

## Managing the risk of COVID-19 across STDF's Global Partnership

### Report on response measures: 30 April 2020

#### Overview

1. The [STDF Strategy 2020-2024](#) identifies risks and assumptions relevant to the STDF's operations, and outlines risk mitigation strategies. The risk matrix in the Strategy identifies external factors, including the emergence of new pests and diseases that challenge trade, as a risk for STDF projects. Project logical frameworks further identify specific risks, such as animal diseases and plant pests, that may affect their implementation and outcomes. However, a global health crisis like COVID-19 was never envisaged.
2. Since COVID-19 was declared a global pandemic on 11 March 2020, the STDF Secretariat has put in place a range of actions, in close cooperation with STDF partners and other members of the partnership, to mitigate and manage the risk across STDF's work as far as reasonably possible. This short report provides an overview of the situation on 30 April 2020 for STDF partners, donors and other stakeholders involved in STDF's global partnership. It outlines the types of risks faced and mitigation measures taken across STDF's global platform, knowledge work and project portfolio.
3. By showing how the unprecedented situation related to COVID-19 is being managed across STDF's work, and particularly within STDF projects, this document will also support an exchange of experiences and learning on COVID-19 risk management across STDF project stakeholders. Depending on the evolution of the pandemic, and the ability to gradually resume full STDF operations by mid-2020, this document will be updated in due course.
4. The COVID-19 pandemic provides a clear reminder of the ease and speed at which pests and diseases can spread worldwide and the inter-connectedness of global supply chains, underscoring the importance of building food safety and plant and animal health as a global public good. The crisis highlights how the STDF's global partnership and its vision of sustainable economic growth, poverty reduction and food security are more critical than ever. It points to the need for and value of a global, multi-stakeholder approach, based on trust and collaboration, to address critical trade and development challenges that cross borders and impact people's well-being and livelihoods – including sanitary and phytosanitary challenges affecting trade – so the public and private sector are better equipped and more resilient to respond.

#### STDF's Global platform: continuity via virtual meetings and communications

5. When COVID-19 was declared a global pandemic, plans were in place to hold STDF's Working Group meeting at FAO Headquarters in Rome on 6-7 April 2020. Within days, it became apparent that the meeting was unlikely to go ahead as planned. The STDF Secretariat took immediate steps, in close consultation with the Working Group Chair, to update members and schedule a virtual meeting, with a more limited agenda, on 7 April. Extensive planning was carried out prior to the virtual meeting, with several tests held on the Zoom platform. The agenda was revised. STDF members were requested to share comments on funding applications, which were posted on the STDF's password-protected website.
6. The virtual Working Group meeting took place successfully on 7 April with 63 participants. Participants agreed on the selection of new developing country experts, reviewed STDF's financial and staff situation, adopted the new STDF work plan with minor modifications, and approved 3 project and 3 project preparation grant (PPG) applications. Donors, including Canada and Ireland, announced new pledges to STDF's Trust Fund in 2020. STDF partners and the STDF Secretariat shared information on the measures they were taking in response to the COVID-19 situation. Working Group participants agreed to extend the duration of their next meeting, in October 2020, to cover also agenda items that could not be addressed in the virtual meeting, including the planned session on SPS border management. The STDF Secretariat agreed to continue to assess the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on its operations and provide regular reports to the STDF Working Group.
7. Following the virtual Working Group meeting, an [e-news item](#) was distributed on 9 April via the STDF's mailing list, as well as on the STDF's website and other channels. The summary report of the Working Group meeting was finalized and

posted on the [STDF website](#). Given the unprecedented situation, the STDF Secretariat carried out a short survey to get views from participants on the virtual meeting, with 28 responses received. Feedback on the meeting was overwhelmingly positive. Participants recognized the Secretariat's efficient and extensive planning and communications in advance of the meeting, the focused agenda, and the excellent delivery and chairing of the meeting. A report of the survey findings is available on the [STDF website](#).

