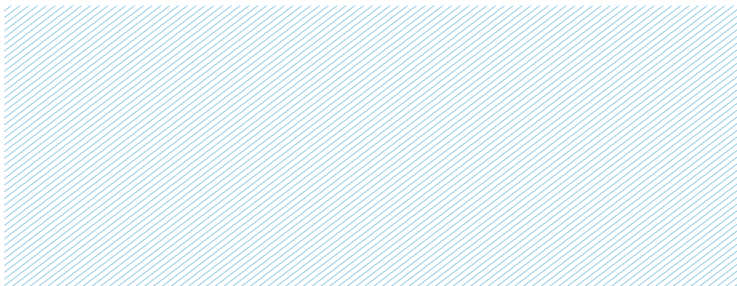
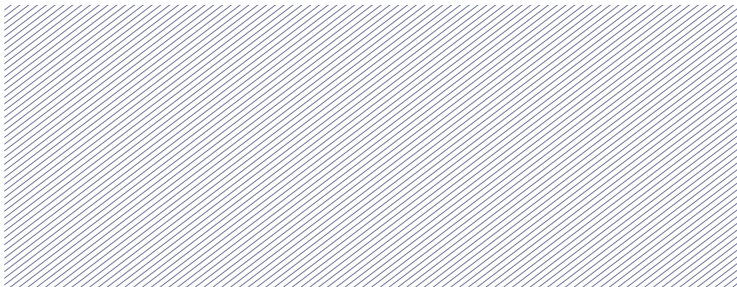
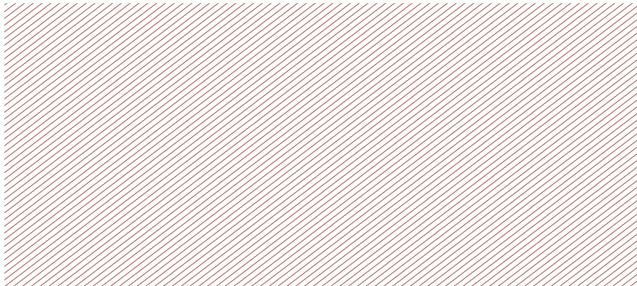
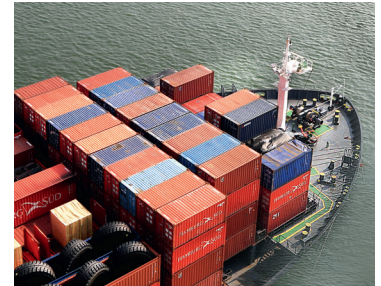
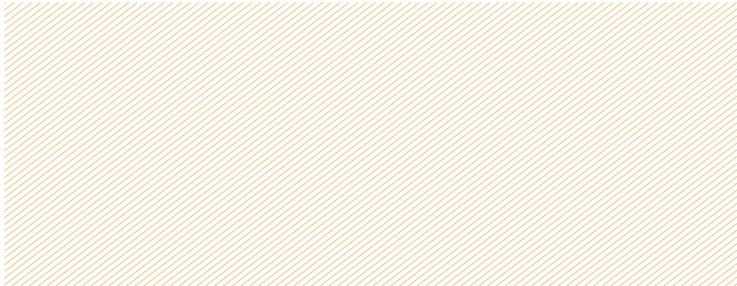




Standards and Trade
Development Facility

2017 Annual Report

Building safe and inclusive trade opportunities worldwide



The Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF) is a global partnership that helps developing countries to access international markets by tackling sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) gaps, and promoting food safety, animal and plant health.

Established by FAO, OIE, World Bank Group, WHO and WTO, the STDF works to facilitate safe trade, contributing to sustainable economic growth, poverty reduction, food security and environmental protection.

Founding partners:



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



WORLD BANK GROUP



**World Health
Organization**



WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH
Protecting animals, preserving our future



**WORLD TRADE
ORGANIZATION**

CONTENTS

Executive summary	10
Beyond 2017: lessons and opportunities	16
STDF and the global goals	20



STDF IN PROMOTING INVESTMENTS IN AGRICULTURE AND SAFE FOOD

28

Value chain development	30
SPS capacity evaluation tools	34
Prioritizing SPS investments for market access	36



STDF IN TRANSFORMING SAFE, INCLUSIVE TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

38

International standards	40
Facilitating safe trade	44
Good regulatory practice	50



STDF IN PARTNERING TOGETHER ON SAFE TRADE SOLUTIONS

52

Public-private partnerships	54
Global exchange platform	58
Partnership outreach	60
Mobilizing resources	62
STDF'S 2017 Operations, Risk Management and Financials	64



STDF in 2017

STDF OUTREACH IN 2017



www.standardsfacility.org

Over 22,300 sessions logged
(up by close to 4% from 2016)

TOP PAGES

Home page (3 languages)
Projects and PPGs
STDF at a glance

Over 60% new visitors
(new user sessions up by 12% from 2016)

Users came from
200 countries
27% from Europe
25% from Asia-Pacific
20% from Africa
15% from Latin America
10% from North America

Over 11,600 pdf publications
downloaded (up by 16% from 2016)

TOP DOWNLOADS

STDF Factsheet
Project Design Manual
Project Guidance Note
2016 Annual Report

Briefing Notes on Inclusive Trade Solutions
and Partnering with the Private Sector



Annual Report 2016



9 STDF Results Stories
produced in 2017
(up from 6 in 2016)



STDF Briefing Notes



13 STDF News Items
went out to 4,400 subscribers
(up from 2,600 in 2016)

More than 7,700 SPS stakeholders
reached at over 75 events in Africa,
Asia-Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean,
up from 3,800 in 2016

200+ participants
attended the
STDF e-Certification session
at the Aid for Trade Global Review

5,600+ copies
of STDF publications, Briefing Notes
and Factsheets distributed

STDF YouTube
7,000+ views
(up by 135% from 2016)

WATCH TIME:
close to 26,800 minutes
(up by over 50% from 2016)
Over 50 new subscribers

STDF videos

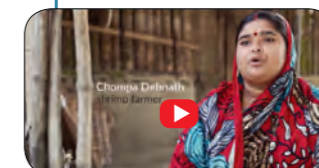
Improving phytosanitary
systems to boost safe trade
and market access



Knowledge solutions on
how safe wood packaging
supports trade



STDF global partnership
on safe trade: interview
with Melvin Spreij



Building food safety skills for
shrimp farmers in Bangladesh

STDF ON THE GROUND

JANUARY

16-20 FAO/WHO Codex Coordinating Committee for Africa, Nairobi, Kenya

FEBRUARY

1-2 Global Donor Platform for Rural Development, Annual General Assembly, Brussels, Belgium

