

Standards and Trade
Development Facility

Annual Report 2010



WTO OMC



STANDARDS AND TRADE DEVELOPMENT FACILITY
ANNUAL REPORT 2010

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States
AfDB	African Development Bank
AUC	African Union Commission
AU/IAPSC	African Union/Inter-African Phytosanitary Council
AU/IBAR	African Union/Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources
BTSEF	Better Training for Safer Food
CEN-SAD	Community of Sahel-Saharan States
CIDT	Centre for International Development and Training
CIRAD	Centre de Coopération Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement
COLEACP	Comité de Liaison Europe-Afrique-Caraïbes-Pacifique
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
COPE	Centre of Phytosanitary Excellence
DTIS	Diagnostic Trade Integration Study
EAC	East African Community
ECOWAP	Agricultural Policy of the Economic Community of West African States
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EIF	Enhanced Integrated Framework
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GMS	Greater Mekong Sub-Region
HACCP	Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IICA	Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture
IPPC	International Plant Protection Convention
IsDB	Islamic Development Bank
ISSBs	International Standard Setting Bodies
IT	Information Technology
ITC	International Trade Centre
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
LNV	Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality of the Netherlands
MCDA	Multi Criteria Decision Analysis
MSU	Michigan State University
NRI	Natural Resources Institute

OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OIE	World Organization for Animal Health
OLICs	Other Low Income Countries
PAN-SPSO	Participation of African Nations in Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standard-setting Organizations
PPGs	Project Preparation Grants
PPPs	Public-Private Partnerships
RECs	Regional Economic Communities
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary
SSAFE	Safe Supply of Affordable Food Everywhere
STDF	Standards and Trade Development Facility
TFF	Trade Facilitation Facility
TSPN	Trade Standards Practitioners Network
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNSPECA	United Nations Special Programme for The Economies of Central Asia
USDA	United States Department for Agriculture
WAFFI	West African Fruit Fly Initiative
WBI	World Bank Institute
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF) aims to improve the capacity in developing countries to meet international sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) requirements and increase the effectiveness of high-quality SPS-related technical cooperation. This report highlights how STDF's activities in 2010 contributed to achieving the following five outputs of its work programme: (i) development of high-quality tools and information resources to support SPS capacity building for use by beneficiaries, donors and other organizations; (ii) dissemination of experiences and good practices in SPS capacity building; (iii) SPS issues and priorities addressed by other trade capacity building programmes at the country level; (iv) improved capacity of beneficiaries of STDF projects to analyse and implement international SPS requirements; and (v) improved capacity of beneficiaries to identify SPS needs and formulate project proposals. The overall objective of STDF's work is to contribute to improved food safety, animal and plant health, economic growth, poverty reduction and food security in developing countries.

2. The STDF initiated new work on Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) in the SPS area, a topic of increasing interest to many stakeholders in the SPS community. This encompassed an international workshop on this topic in The Hague in October, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality of The Netherlands and the World Bank Institute. Participants addressed the potential role and value of PPPs in facilitating agricultural development and market access, with a focus on PPPs in support of SPS capacity and co-regulatory approaches. The workshop fostered an extensive dialogue across the public and private sector on the policy considerations and implementation issues related to such partnerships, considering drivers and working modalities, challenges, innovations and good practices.

3. The STDF continued its work on the development and application of SPS indicators to track and measure performance of SPS systems. A draft Technical Working Paper on this topic was prepared and discussed at a technical working meeting in Geneva in July, organized in collaboration with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Participants agreed on the value of a results-based management approach to assist SPS practitioners in developing countries to measure the performance of their SPS systems. This is "work-in-progress" and will continue in 2011 through pilot testing activities in selected developing countries, in close collaboration with STDF partners and other organizations. Preparations also started for pilot testing work, as well as three regional workshops in Africa, Latin America and Asia on the use of economic analysis to inform SPS decision-making. Through this work the Secretariat expects to generate a set of practical tools and guidance materials targeted at authorities responsible for food safety, animal and plant health, and trade.

4. The STDF prepared and disseminated the results of a scoping study on regional SPS frameworks and strategies in Africa. The study concludes, *inter alia*, that there is potential for the African Union and the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) to play a coordinating role in SPS issues at the regional/sub-regional level. However, certain conditions must be in place, notably: (i) increased SPS capacity, including core SPS staff, in the AUC and RECs; (ii) high-level national support for the work of the AUC/RECs and commitment of national institutions to regional coordination; and (iii) clarity and consensus on SPS capacity needs and priorities, based on consultation with all concerned public and private stakeholders. Work also started on a parallel study, funded by the STDF, which will analyze existing national SPS coordination mechanisms in Africa, and include a set of practical guidelines to inform the future establishment of such mechanisms.

5. The STDF disseminated experiences and good practices in SPS capacity building at international, regional and national levels. The STDF film: "Trading Safely: protecting health, promoting development" was widely distributed and used by STDF partners, donors, beneficiaries and other organizations to raise awareness about the importance of strengthening SPS capacity in developing countries and allocating additional resources in this area. The STDF produced an eight-minute "short" version of the film, as well as a short institutional clip about the mission and functions of

the Facility. The STDF also initiated the production of Arabic, Chinese and Russian language versions of the film.

6. A new and improved STDF website was launched in July with enhanced content, functionality, new features and a more contemporary look, resulting in a steady increase in the number of visits to the website. Two STDF Briefing Notes were published on: (i) PPPs in support of SPS capacity; and (ii) SPS-related technical cooperation in the Greater Mekong Sub-region. Three newsletters were issued (in English, French and Spanish) in March, June and October providing information on the STDF and initiatives of its partners, donors and other actors in the area of SPS capacity building. An electronic distribution service was launched in May which attracted over 4,000 users by the end of the year. A new STDF "house style" was developed in collaboration with WTO's graphic design team and incorporated in all the aforementioned tools and activities.

7. The STDF actively participated in a large number of other external events organized by its partners, donors and related initiatives. This included participation in broader trade-related capacity building initiatives and programmes, notably Aid for Trade and the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF), as well as in meetings of regional development banks, as part of continuing efforts to ensure that SPS issues are properly addressed. Joint EIF/STDF training workshops on project design and logical frameworks were planned in selected Least Developed Countries (LDCs), to be held in the first half of 2011, to improve the overall quality and "ownership" of trade- and SPS-related proposals.

8. The STDF reported on its operations to the SPS Committee. On the margins of the Committee meetings, three successful STDF Working Group meetings were held March, July and October. The Working Group accepted seven project preparation grants (PPGs) and seven projects for funding for a total value of US\$ 3,441,740. The review of project applications, in particular in terms of design and in the broader context of the Paris Principles, continued to require an increasing and significant portion of the Secretariat's time and resources. Further consideration could be given to enhance the role of the STDF in the project development phase, notably in light of a new STDF strategy and work programme for 2012 and beyond. Eight projects were completed in 2010 and evaluations of several projects will be planned in 2011. The STDF Policy Committee met in December. Members endorsed a revised Operating Plan for 2011 and agreed on the development of a new STDF strategy and work programme.

9. In conclusion, the STDF is on track in terms of achieving the five main outputs of its work programme (by the end of 2011). However, the following factors are particularly critical to ensure that the STDF continues to be effective and successful: (i) full collaboration and support of partners, donors, observers and related initiatives; (ii) a fully staffed Secretariat; and (iii) availability of adequate funding in the STDF trust fund. In 2010, the STDF came close to meeting its target level of funding of US\$ 5 million (as set out in the Operating Plan for 2010-11). In total, US\$ 4,219,789 was received in donor funding. However, additional funding will be necessary to implement the Operating Plan for 2011.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. This annual report provides an overview of STDF's activities in 2010 in accordance with the [Medium Term Strategy \(2007-11\)](#) and the outputs described in the logical framework for the STDF work programme (Annex I of the [Operating Plan for 2010-11](#)).

2. The long-term goal of STDF's work is to improve food safety, animal and plant health, economic growth, poverty reduction and food security in developing countries. The desired outcomes are twofold: (i) to improve the capacity of developing countries to meet international SPS requirements (measured by increases in exports of food and agricultural products and reductions in the number of import bans/rejections due to SPS weaknesses); and (ii) to increase the effectiveness and synergies in the provision and delivery of high-quality SPS technical cooperation (measured by increases in the number of collaborative activities and stakeholder views on effectiveness of SPS technical cooperation).

3. These "higher-order" objectives are further expressed through the following five tangible outputs covering the four thematic areas of STDF's work: (i) coordination; (ii) information dissemination; (iii) project development; and (iv) project funding and implementation.

- a) High-quality tools and information resources to support SPS capacity building are developed by the STDF Secretariat and used by beneficiaries, donors and other organizations involved in the provision and delivery of SPS technical cooperation, and applied in countries;
- b) Experiences and good practices in SPS capacity building are disseminated and discussed at the national, regional and international levels;
- c) Trade capacity building programmes (e.g. Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF), Aid for Trade, Trade Facilitation Facility (TFF), etc.) at the country level address SPS issues and priorities;
- d) Beneficiaries of STDF projects have improved capacity to analyse and implement international SPS requirements (as per specific project objectives); and
- e) Beneficiaries of PPGs have improved capacity to identify SPS needs and formulate project proposals that are able to secure funding.

4. To achieve the aforementioned outputs, the Operating Plan 2010-11 identifies a series of activities to be carried out by the STDF in 2010 and 2011. The extent to which these activities have contributed to achieving the five outputs is measured by a set of indicators. At the outset, it is to be noted that the outputs are intended to be fully achieved by the end of 2011, i.e. at the end of STDF's current work programme. As such, this report provides a "mid-term" review of the results achieved to date.

5. A number of assumptions influence the implementation and performance of the STDF work programme and the achievement of the specified outputs. These include notably: (i) availability of adequate funding in the STDF trust fund; (ii) a fully staffed and operational Secretariat; and (iii) collaboration and support of partners, donors, observers and related initiatives. The maintenance of these conditions is key for the STDF to be effective and successful, in particular in terms of its "coordination" role.

6. This report is structured as follows. Chapter I provides the introduction. Chapters II to VI report on the implementation of STDF activities in 2010 within each of the five output areas. Each chapter is followed by a short conclusion highlighting to what extent the activities have contributed to achieving the specific output. Chapter VII contains information on the operation of the Facility in terms of funding and staffing levels. Detailed information on indicators and sources of verification within

each of the five output areas is provided in Annexes I to V. Annex VI includes STDF's operating budget for 2010.

II. HIGH-QUALITY TOOLS AND INFORMATION RESOURCES (OUTPUT I)

7. The STDF develops high-quality tools and information resources to support SPS capacity building for use by beneficiaries, donors and other organizations involved in the provision and delivery of SPS-related technical cooperation. This chapter contains an overview of STDF activities and pilot projects in this regard.

A. WORK ON SPS INDICATORS

8. Ongoing work on SPS indicators, carried out in collaboration with the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), encompassed: (i) preparation of a draft Technical Working Paper on the development and application of SPS indicators to track and measure performance of national SPS systems; and (ii) organization of a technical working meeting on 1 July 2010 in Geneva. This is "work-in-progress", which will require substantial time and resources from a range of stakeholders, including the STDF.

9. The draft Technical Working Paper clearly delineated the focus of STDF's work in this area, which is on the identification of broad, cross-cutting indicators to measure the performance of a national SPS system as a whole, and not on indicators for particular SPS projects or programmes which depend on the specific objectives of the intervention in question. A revised version of this draft paper, incorporating the comments and discussions on 1 July, was issued on the STDF website in December 2010.

10. Over 80 experts attended the meeting on 1 July, including 16 persons from developing countries and Regional Economic Communities (RECs) in Africa, sponsored by the STDF. Participants discussed and reviewed the draft Technical Working Paper and made recommendations on next steps to carry this work forward in 2011 through pilot testing activities on SPS indicators in selected countries. They further agreed on the value of a results-based management approach to assist SPS practitioners in developing countries to measure the performance of their national SPS systems, and on the use of the logical framework in this context. There was consensus that one size does not fit all and that indicators should be adapted by countries depending on their particular circumstances. The importance of ensuring synergies with FAO, OIE, IICA and other organizations that are developing and applying capacity evaluation tools (which provide useful baseline data) was underlined. Background documents and presentations from the technical working meeting are available on the [STDF website](#).

11. The STDF prepared a background note and proposal for SPS indicators pilot testing work in 2011, which was discussed by the Working Group in October 2010. It was agreed to raise the budget for this activity from US\$75,000 to US\$100,000. The STDF had preliminary discussions on the identification of SPS indicators with UNIDO and the IPPC Secretariat at the end of 2010. The Secretariat encouraged expressions of interest in the pilot testing work from SPS agencies in developing countries. Additional in-depth discussions with partners and other concerned stakeholders are planned for early 2011 to map out and agree on next steps.

