market access for mangoes:** This project provided a response to the pressing need for improvements to the regulatory system and improved fruit fly control practices. Key outcomes included harmonization with international standards, the creation of a national traceability system for mangoes, and improved capacity of public and private sector stakeholders in the value chain. Furthermore, production increased by over 25% between 2008-15, exports rose to the EU by more than over 10%, and Malian mangoes were exported to new markets. The evaluation concluded that this contributed to an increase in incomes in the target area (even if direct attribution is difficult). The project also played a key role in stimulating the creation of a mango association.

**Information sharing initiative on actions to control fruit flies in Sub-Saharan Africa:** This small project promoted a coordinated approach to fruit fly control in Africa, which complemented and enhanced the results of the other three STDF projects included in the meta-evaluation. The main output was the preparation and dissemination of 18 newsletters, which brought up-to-date information and analysis on fruit fly to over 1,300 readers in 59 ACP countries. This helped to raise awareness on having a coordinated, regional approach, promoting dialogue among government authorities, research institutions, private sector and development partners, which, in turn, supported the development of the Regional Action Plan for Fruit Fly Control (see below).

**Regional initiatives on the fight against fruit flies in West Africa:** Working in partnership with international research institutes, the projects delivered practical support (including bio-control methods and prophylactic measures, improved baiting, and training of trainers) to help public and private sector stakeholders implement improved fruit fly control methods in mango and citrus value chains in Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Senegal and Togo. The evaluation concluded that the impact of this support was positive. This was reflected in increased mango and citrus exports to EU markets between 2009 and 2014 (101% increase in value and 67% in volume). During this period, SPS-related rejections of consignments of mangoes and citrus to the EU market also fell. The independent evaluation in 2016 commended the efforts carried out to support fruit fly control under all the projects above. All four projects were considered highly relevant, with a good level of effectiveness and efficiency. Overall, there was a positive impact on productivity and exports, although the evaluator highlighted difficulties with direct attribution (in part due to limited data for M&E purposes). The majority of activities are continuing under the EU-funded Regional Fruit Fly Programme, promoting sustainability.

The evaluator also commended the excellent synergies between the four projects supported by the STDF and other work to control fruit flies carried out in West Africa by the STDF jointly with the World Bank and the EU. In particular, the four projects provided practical support and paved the way for implementation of the Regional Action Plan to Control Fruit Fly in West Africa, prepared in collaboration with ECOWAS and with support from the STDF, the World Bank and COLEACP.<sup>20</sup> Results of the evaluation were presented and discussed in the STDF Working Group in October 2016.

Key lessons from the evaluation point to the need for substantial additional work to scale-up this support and improve the feasibility, cost-effectiveness and accessibility of the proposed solutions, especially for small-scale farmers. It highlighted the importance of additional efforts at the regional and continental level to advance long-term solutions and enhance sustainability. The STDF is committed to ensure that the experiences, lessons and recommendations from the evaluation are disseminated and shared with all stakeholders involved so that they can inform and enhance future work in this area.

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<sup>20</sup> More information on STDF's work on fruit fly control in West Africa, including the Regional Action Plan, is available at [www.standardsfacility.org/fruit-fly](http://www.standardsfacility.org/fruit-fly)

## Beyond Compliance: Integrated Systems Approach for Pest Risk Management in Southeast Asia

**Objective:** Enhance competency and confidence to use the Integrated Systems Approach for trade opportunities

**Beneficiaries:** Government and private sector stakeholders in Indonesia, Malaysia, The Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam

**Implementation:** CABI, Imperial College of Science, Technology and Medicine (ICL), and Queensland University of Technology (QUT)

**Dates:** July 2011 to July 2014

**STDF contribution:** US\$600,000 (total project value: US\$904,686)

**Project webpage:** [www.standardsfacility.org/PG-328](http://www.standardsfacility.org/PG-328)



The project promoted a series of decision support tools to assist National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs) in designing and evaluating pest risk management plans for trade in agricultural products. The approach required close collaboration between the NPPO and the producer/exporter to ensure compliance with recommended procedures for target crops. Each country selected a commodity to apply the integrated systems approach and negotiated with a potential importing country for market access. The evaluation examined how tools developed under the project impacted on market access.

The evaluator found that the project gave NPPOs and target stakeholders the capacity to successfully plan, manage and monitor the use of a systems approach. The Philippines reported a positive impact on market access. All countries indicated that the project improved their ability and confidence to apply the tools to other export products and build up negotiation capacity.