3 ACP/EC/IFPRI Regional Trade in Africa, Brussels, Belgium

10 STDF P-IMA Information Session for ITC, Geneva

13 STDF Information Session, Washington DC, USA

14-15 FDA Public Hearing: Strategic Partnerships to Enhance Food Safety, Washington DC, USA

15 STDF Information Session for the WBG, Washington DC, USA

20 STDF Information Session, The Hague, The Netherlands

20-23 WTO National SPS/TBT Workshop, Colombo, Sri Lanka*

28 FEBRUARY-3 MARCH Global Food Safety Conference, Houston, USA

MARCH

1-2 ITC Expert Forum: Inclusive and Sustainable Agribusiness Development, Geneva

1-3 WTO National SPS Workshop, Lima, Peru*

20-21 STDF Working Group, Geneva

27 Canada/France/STDF International Francophonie Day, Geneva

APRIL

4-6 OIE PVS Pathway Think Tank: Reflections and Directions at 10 Years, Paris, France

5-6 COLEACP Fruit and Vegetable Value Chains in West Africa, Lomé, Togo

MAY

2 EIF Workshop: Leveraging Resources, Geneva

2-4 WTO National SPS Workshop, Asunción, Paraguay*

4 EIF Steering Committee: Session on Joint EIF/STDF DTIS study, Geneva

8-13 APEC Food Safety meeting, Hanoi, Vietnam

9-12 WTO National SPS Workshop, Bhurban, Pakistan*

17 STDF Information Session, Paris, France

21-26 OIE 85th General Session, Paris, France

22-24 WTO National SPS/TBT Workshop, Monrovia, Liberia*

24 IFPRI Better Targeting Food Safety Investments, Brussels, Belgium



JUNE

4-9 FAO/UNECE e-Cert Seminar, Odessa, Ukraine*

4-9 Spices Project Development STDF Workshop, New Delhi, India

7-8 EC Conference: Better Training for Safer Food, Brussels, Belgium*

8 STDF Information Session for EC, Brussels, Belgium

14 ICTSD Inclusive Economic Growth through Value Chains, Divonne-les-Bains, France

20-23 WTO/IICA Regional SPS Workshop, San José, Costa Rica



JULY

2 AU EU Agriculture Ministerial Conference, Rome, Italy

12 STDF e-Certification Session: Aid for Trade Global Review, Geneva

14 WTO/WBG Workshop: Enhancing Border Coordination, Geneva

20-21 ISPM 15 STDF Final Project Workshop, Nairobi, Kenya

17-21 FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission, Geneva

26 SSAFE Board meeting, Geneva

27-28 OIRSA/IICA Regional meeting on Agricultural Health and Food Safety, San Salvador, El Salvador

IN 2017

AUGUST

16-18 WTO Regional Trade Policy Course, Quito, Ecuador*

21-25 OIE PVS Evaluation mission, Guatemala



SEPTEMBER

5-8 UNESCAP/ADB Asia-Pacific Trade Facilitation Forum, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

19-20 WBG Coordinated Border Management in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, Budva, Montenegro*

25 ITC Trade for Sustainable Development Forum, Geneva

27 UNCTAD Workshop: Standards, Market Access and Trade-led Sustainable Development, Geneva

OCTOBER

1-2 UNIDO Workshop: Food Import and Export Inspection and Certification in Arab Countries, Amman, Jordan*

3-4 WTO National SPS Workshop, Amman, Jordan

10 IPPC Seminar: Plant Health and Trade Facilitation, Rome, Italy

11 STDF Information Session, FAO, Rome, Italy

18 CBD BioBridge Initiative: Asia Pacific Roundtable, Korea (via Skype)

30-31 STDF Working Group, Geneva

NOVEMBER

1 STDF Session: Costs and Benefits of FMD Control for Livestock Trade, Geneva

6 EIF Steering Committee, Geneva

7 UNECE SDGs and Food Standards, Geneva

9 CBD BioBridge Initiative: Africa Roundtable, Uganda (via Skype)

10 ILO Global Value Chains, Occupational Safety and Health, Geneva

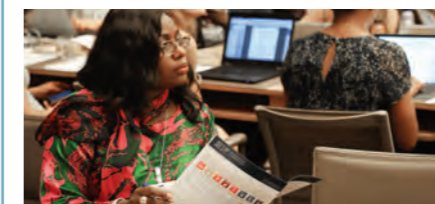
20-22 WTO National SPS/TBT Workshop, Dhaka, Bangladesh*

24 ITC/ILO Value Chain Partnerships for Development, Geneva

28-29 STDF Information Session, Canberra, Australia

29 CBD BioBridge Initiative: Latin America roundtable, Colombia (via Skype)

30 STDF/WTO Information Session for Dublin Institute of Technology, Geneva



DECEMBER

1-2 STDF meetings with SPC and PIFS, Suva, Fiji

5-8 WTO National SPS/TBT Workshop, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea*

11-12 STDF meetings with Food Industry Asia and WBG, Singapore

13 OIE Strategic Advisory Committee for WAHIS+, Paris, France

14 OIE Advisory Committee for World Animal Health and Welfare Fund, Paris, France

STDF at WTO Events, Geneva

31 JANUARY Advanced Trade Policy Course

7 FEBRUARY Advanced Trade Facilitation Course (French)

8 MARCH International Women's Day Panel

20-29 MARCH Advanced Trade Facilitation Course (Spanish)

22-23 MARCH SPS Committee

11 APRIL National Trade Facilitation Workshop for Moldova

11 MAY Introductory Trade Policy Course for LDCs

17 MAY Committee on Trade and Development

19 MAY LDC Sub-Committee

20 JUNE Advanced Trade Policy Course (French)

21 JUNE Priority Issues for LDCs

11-13 JULY 6th Aid for Trade Global Review

6-14 JULY Advanced SPS Course (French)

13 JULY Forum on WTO Accessions

13-14 JULY SPS Committee

26-28 SEPTEMBER Public Forum

16-19 OCTOBER LDC Agricultural Workshop

17 OCTOBER Advanced Trade Policy Course

23 OCTOBER-10 NOVEMBER Advanced SPS Course

2-3 NOVEMBER SPS Committee

30 NOVEMBER Geneva Week

*Externally funded

Executive summary

This Annual Report sets out how the STDF partnership continued to build safe and inclusive trade opportunities in 2017, supporting more farmers, processors, traders and governments in developing countries to meet international standards and access regional and global markets.

The STDF vision of sustainable economic growth, poverty reduction, food security and environmental protection in developing countries aligns closely with the UN's 2030 Agenda. Through SPS capacity building projects and project development, and its global coordination platform and knowledge hub, the STDF is championing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

STDF's SPS capacity building work is cross-cutting and contributes to a number of the SDGs, with project and thematic work reinforcing efforts across the board. This 2017 Annual Report puts STDF's different work areas under three priority SDGs for ease of reference.