B. WORKSHOP AND DESK RESEARCH ON PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

12. The STDF initiated new work on Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) in the SPS area, a topic of increasing interest to many stakeholders in the STDF community. This work encompassed an international workshop in The Hague on 4-5 October 2010, organized in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality of The Netherlands (LNV) and the World Bank Institute (WBI), as well as a desk study on PPPs focused on SPS capacity building and co-regulatory approaches.

13. The workshop generated substantial interest and the target number of participants was quickly exceeded. A total of 95 experts participated comprising representatives of public sector agencies in developed and developing countries, international and regional organizations, donors, the private sector (including multinational companies such as Cargill, Nestle and Metro, as well as private sector associations and companies from Africa, Asia and Latin America) and research/academic institutions. The STDF sponsored 31 participants, with several other experts from developing countries attending at their own expense. Several members of the STDF Working Group were also represented. The LNV organized an excursion for approximately 50 participants to the Port of Rotterdam on 6 October, which provided a unique opportunity to observe inspection and customs facilities.

14. The workshop addressed the potential role and value of PPPs in facilitating agricultural development and market access, with a focus on PPPs in support of SPS capacity and co-regulatory approaches. Presentations and plenary discussions fostered an extensive dialogue across the public and private sector on the policy considerations and implementation issues related to such partnerships, considering drivers and working modalities, challenges, innovations and good practices. Several participants congratulated the organizers for a very successful event and the findings of the feedback survey were overwhelmingly positive. Presentations and speeches delivered at the workshop were posted on the [STDF website](#). An STDF Briefing (N° 6, November 2010) was produced in English, French and Spanish summarizing the main findings and conclusions.

15. Under this activity, the STDF commissioned Ms Marian Garcia, University of Kent, UK, to produce a research document which identifies and analyses collaborative arrangements focused on SPS capacity building, as well as co-regulatory approaches, on the basis of their objectives, implementation modalities, results and opportunities for replication. This study is currently being finalized and will be posted on the STDF website in 2011. It will provide an original piece of research, which will be particularly useful to guide further work on PPPs in the SPS area.

C. PILOT PROJECT ON THE USE OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS TO INFORM SPS DECISION MAKING

16. The STDF continued work on the use of economic analysis to inform SPS decision making and resource allocation, building on the STDF workshop on this topic in October 2009.¹ Following the Working Group's approval in July 2010 of the proposed pilot testing work on the use of the Multi Criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA) approach, the Secretariat contracted an external consultant, Mr Spencer Henson, to develop a framework to apply the MCDA approach in the SPS context and lead pilot testing activities in 2011 in two countries in Africa, one in Asia and one in Latin America.

17. The STDF discussed the planned pilot testing work in Africa with stakeholders in Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia based on expressions of interest received, as well as with other interested organizations. Efforts started to identify national experts to be involved in the pilot testing work in these countries (planned for April/May 2011) and to prepare for the regional workshop in Africa to train SPS experts on the MCDA methodology and how to apply it. Special efforts are being made to ensure linkages with relevant ongoing/planned initiatives including the STDF work on SPS indicators, relevant SPS-related programmes and data collection exercises at the country/regional level, etc.

18. Following the work in Africa, pilot testing activities – followed by a regional workshop – will be organized in Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean (countries to be selected) in the second half of 2011. Through this work, the Secretariat expects to generate a set of practical tools and guidance materials targeted at authorities responsible for food safety, animal and plant health, and trade. These

¹ More information on the workshop, including the presentations and *Guidelines on the Use of Economic Analysis to Inform SPS-related Decision-Making* is available on the STDF website (<http://www.standardsfacility.org/TAEcoAnalysis.htm>). The findings and conclusions from the workshop are summarized in STDF Briefing No. 3 (December 2009).

will include a manual on the MCDA framework, as well as training materials on its application for use by developing country experts.

D. STUDIES ON NATIONAL AND REGIONAL SPS COORDINATION MECHANISMS IN AFRICA

19. The STDF published a study entitled "Regional SPS Frameworks and Strategies in Africa" in August 2010. This study was produced by a consultant, Mr João Magalhães, at the request of the African Union Commission (AUC) following approval by the Working Group of a project preparation grant (PPG) in July 2009 (STDF/PPG/305). The study identifies and assesses the myriad of regional SPS policy frameworks and strategies in Africa, developed under the auspices of Regional Economic Communities (RECs), and makes several useful recommendations to the AUC and the RECs as a first effort to guide their future activities in the SPS area.

20. The STDF had informal meetings with the AUC and the RECs on the margins of the EU-funded Better Training for Safer Food (BTSF) initiative in October and November 2010 to discuss how to take forward the recommendations in the report. The full report is available on the STDF website (<http://www.standardsfacility.org/TROthers.htm>).

21. Complementary work was carried out in 2010 on a study on national SPS coordination mechanisms in Africa, based on desk research and a series of meetings with stakeholders in *inter alia* Burkina Faso, Namibia, Tanzania and Uganda. This study, which was initiated following discussions under the EU-funded Participation of African Nations in Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standard-setting Organizations (PAN SPSO) project, is being finalized by the UK-based Natural Resources Institute (NRI). It analyses existing SPS coordination mechanisms in a number of countries in Africa and sets out a set of practical guidelines to enhance national-level SPS coordination. It will be published in the first quarter of 2011. The Secretariat intends to disseminate the study's conclusions and recommendations at targeted SPS events at the global level and in Africa, and also to prepare an STDF Briefing.

E. SPS ACTION PLANNING

22. The STDF supported the development and/or implementation of a number of SPS strategies and action plans, at regional, national and/or thematic level, in line with the importance attached to the evaluation and prioritization of SPS capacity needs, and preparation of targeted SPS action plans to inform and structure SPS capacity building efforts. This work has built on past activities by both the Facility and others (notably the World Bank), and promoted synergies with other ongoing initiatives. Work in this area is closely related to other STDF work, notably SPS indicators and the use of economic analysis to inform SPS decision-making and resource allocation. Further consideration may be given to the development of specific tools and training material on SPS action planning in 2011 and beyond.

23. The STDF encourages the application and use of relevant SPS-related capacity evaluation tools in the development of SPS-related projects through STDF project preparation grants (PPGs). In 2010, FAO's biosecurity capacity evaluation tool was used as part of two STDF PPGs to assess SPS-related needs and identify priorities for capacity building in Guinea-Bissau and Liberia. The project proposal to enhance SPS capacity, which resulted from the PPG in Guinea-Bissau (STDF/PPG/309), was approved by the Working Group in October 2010 for co-funding by the STDF and the Trade Facilitation Facility (TFF). The Secretariat is currently in discussions to advance approval and implementation of the project proposal developed and validated by national stakeholders in September 2010 under the PPG in Liberia (STDF/PPG/324).

24. At a regional level, the STDF shared its experiences on SPS action planning with the Secretariat for the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) and other stakeholders involved in the development of a results-based SPS action plan at a workshop in Lusaka (26-28 October 2010).

The draft COMESA SPS action plan identifies objectives, outcomes and results (including indicators) for the COMESA region, and will be further developed in the wider context of the Tripartite Agreement to establish a single Free Trade Area for COMESA, EAC and SADC by 2012. The Secretariat is in discussion with the COMESA Secretariat on how to "domesticate" the recently adopted COMESA SPS Regulations through, *inter alia*, pilot testing of COMESA's common certification scheme (the "Green Pass") for selected agricultural products (bananas, maize and de-boned beef). In this context, COMESA plans to submit several PPG applications to the STDF in 2011.

25. The STDF engaged in related discussions with RECs, the AUC and other stakeholders on other possible options and future support for SPS strategies in Africa, following publication of the study on Regional SPS Frameworks and Strategies in Africa in August 2010 (see paras. 19 and 20 above).

26. The STDF continued to advocate for implementation of the Regional Action Plan to control fruit fly in West Africa, which was adopted at a meeting in Bamako, Mali in October 2009 following work by the STDF, the World Bank and the EU.² However, in spite of the efforts made by the STDF and the World Bank, progress has been slow. In particular, ECOWAS has not yet created a project implementation unit, as agreed in the plan, reportedly due to inadequate human resources and ongoing wider discussions about implementation of the West Africa Agricultural Policy (ECOWAP) which should eventually incorporate implementation of the Regional Action Plan. The Working Group discussed this situation in July and October 2010, and made several recommendations on future planning efforts in this and other areas. The STDF and the World Bank continue to monitor fruit fly developments within ECOWAS (and in other regions) in an effort to maintain the "momentum" and donor interest in contributing to implementation of this Plan once ECOWAS implements its responsibilities.

27. The STDF was also engaged in activities related to SPS action planning in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region (GMS) in 2010, building on its research work and 2008 regional consultation to map SPS assistance and identify outstanding needs and "gaps" in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam as part of the Aid for Trade initiative. An STDF project in Cambodia (STDF/PG/246), which developed an SPS action plan and helped to clarify institutional roles and mobilize additional resources to address SPS needs and priorities, was completed in 2010. The Secretariat also produced an STDF Briefing (No. 5, March 2010) summarizing work on SPS action planning in the GMS (available at: <http://www.standardsfacility.org/IRBriefings.htm>).

F. DEVELOPMENT OF AUDIO-VISUAL MATERIAL

28. The STDF produced an eight minute "short" version of the STDF film "Trading Safely: Protecting Health, Promoting Development", as well as a three minute video clip about the mission and functions of the Facility. These films were produced in English, French and Spanish using existing video footage, and have been shown at a number of SPS events organized by the STDF and others.

29. The STDF also initiated the production of Arabic, Chinese and Russian versions of the "Trading Safely" film (both the 30 minute and eight minute versions), with the financial support of the Safe Supply of Affordable Food Everywhere (SSAFE) Initiative. These products will be finalized in the first quarter of 2011. All of the STDF film materials have been posted on the STDF website (<http://www.standardsfacility.org/IRVideos.htm>) and YouTube.

30. Work under this activity will continue to focus on the distribution and dissemination of the above-mentioned products. No new film products will be developed in 2011, as initially planned in the

² This meeting was funded by the STDF and jointly organized with ECOWAS, the World Bank and the Government of Mali. More information on the workshop, background documents and presentations is available on the STDF website, as well as an STDF Briefing (No.4, December 2009). See also STDF projects STDF/PG/255, STDF/PG/287 and STDF/PG/313.

2010-11 Operating Plan, due to the work load in other areas, notably SPS indicators and the use of economic analysis to inform SPS decision-making.

G. CONCLUSION ON HIGH QUALITY TOOLS AND INFORMATION RESOURCES

31. Various STDF activities in 2010 have contributed towards the development and application of high-quality tools and information resources to support SPS capacity building. This is further illustrated by the table in Annex I, which provides an overview of the indicators and sources of verification used to measure this specific result. Steps were taken towards the implementation (in 2011) of pilot testing work on SPS indicators and the application of the MCDA approach to inform SPS decision-making. The STDF produced several studies and guides to the satisfaction of users and recipients. The STDF presented and distributed these and other tools and information resources at a large number of events. The tools, studies and resources were also presented and/or distributed at events in which the STDF did not participate, in most cases by the WTO. In addition, several requests for information resources were received from donors and other organizations. The list presented in Annex I is by no means exhaustive. Tools and resources may have been presented at other events without the Secretariat being informed. Partners, donors and other organizations should be encouraged to keep the Secretariat informed about such presentations.

III. DISSEMINATION OF EXPERIENCES AND GOOD PRACTICES (OUTPUT 2)

32. The STDF actively disseminated experiences and good practices in SPS capacity building at international, regional and national levels. More specifically, the following activities were undertaken in 2010:

A. GLOBAL AND REGIONAL EVENTS ON SPECIFIC THEMATIC TOPICS

33. As outlined in Chapter II, two global level events were organized on specific thematic topics:

- STDF/OECD Technical Working Meeting on SPS Indicators (Geneva, 1 July)
- STDF/LNV/WBI Workshop on PPPs in support of SPS capacity (The Hague, 4-5 October)

B. TRAINING AND INFORMATION SESSIONS AT REGIONAL EVENTS

34. The STDF organized and delivered training and information sessions on the STDF and SPS-related technical assistance at several regional events organized by partners, donors, observers and related initiatives.³

C. STDF WORKING GROUP AND POLICY COMMITTEE MEETINGS

35. Three STDF Working Group meetings were organized in Geneva – on 19 March, 2 July and 22 October 2010 – on the margins of the WTO SPS Committee. Each meeting was attended by an average of 40 participants. The meetings were chaired by Mr Rien Huige from the Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation the Netherlands (previously Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality). Mr Thomas Westcot from the United States Department for Agriculture (USDA) acted as vice-chair, and will take over as chair in 2011. Summary reports of the meetings are available on the STDF website.

36. Each of the Working Group meetings had a full agenda and active participation. Project review and oversight of STDF's work programme took up a significant portion of the meetings. The Secretariat made continued efforts to increase the sharing of information and stimulate discussion by scheduling

³ Reference is made to the information in Annex I (notably under Indicator 2).

targeted presentations on specific SPS-related programmes of interest to the SPS capacity building community (see Table 1). The STDF also continued to circulate relevant information on SPS-related activities of partners, donors and other initiatives received prior to the meetings. The presentations and additional SPS-related information are available on the STDF website.