8. The STDF Secretariat is taking steps to ensure continuity on the work of the STDF's Global platform during the COVID-19 situation. A short COVID-19 communications plan – targeted at developing country governments (agriculture, health and trade officials), project partners, STDF's partners, donors and other organizations involved in the partnership – has been prepared. Following an [e-news item](#) on 23 March, a dedicated STDF and COVID-19 [webpage](#) was set up to provide further updates on STDF's response and highlight the partnership resources available, from new guidance to the latest analysis. The first of a Safe Trade webinar series, "Future-proofing safe trade during COVID-19", is planned for May 2020, with speakers including STDF partners and a donor perspective. The working group on Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) will meet virtually, as planned, to develop a new STDF MEL framework for adoption by the STDF Working Group in October 2020. In addition, efforts are being made to proactively consider the implications of this pandemic for the work of the STDF's global partnership, after the end of the current crisis.

### STDF Knowledge work: adapting and innovating as activities move ahead

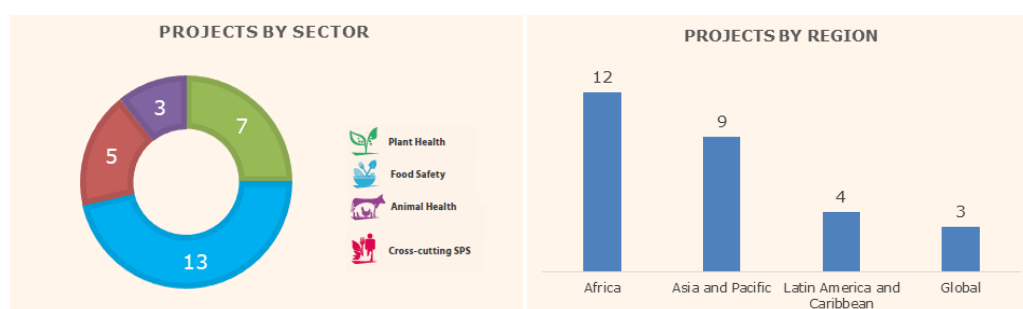
9. While STDF's knowledge work is affected to some extent by COVID-19, the impacts are less severe than on projects and PPGs. Knowledge work is continuing on a number of topics, including Good Regulatory Practice, Public-Private Partnerships, trade facilitation and electronic SPS certification, use of STDF's evidence-based P-IMA (Prioritizing SPS Investments for Market Access) framework. Many of the activities in the STDF work plan for 2020 already planned to make use of practitioners' groups, virtual meetings and desk-based work, and will therefore be less disrupted. Knowledge events included in the STDF workplan for 2020-21 will now be organized in 2021.

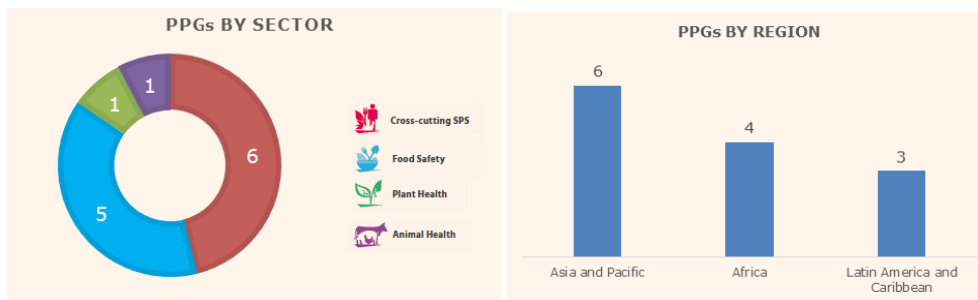
10. STDF's knowledge work on P-IMA illustrates this agility to adapt and innovate, in the context of COVID-19. Recent restrictions on international travel, which are causing delays to in-country training on P-IMA under STDF PPGs in Latin America and the Caribbean, have highlighted the need for materials and tools for remote training on the P-IMA framework. In response, the Secretariat has adapted scheduled work to update the P-IMA User Guide to also include the development of remote training modules. This will help work under STDF PPGs to progress, while also reducing the need for more resource-intensive face-to-face trainings moving forward. It will also enable the STDF to offer periodic remote training courses on P-IMA for the benefit of other interested stakeholders globally.

### STDF's Project and PPG portfolio: risk management measures underway

11. COVID-19 is causing disruptions to the implementation and delivery of STDF's projects and PPGs. While individual projects have had to manage diverse risks in the past, from natural disasters to political strife, COVID-19 is exceptional in that it is affecting the implementation of all of STDF's project operations simultaneously. In addition to the impact on project delivery, COVID-19 has also seriously disrupted regional and international trade, which is causing substantial shocks to many of the agri-food sectors in which STDF projects operate.