Elements that promoted sustainability under the project included an improved understanding of how to apply the systems approach among government and industry, the NPPO's active engagement and support to farmers and the level of understanding and compliance by selected producers and exporters.

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*"The project was well planned and implemented with realistic goals that were able to produce good results. Everyone agreed that the benefits of the project would continue after the end of the STDF funding".* Jeffrey Jones, External evaluator

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Key lessons in the evaluation report highlighted how the choice of industry partners, the close collaboration between NPPOs and industry and the dedicated NPPO support to ensure compliance with the approach were all critical in achieving the project outcomes. The report also pointed out that reliable modelling of the tools is subject to quality available data that needs to be analysed and applied and, as such, expectations of the tool need to be managed.





# STDF OPERATIONS AND RESOURCES IN 2016

*DELIVERING JOINED-UP  
SOLUTIONS*

# OPERATIONS AND RESOURCES

The operations of the STDF depend on, and benefit from, the active participation of STDF's five founding partners, donors, developing country experts (Box below) and a wide range of other organizations. Despite the relatively modest size of the STDF Trust Fund (compared to resources allocated bilaterally and multilaterally to SPS capacity building) and the small size of the STDF Secretariat, the Facility continued to have a wide reach. This was in large part due to the resources contributed by STDF partners and others to the Facility, which are not reflected in the STDF budget and operating expenses.

In 2016, the STDF Secretariat worked closely with STDF partners and other organizations to deliver the STDF bi-annual Work Plan. This focused on facilitating a range of coordination activities, organizing Working Group meetings, outreach and participation in selected events and training workshops, project preparation, review, implementation and evaluation and website and film development. Working Group members also discussed and agreed on a new bi-annual Work Plan for 2017-2018.

In May 2016, the STDF Policy Committee virtually adopted a number of revisions to the STDF Operational Rules, which set out how the Facility operates and is managed.<sup>21</sup> The revisions addressed the last outstanding recommendations from the STDF Mid-term Review and were prepared by selected STDF partners and donors in 2015 and 2016, and further reviewed by the STDF Working Group in March 2016, prior to approval by the Policy Committee.

The Secretariat contracted the services of an expert to support implementation of the M&E Framework in 2015-16. This included work to monitor STDF's progress at the outcome level, present and discuss the findings of a survey on STDF's performance in the Working Group (March), track progress and results under STDF PPGs and projects, and contract external project evaluations.

The Secretariat also contracted a Communications Consultant to develop the new STDF Communications Plan, which was subsequently approved by the Working Group in October 2016. The consultant worked with the Secretariat on developing user-friendly materials including a new STDF Fact Sheet and Project Results series, as well as refreshing the STDF website.

## STDF developing country experts in 2016

**Ms Talei Fidow-Moors**, Plant Biosecurity Officer, Quarantine Service, Samoa

**Ms Nimia Lisette Gómez**, Chief Veterinary Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Dominican Republic

**Ms Maputa A. Kamulete**, Senior Veterinary Officer, Department of Veterinary Services, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Zambia

**Dr Ravi Khetarpal**, Regional Advisor for Strategic Science Partnerships, CABI India

**Mr Babacar Samb**, Director, Bioscope SARL, Senegal

**Ms María Clara Vidal**, Senior Analyst, Office of Multilateral Affairs, Ministry of Agro-industry, Argentina

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<sup>21</sup> See [www.standardsfacility.org/sites/default/files/STDF\\_139rev4\\_EN\\_0516.pdf](http://www.standardsfacility.org/sites/default/files/STDF_139rev4_EN_0516.pdf)



## CLOSER LOOK AT STDF FUNDING

The value of donor contributions raised in 2016 was significantly short of the annual target (US\$5 million) needed to implement the Work Plan. As indicated above, this impacted on the Working Group's ability to approve projects for funding.

Ten donors made contributions in 2016 totaling US\$4,170,490 (Table 3).<sup>22</sup> The European Commission, The Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Chinese Taipei and the United States provided support under multi-annual agreements.