The three sections of the report cover SDG 2 on zero hunger, SDG 8 on decent work and economic growth and SDG 17 on revitalizing global partnerships. STDF's work on other priority cross-cutting goals – SDG 1 on no poverty, SDG 5 on gender equality and SDGs 14 and 15 on life below water and life on land – is highlighted in a special feature in the report.

2017 was a high-performing year for the STDF partnership, with record numbers of SPS stakeholders reached at events worldwide, and high levels of funding applications received.

STDF moved ahead with new SPS projects to meet international standards, boost value chain development and promote safe trade. STDF's global dialogue, outreach and knowledge exchange focused on solutions to strengthen the effectiveness of SPS capacity building. This included digitalization and new technologies, public-private partnerships, the use of evidence to prioritize SPS investments and mobilizing wider resources.

Thanks to STDF's efforts throughout the year, a number of collaborative, innovative and regional approaches were developed to facilitate safe trade. STDF's partners, donors and other members shared examples of how the STDF has influenced and supported their activities worldwide. High levels of satisfaction with the relevance and value of the partnership, as well as the work of the STDF Secretariat were recorded. STDF's latest knowledge products captured good practice on meeting international standards and building SPS capacity, helping to exchange experiences with a growing global network.



2017 highlights

Global exchange platform highly rated

STDF contributes to enhancing the effectiveness of SPS capacity building in developing countries, as seen in the 2017 Working Group Survey. STDF relevance and value was highly rated in coordination, dissemination and project development, with examples of STDF support to innovative, regional and cross-cutting approaches.

Focusing on the poorest countries

Least developed countries (LDCs) and other low income countries benefitted from 70% of resources for STDF projects and PPGs approved in 2017. Two STDF sessions in March and November shared lessons on value chain projects benefitting LDCs in West Africa (in the cocoa, fisheries and cabbage sectors) and on commodity-based trade in Tanzania and Zimbabwe.

Mobilizing resources to sustain impact

STDF PPGs and projects approved in 2017 – totalling US\$4,656,513 – generated an estimated US\$1,764,044 in additional resources. Two projects – support to COMESA to use the P-IMA tool across policy frameworks, and to promote Zambia's plant exports – will be supported by EIF. Projects in Nepal and Comoros mobilized further resources.

Expanding access to new technology

STDF shared the latest information on e-certification with public and private sector in a high-level event at the Aid for Trade Global Review and via a new Briefing Note. The ePhyto project moved ahead to help developing countries set up automated systems, and a new OIE project on electronic certification was approved.

Catalyzing public-private collaboration

STDF's role in catalyzing public-private sector collaboration on maximum residue levels in pesticides was recognized by 17 Ministers at the WTO Ministerial Conference, following STDF projects in Africa, Southeast Asia and Latin America. STDF work to facilitate PPPs was shared at the Global Food Safety Conference.

Reaching wider networks worldwide

Over 7,700 SPS stakeholders were reached at over 75 events in Africa, Asia-Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean and STDF's e-news went out to 4,400 subscribers, while visitors to the STDF website came from 200 countries. STDF's partnership shared knowledge and good practice at events, online, in media and publications.

STDF PROJECTS IN 2017



AFRICA

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

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

- 4 **Honey chain traceability**
BENEFICIARY Guatemala
IMPLEMENTED BY Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food
PARTNERS OIRSA

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

- 5 **Improving food safety in honey and apricots to boost exports**
BENEFICIARY Tajikistan
IMPLEMENTED BY ITC
PARTNERS FAO
- 6 **Improving compliance with SPS measures to boost oilseed exports**
BENEFICIARY Myanmar
IMPLEMENTED BY ITC
PARTNERS Myanmar Pulses, Beans & Sesame Seeds Merchants Association
- 7 **Laboratory capacity building to support fish exports**
BENEFICIARY Solomon Islands
IMPLEMENTED BY FAO
PARTNERS PHAMA
- 8 **Expanding cocoa trade**
BENEFICIARY Papua New Guinea
IMPLEMENTED BY PNG Cocoa Board



AFRICA

- 9 **Improving sanitary capacity to facilitate livestock exports**
BENEFICIARY Ethiopia
IMPLEMENTED BY FAO

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

- 10 **Accreditation of diagnostic tests for animal diseases**
BENEFICIARY Belize, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama
IMPLEMENTED BY OIRSA
PARTNERS FAO, OIE, PAHO

- 11 **Improved traceability for foods of animal origin**
BENEFICIARY Costa Rica
IMPLEMENTED BY IICA

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

- 12 **Piloting an improved animal identification and registration system**
BENEFICIARY Mongolia
IMPLEMENTED BY IDELE
PARTNERS FAO, EU

GLOBAL

- 13 **Facilitating e-veterinary certification**
BENEFICIARY Cambodia, Nigeria, Paraguay, Swaziland, Zimbabwe
IMPLEMENTED BY OIE
PARTNERS FAO, UN/CEFACT, WCO, WBG



AFRICA

- 14 **Knowledge solutions to roll out ISPM 15**
BENEFICIARY Botswana, Cameroon, Kenya, Mozambique
IMPLEMENTED BY Erasmus University of Rotterdam
PARTNERS IPPC
- 15 **Strengthening phytosanitary capacity for plant exports**
BENEFICIARY Zambia
IMPLEMENTED BY PhytoSolutions Consultancy
PARTNERS EIF

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

- 16 **Implementing phytosanitary measures to expand market access**
BENEFICIARY Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay
IMPLEMENTED BY IICA
PARTNERS COSAVE, IPPC

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

- 17 **Strengthening information systems for pest surveillance and reporting**
BENEFICIARY Cambodia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Thailand, Viet Nam
IMPLEMENTED BY Australian Department of Agriculture and Water Resources
PARTNERS CABI
- 18 **Strengthening phytosanitary border controls**
BENEFICIARY Azerbaijan
IMPLEMENTED BY FAO
PARTNERS IPPC, WBG

GLOBAL

- 19 **Developing a network of PCE facilitators**
BENEFICIARY Developing countries
IMPLEMENTED BY FAO/IPPC
PARTNERS Centre of Phytosanitary Excellence, Kenya
- 20 **Rolling out a systems approach globally**
BENEFICIARY Developing countries
IMPLEMENTED BY FAO/IPPC
PARTNERS ICL, NEPP
- 21 **ePhyto: Enhancing safe trade in plants and plant products**
BENEFICIARY Developing countries
IMPLEMENTED BY FAO/IPPC
PARTNERS Australia, Canada, CITES, Codex, the Netherlands, OIE, UN/CEFACT, UNICC, the United States, WBG, WCO, industry associations