12. At the end of April 2020, STDF had 28 ongoing projects and 13 PPGs under implementation and/or at the pre-contracting stage (see below). Of the ongoing projects, six are expected to be completed in 2020, and nine in 2021. Annex 1 provides additional information on all projects and PPGs, which are ongoing and/or to be contracted.





13. Organizations implementing STDF projects are working hard to develop and implement risk management strategies to limit the impact of COVID-19 on their operations, to carry out activities that may be able to proceed despite the COVID-19 context, and to ensure that preparations are in place for other project activities to be resumed as soon as possible. This proactive response is critical to ensure that STDF projects recover as quickly and as smoothly as possible, once the global pandemic is under control. Some have taken the approach to turn the uncertainty into opportunity as far as reasonably possible.

14. The STDF Secretariat has been in close contact with organizations implementing STDF projects, as well as PPG organizations/consultants, since the beginning of the crisis and is providing advice and guidance where relevant and useful. In March 2020, a risk matrix was distributed to organizations implementing STDF projects to obtain information on the nature and severity of the risks faced by individual projects and the mitigation options planned. A total of 20 responses were received, out of 22 STDF ongoing projects. Two projects – the e-Phyto project implemented by the IPPC Secretariat and the e-Vet project implemented by OIE – are at the final stages of completion and not affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.

### Impact of COVID-19 on STDF PPGs and projects

15. For PPGs, disruptions and delays are expected to be most notable where PPGs are still to be contracted and/or have substantial work scheduled in the beneficiary country or region in 2020. PPGs with field work scheduled during the first half of 2020 are likely to be most impacted. In other cases, where PPG missions and other work had already started or taken place by March 2020, it is more likely that work can advance to a greater extent. Nevertheless, the COVID-19 may have implications for the number of project applications submitted for consideration by the Working Group meeting in October 2020.

16. For projects, implementing organizations are in the best position to propose and roll out response measures tailored and appropriate to the individual situation. Given that most STDF projects are implemented by STDF partners (notably FAO) or other international/regional organizations with longstanding project management experience (e.g. CABI, COLEACP, IICA, ITC, UNIDO), the short- to medium-term situation currently appears under control.

17. The state of the crisis is reflected in different measures across countries with STDF projects. Most countries have imposed a state of emergency or lockdown, with international and domestic travel restrictions, and gatherings banned. This is having wide-ranging impacts from the inability of government inspectors and exporters to access fields and producers, and the suspension and/or reduction of surveillance activities. The logistics of getting agri-food products to domestic, regional and international markets has become extremely challenging, exacerbating the devastating impacts on sectors targeted by STDF projects. For instance, in Uganda, the flower and horticulture export industry estimates over 30% of jobs and more than 80% of expected exports have been lost. Staff of project implementing organizations (at headquarters and in-country) are generally working from home, in most cases with minimal disruptions. However, some project staff have had to take on additional caring responsibilities and/or face other challenges (e.g. unreliable internet and lack of computers). In general, women and/or other vulnerable groups are likely to be most impacted.

18. Possible impacts related to the COVID-19 pandemic on STDF projects are analysed below:

- **Capacity building and training activities cancelled and/or postponed:** In several projects, capacity building and training activities scheduled from March to August 2020 and targeted at farmers, as well as public and private sector stakeholders, have had to be cancelled and/or postponed. This is especially true for training activities that depend on physical visits and face-to-face exchange, often in environments where Internet access is limited and the target audience lacks access to basic equipment (computers, mobile phones), connectivity etc. Following the introduction of travel restrictions, implementing organizations have had to put on hold scheduled travel to supervise implementation, provide expertise and deliver training. For instance, a planned backstopping mission

from FAO Bangkok to the Solomon Islands in May 2020, as well as laboratory accreditation training run by external experts, has been postponed until international travel is possible.