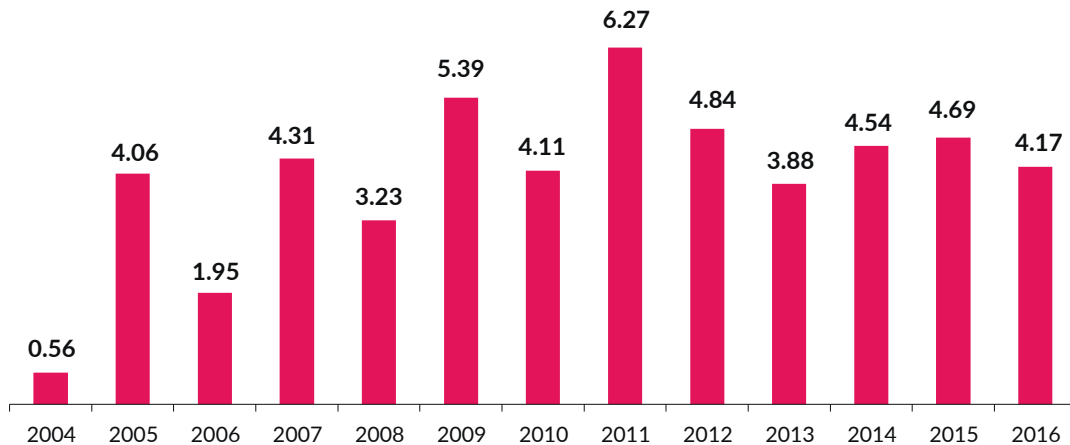
In 2016, the STDF welcomed France back to the partnership as a donor member.

**Table 3: Contributions received in 2016**

Donor		Amount in CHF
Sweden	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)	1,179,040
The Netherlands	Ministry of Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation	875,000
European Commission	European Aid Cooperation Office (EuropeAid)	507,771
Norway	Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs	470,921
United States	United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and US Food and Drug Administration (USFDA)	420,975
Germany	Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection	164,250
Ireland	Irish Aid	164,250
Chinese Taipei	Permanent Mission of the Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu	158,705
France	Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Agroalimentaire et de la Forêt	54,350
Japan	Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations and Other International Organizations in Geneva	50,113
<b>Total (CHF)</b>		<b>4,045,375</b>
<b>Total (US\$)</b>		<b>4,170,490</b>

<sup>22</sup> STDF accounts are kept in Swiss Francs (CHF). The conversion rate used for this report is an average UN exchange rate for the year 2016 corresponding to CHF 0.970 per US\$1.

**Figure 7: Total contributions received since 2004 (million US\$)**



As illustrated in Table 4, total expenditures by the STDF in 2016 amounted to US\$5,292,596 (CHF 5,133,818). This compared to an expected expenditure of US\$5,186,700, as per the 2016 budget estimate attached to the 2015-2016 Work Plan, which corresponded to a deviation of +2%.

**Table 4: Expenditures in 2016**

Category	Amount in CHF
I. Technical missions and meetings	163,335
II. Coordination activities	140,068
III. Project Development	227,696
IV. Project Funding	3,290,365
V. Project Ex-post Evaluations	74,377
VI. Operating Expenses	1,237,976
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>5,133,818</b>
VII. Contracted Commitments	6,179,621

In most cases, actual expenditures did not differ significantly from planned expenditures. Some expenses were not budgeted in the 2016 Work Plan (such as the finalization of the P-IMA guide and the joint EIF/STDF study, and the implementation of the Communications Plan), but this corresponded to less than 1.4% of total expenditures. As shown in Table 5, these expenses could be covered with significant savings in other items such as the work on a new thematic topic, maintenance of the website, implementation of the M&E framework and participation in selected events.