Table 1. Presentations made to the STDF Working Group in 2010

Working Group	Organization	Title
March	Michigan State University (MSU)	Institutionalizing and Scaling Up SPS/Food Safety Capacity through a Food Safety Knowledge Network Pilot in Southeast Asia
March	Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)	Integration and Trade Sector (INT) Activities on SPS-related issues
March	Trade Standards Practitioners Network (TSPN)	TSPN 2005- 2010
July	International Trade Centre (ITC)	ITC Project on Non-Tariff Measures
October	Comité de Liaison Europe-Afrique- Caraïbes-Pacifique (COLEACP)	Safe Food in ACP Countries (i.e."EDES" programme funded by the European Commission)
October	World Trade Organization (WTO)	Global Aid for Trade Review

37. The STDF Policy Committee met in Geneva on 3 December. The meeting was hosted by the WTO and attended by STDF's partners, selected donors and developing country representatives. The donors were represented by the European Union, Norway and the United States. Members discussed and approved the STDF Operating Plan for 2011 and made preliminary statements on the future direction of the Facility in the context of development of a new STDF strategy in the course of 2011.

38. Developing countries were represented in the Working Group and the Policy Committee by Mr Washington Otieno (plant health expert, Kenya), Ms Chaweewan Leowijuk (animal health expert, Thailand) and Ms Antonieta Urrutia (food safety expert, Chile). The LDCs were represented by Mr Lucas Saronga from the Permanent Mission of Tanzania.

D. PREPARATION OF REPORTS ON SPS NEEDS AND ASSISTANCE

39. The following reports on SPS needs and assistance, were prepared by the STDF based on demand from STDF partners, donors and/or beneficiaries:

- "Mobilizing Aid for Trade for SPS-related Technical Cooperation in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region" (STDF Briefing N° 5, March 2010);
- Review of the draft Diagnostic Trade Integration Study (DTIS) of Togo (May 2010);
- Review of the draft DTIS of the Democratic Republic of Congo (June 2010);
- Review of the draft DTIS of East Timor (June 2010);
- Scoping study on "Regional SPS Frameworks and Strategies in Africa" (July 2010) (STDF/PPG/305), prepared at the request of the African Union Commission;

- Review of the draft DTIS of Kiribati (December 2010);
- Review of the draft DTIS of Tuvalu (December 2010)

40. In addition, the STDF provided information on its programme and on SPS-related technical assistance for inclusion in several other relevant documents and publications.⁴

E. REPORTING TO THE SPS COMMITTEE AND CODEX/OIE/IPPC MEETINGS

41. The STDF reported on its operations to the SPS Committee in March, June and October 2010.⁵ Reference was also made to the STDF in the Committee's annual report.⁶ In March, the STDF reported on its work to the WTO Sub-Committee on Least-Developed Countries.⁷

42. In addition, the STDF reported on its operations to the 5th Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (Rome, 22-23 March), the 78th OIE General Session (Paris, 23-28 May) and the 33rd Session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission (Geneva, 5-9 July). A meeting with representatives from the Codex Trust Fund was held in January 2010 to discuss opportunities for future collaboration. This resulted in STDF's participation in an FAO/WHO Workshop on Codex Standards in Tunis in May 2010. Meetings were also held with the IPPC Secretariat in September and November 2010 to discuss areas of future collaboration.

F. DISSEMINATION OF STDF INFORMATION RESOURCES

43. In collaboration with the WTO graphic design team, the STDF developed an "STDF house style" to streamline its communication efforts (presentations, briefings, publications, website, etc.). The STDF also introduced an electronic distribution service in March 2010. This service allows those interested to subscribe to an e-mail list to receive news about new STDF publications, as well as current and planned STDF activities.⁸ Over 2,500 users were subscribed to this list by 23 April 2010 (2,525 public users and 44 journalists). As of 8 November 2010, this figure had risen to over 4,000 users (4,061 public users and 98 journalists).

44. Three STDF newsletters were produced in 2010 (March, June and October) in an effort to share information on SPS capacity building activities implemented by the STDF, as well as other SPS-related news. The newsletters were distributed in hard copy at a number of SPS events including WTO SPS Committee meetings. They were also circulated through the new electronic distribution service and published on the STDF website (<http://www.standardsfacility.org/IRNewsletters.htm>).

45. The STDF published two new STDF Briefings: (i) STDF Briefing N° 5 on "Mobilizing Aid for Trade for SPS-related Technical Cooperation in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region" (March 2010); and (ii) STDF Briefing N° 6 on "Facilitating Partnerships to Enhance SPS Capacity" (November 2010). These Briefings have been distributed at relevant events, via the electronic distribution service and the STDF website (<http://www.standardsfacility.org/IRBriefings.htm>).

46. The STDF published and distributed a study on "Regional SPS Frameworks and Strategies in Africa" in 2010. Additional publications on trade, climate change and SPS risks (highlighting key issues from the STDF seminar on this topic in 2009), SPS-related public-private partnerships and the use of economic analysis to guide SPS decision-making (based on the consultancy report produced in

⁴ Reference is made to the information in Annex II (notably Indicator 4).

⁵ See documents G/SPS/GEN/1002 (March), G/SPS/GEN/1029 (June) and G/SPS/GEN/1046 (October). The reports are available on the STDF website and the SPS-IMS.

⁶ See document G/L/943.

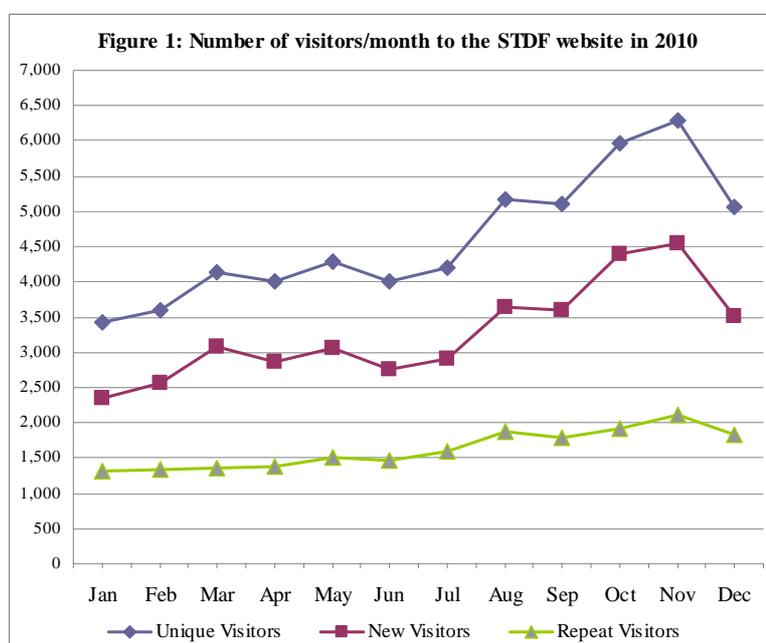
⁷ See document WT/COMTD/LDC/W/47. The full report of the 55th Session of the WTO Sub-Committee on LDCs is available in document WT/COMTD/LDC/M/55.

⁸ Registration for this service is via the following link: <http://icd.wto.org/member/register.aspx?l=e>.

2009) are being prepared and will be completed and shared on the STDF website in the first half of 2011. Finally, work was initiated in 2010 to revise a previous STDF publication on SPS-related capacity evaluation tools (issued in 2008) and the revised version will be available in the first quarter of 2011.

G. IMPROVING THE STDF WEBSITE

47. The STDF launched a new and improved website (<http://www.standardsfacility.org>) in July 2010. This new website, developed in collaboration with WTO's Information Technology (IT) Division, has enhanced content and functionality, new features, and a more contemporary look. Work continued in the second half of 2010 to further enhance the new site, based on comments received from the Working Group and others, and to make it available in French and Spanish. In-house discussions also started on the development of a "Virtual Library", as part of the STDF web site. This on-line library will contain relevant SPS-related electronic documentation, including needs assessments, technical and meeting reports, research papers and articles from various publishers and sources. Work on this tool will start in 2011. Visitors to the STDF website have increased steadily during 2010 (Figure 1).



H. CONCLUSION ON DISSEMINATION AND USE OF EXPERIENCES AND GOOD PRACTICES

48. Various activities implemented in 2010 have contributed towards the dissemination and use of experiences and good practices in SPS capacity building. This is further illustrated by the table in Annex II, which provides an overview of the indicators and sources of verification used to measure if, and to what extent, this specific output was achieved. Two successful thematic events were organized in 2010 (with an overall satisfaction rate of 85%), as well as three successful Working Group meetings. Throughout the year there has been a steady increase in the number of visits to the (new) STDF website. The number of subscriptions to the new STDF e-mail distribution service also increased significantly.

49. The STDF was invited to, and participated in, a large number of external events. Documents and presentations prepared by STDF partners, donors, observers and related initiatives also made various references to the STDF.⁹ The list presented in Annex II is by no means exhaustive since copies of documents and presentations with references to the STDF prepared by partners, donors, observers

⁹ A initial search of partner websites was undertaken in preparing this report, including the SPS-IMS.

and related initiatives are not always provided to the Secretariat, nor is the Secretariat always informed of these documents. Partners, donors and other organizations are encouraged to share such documents/presentations with the Secretariat, where appropriate.

50. The Working Group meetings had very full agendas, which left relatively little time for an exchange of information on relevant SPS capacity building initiatives. Consideration should be given to scheduling presentations by partners, donors and other organizations elsewhere during the SPS Committee week, for instance as a lunchtime meeting on the margins of the SPS Committee. This should also allow the participation of other interested SPS delegates.

51. Finally, it can be observed that the demands on the Secretariat in the area of coordination and information dissemination are growing, notably in respect of: (i) handling the preparation and dissemination of publications, guides, newsletters and other information resources; (ii) keeping track, storing and exchanging information on other relevant initiatives and programmes in the SPS area; (iii) communicating project and PPG results *inter alia* through the development of project fact sheets; and (iv) maintaining the STDF website in this regard (also in the context of the development of the STDF Virtual Library). This increasing demand should be considered in forthcoming discussions on a new STDF strategy and work programme for 2012 and beyond.

IV. SPS ISSUES AND PRIORITIES IN OTHER PROGRAMMES (OUTPUT 3)

52. The STDF actively participated in and contributed to several SPS-specific and broader trade-related capacity building initiatives and programmes implemented by STDF partners, donors, observers and other organizations, as part of continuing efforts to ensure that SPS issues and priorities are properly addressed. In particular, the following initiatives are highlighted:

A. AID FOR TRADE INITIATIVE

53. Efforts continued in 2010 to draw attention to the STDF as an example of "Aid for Trade in action" (i.e. at an issue-specific level) and highlight the impact that SPS measures can have on the ability of developing countries to gain and/or maintain market access. This included participation in Aid for Trade events, including the ECOWAS Aid for Trade Review in Abuja in January 2010, and the Aid for Trade Ministerial for the Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia (SPECA) in Baku in December 2010. Through these events and other for, the STDF drew attention to the need for developing countries to have capacity to control their SPS risks and meet international standards to be able to take advantage of opportunities to expand and diversify their food and agricultural exports (in line with national development plans and poverty reduction strategies). On the margins of the Ministerial in Baku, an SPS side-event was organized in collaboration with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).

54. The STDF actively encouraged its partners, donors, observers and other organizations to submit SPS-related case stories for consideration as part of the 3rd Global Aid for Trade Review, which will focus on monitoring and evaluation, on 18-19 July 2011 in Geneva. To facilitate the submission of case stories, the Secretariat invited the WTO to make a presentation to the Working Group in October 2010. By the end of 2010, several partners, donors and other organizations had indicated their interest and willingness to submit case stories by the deadline of 31 January 2011. The STDF will also submit case stories on its own work, in particular related to SPS indicators, economic analysis and public-private partnerships. It is hoped that a good response from the SPS community will showcase relevant SPS capacity building work to a broader trade and development audience and increase the visibility of particular SPS-related problems and challenges faced and generate additional resources for SPS-related projects and programmes.

55. The submission of Aid for Trade case stories, elaborating how Aid for Trade works at the project, sectoral, national, regional and thematic level, will join three other pillars of the Aid for Trade

monitoring and evaluation framework: (i) monitoring of flows through the OECD CRS database; (ii) self-assessment questionnaires; and (iii) fact sheets based on a series of indicators. The stories will notably be used as the basis for the narrative in the 2011 Aid for Trade at a Glance publication, to be prepared jointly by the OECD and the WTO and presented at the third Global Review.