- **Lower than expected delivery in 2020:** While some projects have been able to adjust certain activities within their workplans, this may not be possible across the board. As a result, some project outputs expected in the first half of 2020 are unlikely to be delivered on time. Additional delays may also occur, depending on the evolution of the situation. Projects where activities are linked to climatic considerations are likely to be most affected. For instance, in the STDF animal identification and registration project in Mongolia, ear tagging can only be carried out in the warmer months so if quarantine restrictions are not lifted before the start of the cold season in November, major delays on project field work are expected.
- **Reduced spending on some activities and/or possible increases in the cost of some activities:** Expenditures in 2020 are likely to be lower than expected, with delays on disbursements and payments to local partners. Full details on budgets and spending will only become apparent with more clarity on the duration of the pandemic. While a couple of projects are working through issues related to payments and expenditures (e.g. air tickets purchased before mid-March), at present the number of major unrecoverable expenditures appears minimal. Some projects have indicated that the cost of training may increase if delivered with social distancing measures (e.g. due to the need to procure Personal Protective Equipment, masks, disposable gloves and hand sanitizers for participants, as well as use of larger meeting venues).
- **Challenges to maintain in-kind contributions at the planned levels:** Given the slow-down in agri-food exports and other economic activities expected to result from COVID-19, one implementing organization pointed to the likelihood of a drop in the government's operating budget, which may have implications for funding allocations to line ministries for their in-kind contributions to complement the STDF project funds.
- **Increased likelihood of requests for project extensions:** Depending on the duration of the crisis, it is likely that there will be an increase in requests for project extensions, especially for projects scheduled to end in 2020 or 2021, which may be unable to catch up on the time lost. This may have additional legal implications for projects where the main implementing partner has sub-contracted some project deliverables and activities through letter of agreements (which may also need to be extended).
- **Gender equity:** It is too early to understand if and how COVID-19 will impact gender equity in STDF projects. Women already face more challenges when it comes to benefitting from agricultural production and trade. Generally, women are less able to access agricultural inputs, services and markets, and face higher transaction costs crossing borders as informal traders. Additional efforts will be needed to understand and analyse the gender impacts as the situation further develops. This will also be the case for vulnerable or marginalized groups.

### Ongoing and planned COVID-19 risk mitigation measures

19. The COVID-19 pandemic is also impacting the implementation and delivery of STDF PPGs. The STDF Secretariat is in close contact with key organizations and consultants responsible for the delivery of work under ongoing PPGs, as well as those with whom PPG contracts are planned, to review the situation, provide necessary guidance and ensure that work is able to move forward as far as reasonably possible.

20. For projects and PPGs that have been approved but are not yet contracted, the STDF Secretariat, in consultation with WTO colleagues, has decided to postpone starting dates until August 2020, at the earliest. In the meantime, the STDF Secretariat is carrying out due diligence with each project implementing organization to ascertain their preparedness to set up administrative requirements and commence project activities in August 2020.

28. In other cases, where PPG missions, workshops and other country/regional work had already started or taken place before March 2020, it is more likely that this work can advance to some extent. The STDF Secretariat is in close contact with key organizations and consultants responsible for the delivery of work under ongoing PPGs to review the situation, provide necessary guidance and ensure that work is able to move forward as far as reasonably possible.

21. For ongoing projects, the risks faced are being managed in different ways, depending on the specific project context and situation. An overview of key risk mitigation actions in ongoing STDF projects is provided below.

#### **Contingency planning and measures to adapt project delivery**

22. Implementing organizations have analyzed and categorized the risks of COVID-19 for their particular projects and developed short and medium-term contingency measures. Project risk management is under ongoing review. Various scenarios have and/or are for being considered for the short and medium-term, with decisions being taken to ensure

continuity and risk management. Project implementing organizations have reported that they are in contact with their partners to review the situation and take necessary actions.

23. Even before travel restrictions were imposed, some implementing organizations had identified the risk and taken measures to respond. In several cases, project meetings and workshops have already taken place electronically, rather than face-to-face. Several projects are actively considering the options to move an even greater share of training activities targeted at farmers and government officials to online mode, including analysis on the financial implications. In view of the situation, several implementing organizations have already taken steps to review and adapt activities in their 2020 work plans. Others have decided to await further information on the evolution of the pandemic by May 2020 in order to revise probable time slippage on key project milestones.