**Table 5: Estimated and Actual Expenditures in 2016**

Output	Activity	Estimate	Actual Expenditure	Variation
		USD	USD	
Information among providers of SPS capacity building exchanged and dialogue among relevant stakeholders promoted	STDF Working Group meetings (travel of six developing country experts, one presenter, subsistence allowances and other costs)	80,000	78,793	-2%
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>80,000</b>	<b>78,793</b>	<b>-2%</b>
Good practice to support SPS capacity building identified and disseminated	Finalize P-IMA guide and monitor its use	0	3,959	100%
	Finalize joint EIF/STDF study on coverage of SPS issues in DTIS	0	12,887	100%
	Develop new STDF film material	100,000	91,072	-9%
	Update publication on SPS-related capacity evaluation tools (possibly online)	0	0	-
	Initiate new activity on thematic topic (to be agreed in 2015)	100,000	15,110	-85%
	Maintain and enhance STDF website and Virtual Library	10,000	4,761	-52%
	Prepare and regularly distribute electronic news items	0	0	-
	Liaise with other relevant organizations, partnerships, programmes and initiatives (including the Aid for Trade and the EIF)	20,000	0	-
	Participate in selected events	100,000	70,222	-30%
	Staffing to support thematic activities (one Grade 8, one Grade 7)	350,000	409,725	17%
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>680,000</b>	<b>607,735</b>	<b>-11%</b>
Needs assessments, feasibility studies and project proposals produced	Advice and support to applicants and review of project and PPG applications	0	0	-
	PPGs contracted (average US\$50,000)	200,000	207,732	4%
	Staffing to support project development (50% of one Grade 8, 50% of one Grade 7 and 50% of one Grade 6)	235,000	275,101	17%
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>435,000</b>	<b>482,833</b>	<b>11%</b>
SPS capacity building projects in specific areas supported	Projects contracted (average US\$750,000)	3,000,000	3,001,884	0%
	Independent evaluations of completed projects	40,000	62,856	57%
	Staffing to support project implementation (50% of one Grade 8, 50% of one Grade 7 and 50% of one Grade 6)	235,000	275,101	17%
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>3,275,000</b>	<b>3,339,841</b>	<b>2%</b>
Other	Administrative assistant	100,000	117,064	17%
	Implementation of M&E framework	10,000	5,000	-50%
	Implementation of communication strategy/plan (expertise)	0	47,629	100%
	STDF Policy Committee meetings (travel of three developing country experts, subsistence allowances and other costs)	10,000	0	-
	Miscellaneous	0	4,818	100%
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>120,000</b>	<b>174,511</b>	<b>45%</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,590,000</b>	<b>4,683,713</b>	<b>2%</b>
Administrative overhead	Overhead costs (13%) <sup>23</sup>	596,700	608,883	2%
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>5,186,700</b>	<b>5,292,596</b>	<b>2%</b>

<sup>23</sup> Overhead costs on project implementation are normally shared between the WTO (1%) and the organization implementing the project or providing oversight services (12%).

Table 6 shows uncontracted commitments, corresponding to nine PPGs and one project approved by the Working Group but not yet contracted, as of 31 December 2016.

**Table 6: Uncontracted Commitments**

Description		Approval Date	Value (US\$)
<b>PPGs</b>			
STDF/PPG/535	Spill-over effects	Oct-15	75,000
STDF/PPG/539	Guatemala	Mar-16	49,812
STDF/PPG/461	Pacific Islands	Oct-16	50,000
STDF/PPG/543	Uganda	Oct-16	35,000
STDF/PPG/548	Lao PDR	Oct-16	48,400
STDF/PPG/561	Tajikistan	Oct-16	43,900
STDF/PPG/567	Southern Africa	Oct-16	50,000
STDF/PPG/569	Kyrgyz Republic	Oct-16	44,790
STDF/PPG/577	Latin America	Oct-16	49,710
<b>Project Grants</b>			
STDF/PG/521	Solomon Islands	Oct-16	291,634
<b>Total</b>			<b>738,246</b>
Overhead fees (13%)			95,972
<b>Grand Total (US\$)</b>			<b>834,218</b>
<b>Grand Total (CHF)</b>			<b>809,191</b>

Table 7 sets out the STDF's final balance of 2016. Deducting total expenditures - contracted commitments (for ongoing STDF PPGs and projects) amounted to CHF6,179,621, and uncontracted commitments amounted to CHF809,191 (Table 6) - the STDF showed a positive balance of US\$563,151.

**Table 7: Final Balance of 2016**

Category	Amount in CHF
Opening Balance as at 1 January 2016	8,632,284
Contributions Current Year	4,045,375
Interest on Investments	-8,772
<b>Total Funds</b>	<b>12,668,887</b>
Total Expenditures	5,133,818
Contracted Commitments	6,179,621
<b>Balance in Favour of Donors</b>	<b>1,355,448</b>
Uncontracted Commitments	809,191
<b>Final Balance (CHF)</b>	<b>546,256</b>
<b>Final Balance (US\$)</b>	<b>563,151</b>

Demand on the STDF, in particular in terms of financing projects and PPGs remains high. Looking forward, contributions of up to US\$3.1 million have been committed by donors for 2017 under existing multi-annual agreements. Additional contributions will be needed to meet and go beyond the annual Trust Fund target of US\$5 million to continue implementing STDF's work program and to finance new projects in 2017 and beyond.