B. BETTER TRAINING FOR SAFER FOOD IN AFRICA

56. The STDF actively engaged with the Better Training for Safer Food (BTSF) in Africa programme funded by the European Commission (DG SANCO). Several STDF briefings and copies of the STDF film were disseminated during all BTSF training workshops organized in 2010. The STDF attended the BTSF workshop for SPS officials of the African Union Commission (AUC) and Regional Economic Communities (RECs) in Cape Town (12-16 October), as well as the BTSF High Level Conference in Brussels (18-19 November). Several speakers and participants at these events made positive comments about the STDF, with references to the STDF work on good practice in SPS-related technical cooperation and STDF's valuable role in enhancing SPS coordination. The importance of avoiding fragmentation and ensuring synergies across the many SPS training activities supported by the EU and other donors in Africa was emphasized, as well as the need to improve SPS coordination at national, regional and sub-regional levels.

57. The main conclusions of the STDF study "Regional SPS Frameworks and Strategies in Africa", which analyses the current and potential role of the AUC and RECs in the SPS area, were presented at both events. The potential for the AUC and RECs to play a coordinating role in SPS issues at the regional/sub-regional level was highlighted provided certain conditions are in place, notably: (i) increased SPS capacity, including core SPS staff, in the AUC and RECs; (ii) high-level national support for the work of the AUC/RECs and commitment of national institutions to regional coordination facilitated by the RECs; and (iii) clarity and consensus on SPS capacity needs and priorities, based on consultation with all concerned public and private stakeholders.

C. ENHANCED INTEGRATED FRAMEWORK

58. Collaboration with the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF) in the preparation, validation and update of Diagnostic Trade Integration Studies (DTIS) (Tier 1) and project development (Tier 2) is essential to STDF's coordination role and to the achievement of STDF's target to devote at least 40 per cent of project grant resources to LDCs and Other Low Income Countries (OLICs). In the past, several PPGs implemented by the STDF have followed up on SPS issues identified in DTIS action matrices. The basis for collaboration with the EIF was further strengthened in 2010, notably in the following ways:

- Observer status was granted to the STDF to participate in EIF Board meetings for agenda items of relevance to the STDF, while the EIF Secretariat participated as an observer in Working Group meetings.
- The DTIS template includes a reference to the STDF (and the use of SPS-related capacity evaluation tools). The Secretariat reviewed and circulated the draft DTIS documents of the Democratic Republic of Congo, Kiribati, Timor Leste, Togo and Tuvalu for comments to the Working Group and forwarded several comments received to the EIF Secretariat.
- One project developed by the STDF through a project preparation grant (STDF/PPG/113, Burundi) was reformulated as a Tier 2 project with the assistance of UNIDO for onward submission to the EIF. One proposal (STDF/PG/302, Senegal) was approved by the Working Group in March 2010 for co-funding with the EIF. One PPG in Liberia (STDF /PPG/324) resulted in a project developed based on the EIF Tier 2 format.

59. A successful training course on project design and logical frameworks was held in Geneva for the staff of the STDF and EIF Secretariats on 15-16 June 2010, conducted by the Centre for International Development and Training (CIDT) of the University of Wolverhampton. The EIF Secretariat aims to replicate this training in 2011 in selected LDCs in an effort to improve the overall quality and "ownership" of trade-related project proposals. The STDF will actively participate in these pilot trainings to assist selected public and private sector SPS officials in designing SPS-related projects. The training workshops are scheduled in the first quarter of 2011. Resulting proposals for funding may be submitted for consideration by the EIF (Tier II), the STDF or an external donor.

D. ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

60. The STDF collaborated with the OECD in organizing the Technical Working Meeting on SPS indicators in Geneva in July 2010. Due to conflicting meetings, the STDF declined an invitation to attend the OECD meeting on Aid for Trade indicators in Paris in October 2010. Further efforts will be made in 2011 to brief the OECD on STDF's approach towards measuring the performance of national SPS systems. The OECD also expressed an interest in building synergies between STDF's pilot testing work on economic analysis and ongoing OECD work on non-tariff measures as trade barriers in the Latin American meat industry. The STDF provided input for a study on regional trade agreements prepared by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the OECD.

E. PARTICIPATION OF AFRICAN NATIONS IN STANDARD-SETTING ORGANIZATIONS

61. The STDF continued to provide strategic advice to the PAN SPSO project funded by the EU and implemented by AU/IBAR, in collaboration with AU/IAPSC. The STDF participated in two Steering Committee meetings in March and October 2010. The meeting in March was used by Mr João Magalhães, STDF consultant, to present the preliminary findings of the STDF study "Regional SPS Frameworks and Strategies in Africa" (STDF/PPG/305) and to solicit additional comments and suggestions from members of the Steering Committee (i.e. the SPS representatives of the RECs). As per STDF's suggestion, the meeting in October was held back-to-back with the BTSF workshop in Cape Town (saving time and resources).

62. Within the context of the PAN SPSO project, the STDF continued to encourage the AUC and the RECs to request observer status in the SPS Committee and the ISSBs, as appropriate. Future SPS capacity building interventions by the AUC and the RECs should be developed within the appropriate international trade and standard-setting context (using existing tools developed by the Committee and the ISSBs). Requests for observer status from SADC, ECOWAS and CEN-SAD were granted by the SPS Committee in March 2010. Additional requests from other RECs, as well as the AUC, may follow in 2011.

F. REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS

63. The STDF interacted with the following regional development banks: (i) African Development Bank (AfDB); (ii) Asian Development Bank (ADB); (iii) IDB; and (iv) Islamic Development Bank (IsDB). A visit was made to the AfDB in May 2010 on the margins of STDF's participation in the FAO/WHO Workshop on Codex standards in Tunis. Meetings were held with officials in the trade, agriculture and health departments. The AfDB was encouraged to participate actively in the STDF and to regularly share information on its SPS-related activities. Reference was also made to various PPGs that may be of potential interest to the AfDB under its national and regional programmes. The AfDB's Aid for Trade strategy, currently under development, may provide further opportunities to address standards-related issues as supply side constraints.

64. The IDB made a targeted presentation on its SPS-related activities to the Working Group in March 2010 and shared additional information in other Working Group meetings. The STDF participated in a joint IDB/WTO SPS regional seminar in Peru in November 2010 for Latin American

countries. The IDB Aid for Trade strategy, currently under development, may provide further opportunities to address standards-related issues as supply side constraints. Contacts with the ADB centred around the preparation of the STDF Briefing on "Mobilizing Aid for Trade for SPS-related Technical Cooperation in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region" and development by the ADB of the Regional SPS Action Plan for GMS countries. Meetings were also held with representatives from the IsDB in Geneva and on the margins of STDF's participation in the UNSPECA Aid for Trade Ministerial Conference in Baku in December 2010.

G. TRADE FACILITATION FACILITY

65. The STDF continued to collaborate with the TFF, managed by the World Bank. In concrete terms, this resulted in one project in Guinea-Bissau approved by the Working Group at its meeting in October 2010 for co-funding with the TFF (STDF/PG/309). In addition, the TFF agreed in principle to finance up to US\$1 million of the Regional Action Plan to control fruit fly in West Africa (see Output 1). On the margins of the ECOWAS Aid for Trade Review in Abuja in January 2010, the STDF made a presentation during an information session on the TFF organized by the World Bank.

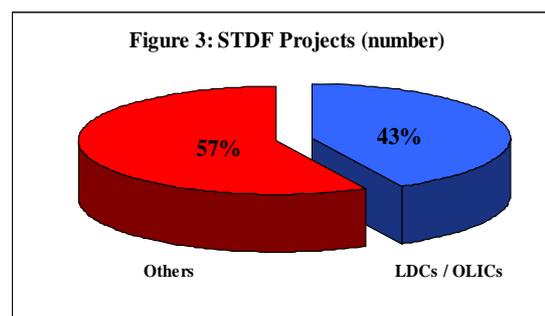
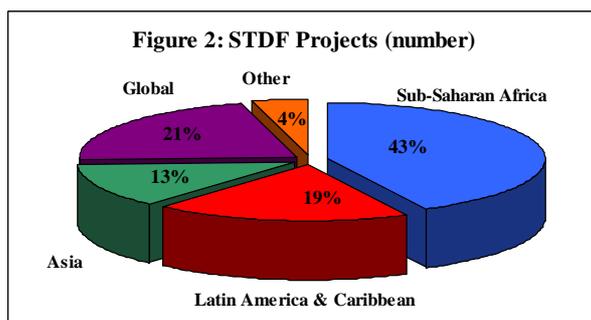
H. CONCLUSION ON SPS ISSUES IN OTHER RELEVANT PROGRAMMES

66. Other specific and general trade capacity building programmes and initiatives are increasingly addressing SPS issues and priorities (i.e. output 3), notably Aid for Trade and the EIF. To some extent, this is due to STDF's interaction with these initiatives. However, it is difficult to measure whether the amount of funding dedicated to SPS capacity building within these and other initiatives has actually increased (see also Annex III), as this requires the collection of specific baseline data. For many initiatives and organizations, this may not be easy, also because elements of SPS-related assistance are often found across different areas (trade, agriculture, private sector development, etc.). The OECD CRS database, which is used for reporting on Aid for Trade, does not include a separate category for SPS-related assistance. Further discussions may also be held with the various regional development banks in this regard. Annex III provides additional information on the indicators and sources of verification used. However, the list of specific documents and related initiatives with references to the STDF is by no means exhaustive.

V. IMPROVED CAPACITY OF STDF PROJECT BENEFICIARIES (OUTPUT 4)

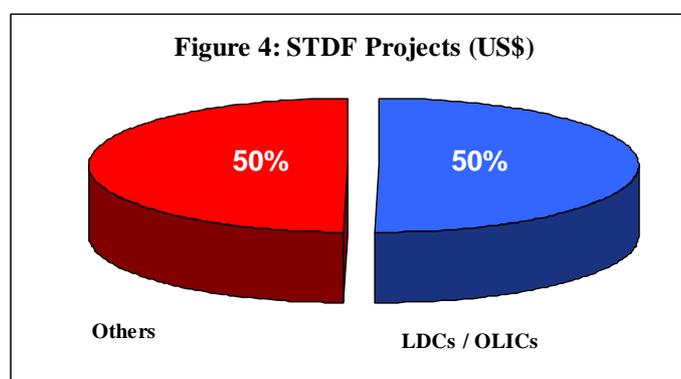
67. One desired outcome of the STDF programme is to improve the capacity of beneficiaries to analyze and implement international SPS standards. In addition to STDF's coordination and information dissemination work, which contributes to achieving this outcome, the STDF also provides limited funding for SPS-related projects to achieve specific objectives.

68. Since its inception, the STDF has approved a total of 47 projects for funding. Figure 2 below indicates that 43 per cent of STDF projects have been awarded to Sub-Saharan Africa, 19 per cent to Latin America and the Caribbean, and 13 per cent to Asia. In addition, 21 per cent of projects can be classified as global. Overall, 43 per cent of the number of STDF projects were dedicated to LDCs and OLICs (see Figure 3).



69. By the end of 2010, 26 projects were completed, 18 projects were ongoing and three projects were awaiting contracting.

70. Figure 4 below indicates that since its inception the STDF has dedicated 50 per cent of its resources available for projects and PPGs to LDCs and OLICs. Since its inception, the STDF has consistently met its target to devote at least 40 per cent of its project resources to LDCs and OLICs.



A. FORMULATION OF PROJECTS

71. Seven projects were approved for funding by the Working Group in 2010, totalling US\$3,231,740 (see Table 2). Hence, the STDF met its target of funding at least six projects (with an average budget of US\$400,000), as outlined in the STDF Operating Plan 2010-11. A total of 16 applications for project funding were received.¹⁰ Of these, 14 applications were considered by the STDF Working Group (some applications were considered at more than one Working Group meeting).¹¹

72. Approval by the Working Group was in all instances preceded by in-depth consultations of the Secretariat with the applicants in the beneficiary countries to improve the design and quality of the proposals. These consultations were very time-consuming and resource intensive.

¹⁰ The following applications for project funding were received in 2010: STDF/PG/284, STDF/PG/298, STDF/PG/301, STDF/PG/302, STDF/PG/308 (approved as a PPG), STDF/PG/309, STDF/PG/317, STDF/PG/318, STDF/PG/319, STDF/PG/320, STDF/PG/321, STDF/PG/323, STDF/PG/326, STDF/PG/330, STDF/PG/333 and STDF/PG/336.

¹¹ STDF/PG/317 and STDF/PG/330 were not tabled for consideration by the Working Group in 2010.