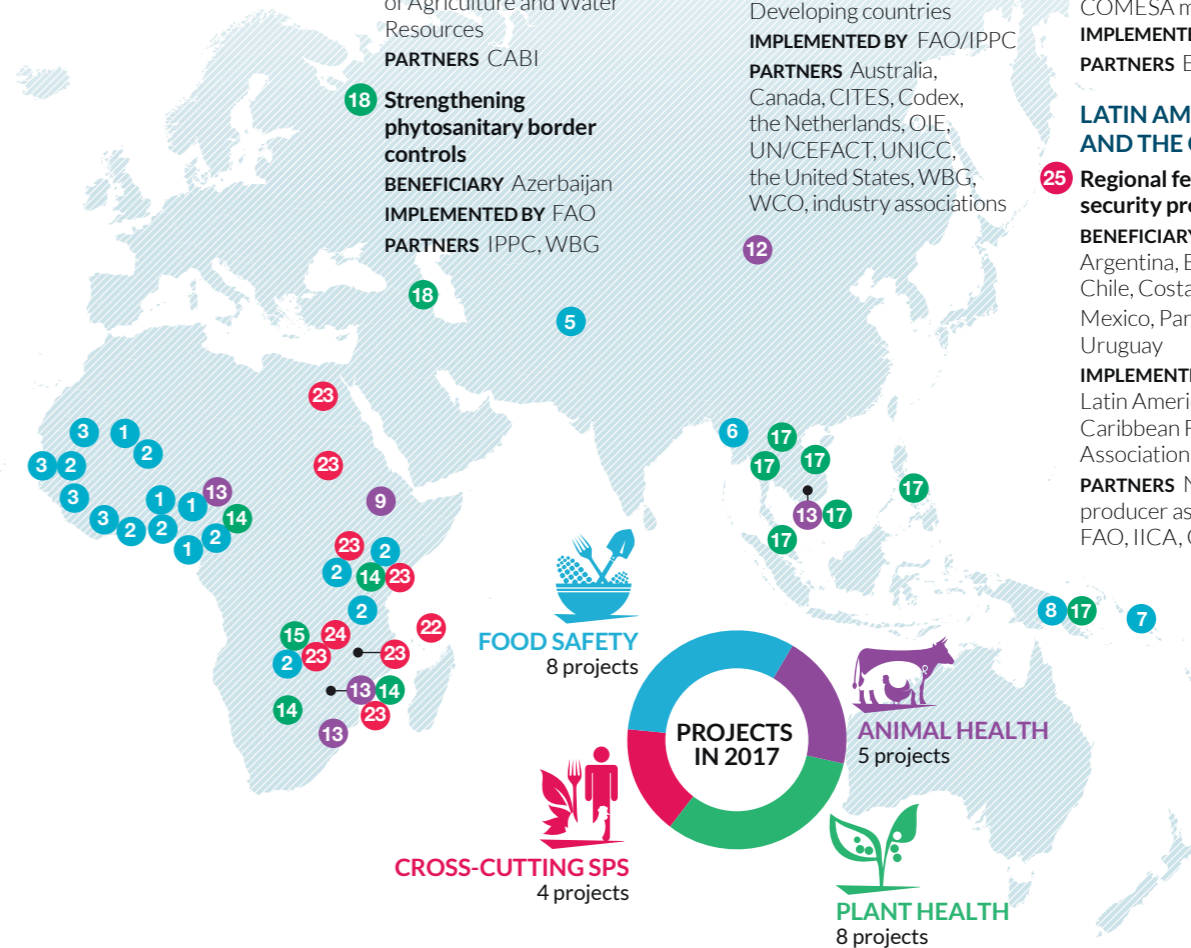
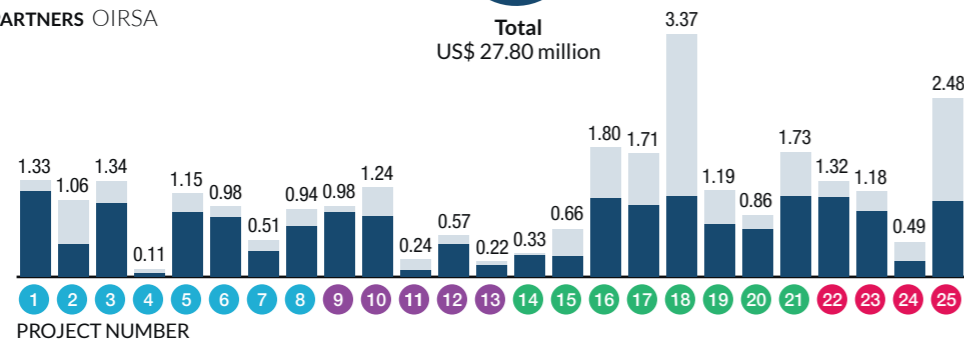
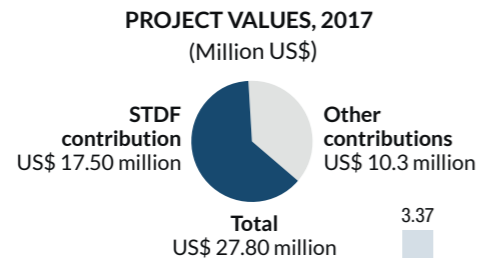
AFRICA

- 22 **Strengthening the SPS system**
BENEFICIARY Comoros
IMPLEMENTED BY UNDP
PARTNERS FAO, ITC, WHO
- 23 **Breaking barriers, facilitating trade**
BENEFICIARY Egypt, Kenya, Malawi, Sudan, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe
IMPLEMENTED BY COMESA
PARTNERS CABI

- 24 **Mainstreaming SPS investments into CAADP**
BENEFICIARY COMESA members
IMPLEMENTED BY COMESA
PARTNERS EIF, FAO

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

- 25 **Regional feed and food security programme**
BENEFICIARY Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay
IMPLEMENTED BY Latin American and Caribbean Feed Industry Association
PARTNERS National feed producer associations, FAO, IICA, OIE

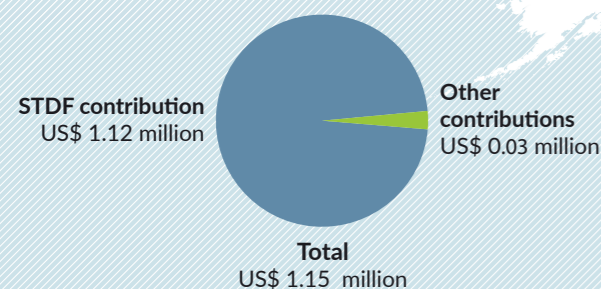


STDF PPGs IN 2017

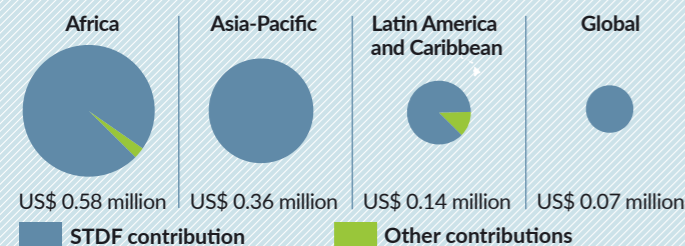
Project Preparation Grants (PPGs) support developing countries to prepare technically sound and sustainable projects in key SPS areas, apply SPS-related capacity evaluation tools or carry out feasibility studies.