## ANNEXES

## Annex 1: STDF Logical Framework

Vision						
Sustainable economic growth, poverty reduction, food security and environmental protection in developing countries						
Programme goal						
Increased capacity of developing countries to implement international sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) standards, guidelines and recommendations and hence ability to gain and maintain market access						
Intervention logic	Indicator	Baseline and target	Activities	M&E activities planned 2017-2018	Individual assumptions and risks	General assumptions
<b>Outcome</b>						
Enhanced effectiveness of SPS capacity building	Perceived value of STDF partners and other WG members/observers with relevance and effectiveness of STDF activities and projects/PPGs	At least 80% of respondents report a satisfaction rate corresponding to 4 or higher on a 5 grade scale		Prepare and circulate survey (Nov/Dec 2017) to STDF partners and other WG members/observers – to feed into 2017 Annual Report	Good response rate to survey	Ongoing interest, engagement and support of partners, other members/observers and beneficiaries to participate actively in STDF and share information.
	Documented cases of collaborative/cross-cutting/innovative/regional approaches to capacity building facilitated by STDF activities and projects/PPGs	At least three new cases identified annually		Identify and maintain list of relevant cases – including in WG meetings and through external project evaluations – to feed into 2017 and 2018 Annual Reports	Capacity building providers and beneficiaries willing to consider, apply and use new approaches	Sufficient funding available in STDF Trust Fund and STDF Secretariat fully staffed and operational
<b>Output 1</b>						
Information among providers of SPS capacity building exchanged and dialogue among relevant stakeholders promoted	Number and type of participants in WG	At least 30 participants attending each WG meeting, including partners	Organize 4 WG meetings	Document 4 WG meetings (reports, presentations)	Active participation in WG	Other necessary conditions exist (i.e. political stability, national commitment to address SPS constraints, government support, allocation of resources, etc.)
	Number and type of presentations made in WG (including reports by partners, donors, observer organizations and beneficiaries)	Minimum of one presentation in each WG	Organize 4 presentations	Upload presentations on website	Active participation in WG	



<b>Output 2</b>					
Good practice to support SPS capacity building identified and disseminated	Number of thematic topics	Minimum of one thematic topic addressed annually	Address four topics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evaluate and monitor use of STDF P-IMA tool (2017-2018)</li> <li>Prepare STDF briefing note on SPS-related capacity evaluation tools (2017)</li> <li>Continue work on SPS e-cert (2017-2018)</li> <li>Develop new film products (2017-2018)</li> </ul> Initiate activity on at least one new topic in 2017 and possibly one topic in 2018	1. Document thematic topics (publications, reports, film, briefing notes) 2. Discuss and agree on new thematic topics in WG (2017-2018)	Agreement in WG on priorities for thematic work
	Number of visitors to STDF website and number of STDF e-newsletter recipients	Baseline to be specified. Target is to have at least a stable number of visits and recipients over longer time-period.	Maintain and enhance website & Virtual Library Prepare and regularly distribute electronic news items	1. Use specified baseline (numbers on 31 Dec 2014) to measure number over time 2. Report on use of website, Virtual Library and E-news (statistics)	Website attractive and regularly updated
	Number of external events attended by the STDF Secretariat	Minimum of ten events attended annually	Participate in selected events (including related to STDF PPGs/projects)	Report on external events (back-to-office memos)	STDF Secretariat receives invitations to external events, including from partners
<b>Output 3</b>					
Needs assessments, feasibility studies and project proposals produced	Number of project preparation grants (PPGs) completed with satisfactory outputs	At least 70% of PPGs having satisfactory output	Implement ongoing PPGs Approve at least 8 new PPGs	1. Develop and circulate end-of PPG questionnaire to applicant/beneficiary 2. Assess final PPG reports, studies and project proposals	Sufficient number of high-quality PPG applications received by STDF. Specific assumptions of relevance to individual PPGs
<b>Output 4</b>					
SPS capacity building projects in specific areas supported	Number of projects completed with satisfactory outputs (as per individual results framework)	At least 70% of specific outputs achieved for each individual project	Implement ongoing projects Approve at least 8 new projects	1. Assess final project reports, including end-of-project evaluations 2. Select, contract and implement four independent evaluations	Sufficient number of high-quality project applications received by STDF. Specific assumptions of relevance to individual projects