Table 2: Projects approved in 2010

Project Number and Title	Beneficiary	LDC / OLIC	STDF funding (US\$)
STDF/PG/284: Strengthening the National SPS Committee in Honduras	Honduras	-	273,035
STDF/PG/298: SPS Capacity Building in Africa to mitigate the Harmful Effects of Pesticide Residues in Cocoa and maintain Market Access	Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria, Togo	Yes	664,675
STDF/PG/302: Support to the cabbage sector in the Niayes Region of Senegal	Senegal	Yes	273,895
STDF/PG/309: Strengthening SPS capacity in Guinea-Bissau	Guinea-Bissau	Yes	570,760
STDF/PG/318: National programme for the monitoring and integral management of contaminants in export products in Ecuador	Ecuador	-	431,710
STDF/PG/319: Strengthening the Food Safety Risk Assessment Unit in Colombia	Colombia	-	418,000
STDF/PG/326: Southeast Asian Partnership to Build Trade Capacity for Fresh and Processed Fruit and Vegetable Products	Thailand, Vietnam	Yes	599,665
TOTAL			3,231,740

73. The following projects were approved for STDF funding in 2010:

- *STDF/PG/284: Strengthening the National SPS Committee in Honduras.* The project aims to strengthen the national SPS Committee of Honduras, further support the implementation of the national SPS Agenda (developed by the Committee) and consolidate and develop institutional SPS capacities.
- *STDF/PG/298: SPS Capacity Building in Africa to Mitigate the Harmful Effects of Pesticide Residues in Cocoa and maintain Market Access.* The project aims to build SPS capacity in Africa to produce good quality cocoa that complies with the relevant international regulations and legislation on pesticide residues and other harmful substances.
- *STDF/PG/302: Support to the cabbage sector in the Niayes Region of Senegal.* The project aims to increase the production of cabbage and hence exports to the sub-region by controlling the spread and impact of two specific pests and assisting producers in meeting the Maximum Residue Limit established by the Codex Alimentarius. This project was approved for co-funding with the EIF.
- *STDF/PG/309: Strengthening SPS capacity in Guinea-Bissau.* The project aims to strengthen the SPS capacity in Guinea-Bissau by focusing on two main pillars: (i) updating SPS-related legislation; and (ii) strengthening SPS capacity of technical services at national and regional level through training seminars and train-the-trainers programmes to raise the level of SPS scientific analysis, inspection, quarantine measures, certification, fumigation, etc. This project was approved for co-funding with the TFF.
- *STDF/PG/318: National programme for the monitoring and integral management of contaminants in export products in Ecuador.* The project aims to establish and implement a comprehensive program to control residues of pesticides and mycotoxins for two pilot exportable products.

- *STDF/PG/319: Strengthening the Food Safety Risk Assessment Unit in Colombia.* The project aims to elaborate the functioning procedures of the unit, establish its work programme and create a network of risk assessors to conduct risk analysis.
- *STDF/PG/326: A Southeast Asian Partnership to Build Trade Capacity for Fresh and Processed Fruit and Vegetable Products.* The project aims to develop a competency-based education and training platform for selected value chains and provide customized training using a combination of face-to-face instruction and e-learning.

B. IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECTS

74. Eleven projects were contracted in 2010 (see below) bringing the total number of ongoing projects to 16 by the end of 2010. These projects are implemented and/or monitored by STDF partners and/or other organizations involved in the delivery of SPS-related technical cooperation.

- STDF/PG/155: Nicaragua market oriented training service on market application of SPS
- STDF/PG/172: Expanding exports of sesame seeds and sheanut/butter through improved SPS capacity building for private and public sector
- STDF/PG/238: Development of accredited HACCP certification schemes for processed food products
- STDF/PG/259: Strengthening Vietnamese SPS Capacities for Trade
- STDF/PG/283: Support for SPS risk assessment in the mango export sector
- STDF/PG/284: Strengthening the National SPS Committee of Honduras
- STDF/PG/298: SPS capacity building in Africa to mitigate the harmful effects of pesticide residues in cocoa and to maintain market access
- STDF/PG/300: Develop a combined e-learning curriculum and web-based information system for food standards
- STDF/PG/313: Continuation of the West African Fruit Fly Initiative (WAFFI)
- STDF/PG/318: National program for the monitoring and integral management of contaminants in export product
- STDF/PG/326: A Southeast Asian partnership to build trade capacity for fresh and processed fruit and vegetable products

75. The following eight projects were completed in 2010:

STDF/PG/065: Develop a private/public safety control system for the horticultural export sector in Guinea. The project aimed at enhancing the export competitiveness of horticultural products from Guinea by assisting producer and exporter associations and certifying three pilot farms against GlobalGAP requirements. The project, which started in November 2005 and was implemented by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), was only partially completed, notably due to the precarious political and security situation in the country since 2006. Since 2008, the Working Group has extended the project implementation period on several occasions. In July 2010, the Working Group decided to close the project and invited the beneficiaries to submit a new proposal to finalize any outstanding activities.

- **Outputs:** Despite the difficulties encountered during implementation of the project, the following results were achieved: (i) creation of a public inspection force of ten inspectors from key national SPS agencies; (ii) organization and delivery of seven training workshops on SPS, good agricultural practices, good manufacturing practices, ISO 9000 and 22000, HACCP and GlobalGAP; (iii) targeted training for three auditors on pesticide and microbiology analysis; and (iv) GlobalGAP certification of one pilot farm (Cooperative Burquiah, representing over 500 farmers). Training and certification took place in close collaboration with the Institute of Marketecology (IMO) in Switzerland. The certification of two other pilot farms, as well as the procurement and delivery of laboratory equipment to the *Centre d'Étude et de Recherche en Environnement* and the development of a web-based SPS portal, as originally envisaged, did not materialize.

STDF/PG/108: Developing institutional capacity of countries in the Americas to participate in the SPS Committee. This project was implemented by IICA with the aim of promoting a more active and effective participation of countries in the Americas in the SPS Committee through a regional review of SPS compliance structures and practices.

- **Outputs:** This project resulted in the development of national SPS agendas in 26 of the 28 beneficiary countries. These national agendas were developed based on the application of the IICA - SPS Capacity Evaluation Tool (*PVS-SPS*) and will further serve as guides to orient future technical cooperation and institutional priorities. Four regional agendas were also generated from the national inputs which allowed for the implementation of regional projects. Other main outputs of the project were: (i) preparation of a handbook for participation in Codex Alimentarius meetings; (ii) training on how to participate in international forums and respective manuals; (iii) technical workshop on private standards; (iv) development of SPS information systems; (v) phytosanitary risks, risk communication and risk assessment profiles for microbiological and chemical hazards in food; and (vi) awareness raising about the importance of SPS issues.

STDF/PG/134: Capacity building to improve fish trade performance of selected West African countries. This project implemented by the FAO aimed to improve the knowledge and awareness of SPS issues in the fisheries sector in five West African countries (Benin, Mauritania, Senegal, Sierra Leone and The Gambia).

- **Outputs:** The outputs of this project include the organization of three regional training workshops to improve technical knowledge and facilitate the Training-of-Trainers (ToT). Five national workshops were also held in Benin, Mauritania, Senegal, Sierra Leone and The Gambia. One of the key achievements of these training sessions was the improved technical capacity of fish inspectors and fish quality controllers to undertake inspection and certification, as well as understand and apply the HACCP concept, SPS and traceability requirements. A trade and technology database system was also created to disseminate information on SPS and other market requirements pertinent to fisheries.

STDF/PG/146: Strengthening phytosanitary controls in Mali (with a focus on mango exports). This project, based on the DTIS for Mali, was implemented by the Ministry of Trade (EIF management unit) and FAO, with overall supervision by UNDP. The goal of this project was to expand international market access for fresh produce from Mali through improved phytosanitary control capacity.

- **Outputs:** One of the key outputs of this project is the development of phytosanitary legislation (law and decree on the protection of plants), in accordance with global and regional instruments under the IPPC, the WTO, the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) and the Comité Inter-état de Lutte contre la Sécheresse dans le Sahel (CILSS). Three manuals of procedures for phytosanitary control of seeds, fruits and

vegetables (including other plants/plant products) for import and export were developed. Numerous training activities were also undertaken resulting in the training of: (i) 32 technicians and 30 producers on the identification of fruit flies; (ii) 352 producers, exporters, processors and consumers on Integrated Production and Pest Management (IPM); and (iii) 65 phytosanitary inspectors on the toxicology of pesticides, monitoring and analysis of pest risk. In addition, a database and a website were developed to disseminate information. The Bamako airport was equipped to provide checkpoint and laboratory diagnosis services of plant material in accordance with international standards.

STDF/PG/170: Strengthening the capacity of government SPS officials in Nepal. The aim of this project was to develop and implement a training programme for government officials to effectively implement SPS measures and related trade obligations. Implemented by FAO from April 2008 to July 2010, the project addressed capacity building priorities identified in the DTIS for Nepal. Practical training sessions were delivered in-country for selected mid-level and junior officers responsible for monitoring and enforcing SPS measures based on a Training-of-Trainers (TOT) approach. Selected staff also attended more specialized overseas training.

- **Outputs:** Under the project, 51 master trainers and over 600 mid-level officers and field technicians from the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MOAC) were trained. Twelve master trainers were equipped with specialized skills through overseas training. Training materials were developed and disseminated for the ToT programme. Materials developed by the international and national consultants were compiled and published as a trainers' resource guide. Selected training materials on food safety, animal and plant health were translated into Nepali and 18 booklets were published and distributed. An evaluation by a Government Training Unit found that, after the training, over 75 per cent of respondents observed changes in their work, some 37 per cent delivered some of the same training to others, and about 50 per cent noticed some improvements in border inspection systems. Based on the recommendations of this evaluation, a refresher training programme was designed and implemented for selected master trainers.

STDF/PG/171: Centre of Phytosanitary Excellence (COPE). This project helped to establish a regional centre of phytosanitary excellence in Eastern Africa, administered by Kenya's Plant Health Inspectorate Services (KEPHIS) and the University of Nairobi (UoN). The project was implemented from June 2008 to November 2010 in close consultation with leading experts from the Centre for Agricultural Bioscience International (CABI), FAO, the IPPC Secretariat, the Netherlands Plant Protection Service (NPPS), the African Union Inter-African Phytosanitary Council (AU-IAPSC) as well as national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) from several countries in Eastern and Southern Africa. The main objective of COPE is to assist countries in the region in enhancing their national phytosanitary systems and hence improving their ability to compete in international markets by meeting international phytosanitary standards. A second objective is to help countries to better protect their national resources.

- **Outputs:** The project has achieved its main objective, i.e. the establishment of COPE including an institutional framework for its operations. The Centre was officially launched in Nairobi, Kenya on 27 October 2010. Within the COPE framework, a regional training unit was established, a curriculum for short phytosanitary in-service modules and certificate courses at the UoN was developed, and a network of regional experts to conduct Pest Risk Analysis (PRA) was created. Initial work is underway on the harmonization of phytosanitary regulations for maize and beans in Eastern Africa. Partners, donors and other organizations are encouraged to consider using the services of COPE in future projects and programmes. More information on COPE is available on its website: <http://www.africape.org>.

STDF/PG/246: Development of an SPS Action Plan for Cambodia. This project, which was developed on the basis of capacity building needs identified during the regional Aid for Trade review in the Greater Mekong Sub-region (2007) and STDF regional consultation on mobilizing Aid for Trade for SPS technical cooperation (Phnom Penh, May 2008), aimed to draw up an SPS Action plan for Cambodia. The project was implemented by FAO from May 2009 to July 2010 in close collaboration with representatives from the four main ministries involved in SPS issues (Commerce, Industry, Agriculture and Health) and in cooperation with concerned development partners in Cambodia.

- **Outputs:** The main output of the project was a broad five-year Action Plan to strengthen the SPS management system in Cambodia (2010-2015). A detailed review of laboratory capacity in the food safety area was also produced, as well as an assessment of SPS constraints and needs in the area of plant health and fisheries. The Action Plan was developed based on a food chain approach with attention to production (input quality and use), primary and secondary processing, transport and storage, and marketing. Formally submitted by FAO to the Government of Cambodia, it provided a number of recommendations to allow the Government to set its own priorities. Implementation of this plan will depend on the ability of the concerned ministries to resolve outstanding institutional issues (i.e. clarify and streamline mandates), collaborate to implement these recommendations, and secure national and donor resources for that purpose.

STDF/PG/255: Regional initiative on the fight against fruit flies in West Africa. The objective of this project was to address the fruit fly problem in West Africa by conducting pilot tests in mango orchards using different fruit fly control and other Integrated Pest Management (IPM) techniques to monitor and manage fruit fly populations in eight pilot countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Mali, Senegal and The Gambia). The project included a regional training programme in the aforementioned countries in 15 selected agro-ecological regions. The project was implemented from April 2009 until March 2010 by the Centre de Coopération Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement (CIRAD) and supervised by World Bank. A second phase of the project, funded by the STDF, started in April 2010 (until March 2011).¹² It is expected and anticipated that further fruit fly project activities will be picked up and sustained within the context of the five-year Regional Action Plan to Control Fruit Fly in West Africa.

- **Outputs:** This project resulted in the collection of data on the fruit fly population in the agro-ecological zones of the eight pilot countries. Testing of local multi-spot treatments using specific products in pilot orchards were undertaken, resulting in a significant reduction of fruit fly infestation. Training-of-Trainers (TOT) workshops were held involving the owners of orchards, representatives of producer associations and exporters in the identified countries, focusing on control methods for fruit fly infestation. Focal points were designated for each of the eight countries.