PPGs promote collaboration across government agencies responsible for agriculture, health and trade, as well as with the private sector, and other partners.

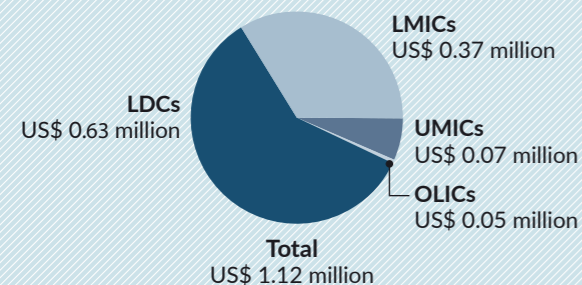
PPGs VALUES, 2017
(Million US\$)



BY REGION



LDCs BENEFIT MOST FROM PPG RESOURCES



FOOD SAFETY

AFRICA

- 1 Reducing aflatoxin contamination in maize
BENEFICIARY Burkina Faso
- 2 Improving the safety and quality of Penja pepper
BENEFICIARY Cameroon
- 3 Improving SPS capacity in sesame to meet market requirements
BENEFICIARY Sudan

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

- 4 Facilitating trade in laboratory samples
BENEFICIARY Guatemala
- 5 Safe production practices for cocoa beans
BENEFICIARY Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Trinidad & Tobago

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

- 6 Ensuring food safety, spicing up trade
BENEFICIARY India
- 7 Improving SPS capacity in the cocoa and coffee value chains
BENEFICIARY Papua New Guinea
- 8 Supporting SPS compliance to boost regional trade
BENEFICIARY Kyrgyz Republic
- 9 Improving food safety in the peppercorn value chain
BENEFICIARY Cambodia, Lao PDR, Viet Nam

GLOBAL

- 10 Measuring spillovers of trade-related food safety projects
BENEFICIARY Developing countries



ANIMAL HEALTH

AFRICA

- 11 Improving sanitary capacity to facilitate livestock exports
BENEFICIARY Ethiopia
- 12 Costs and benefits of a foot-and-mouth disease free zone
BENEFICIARY Tanzania
- 13 Feasibility of a fresh meat producing compartment
BENEFICIARY Zimbabwe



PLANT HEALTH

AFRICA

- 14 Strengthening phytosanitary capacity
BENEFICIARY Zambia
- 15 Building phytosanitary capacity to facilitate trade
BENEFICIARY Guinea
- 16 Improving safety of fruits and vegetables
BENEFICIARY Uganda

- 17 Addressing fruit fly challenges in Southern Africa
BENEFICIARY Mozambique, South Africa
- 18 Digitalizing pest surveillance, reporting and seed certification
BENEFICIARY Nigeria

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

- 19 Facilitating safe fruit and vegetable exports
BENEFICIARY Lao PDR
- 20 Building phytosanitary capacity to shape market access
BENEFICIARY Tajikistan



CROSS-CUTTING SPS

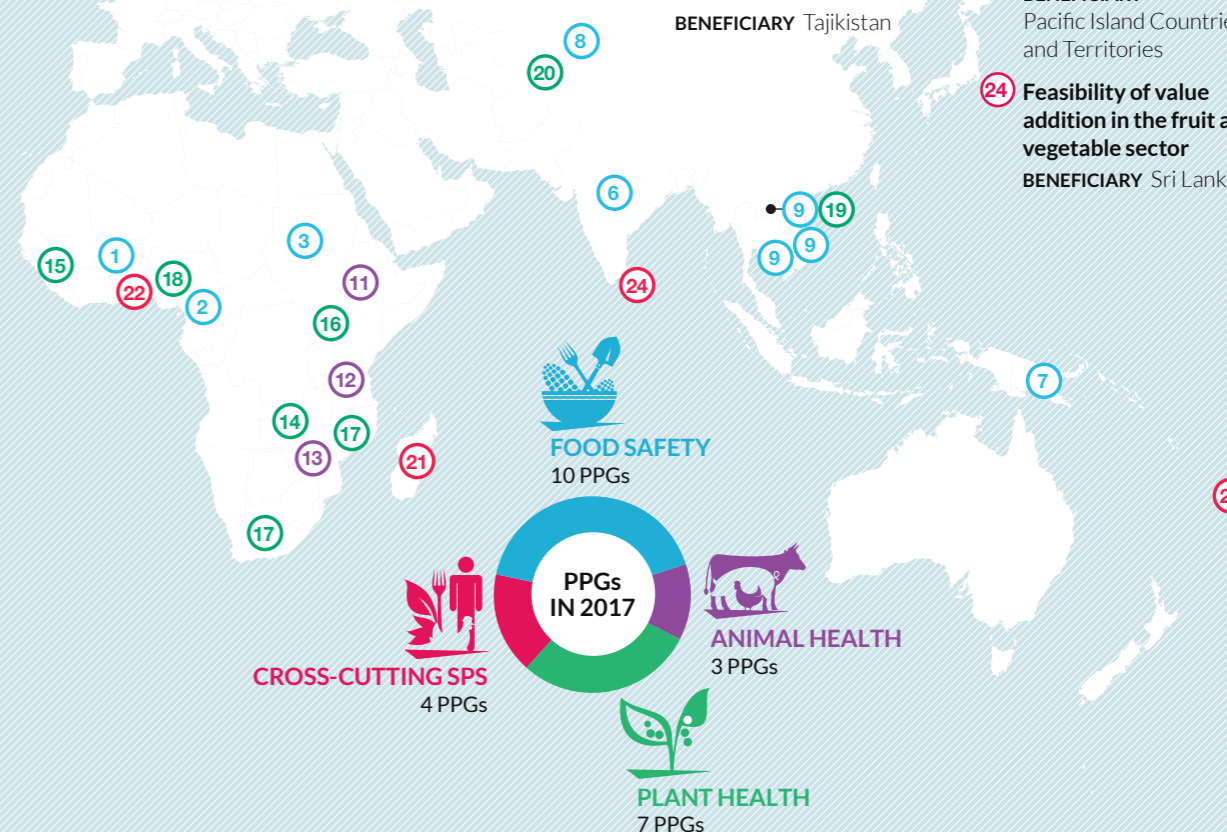
AFRICA

- 21 Prioritising SPS investments for market access
BENEFICIARY Madagascar

- 22 Developing a national SPS strategy
BENEFICIARY Togo

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

- 23 SPS platform for the Pacific
BENEFICIARY Pacific Island Countries and Territories
- 24 Feasibility of value addition in the fruit and vegetable sector
BENEFICIARY Sri Lanka



Beyond 2017: lessons and opportunities

Expanding the reach and impact of STDF's knowledge platform

STDF's partnership brings together stakeholders to improve the results of SPS capacity building activities by creating synergies and collaborative approaches to roll out and scale up solutions and good practices. STDF's success is a result of the commitment and participation of STDF partners, donors, developing country experts, other international and regional organizations, and the private sector. It is the partnership that strengthens effective SPS capacity building, supporting STDF's programme goal.