## Annex 2: STDF PPGs considered ongoing in 2016

Title	Beneficiary	Implementing entity/ person	Approval date	Start Date	End Date	STDF Budget US\$
Development of a project for the establishment of a National SPS Strategy in Togo (STDF/PPG/375) <a href="http://www.standardsfacility.org/PPG-375">www.standardsfacility.org/PPG-375</a>	Togo	Antoine Kabwit Nguz	12-Oct-15	15-Jun-16	15-Dec-16	38,000
Strengthening the National Plant Protection System in The Gambia (STDF/PPG/377) <a href="http://www.standardsfacility.org/PPG-377">www.standardsfacility.org/PPG-377</a>	The Gambia	International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)	30-Mar-12	01-Feb-13	31-Jan-16	50,000
Promoting the effective participation of SADC member states in the WTO SPS Committee (STDF/PPG/379) <a href="http://www.standardsfacility.org/PPG-379">www.standardsfacility.org/PPG-379</a>	SADC member states	Kevin Walker	22-Mar-13	15-Jul-13	06-Dec-16	25,000
Aflatoxin management in chillies in Pakistan (STDF/PPG/431) <a href="http://www.standardsfacility.org/PPG-431">www.standardsfacility.org/PPG-431</a>	Pakistan	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	27-Mar-14	01-May-15	30-Apr-16	34,000
Strengthening SPS compliance of sesame production in Sudan for enhanced access to international markets (STDF/PPG/435) <a href="http://www.standardsfacility.org/PPG-435">www.standardsfacility.org/PPG-435</a>	Sudan	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	15-Oct-13	01-Jun-15	31-Dec-16	50,000
Development of a project proposal to address SPS capacity needs focusing on the national food safety system in Tajikistan (STDF/PPG/447) <a href="http://www.standardsfacility.org/PPG-447">www.standardsfacility.org/PPG-447</a>	Tajikistan	International Trade Centre (ITC)	24-Mar-15	01-Oct-15	30-Sep-16	40,600
Building capacity and facilitating enabling mechanisms for harmonizing Aquaculture Certification (STDF/PPG/453) <a href="http://www.standardsfacility.org/PPG-453">www.standardsfacility.org/PPG-453</a>	ASEAN member states	Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia Pacific (NAACA)	15-Oct-13	01-Jun-14	31-Aug-16	48,000
Global Veterinary Drug Database (GVDD) (STDF/PPG/457) <a href="http://www.standardsfacility.org/PPG-457">www.standardsfacility.org/PPG-457</a>	Developing countries	Centre for Agricultural Bioscience International (CABI)	27-Mar-14	24-May-14	28-Feb-16	76,250
Improving sanitary capacity and facilitating export of livestock and livestock products in Ethiopia (STDF/PPG/477) <a href="http://www.standardsfacility.org/PPG-477">www.standardsfacility.org/PPG-477</a>	Ethiopia	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development Sector, Veterinary Service Directorate	20-Oct-14	11-May-15	31-Dec-16	37,500