24. Examples of contingency planning and adaptation measures taken across STDF's project portfolio include the following:

- **Consulting key stakeholders on the way forward.** For instance, on STDF's global systems approach project, the IPPC Secretariat and Imperial College London carried out an online survey of project partners to discuss roles and responsibilities in progress on milestones for the next three to six months; in follow-up two case studies are moving forward remotely. In Central America and the Dominican Republic, OIRSA is holding virtual meetings with laboratory heads to reschedule timelines for the accreditation of certain diagnostic tests. In Zambia, the EIF National Implementation Unit, which is leading on STDF's project to strengthen phytosanitary capacity of plant-based export sectors, is developing concept notes for discussion by key project stakeholders so that implementation can be fast-tracked once the COVID-19 emergency passes.
- **Reviewing preparedness.** For instance, on the Animal Identification and Registration project in Mongolia, FAO has drafted a response plan on risk preparedness and reduction for review by the Project Steering Committee. In Tajikistan, ITC has held virtual meetings of the Project Steering Committee to review readiness to address risks in STDF's value chain project on honey and apricots. In Asia and the Pacific, the Australian Department of Agriculture is investigating options to make greater use of e-learning and online surveillance to support knowledge sharing across the project countries, with analysis on the use of innovative tools (such as online surveillance using drones and internet-connected smart-traps) to support pest surveillance in future. Similarly, in Burkina Faso, project partners are reviewing options for trained pilots to use drone technology (Kono Digital) to apply Aflasafe BF01 with precision in the event that, due to the continuation of COVID-19, it is not possible to do this using traditional means. In Asia, APAARI and its partners are assessing options for laboratory and field training under the STDF regional biopesticides project to take place via video conferencing so that countries will be able to get started with field and lab studies if in-person training is delayed beyond August. In Burkina Faso, Guinea and Togo, implementing partners are assessing the options, feasibility and cost to move towards remote delivery of selected activities, as well as to convene public-private stakeholders and Project Steering Committee members virtually.
- **Adapting training activities to social distancing.** For instance, in Papua New Guinea, the Cocoa Board is moving forward with farmer training that complies with new social distancing requirements. In COLEACP-implemented projects in Cameroon and Togo, some field-based activities have been modified to use smaller group sizes that respect social distancing rules, supported by the use of digital tools (online conferences, video training, e-learning, etc.). On the spices project in India, FAO is developing a strategy for the use of digital tools to disseminate information to farmers, and developing resource materials on social distancing in farm operations and baseline data collection.
- **Moving meetings online.** For instance, in STDF's project in the Kyrgyz Republic, FAO moved to online meetings, enabling work to advance on the national residue monitoring plan and data to be submitted to the European Commission by the end of March as planned, and face-to-face training food safety workshops have been replaced with virtual trainings. In STDF's regional biopesticides project, APAARI organized a virtual launch workshop in March (in place of the planned inception workshop in Bangkok), followed by further online consultations on the work plan. In STDF's project in Burkina Faso, some meetings of key stakeholders are taking place online.
- **Advancing on desk-based activities.** Given the challenges and restrictions related to international travel, some implementing organizations are making use of this time to advance on desk-based activities. For instance, the IPPC Secretariat and Imperial College London are focusing on progressing desk-based work (including development of curriculum and tutorials) under the global systems approach project. In the Kyrgyz Republic, FAO is advancing work on baseline data collection and gender analysis to help prepare for upcoming interventions.

## Communications

25. Implementing organizations and in-country partners are communicating regularly with project beneficiaries, stakeholders and others to explain the situation and maintain stakeholders' interest and trust, while providing assurances that the situation is being managed. In some cases, projects are making increased use of digital and social media channels (e.g. Facebook) to support communications. For instance, APAARI is developing a communication strategy to address COVID-19 related risks and mitigation aspects in the STDF regional biopesticides project. In India, FAO and the Spices Board are developing a communications strategy for the STDF-funded spices project. ITC has shared information on its online webinars addressing COVID-19 with staff, partners and beneficiaries of ITC-implemented STDF projects. In Burkina Faso, the EIF National Implementation Unit and other partners involved in the STDF project to reduce aflatoxin contamination in maize have developed a communication plan aimed at women and men involved in small-scale maize production. Planned communications and outreach activities in local languages will focus on the impact of COVID-19 on the project activities, and also highlight how improving the safety of maize (by reducing aflatoxin contamination) is key for improved public health.

#### ***Increased use of national consultants***

26. In some cases, project implementing partners are planning to make greater use of national consultants wherever possible, sometimes combined with international expertise provided remotely. For instance, due to a difficult political situation in Guinea, COLEACP, was already planning to engage national consultants, supported remotely by international consultants. Given the COVID-19 situation, this approach will be further encouraged even if it is expected that not all activities can be delivered with national experts and online tools.