STDF's coordination and knowledge platform is at the heart of the partnership. Reinforced through collaborative projects, the platform deepens the impact and outreach of STDF's work, as well as other activities from across the partnership. Feedback from a 2017 Working Group survey showed how STDF has informed and complemented members' activities, and contributed to stronger results. Moving forward, capitalizing on all members' engagement will help the platform to achieve its full potential.

Feedback in 2017 showed that STDF activities influence the work of individuals, organizations and actors at different levels, and that STDF knowledge products are used to raise awareness, share good practices and influence the development of new programmes. Members rated the STDF's relevance and value highly, while assessing their own contribution to the partnership consistently lower. Encouraging members to actively contribute to the platform will mean they get more from the partnership. At the same time, strengthening the partnership will expand the reach of STDF's work in developing countries.

Further improving communications and outreach across STDF's work – with the proactive support of all members – is a vital part of the picture. This includes finding opportunities to raise STDF's visibility and increase dissemination of STDF good practice and knowledge products at the regional and country level.

Maximizing STDF's role in mobilizing resources for SPS capacity building

STDF projects and PPGs play a catalytic role in mobilizing resources. By the end of 2017, the STDF had approved over US\$44.9 million in funding for projects and PPGs. In turn, this had leveraged an estimated US\$25.3 million in resources (budgeted in-kind and financial contributions) from other sources including national governments, other donors and the private sector. More than 65% of these STDF resources have benefitted least developed countries and other low income countries.

In the future, building STDF's ability to mobilize resources is critically important given the size of the STDF trust fund and the growing number of funding requests received from developing countries. The scale of funding applications in 2017 highlights how STDF is unable to meet current demands. It will be critical to focus on the role projects and PPGs play in mobilizing resources, and further scale-up impact.

The P-IMA framework is a valuable tool that generates evidence on the expected impacts of SPS investments on national objectives, which supports resource mobilization. Going forward, STDF's partnership can be more involved in engaging and mobilizing resources, and new models for financing STDF projects can be

considered. This would strengthen STDF's collaborative approach, although it requires time and resources. Parallel efforts are needed to raise high-level awareness in developing countries on the benefits of investing in SPS capacity for trade, economic growth and poverty reduction.

Building ownership and partnerships for improved sustainability

Strong ownership from government and private sector stakeholders in countries and regions is critical to the success and longer-term sustainability of STDF projects, even after the end of project support. Experiences show that ongoing efforts – including after the project end date – are needed for projects to influence, and achieve, sustainable change. Public-private partnerships help to build trust, increase collaboration and address new SPS challenges in a changing environment. This means results are not compromised – due to limited absorption capacity, staff-turn over or other factors – after projects end.

Addressing SPS challenges also needs a regional approach, creating opportunities for sharing knowledge and resources, economies of scale and scaling up. STDF PPGs and projects create regional synergies, and connect stakeholders from different agencies (including agriculture, environment, health and trade) and the private sector. Regional projects have the potential to deliver greater results, but are often more complicated than projects focused within a country, take longer to develop and roll out, and carry more risk. Moving ahead, it will be important to work effectively at regional level while minimizing the risks.

Strengthening results and monitoring and evaluation

STDF continues to strengthen its results-based management, based on its Monitoring and Evaluation Framework. Focused on measuring results, the STDF's logical framework (Annex 1) includes indicators to measure the performance of the partnership, as well as the STDF outcome and four outputs. The indicators are tailored to the complexity of building SPS capacity in developing countries. This depends on a range of factors, involves a high degree of uncertainty as to the link between causes and effects, and is influenced by multiple actors, perspectives and relationships. At the same time, with the limited resources in the STDF Secretariat, there is a need to continue to focus on ensuring value for money.

STDF partners and other members' feedback to the Working Group survey confirms the relevance and effectiveness of STDF activities, projects and PPGs. During 2017, eight cases of collaborative, cross-cutting, innovative and regional approaches to SPS capacity building, facilitated by STDF, were identified.

Evidence of quantifiable results on farmers, processors, traders and other people in developing countries has been easiest to identify in projects that address SPS challenges in value chains. Other types of projects, for instance to develop and test new approaches or tools to support SPS capacity building, have value for SPS capacity building, even if the direct impact is harder to quantify.

The next external evaluation of the STDF, scheduled to begin in 2018, will deepen the analysis of STDF's performance and results across all its work areas. A meta-evaluation of over 22 externally evaluated STDF projects, commissioned in 2017, will provide an independent assessment of project performance. The findings, experiences, results and lessons

learned from the meta evaluation will improve the quality and performance of future projects. An ongoing focus on monitoring and evaluation will help track quantified targets and measure how projects impact on market access and contribute to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, including on poverty reduction, gender equality and the environment.

Capitalizing on linkages and synergies across STDF's work

Achieving effective and sustainable results in SPS capacity building is based on an interdisciplinary and collaborative approach. At all levels, STDF's work encourages, facilitates and capitalizes on synergies across government stakeholders involved in agriculture, health and trade, and the private sector.

There are linkages and interconnections across different STDF work areas, from trade facilitation to electronic SPS certification and digitalization, public-private partnerships and good regulatory practice. Strong partnerships continue to be built with organizations involved in trade facilitation, expanding the reach and uptake of good practices to build SPS capacity developed through STDF's work. This has helped to increase awareness among customs and trade officials of why SPS controls are necessary, and what more can be done to support their roll out, while making sure adequate resources and high-level commitment is there. Moving forward, building greater synergies with stakeholders involved in other areas linked to SPS capacity – agricultural development, the environment, climate change and small island states – can further strengthen SPS capacity and deepen the impact of STDF's work.