C. EVALUATION OF PROJECTS

76. In 2010, external *ex post* evaluations were completed for the following two projects:

STDF/PG/13: Development of Regional Action Plans to Enhance Veterinary Capacity in East and West Africa. This early STDF project was implemented by FAO on behalf of OIE and aimed to develop regional strategies and action plans in East and West Africa to enhance public and private sector capacity in meeting international sanitary standards in international trade of livestock and livestock products.

¹² See STDF/PG/313.

- **Outputs:** The main outputs of the project were: (i) the assessment of the main constraints for intra-regional and international trade of livestock, and animal commodities in the two pilot regions and countries; and (ii) the elaboration of two proposals to enhance public and private sector capacity in meeting international sanitary standards for trade in livestock and livestock products. Mali and Ethiopia were selected as pilot countries. However, due to coordination difficulties, Ethiopia had to be replaced by Djibouti as pilot country. Representatives from exporting and importing countries in each region attended regional workshops in Bamako, Mali (May 2008) and Amman, Jordan (June 2008).
- **Impact:** The evaluation concludes that project may have improved, in the parties involved and on a regional basis, the level of understanding of the constraints for market access, and also increased the involvement of the private sector in the process of international certification and SPS matters. This was reflected, for example, by the presence, in the Amman workshop, of various private-sector parties which independently initiated their participation and took part in the discussions. However, overall "the potential contribution of the project to higher level objectives of the STDF program was rather limited".

STDF/PG/114: Effective aflatoxin management system in Brazil nut production. This project validated and disseminated an aflatoxin management system for the Brazil nut production chain as a means to reduce aflatoxin contamination and enhance market access. It was implemented by CIRAD in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply in Brazil.

- **Outputs:** Research was carried out to identify critical control points for aflatoxin contamination in Brazil nut production. Good practices and post-harvest technologies were developed and stakeholders were trained in good practices and sampling methods. According to the external evaluator, there is generalized agreement that the project contributed to narrowing knowledge gaps, especially improving awareness of the critical points and factors for fungal growth and aflatoxin production, as well as increased local capacity for aflatoxin surveillance and control. Under the project, an extensive number of scientific papers and documents were produced, advancing global knowledge of aflatoxins.
- **Impact:** According to the external evaluation, "one of the main impacts of the project is that the suggested changes to the Codex Code of Practice for the Prevention and Reduction of Aflatoxin Contamination in Tree Nuts, specific appendix on Brazil Nuts (CAC/RCP 59 - 2005, REV.1-2006), were approved by the Committee on Contaminants in Food, moving the draft revised code from step 5 to 8, for approval for the CAC in June 2010". In addition, the project can be seen as a model for institutional cooperation and coordination of efforts. The future impact of the project is linked to the capacities of the industry and public actors to act together to use the knowledge generated by the project to clearly define the industry's orientation and abilities to satisfy demands in different markets with different products.

77. Four projects, completed in 2009, will undergo an external *ex post* evaluation in 2011, as decided by the Working Group in December 2009.¹³ *Ex post* evaluations are also planned for two projects completed in 2010, as decided by the Working Group and the Policy Committee in December 2010.

¹³ In December 2009, the Working group decided to evaluate projects STDF/PG/69, STDF/PG/133, STDF/PG/145 and STDF/PG/146. It also decided not to evaluate the following projects: STDF/PG/10, STDF/PG/65 and STDF/PG/79.

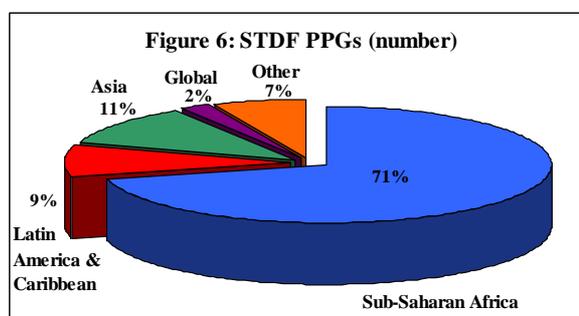
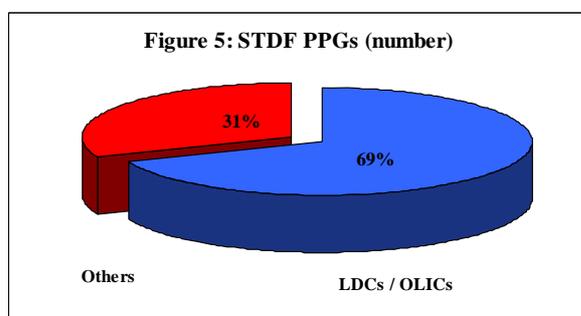
D. CONCLUSION ON STDF PROJECTS

78. The STDF approved seven projects for funding in 2010 and met its target in this regard. The STDF continued to tighten its review of project proposals received, notably in terms of design and in the broader context of the Paris Principles on Aid Effectiveness. The review in particular – but also the implementation and evaluation – of (potential) STDF projects, requires a significant portion of the Secretariat's time and resources. In many instances, applications for projects lack clarity in terms of scope and activities proposed, a robust logical framework and/or a sufficiently detailed budget. The STDF makes all project documents, progress reports and evaluations available on the STDF website. Nevertheless, additional improvements in communicating the objectives and results of STDF projects could be envisaged, for instance through the development of "project fact sheets".¹⁴ More generally, STDF's involvement in project funding would benefit from a review as part of the development of a new strategy for the STDF for 2012, in particular in relation to STDF's expected future role in the area of coordination and information dissemination. Consideration may be given to limit STDF's funding component to projects developed through PPGs.

VI. IMPROVED CAPACITY OF PPG BENEFICIARIES (OUTPUT 5)

79. During 2010, the Secretariat reviewed various applications for PPGs and advised beneficiaries on issues related to the identification of SPS needs and the formulation of projects. In addition, the STDF initiated discussions with the EIF Secretariat to participate in pilot training workshops to assist selected public and private sector SPS officials in designing SPS-related projects. These workshops are scheduled in the first quarter of 2011 (see Chapter IV).

80. Since its inception, the STDF approved a total of 45 PPGs, of which 31 (69 per cent) benefited LDCs and/or OLICs (see Figure 5). Figure 6 shows the breakdown of the number of PPGs by region. In terms of project development, 71 per cent was undertaken in Africa, 9 per cent in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 11 per cent in Asian countries.



81. By the end of 2010, 38 PPGs were completed, resulting in corresponding project proposals. Of these, 15 projects were approved and funded by the STDF, while 14 projects were funded/are seeking funding from external sources. Five PPGs were awaiting contracting.

A. FORMULATION OF PPGs

82. Seven PPG applications were accepted for funding in 2010, totalling US\$210,000 (see Table 3 below). This includes one project application approved by the Working Group as a PPG at its meeting in October 2010 (STDF/PPG/308). Hence, the STDF met its target of funding at least six PPGs in

¹⁴ This work was started in 2010 but delayed due to lack of time and human resources in the Secretariat. Reference is also made to the conclusion in Chapter IV in relation to the need for additional assistance in this regard

2010, as outlined in the STDF Operating Plan 2010-11. In total, ten applications for PPGs were received in 2010.¹⁵

Table 3. PPGs approved in 2010

PPG Number and Title	Beneficiary	LDC / OLIC	STDF funding (US\$)
STDF/PPG/308: Developing an SPS action plan for the Central African Republic	Central African Republic	Yes	30,000
STDF/PPG/316: Strengthening phytosanitary inspection and diagnostic services in Azerbaijan	Azerbaijan	-	30,000
STDF/PPG/323: Enhancing the Safety and Quality of Agricultural Products in Senegal	Senegal	Yes	30,000
STDF/PPG/324: Needs assessment and strategy to develop Liberia's SPS system	Liberia	Yes	30,000
STDF/PPG/328: Developing Trade Opportunities: An Integrated Systems Approach for Pest Risk Management	Malaysia	-	30,000
STDF/PPG/329: Support to public and private sector for SPS implementation in Nepal	Nepal	Yes	30,000
STDF/PPG/335: Strengthening the capacity for phytosanitary controls in the floriculture sector in Uganda	Uganda	Yes	30,000
TOTAL			210,000

B. IMPLEMENTATION OF PPGs

83. By the end of 2010, implementation was ongoing for two PPGs. Contracts were concluded and implementation started in 2010 for the following three PPGs:

- STDF/PPG/309: Technical assistance to the Ministry of Trade and Industry of Guinea Bissau to assist in the preparation of a project to build the SPS management system
- STDF/PPG/324: Needs assessment and strategy for the development of Liberia's SPS system
- STDF/PPG/328: Developing trade opportunities: An integrated systems approach for Pest Risk Management

84. The following seven PPGs were completed in 2010:

- STDF/PPG/165: Improving SPS controls in fruit production in Madagascar.
- STDF/PPG/262: Strengthening veterinary services and promoting market access of animal products from Sahel countries to North African markets
- STDF/PPG/268: Harmonization of the legal, regulatory and institutional framework for an SPS control management system
- STDF/PPG/298: Capacity building programme on pesticide residues and other harmful substances in cocoa in Africa
- STDF/PPG/305: Regional SPS Frameworks and Strategies in Africa

¹⁵ In addition to the PPGs in Table 6 these include STDF/PPG/322, STDF/PPG/327, STDF/PPG/331, STDF/PPG/332 and STDF/PPG/334.

- STDF/PPG/309: Strengthening SPS capacity in Guinea-Bissau
- STDF/PPG/324: Needs assessment and strategy for the development of Liberia's SPS system

C. CONCLUSION ON STDF PPGs

85. The STDF approved seven PPGs in 2010 and met its target of funding at least six PPGs. Consideration could be given to further enhance the role of the STDF in project development and the mobilization of funds for resulting projects outside the Facility (and accordingly limit the possibilities for direct project funding through the STDF as suggested in the conclusion of Chapter V). Initial experiences with the EIF and the TFF, in particular in terms of co-funding opportunities, are positive. However, project development (and resource mobilization) is relatively time-consuming and labour intensive. The STDF's role in this regard should be considered in light of future staffing projections of the Secretariat and discussed as part of the development of the new strategy for the STDF in 2011. An increasing role of STDF partners in project development could also be envisaged, notably from a technical perspective.

VII. OPERATION OF THE FACILITY

86. The staffing of the STDF Secretariat saw two major changes in 2010. In January, STDF's administrative assistant (Ms Diana Korka) left the Secretariat. She was replaced on a temporary basis by Ms Marcia Bailey from February until mid-April. In April, Ms Paola Michelutti joined the Secretariat as administrative assistant on a temporary basis. Following an international recruitment procedure, Ms Michelutti was selected as STDF's administrative assistant in October and offered a contract as of 1 November 2010.

87. Mr Panos Antonakakis left the Secretariat in September 2010. A vacancy notice (Grade 8) was issued in October. Interviews are expected to be held in February 2011. In the interim period, the post was filled by Ms Anneke Hamilton on a temporary basis, as of 1 November. While the Secretariat has made every effort to minimize the effects of the staff turnover, these changes have in some instances caused some delay in the implementation of the STDF work programme in 2010.¹⁶

88. The Operating Plan 2010-11 set an annual target level of funding of US\$5 million. A total of US\$ 4,219,789 was received in donor funding in 2010. In addition to contributions received from the European Commission, Germany, The Netherlands and Sweden under multi-annual agreements, contributions were also received from Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Japan, Norway, the Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, PKM, and the United States. A single contribution was received from Switzerland in 2009 covering the years 2009-2011. Discussions were held with Canada about a contribution for 2011 and beyond.

89. Annex VI provides an overview of STDF's operating budget in 2010. In conclusion, sufficient funding was available in the STDF Trust Fund to implement the STDF work programme in 2010. However, additional funding will be required to implement the STDF work programme in 2011.

¹⁶ Reference is made to the assumptions in the Logical Framework attached to the [Operating Plan for 2010-11](#).