#### ***Revising project logical frameworks, work plans, budgets and timeframes***

27. In addition to the actions already taken to reschedule certain activities in the short-term, project implementing partners are taking steps to revise project logical frameworks and work plans, recognizing that this is still somewhat challenging given the continued uncertainty on the pandemic's duration. For instance, in the sesame seed project in Sudan, UNIDO moved quickly to reschedule a mid-term evaluation from March to August 2020. In some cases, implementing organizations have already raised the need for an extension to the project timeframe to enable activities to be completed once the COVID-19 imposed restrictions have been lifted. In a few cases, implementing organizations are assessing the need and options for budget revisions, in anticipation of discussions with the STDF Secretariat and other relevant project partners. For instance, in the STDF aflatoxin reduction project in Burkina Faso, the EIF National Implementation Unit is revising elements of the project budget to take into account planned adaptation measures linked to COVID-19 for consideration.

#### ***Training on use of Internet and video conferencing***

28. As mentioned above, implementing partners are making efforts to deliver training on STDF projects using electronic tools. Since not all stakeholders have the knowledge and/or tools for online training, additional support is being provided by some implementing organizations on the use of electronic tools and delivery of online training. This has also focused on analysis of which video platforms can be used easily and also accessed globally, taking into account restrictions placed on the use of some platforms (e.g. YouTube, WhatsApp) in certain countries. In some countries, including in Burkina Faso, Guinea and Togo, consideration is being given to provision of Internet access keys, with additional time being built in to help project partners to make use of IT tools. Some implementing organizations have already planned or delivered training to equip in-country partners with knowledge and skills to set-up, structure and carry out digital-based training using online course and video content.

29. Given the state of internet access and knowledge and skills to adopt web-based tools, some implementing organizations have raised the need for funds to be allocated from within the project budget to provide support on communications infrastructure (internet packages, laptops etc.).

Annex 1

Table 1: STDF Projects

Project	Title	Beneficiary	Implementing organization	Start year	End year
<a href="#">STDF/PG/375</a>	Strategy for strengthening Togo's SPS system	Togo	Europe-Africa-Caribbean-Pacific Liaison Committee (COLEACP)	2018	2021
<a href="#">STDF/PG/432</a>	Promoting IT solutions for surveillance and pest reporting	Cambodia, Lao, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam	Australia's Department of Agriculture and Water Resources (DAWR)	2016	2020
<a href="#">STDF/PG/435</a>	Upgrading the Sudanese sesame seed value chain	Sudan	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	2018	2021
<a href="#">STDF/PG/447</a>	Improving food safety in honey and apricots to boost exports	Tajikistan	International Trade Centre (ITC)	2018	2021
<a href="#">STDF/PG/477</a>	Improving sanitary capacity to facilitate livestock exports	Ethiopia	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Ethiopia	2018	2021
<a href="#">STDF/PG/481</a>	Strengthening phytosanitary capacity for plant exports	Zambia	Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF) National Implementation Unit, Zambia	2018	2021
<a href="#">STDF/PG/495</a>	Accreditation of diagnostic tests for animal diseases	Belize, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama	Organismo Internacional Regional de Sanidad Agropecuaria (OIRSA)	2016	2020
<a href="#">STDF/PG/498</a>	Strengthening Guinea's phytosanitary system	Guinea	COLEACP	2019	2022
<a href="#">STDF/PG/503</a>	Rolling out a systems approach globally	Developing countries	FAO / IPPC	2018	2021
<a href="#">STDF/PG/504</a>	ePhyto: Enhancing safe trade in plants and plant products	Developing countries	FAO / IPPC	2016	2020
<a href="#">STDF/PG/517</a>	Strengthening the spice value chain in India and improving market access	India	FAO India	2019	2022