Clarifying the connections between SPS capacity and the 2030 Agenda

Building capacity to meet international standards for food safety, animal and plant health helps farmers, processors, traders and governments in developing countries to access markets for food and agricultural goods, where they often have a comparative advantage. This creates opportunities to add value across supply chains, in turn generating employment, increasing incomes and securing people's livelihoods.

STDF projects and PPGs look at gender and other cross-cutting issues throughout the project cycle. A number of STDF projects have set targets and captured people's stories on the ground to highlight the results and impact on cross-cutting issues from gender equality and the environment to poverty reduction. To show how STDF contributes to the UN's 2030 Agenda, more can be done to make these linkages more explicit and communicate STDF's efforts clearly and systematically. The development of STDF's next strategy for the period 2020 and beyond offers an important opportunity to support this.

The Buenos Aires Declaration on Women and Trade, endorsed by 117 WTO members and observers at the WTO Ministerial Conference in 2017, provides a framework to increase the participation of women in trade, by removing barriers and fostering women's economic empowerment. The STDF is keen that its work and SPS capacity building projects generate more benefits for women in trade. Looking ahead, by developing linkages with gender-focused initiatives and being part of this global dialogue, STDF will be able to make sure that trade-related SPS capacity building assistance also focuses and impacts on women.





STDF and the global goals

The UN's 2030 agenda for sustainable development is a global commitment to improve lives in all countries worldwide across 17 key areas from tackling poverty to building partnerships. It covers the economic, social and environmental pillars of sustainable development with a collective ambition to transform opportunities for people and the planet looking to the future.

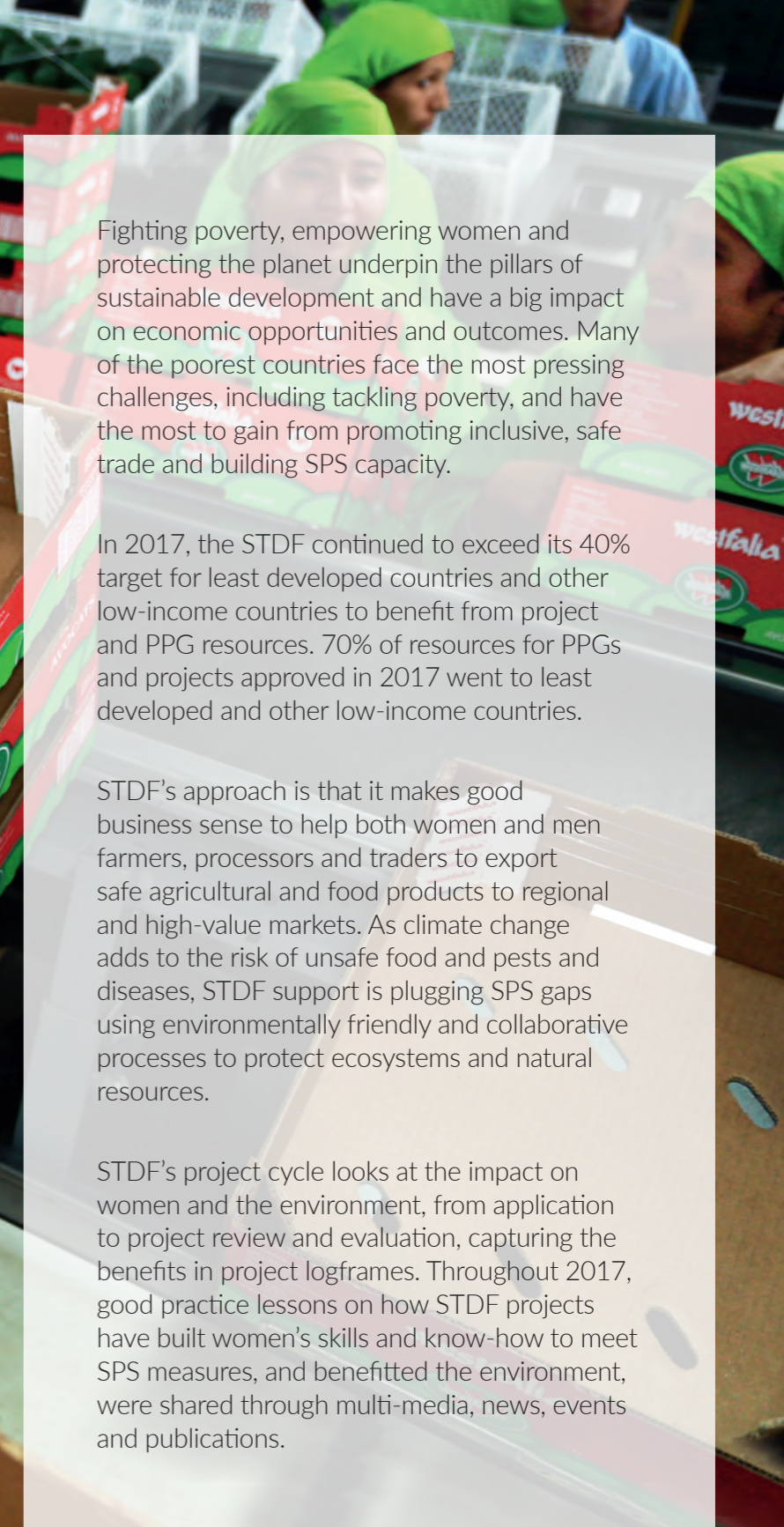
Safe trade provides a pathway to reduce poverty and meet the sustainable development goals. Many of the 900 million people living on less than US\$1.90 a day struggle to benefit from trade opportunities. Reducing the costs of trade and creating a more transparent and predictable environment for regional and global trade is part of the solution. At the same time, tackling SPS challenges at borders and across value chains is vital. This drives inclusive trade and impacts on job creation, value addition, incomes and livelihoods.

STDF, through its vision of “sustainable economic growth, poverty reduction, food security and environmental protection in developing countries”, is working towards the Sustainable Development Goals. STDF also supports the global compact of the 2030 Agenda by contributing to global public goods in food safety, animal and plant health that impact beyond borders.

The STDF partnership helps farmers, processors, traders and governments in developing countries to meet international food safety, animal and plant health standards and reach regional and global markets. It does this by giving them access to tools, technology, skills and safe trade solutions. STDF projects and PPGs are based on demand, and in 2017 more innovative SPS

capacity building projects were developed and delivered worldwide. STDF's coordination and knowledge platform further scaled up the reach and impact of STDF's work, benefiting more people in developing countries.

STDF's 2017 work programme cut across many of the global goals, with a strong focus on supporting SDG 2 on zero hunger, SDG 8 on decent work and economic growth and SDG 17 on partnerships for the goals. Throughout the year STDF has supported cross-cutting goals – SDG 1 on no poverty, SDG 5 on gender equality and SDGs 14 and 15 on life below water and life on land – by promoting livelihoods, empowering women and protecting the planet. This 2017 Annual Report looks at how STDF's high-profile events, good practice resources, collaborative projects, and global knowledge exchange brought this about.