Title	Beneficiary	Implementing entity/ person	Approval date	Start Date	End Date	STDF Budget US\$
Strengthening the phytosanitary capacity of the horticulture sector in Zambia (STDF/PPG/481) <a href="http://www.standardsfacility.org/PPG-481">www.standardsfacility.org/PPG-481</a>	Zambia	Ruth Frampton	20-Oct-14	01-Nov-15	Upon approval	31,380
Development of a proposal for a Regional Total Diet Study (TDS) in Latin American and Caribbean Countries (STDF/PPG/487) <a href="http://www.standardsfacility.org/PPG-487">www.standardsfacility.org/PPG-487</a>	Latin America and Caribbean	Pan American Center for Foot and Mouth Disease (Panafiosa) / The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) / World Health Organization (WHO)	20-Oct-14	10-Aug-15	30-Sep-16	50,000
Cost-Benefit Analysis for Establishing a Foot and Mouth Disease Free Zone or Compartment in Tanzania (STDF/PPG/516) <a href="http://www.standardsfacility.org/PPG-516">www.standardsfacility.org/PPG-516</a>	Tanzania	Royal Veterinary College, UK	12-Oct-15	07-Sep-16	31-Mar-17	48,500
Capacity building and knowledge sharing to combat SPS issues in spices in India (STDF/PPG/517) <a href="http://www.standardsfacility.org/PPG-517">www.standardsfacility.org/PPG-517</a>	India	Shashi Sareen Spices Board India	15-Mar-16	19-Dec-16	31-May-17	35,680
Preparation of a project to develop traceability and identification of livestock in Mongolia (STDF/PPG/534) <a href="http://www.standardsfacility.org/PPG-534">www.standardsfacility.org/PPG-534</a>	Mongolia	Hans Schild	12-Oct-15	04-Apr-16	Upon approval	49,750
Feasibility study for establishment of a fresh meat producing compartment in Zimbabwe (STDF/PPG/550) <a href="http://www.standardsfacility.org/PPG-550">www.standardsfacility.org/PPG-550</a>	Zimbabwe	Royal Veterinary College, UK	15-Mar-16	16-Sep-16	31-Mar-16	45,000
Training of champion coffee and cocoa farmers in Papua New Guinea (PNG) to adopt good agriculture practices (GAP) and to ensure compliance with SPS requirements to enhance trade (STDF/PPG/553) <a href="http://www.standardsfacility.org/PPG-553">www.standardsfacility.org/PPG-553</a>	Papua New Guinea	Consultant (Andrew Graffham)	15-Mar-16	01-Nov-16	30-Apr-17	50,000

**Annex 3: STDF Projects considered ongoing in 2016**

Title	Beneficiary	Implementing entity/ person	Approval date	Start Date	End Date	STDF Budget US\$
Strengthening the SPS system in Comoros (STDF/PG/242) <a href="http://www.standardsfacility.org/PG-242">www.standardsfacility.org/PG-242</a>	Comoros	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	30-Mar-12	17-Sep-12	31-Dec-17	1,033,673
Regional Total Diet Study for Sub-Saharan Africa (STDF/PG/303) <a href="http://www.standardsfacility.org/PG-303">www.standardsfacility.org/PG-303</a>	Benin, Cameroon, Nigeria, Mali	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	19-Mar-13	01-Apr-14	30-Sep-17	1,063,708
Strengthening phytosanitary inspection and diagnostic services in Azerbaijan (STDF/PG/316) <a href="http://www.standardsfacility.org/PG-316">www.standardsfacility.org/PG-316</a>	Azerbaijan	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	15-Oct-13	01-Sep-14	31-Aug-18	1,000,000
Building trade capacity of small-scale shrimp and prawn farmers in Bangladesh (STDF/PG/321) <a href="http://www.standardsfacility.org/PG-321">www.standardsfacility.org/PG-321</a>	Bangladesh	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	27-Jun-11	01-Apr-12	30-Jun-16	568,750
Strengthening capacity in ASEAN to meet pesticide export requirements (STDF/PG/337) <a href="http://www.standardsfacility.org/PG-337">www.standardsfacility.org/PG-337</a>	ASEAN member states	Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)	21-Oct-11	01-Dec-12	30-Nov-16	637,000
Enhancing capacity in the cinnamon value chain in Sri Lanka (STDF/PG/343) <a href="http://www.standardsfacility.org/PG-343">www.standardsfacility.org/PG-343</a>	Sri Lanka	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	21-Oct-11	01-Jul-12	31-Oct-16	630,000
Establishing a regional virtual food inspection school (STDF/PG/344) <a href="http://www.standardsfacility.org/PG-344">www.standardsfacility.org/PG-344</a>	Central America, Dominican Republic	Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)	30-Mar-12	01-Jul-12	30-Jun-16	905,225
Regional feed and food security programme (STDF/PG/345) <a href="http://www.standardsfacility.org/PG-345">www.standardsfacility.org/PG-345</a>	Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay	Asociación de las Industrias de Alimentación Animal de América Latina y Caribe (FEEDLATINA)	19-Mar-13	15-Feb-14	14-Feb-18	991,100
Breaking barriers, facilitating trade (STDF/PG/346) <a href="http://www.standardsfacility.org/PG-346">www.standardsfacility.org/PG-346</a>	COMESA members	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)	27-Mar-14	01-Nov-14	31-Oct-17	820,628
Improving safety and quality of fruits and vegetables in Sri Lanka (STDF/PG/354) <a href="http://www.standardsfacility.org/PG-354">www.standardsfacility.org/PG-354</a>	Sri Lanka	International Trade Centre (ITC)	30-Mar-12	01-Mar-13	30-Jun-16	562,484