Annex I: Indicators related to Output 1 (High Quality Tools and Information Resources)

INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION
<p>INDICATOR 1: NUMBER OF TOOLS, STUDIES, GUIDES, ETC. PRODUCED (MINIMUM OF 1 PER YEAR)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft technical working paper on SPS indicators (July 2010) • Desk study on SPS-related PPPs (available in January 2011) • Scoping study on "Regional SPS Frameworks and Strategies in Africa" (July 2010) • STDF Briefing N° 5 on "Mobilizing Aid for Trade for SPS-related Technical Cooperation in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region" (March 2010) • STDF Briefing N° 6 on "Facilitating Partnerships to Enhance SPS Capacity" (November 2010) • Revised publication on SPS-related capacity evaluation tools (available in January 2011) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STDF documents for Working Group and SPS Committee • STDF newsletters • STDF Briefings • STDF website
<p>INDICATOR 2: NUMBER OF EVENTS AT WHICH TOOLS, AND INFORMATION RESOURCES ARE PRESENTED AND/OR DISTRIBUTED</p> <p>Events in which STDF participated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information session on the TFF organized by the World Bank (Abuja, 25-26 January) • Annual General Assembly of the Global Donor Platform for Rural Development (Rome, 26-27 January) • GFSI Global Food Safety Conference + STDF meetings with USDA (Washington D.C., 3-5 February) • WTO SPS regional workshop for Central Asian countries (Tashkent, 16-19 February) • STDF meetings with EC (Brussels, 4 March) • 3rd Steering Committee of the PAN-SPSO project (Douala, 11-12 March) • 55th session of the Sub-committee on LDCs (Geneva, 12 March) • SPS Committee (Geneva, 17-18 March) • STDF Working Group (Geneva, 19 March) • IDB SPS workshop in Guatemala (Guatemala City, 12-14 April) • STDF mission to Burkina Faso (Ouagadougou, 27-29 April) • STDF mission to Botswana and Namibia (3-5 May) • WTO Geneva week (Geneva, 3-7 May) • STDF mission to Senegal and Guinea Bissau (11-19 May) • 8th Conference of Ministers responsible for Livestock/Animal Resources (Entebbe, 24-26 May) • FAO/WHO workshop on Codex standards and STDF meetings with the AfDB (Tunis, 26-27 May) • SSAFE Board of Directors Meeting (Vevey, 22-24 June) • SPS Committee (Geneva, 29-30 June) • STDF/OECD Technical Working Meeting on SPS Indicators (Geneva, 1 July) • STDF Working Group (Geneva, 2 July) • 5th Agriculture Science Week (FARA) (Ouagadougou, 19-25 July) • STDF/LNV/WBI workshop on PPPs in support of SPS capacity (The Hague, 4-5 October) • BTSF workshop (Capetown, 12-14 October) • 4th Steering Committee of the PAN SPSO project (Capetown, 15-16 October) • WTO workshop on Transparency (Geneva, 18 October) • SPS Committee (Geneva, 20-21 October) • STDF Working Group (Geneva, 22 October) • COMESA SPS workshop (Lusaka, 26-28 October) • IPPC Expert Working Group on Phytosanitary Capacity Building (Rome, 25-29 October) • STDF meetings and seminar at SIDA (Stockholm, 27 October) • WTO SPS regional seminar for Latin America (Lima, 2-5 November) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STDF documents for Working Group and SPS Committee • STDF newsletters • STDF Briefings • STDF website

INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WTO SPS national seminar in Ecuador (Quito, 9-10 November) • FERG stakeholder meeting (Geneva, 11 November) • WBI Conference on Strengthening Responsible Business and Governance in Africa (Brussels, 17-18 November) • BTSF High Level Conference (Brussels, 18-19 November) • ITC stakeholder meeting on NTMs (Colombo, 22 November) • WTO SPS regional seminar for Asian and Pacific countries (Colombo, 23-26 November) • UNSPECA Aid for Trade Ministerial meeting (SPS side event with UNIDO (Baku, 1-2 December) • OIE Global Conference on Veterinary Legislation (Djerba, 7-9 December) • EIF regional workshop (Bamako, 8-10 December) <p>Events in which STDF did not participate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BTSF workshop (Dakar, 9-10 February) • 5th Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (Rome, 22-23 March) • 78th OIE General Session (Paris, 23-28 May) • 33rd Session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission (Geneva, 5-9 July) • WTO SPS seminar in Cambodia (23 July) • WTO SPS seminar in China (Yantai, 15-16 September) • SIDA SPS training (Stockholm, 12-15 October) • WTO Geneva week (Geneva, 15-19 November) • TSPN meeting (Bern, November) • WTO Regional Trade Policy Course (Swaziland, September-December) • WTO SPS/TBT seminar in El Salvador (25-26 November 2010) • WTO SPS seminar in Honduras (7-9 December) 	
<p>INDICATOR 3: NUMBER OF ACTIVITIES TO TEST OR APPLY TOOLS IN COUNTRIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pilot testing work on the use of economic analysis to inform SPS decision making and on SPS indicators is scheduled to start early 2011. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STDF documents for Working Group and SPS Committee
<p>INDICATOR 4: NUMBER OF REQUESTS FOR STDF TOOLS AND INFORMATION RESOURCES</p> <p>See indicator 2. In addition, STDF information resources were also sent to the following organizations at their request:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AITIC • EU (BTSF workshops) • CABI • ISO • ITC • WTO 	<p>Refer to Indicator 2</p>
<p>INDICATOR 5: SATISFACTION OF RECIPIENTS / USERS</p> <p>STDF/OECD Technical Working Meeting on SPS Indicators (Geneva, 1 July 2010)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Of the 47 feedback forms received, 39 participants indicated that the workshop had either been useful or very useful (83% of participants satisfied) • 96% of the participants indicated that they had a better understanding about results-based management in an SPS context as a result of the meeting • 89% of participants indicated that the use of a results-based management approach and indicators is relevant for the SPS system in their country. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STDF documents for Working Group and SPS Committee • STDF newsletters, Briefings and website • Surveys of STDF stakeholders including recipients/users of

INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION
<p>STDF/LNV/WBI Workshop on PPPs in support of SPS capacity (The Hague, 4-5 October 2010)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Of the 51 feedback forms received, 45 participants indicated that the workshop had either been useful or very useful (88% of participants satisfied) • All participants (100%) indicated that they will be able to make use of the information/knowledge/contacts, etc. gained from their participation in the workshop in their respective work <p>In addition, evaluations are available for the WTO regional seminars in which STDF participated. These evaluations show that the objectives of the seminars (including improving the knowledge of participants on the STDF and SPS-related technical assistance) were achieved to fully achieved. No evaluations were received or are available for other external events in which STDF participated.</p>	<p>tools and information resources</p>

Annex II: Indicators related to Output 2 (Dissemination of Good Practices in SPS Capacity Building)

INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION
<p>INDICATOR 1: NO. OF SUCCESSFUL THEMATIC EVENTS, ACTIVITIES AND TRAINING SESSIONS INITIATED / IMPLEMENTED / COMPLETED (MINIMUM OF 4 OVER 2 YEARS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STDF/OECD Technical Working Meeting on SPS Indicators (Geneva, 1 July 2010) • STDF/LNV/WBI Workshop on PPPs in support of SPS capacity (The Hague, 4-5 October 2010) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STDF documents for Working Group and SPS Committee • Reports of SPS Committee, other WTO Committees and external meetings • STDF documents, newsletters, email updates, back-to-office reports, etc. • STDF website
<p>INDICATOR 2: OVERALL SATISFACTION OF PARTICIPANTS (OVER 70%)</p> <p>STDF/OECD Technical Working Meeting on SPS Indicators (Geneva, 1 July 2010)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Of the 47 feedback forms received, 39 participants indicated that the workshop had either been useful or very useful (83% of participants satisfied) • 96% of the participants indicated that they had a better understanding about results-based management in an SPS context as a result of the meeting • 89% of participants indicated that the use of a results-based management approach and indicators is relevant for the SPS system in their country. <p>STDF/LNV/WBI Workshop on PPPs in support of SPS capacity (The Hague, 4-5 October 2010)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Of the 51 feedback forms received, 45 participants indicated that the workshop had either been useful or very useful (88% of participants satisfied) • All participants (100%) indicated that they will be able to make use of the information/knowledge/contacts, etc. gained from their participation in the workshop in their respective work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants' evaluations • STDF documents for Working Group and SPS Committee • STDF documents, newsletters, email updates, back-to-office reports, etc. • Survey of STDF Working Group members, SPS Committee delegates, etc.
<p>INDICATOR 3: ORGANIZATION OF 3 SUCCESSFUL WORKING GROUP MEETINGS PER YEAR</p> <p>Three successful Working Group meetings organized in March, July and October 2010.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STDF documents for Working Group and SPS Committee
<p>INDICATOR 4: REFERENCES TO STDF IN DOCUMENTS AND PRESENTATIONS OF STDF PARTNERS, DONORS, OBSERVERS AND RELATED INITIATIVES, ETC.</p> <p>Codex Alimentarius Commission</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report on the 33rd Session, 5-9 July 2010 (ALINORM 10/33/REP) <p>International Fund for Agricultural Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IFAD's Livestock Position Paper: Livestock Planning Challenges and Strategies for Livestock Development in IFAD. Available at: http://www.ifad.org/lrkm/factsheet/livestockpaper.pdf <p>International Trade Centre (ITC)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Trade Forum, Issue 3 2010 – Quality & Standards (Pg. 20 Standards & Trade Development Facility: "A Collaborative Approach to Strengthen Sanitary and Phytosanitary Capacity") <p>The Global Mechanism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge Exchange Programme on Trade Finance for Sustainable Land Management (A Manual for LDCs) (April) • Towards a Common Agenda on Aid for Trade and Agriculture: The Experience of Uganda (October) <p>World Organization for Animal Health (OIE)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Conference on Veterinary Legislation – Paper on the STDF in the conference proceedings (December) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STDF documents for Working Group and SPS Committee • Reports of SPS Committee, other WTO Committees and external meetings • STDF documents, newsletters, email updates, back-to-office reports, etc. • STDF website

INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION
<p>World Trade Organization (WTO)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WTO Annual Report (2010) • Overview of SPS-Related Activities: Communication by World Bank • WTO Trade Policy Review - Benin, Burkina Faso and Mali (October); (G/SPS/GEN/992, 18 February 2010) • Report of the International Plant Protection Convention Secretariat (IPPC) (G/SPS/GEN/999, 8 March 2010) • Update on the Operation of the Standards and Trade Development Facility (G/SPS/GEN/1002, 9 March 2010) • Actions for Implementing the WTO Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures: Information Presented by the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) (G/SPS/GEN/1003, 9 March 2010) • Report of the International Trade Centre (ITC) (July 2009-February 2010): Meeting of 17-18 March 2010 (G/SPS/GEN/1006, 11 March 2010) • Activities undertaken by the International Regional Organization for Plant and Animal Health (OIRSA) Relating to the WTO Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures: Report to the 47th Meeting of the Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures 17 and 18 March 2010 (G/SPS/GEN/1007, 15 March 2010) • Technical Assistance to Developing Countries: Communication from Canada (G/SPS/GEN/1008, 29 March 2010) • Agency for International Trade Information and Cooperation (AITIC): Note by the Secretariat (G/SPS/GEN/1009, 30 March 2010) • Technical assistance: Communication from Kenya (G/SPS/GEN/1020, 15 June 2010) • Technical assistance to Developing Countries: Communication from Canada (G/SPS/GEN/1027, 22 June 2010) • Report of the International Plant Protection Convention Secretariat (IPPC): Meeting of 29-30 June 2010 (G/SPS/GEN/1028, 23 June 2010) • Update on The Operation of the Standards and Trade Development Facility: Note by the Secretariat (G/SPS/GEN/1029, 23 June 2010) • Capacity Development in Food safety and quality: Communication by the Codex Alimentarius Commission (Codex) (G/SPS/GEN/1030, 24 June 2010) • Information on SPS-related recent and forthcoming assistance and other activities (period: March – June 2010): Communication from the International Trade Center (ITC) (G/SPS/GEN/1032, 28 June 2010) • Activities undertaken by the International Regional Organization for Plant and Animal Health (OIRSA) relating to the WTO Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures: Report to the 48th Meeting of the Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (G/SPS/GEN/1033, 28 June 2010) • Programme for the Workshop on Transparency: Note by the Secretariat (G/SPS/GEN/1021/Rev.1, 1 October 2010) • Overview Regarding the Level of Implementation of the Transparency Provisions of the SPS Agreement (G/SPS/GEN/804/Rev.3, 7 October 2010) • Actions Aimed at the Implementation of the WTO Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Agreements: Information Submitted by the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) (G/SPS/GEN/1045, 11 October 2010) • Update on The Operation of the Standards and Trade Development Facility: Note by the Secretariat (G/SPS/GEN/1046, 12 October 2010) • Report of the International Plant Protection Convention Secretariat (IPPC): Meeting of 20-21 October 2010 (G/SPS/GEN/1049, 13 October 2010) • Report on Activities undertaken by the International Regional Organization for Plant and Animal Health (OIRSA) in relation to the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures: Report to the 49th meeting of the Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures 20 and 21 October 2010 (G/SPS/GEN/1050, 14 October 2010) 	

INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information on SPS-related recent and forthcoming assistance and other activities (Period: June-October 2010): Communication from the International Trade Center (ITC) (G/SPS/GEN/1053, 18 October 2010) Report (2010) on the Activities of the Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (G/L/943, 11 November 2010) 	
<p>INDICATOR 5: NUMBER OF INVITATIONS FOR STDF SECRETARIAT TO PARTICIPATE IN EXTERNAL EVENTS</p> <p>The events for which STDF received an invitation and in which it participated are listed in Annex I (Indicator 2).</p> <p>The STDF declined invitations for the following events (due to conflicting meetings/unavailability of STDF staff):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting of the WHO Global Foodborne Infections Network (GFN) on (26 August, Lyngby, Denmark) OECD meeting on Aid for Trade indicators (22 October, Paris) Launch of the Centre of Phytosanitary Excellence (COPE), developed under STDF project STDF/PG/171 (27 October, Nairobi) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> STDF documents for Working Group and SPS Committee Reports of SPS Committee, other WTO Committees and external meetings STDF documents, newsletters, email updates, back-to-office reports, etc. STDF website
<p>INDICATOR 6: INCREASE IN TRAFFIC TO STDF WEBSITE AND IN AMOUNT OF INFORMATION DOWNLOADED</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in the number of registered subscribers to the STDF e-mail distribution list: by 23 April 2010 there were over 2,500 subscribers (2,525 public users and 44 journalists) and current statistics (as of 8 November 2010) show a total of 4,159 subscribers to the service (4,061 public users and 98 journalists) Steady increase in the number of visitors (including unique, new and repeated visitors) to the STDF website (see Figure 1) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> STDF documents for Working Group and SPS Committee STDF documents, newsletters, email updates, back-to-office reports, etc. STDF website Survey of website users (not conducted in 2010)

Annex III: Indicators related to Output 3 (Addressing SPS Issues in Trade Capacity Building Programmes)

INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION
<p>INDICATOR 1: NUMBER OF NEW OR REVISED DTIS THAT INCLUDE ATTENTION TO SPS CONSTRAINT, PRIORITIES AND OPPORTUNITIES</p> <p>Three Diagnostic Trade Integration Studies (DTIS) were developed in 2010 which included attention to SPS constraints, priorities and opportunities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DTIS: Togo (April 2010) • DTIS: East Timor (May 2010) • DTIS: Democratic Republic of Congo (June 2010) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STDF documents, newsletters, website, back-to-office reports, etc. • Documentation of related initiatives (DTIS studies, TFF reports, minutes of Aid for Trade meetings, etc.)
<p>INDICATOR 2: REFERENCES TO SPS / STDF IN DOCUMENTATION OF RELATED INITIATIVES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentations made at the EIF Regional Workshop for Central and West African LDCs and Haiti (Bamako, 8-10 December 2010) • TSPN presentation made at the STDF Working Group (March 2010), available on the STDF website • Minutes of the PAN-SPSO Steering Committee meetings • WTO Annual Report 2010 • Aid for Trade and EIF websites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STDF documents, newsletters, website, back-to-office reports, etc. • Documentation of related initiatives (DTIS studies, TFF reports, minutes of Aid for Trade meetings, etc.)
<p>INDICATOR 3: AMOUNT OF FUNDING WITHIN RELATED INITIATIVES THAT IS DEDICATED TO SPS CAPACITY BUILDING</p> <p><i>This indicator may be reported on in future reports. This indicator requires the collection of baseline data which will serve to specifically monitor the changes in the level of funding dedicated to SPS capacity building every few years.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documentation of related initiatives (DTIS studies, TFF reports, minutes of Aid for Trade meetings, etc.) • Survey of officials responsible for related initiatives.

Annex IV: Indicators related to Output 4 (Improved Capacity of STDF Project Beneficiaries)

INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION
<p>INDICATOR 1: NO. OF SUCCESSFUL STDF PROJECTS COMPLETED (4 PER YEAR)</p> <p>Eight STDF projects completed in 2010:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STDF/PG/065: Develop a private/public safety control system for the horticultural export sector in Guinea • STDF/PG/108: Developing institutional capacity of countries in the Americas to participate in the SPS Committee • STDF/PG/134: Capacity building to improve fish trade performance of selected West African countries. • STDF/PG/146: Strengthening phytosanitary controls in Mali (with a focus on mango exports). • STDF/PG/170: Strengthening the capacity of government SPS officials in Nepal • STDF/PG/171: Centre of Phytosanitary Excellence (COPE). • STDF/PG/246: Development of SPS Action Plan for Cambodia • STDF/PG/255: Regional initiative on the fight against fruit flies in West Africa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STDF documents for Working Group and SPS Committee • Project documents
<p>INDICATOR 2: ACHIEVEMENT OF SPECIFIC INDICATORS FOR INDIVIDUAL PROJECTS</p> <p>Two completed STDF projects were evaluated in 2010. The following details the specific indicators achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STDF/PG/13: Development of Regional Action Plans to Enhance Veterinary Capacity in East and West Africa. This project had two (2) objectives: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Objective: To assess the constraints for intra-regional and international trade of livestock and animal commodities. Outcome: Objective was achieved in both regions. 2. Objective: To make proposals to enhance public and private sector capacity in meeting OIE international sanitary standards. Outcome: This objective has been partly achieved in both regions: pilot project proposals were endorsed by regional parties, including the public and private sectors. In the ECOWAS region, the project proposal eventually addressed only the northern province of Mali, from where the prospects for selective animal export to southern Algeria were promising. In IGAD, Ethiopia was replaced by Djibouti as pilot country; the proposed project obtained regional support. While the replacement of Ethiopia seems to be substantially justified, the abrupt way it was undertaken has created in Ethiopia discomfort which should be remedied before further project advancement. • STDF/PG/114: Effective aflatoxin management system in Brazil nut production. This project had five (5) objectives: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Objective: Characterization of Brazil nut production chain and formulation of organizational and incentive strategies for safety control. Outcome: Achieved. 2. Objective: Validation of recommended good practices in the Brazil nut production chain for aflatoxin control. Outcome: Achieved. 3. Objective: Validation and implementation of a rapid surveillance system. Outcome: Partially achieved. The project adapted and validated existing rapid ELISA, and on-site LDF were brought into the project for aflatoxin in Brazil Nuts. A protocol and Standards Procedures were produced, however, no specific indicators were outlined within the Action plan, neither was statistical sampling methodology delineated before the investigations started. As such, the validation of the rapid methods aflatoxin analysis was not complete. 4. Objective: Knowledge and technology transfer to the key stakeholders. Outcome: Achieved. 5. Objective: Strengthen the public-private dialogue and partnership in the Brazil nut sector. Outcome: Partially achieved. The project has benefited from public-private sector arrangements throughout the implementation of the project and a few initiatives of collaborative work are emerging. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STDF documents for Working Group and SPS Committee • Project documents • Ex-post evaluation reports

INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION
<p><u>INDICATOR 3: POSITIVE RATING OF PROJECTS BY EXTERNAL EVALUATOR</u></p> <p>Of the two projects evaluated in 2010, positive ratings by the external evaluator were received for the following project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STDF/PG/114: Effective aflatoxin management system in Brazil nut production. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ex-post evaluation reports
<p><u>INDICATOR 4: SHARE OF STAKEHOLDERS WHO ARE SATISFIED WITH OUTPUTS, OUTCOMES AND IMPACTS OF STDF PROJECTS</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>No specific survey was held</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surveys of project beneficiaries

Annex V: Indicators related to Output 5 (Improving the Capacity of PPG Beneficiaries)

INDICATORS	SOURCES OF VERIFICATION
<p>INDICATOR 1: NO. OF HIGH-QUALITY PROJECT PROPOSALS DEVELOPED (6 PER YEAR)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STDF/PPG/113: Survey of food safety needs in Burundi • STDF/PPG/268: Harmonization of the legal, regulatory and institutional framework for an SPS control management system (Tanzania) • STDF/PG/298: SPS Capacity Building in Africa to mitigate the Harmful Effects of Pesticide Residues in Cocoa and maintain Market Access • STDF/PG302: Support to the Cabbage Sector in the Niayes Region of Senegal • STDF/PG/309: Strengthening SPS capacity in Guinea-Bissau • STDF/PPG/324: Needs assessment and strategy to develop Liberia's SPS system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STDF documents for Working Group and SPS Committee • Documents related to individual PPGs (mission reports, project proposals, etc.)
<p>INDICATOR 2: NO. OF PROJECTS RESULTING FROM PPGs THAT ARE FUNDED BY THE STDF</p> <p>Three projects resulting from PPGs were accepted for STDF funding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STDF/PG/298: SPS Capacity Building in Africa to mitigate the Harmful Effects of Pesticide Residues in Cocoa and maintain Market Access • STDF/PG302: Support to the Cabbage Sector in the Niayes Region of Senegal • STDF/PG/309: Strengthening SPS capacity in Guinea-Bissau 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STDF documents for Working Group and SPS Committee • Documents related to individual PPGs (mission reports, project proposals, etc.)
<p>INDICATOR 3: NO. OF PROJECTS RESULTING FROM PPGs THAT ARE FUNDED BY OTHER DONORS</p> <p>The STDF initiated discussions with other donor and related initiatives to secure funding for several projects resulting from PPGs, as indicated below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STDF/PPG/113: Survey of food safety needs in Burundi (EIF) • STDF/PPG/268: Harmonization of the legal, regulatory and institutional framework for an SPS control management system (Tanzania) (TTIS basket fund) • STDF/PG302: Support to the Cabbage Sector in the Niayes Region of Senegal (co-funding with EIF) • STDF/PG/309: Strengthening SPS capacity in Guinea-Bissau (co-funding with TFF) • STDF/PPG/324: Needs assessment and strategy to develop Liberia's SPS system (EIF) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STDF documents for Working Group and SPS Committee • Documents related to individual PPGs (mission reports, project proposals, etc.) • Reports from donors funding implementation of projects developed through STDF PPGs.
<p>INDICATOR 4: SHARE OF STAKEHOLDERS WHO ARE SATISFIED WITH THE OUTCOMES OF PPGs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>No specific survey was held.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documents related to individual PPGs (mission reports, project proposals, etc.) • Surveys of PPG beneficiaries

Annex VI: STDF operating budget in 2010

Description	STDF Ref.	Budget Estimate USD	Actual CHF	Actual USD @ 1.02
Technical missions and meetings				
27 Technical missions			112,783	110,571
4 WG & PC meetings			58,945	57,789
Total		266,000	171,728	168,360
Coordination activities				
Workshop on SPS indicators	STDF/CO/293		73,979	72,529
Workshop & study on PPP	STDF/CO/325		151,289	148,323
Pilot work on ec. analysis	STDF/CO/291		84,229	82,577
Studies on SPS coord. mechanisms	STDF/CO/306		1,100	1,078
STDF DVD production	STDF/CO/228		-499	-489
Total		570,000	310,098	304,018
Project Development				
PPG	STDF/PPG/305		-6,742	-6,610
PPG	STDF/PPG/303		204	200
PPG	STDF/PPG/298		498	488
PPG	STDF/PPG/309		32,520	31,882
PPG	STDF/PPG/324		32,125	31,495
PPG	STDF/PPG/328		31,230	30,618
PPG	STDF/PPG/316		30,045	29,456
Total		204,000	119,881	117,530
Project Funding				
Project	STDF/PG/019		-51,849	-50,833
Project	STDF/PG/065		-232,818	-228,253
Project	STDF/PG/146		-28,430	-27,873
Project	STDF/PG/069		-21,761	-21,334
Project	STDF/PG/108		-118,431	-116,109
Project	STDF/PG/127		10,074	9,877
Project	STDF/PG/048		-3,337	-3,272
Project	STDF/PG/062		5,129	5,028
Project	STDF/PG/170		1,513	1,484
Project	STDF/PG/171		1,857	1,821
Project	STDF/PG/116		-4,370	-4,284
Project	STDF/PG/255		-14,596	-14,310
Project	STDF/PG/287		-31,017	-30,409
Project	STDF/PG/126		-1,053	-1,033
Project	STDF/PG/238		421,340	413,079
Project	STDF/PG/259		516,613	506,483
Project	STDF/PG/313		494,690	484,990
Project	STDF/PG/283		458,119	449,136
Project	STDF/PG/155		601,510	589,716
Project	STDF/PG/284		279,217	273,742
Project	STDF/PG/298		608,890	596,951
Project	STDF/PG/172		357,570	350,559
Project	STDF/PG/300		262,639	257,490
Project	STDF/PG/318		401,056	393,192
Project	STDF/PG/326		582,538	571,115
Total		2,400,000	4,495,092	4,406,952

Project Ex-post evaluations				
Ex-post evaluation PG-013	STDF/EV/013		-25	-25
Ex-post evaluation PG-037	STDF/EV/037		-6,200	-6,078
Ex-post evaluation PG-114	STDF/EV/114		5,401	5,295
Total			-824	-807
Operating Expenses				
STDF staff expenditures			770,686	755,574
Miscellaneous			12,491	12,246
Total		750,000	783,177	767,820
Sub-total		4,190,000	5,879,151	5,596,321
Overheads		544,700	764,290	727,522
GRAND TOTAL		4,734,700	6,643,441	6,323,843

The Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF) is a global programme in 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).
More information is available at: www.standardsfacility.org