Project	Title	Beneficiary	Implementing organization	Start year	End year
<a href="#">STDF/PG/521</a>	Laboratory capacity building to support fish exports	Solomon Islands	FAO	2017	2020
<a href="#">STDF/PG/534</a>	Piloting an improved animal identification and registration system	Mongolia	FAO Mongolia	2019	2021
<a href="#">STDF/PG/543</a>	Enhancing the capacity of Uganda's fruit and vegetable sector to comply with EU Phytosanitary requirements	Uganda	Centre for Agricultural Bioscience International (CABI)	2019	2022
<a href="#">STDF/PG/553</a>	Expanding cocoa trade	Papua New Guinea	PNG Cocoa Board	2018	2021
<a href="#">STDF/PG/566</a>	Reduction of aflatoxin contamination in Burkina Faso maize	Burkina Faso	EIF National Implementation Unit, Burkina Faso	2019	2022
STDF/PG/567*	Establishment and maintenance of fruit production areas free and under low prevalence of fruit fly pests	Mozambique, South Africa	Agricultural Research Council-Tropical and Subtropical Crops (ARC-TSC)	TBD	TBD
<a href="#">STDF/PG/569</a>	Enhancing capacity for food safety management in the Kyrgyz fruit and vegetable industry	Kyrgyz Republic	FAO	2020	2023
<a href="#">STDF/PG/578</a>	Online inspection, control and surveillance system for food of animal origin	Costa Rica	Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)	2017	2020
<a href="#">STDF/PG/593</a>	Improving SPS capacity in the Penja pepper value chain	Cameroon	COLEACP	2019	2022
<a href="#">STDF/PG/606</a>	Mainstreaming SPS investments into CAADP and other frameworks	COMESA members	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)	2018	2021
<a href="#">STDF/PG/609</a>	Facilitating e-veterinary certification based on single window system	Developing countries	World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)	2018	2020
STDF/PG/619*	Safer spices: boosting food safety and market access for the peppercorn value chain	Cambodia, Lao PDR, Viet Nam	CABI South East Asia	TBD	TBD



Project	Title	Beneficiary	Implementing organization	Start year	End year
<a href="#">STDF/PG/634</a>	Asia Pesticide Residue Mitigation through the Promotion of Biopesticides and Enhancement of Trade Opportunities	Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Nepal, Sri Lanka	Asia-Pacific Association of Agricultural Research Institutions (APAARI)	2020	2023
STDF/PG/681*	Improving institutional capacity to mitigate trade barriers due to high cadmium levels in cacao	Colombia, Ecuador	Katholieke Universiteit Leuven (KU Leuven)	TBD	TBD
STDF/PG/611*	Promotion of Codex standards and codes of practice in the smoked fish sector and consequences on food safety in other sectors in Mali	Mali	FAO	TBD	TBD
STDF/PG/665*	Piloting the use of voluntary Third-Party Assurance Programmes in Africa (Mali and Senegal) to improve food safety outcomes for public health and trade	Mali and Senegal	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	TBD	TBD
STDF/PG/682*	Piloting the use of voluntary Third-Party Assurance Programmes in Central America (Belize and Honduras) to improve food safety outcomes for public health and trade	Belize and Honduras	IICA	TBD	TBD

\* To be contracted

Table 2: STDF PPGs

Code	PPG Title	Beneficiary
<a href="#">STDF/PPG/561</a>	Shaping market access by building phytosanitary capacity	Tajikistan
<a href="#">STDF/PPG/616</a>	Supporting the establishment of a bee sanctuary in Niue	Niue
<a href="#">STDF/PPG/665</a>	Piloting the use of voluntary TPA programmes to improve food safety outcomes for public health and trade in Africa	Mali, Senegal, Uganda
<a href="#">STDF/PPG/669</a>	Promoting compliance with SPS requirements in food of animal origin and feed for food-producing animals	Afghanistan
<a href="#">STDF/PPG/672</a>	Strengthening SPS capacity in the shellfish sector in Senegal	Senegal
<a href="#">STDF/PPG/694</a>	Regulatory harmonization and related research on biopesticides in Southern Africa	SADC member states
<a href="#">STDF/PPG/709</a>	Applying the P-IMA tool in Ecuador	Ecuador
STDF/PPG/716*	Food safety risk analysis in Latin America	Colombia, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama
STDF/PPG/721*	Strengthening food safety and quality compliance in select spices	Sri Lanka
STDF/PPG/722*	Piloting the use of Good Regulatory Practice in the agriculture and fisheries sector	Philippines
STDF/PPG/720*	Assessing the establishment of a HPAI-free compartment in Egypt	Egypt
STDF/PPG/733*	Piloting the use of P-IMA in the CARICOM region	CARICOM countries
STDF/PPG/734*	Strengthening capacity for border inspection and control of plants, animals and their products for biosecurity and food safety	Bhutan

\* To be contracted