Title	Beneficiary	Implementing entity/ person	Approval date	Start Date	End Date	STDF Budget US\$
Strengthening capacity in Africa to meet pesticide export requirements (STDF/PG/359) <a href="http://www.standardsfacility.org/PG-359">www.standardsfacility.org/PG-359</a>	Benin, Cameroon, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia	African Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR)	11-Oct-12	01-May-13	30-Apr-17	446,150
CocoaSafe: SPS capacity building and knowledge sharing for the cocoa sector in South East Asia (STDF/PG/381) <a href="http://www.standardsfacility.org/PG-381">www.standardsfacility.org/PG-381</a>	Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea	International Cocoa Organization (ICCO)	11-Oct-12	01-Nov-13	30-Apr-16	604,491
Training of Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE) Facilitators (STDF/PG/401) <a href="http://www.standardsfacility.org/PG-401">www.standardsfacility.org/PG-401</a>	Developing countries	International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)	11-Oct-12	01-Apr-14	30-Sep-17	655,436
Strengthening information systems for pest surveillance and reporting in Asia Pacific (STDF/PG/432) <a href="http://www.standardsfacility.org/PG-432">www.standardsfacility.org/PG-432</a>	Cambodia, Lao, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam	Australia's Department of Agriculture and Water Resources (DAWR)	12-Oct-15	01-Dec-16	31-Dec-19	897,595
Strengthening capacity in Latin America to meet pesticide export requirements (STDF/PG/436) <a href="http://www.standardsfacility.org/PG-436">www.standardsfacility.org/PG-436</a>	Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Panama	Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)	19-Mar-13	01-Oct-13	30-Sep-16	346,450
Implementation of ISPM 15 (STDF/PG/460) <a href="http://www.standardsfacility.org/PG-460">www.standardsfacility.org/PG-460</a>	Botswana, Cameroon, Kenya, Mozambique	International Institute of Social Studies (ISS) - Erasmus University of Rotterdam	27-Mar-14	01-Feb-15	31-Jul-17	278,870
Improving food safety and compliance with SPS measures to increase export revenues in the oilseeds value chain in Myanmar (STDF/PG/486) <a href="http://www.standardsfacility.org/PG-486">www.standardsfacility.org/PG-486</a>	Myanmar	International Trade Centre (ITC)	20-Oct-14	17-Aug-15	16-Aug-18	736,671

Title	Beneficiary	Implementing entity/ person	Approval date	Start Date	End Date	STDF Budget US\$
Improving market access for small-scale fisheries in West Africa (STDF/PG/489) <a href="http://www.standardsfacility.org/PG-489">www.standardsfacility.org/PG-489</a>	Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Mauritania, Senegal	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	20-Oct-14	01-Sep-15	31-Aug-17	910,714
Accreditation of laboratory diagnostic tests for animal diseases in OIRSA member countries (STDF/PG/495) <a href="http://www.standardsfacility.org/PG-495">www.standardsfacility.org/PG-495</a>	Belize, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama	Organismo Internacional Regional de Sanidad Agropecuaria (OIRSA)	12-Oct-15	01-Mar-16	28-Feb-19	793,300
Implementation of phytosanitary measures and market access in COSAVE member countries (STDF/PG/502) <a href="http://www.standardsfacility.org/PG-502">www.standardsfacility.org/PG-502</a>	Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay	Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)	24-Mar-15	01-Nov-15	31-Oct-18	985,700
ePhyto: Enhancing safe trade in plants and plant products (STDF/PG/504) <a href="http://www.standardsfacility.org/PG-504">www.standardsfacility.org/PG-504</a>	Developing countries	International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)	12-Oct-15	15-Dec-16	14-Dec-19	1,000,000
Honey Chain Traceability in Guatemala (STDF/PG/515) <a href="http://www.standardsfacility.org/PG-515">www.standardsfacility.org/PG-515</a>	Guatemala	Directorate for Food Safety - Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food (MAGA) of Guatemala	24-Mar-15	15-Dec-15	14-Dec-17	45,400



**The Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF)** is a global partnership in SPS capacity building and technical cooperation established by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), the World Bank, the World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Trade Organization (WTO). The STDF is supported by a number of donors.

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