STDF IN CHAMPIONING PEOPLE, PROSPERITY AND THE PLANET



Fighting poverty, empowering women and protecting the planet underpin the pillars of sustainable development and have a big impact on economic opportunities and outcomes. Many of the poorest countries face the most pressing challenges, including tackling poverty, and have the most to gain from promoting inclusive, safe trade and building SPS capacity.

In 2017, the STDF continued to exceed its 40% target for least developed countries and other low-income countries to benefit from project and PPG resources. 70% of resources for PPGs and projects approved in 2017 went to least developed and other low-income countries.

STDF's approach is that it makes good business sense to help both women and men farmers, processors and traders to export safe agricultural and food products to regional and high-value markets. As climate change adds to the risk of unsafe food and pests and diseases, STDF support is plugging SPS gaps using environmentally friendly and collaborative processes to protect ecosystems and natural resources.

STDF's project cycle looks at the impact on women and the environment, from application to project review and evaluation, capturing the benefits in project logframes. Throughout 2017, good practice lessons on how STDF projects have built women's skills and know-how to meet SPS measures, and benefitted the environment, were shared through multi-media, news, events and publications.

"Previously, we produced shrimp following traditional method. Without any rules or proper procedures of shrimp farming. Most of them used to die. We used to get very little compared to what we released. After joining this project I am getting profits every year. I don't have to wait for long to sell out at the market because my shrimps are bigger and look healthier. I was a housewife and had limited knowledge. But now, it makes me proud that people come to me for advice. By forming the cluster and with proper training, we cannot be easily deceived especially, when we go to the market in a group. We get quality products at subsidized price. Being part of the STDF, we have a good rapport at the market and get the best quality products. Now that we are economically solvent, I fulfilled my requirements, bought a fridge and a gas stove with the profit. I can bear the expenses to repair my pond and contribute more in the family. And I have obtained such achievements through STDF".

Chompa Debnath, shrimp farmer,
Bangladesh



Inclusive trade solutions: women in SPS capacity building

A new film produced by FAO in 2017 under an STDF-funded project to build food safety skills for shrimp farmers in Bangladesh, features Chompa Debnath. Chompa is one of 1,000 farmers, many of them women, supported under the FAO-led project, with the Department of Fisheries, WorldFish, and the Bangladesh Shrimp and Fish Foundation.

Based on the project's results – with harvest yields and incomes rising by up to 70% – FAO and the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock are planning to scale-up the approach, which includes environmentally friendly processes, to reach 20,000 small-scale farmers.

In 2017, the STDF published a results story on its ginger project, which was co-financed with EIF. Chandra Kala Rai's ginger cooperative in eastern Nepal was among the close to 2,000 small-holder farmers – most of them women – who benefitted from the FAO-led project. The farmers had struggled with low yields, pests and diseases, and post-harvest losses as high as 90%.

Farmer field schools boosted practical knowledge and skills on Good Agricultural Practices and post-harvest handling. Farmers worked with the Nepal Ginger Producers Traders Association (NGPTA) to add value to ginger and increase productivity. Following the project, post-harvest losses dropped by 30% and farmers saw their incomes grow by over 60%. A new ginger washing facility is supporting up to 8,000 ginger-producing households.

In 2017, the NGPTA mobilized matching funds from Denmark for a paved road to the ginger washing facility and increased washing capacity, expanding the impact of the STDF project.

In 2017, farmers involved in the project exported their ginger to Bangladesh and welcomed a visit by European buyers.

Promoting safe trade, protecting the environment

An event in March 2017 organized by Canada and France, with the STDF, to mark International Francophonie Day, profiled a UNIDO-led small-scale fisheries project being funded by STDF. The project, which runs until February 2018 aims to boost the development of the artisanal fishing sector and improve access to the European market, in line with SDG 14 to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.

In West Africa, women sell 80% of fish and seafood, which constitute a major food commodity for coastal countries. The project is helping women to play a more active role in the sector by improving sanitary and hygiene standards in Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Mauritania and Senegal. Marie-Zado Guilavogui, a fish farmer in Guinea, shared her experience at the event. Women used to dry fish products using an open fire, a practice that is unhygienic, inefficient and dangerous. Part of the project, which includes SPS capacity building and technology transfer, is training boilermakers and bricklayers on how to construct ovens to dry fish products, helping to save scarce wood resources.

The project is also raising awareness with 400 businesses about EU export opportunities, training 700 people on product safety and quality, and plans to increase sales volumes in a pilot scheme by 10%.

"The project's success was due to genuine collaboration between the private sector and public institutions. We joined our efforts in support of a common objective – helping smallscale producers to improve the quality and safety of cabbage, which increased their access to regional export markets".

Mamadou Ndiaye, AUMN



In 2017, the STDF shared experiences and good practices from STDF projects that have had a positive impact on the environment to help other countries learn from the approach. For instance, the new STDF briefing note "Partnering with the private sector" published in February 2017 featured a project to boost cabbage exports from Senegal led by the Association des Unions Maraîchères des Niayes (AUMN). Good practice lessons from the project on how building SPS capacity also protects the environment were shared at the March event organized with Canada and France.

The STDF-funded project reduced the excessive use and misuse of pesticides and increased farmer productivity – from 15 to 30 tonnes per hectare. Producers gained new market shares in the region and exports went from 1,900 tonnes in 2008 to 6,000 tonnes in 2014. As pesticide residues dropped, customers were reassured of non-toxic products, with benefits for the environment in protecting biodiversity and conserving water and soil resources.

Following the project, AUMN have been involved in wider development projects to transfer good phytosanitary practices to manage environmental security in the Niayes region, as well as to strengthen land and ecosystem management in the context of climate change.



"Our women's group produces a truckload of ginger. Ginger farming has supported us to save for the future of our children. Field schools helped us reduce losses and increase our incomes. Now with the washing plant, we are so happy".

Chandra Kala Rai, Ginger Cooperative Female Group, Nepal



STDF IN PROMOTING
INVESTMENTS IN AGRICULTURE
AND SAFE FOOD



Global goal 2 promotes sustainable agriculture, food security as well as improved nutrition, and sets out how investments to support small-scale food producers can have a big impact on agricultural productivity. Safe food is essential to food security and a basic human right. Providing producers in developing countries with access to resources and inputs, alongside opportunities to move up the value chain and access markets, secures both incomes and livelihoods. Meeting international standards maximizes the profits from value chain development, facilitates safe trade and access to markets. It also helps to ensure safe food for people in developing countries, with additional benefits for the environment.

In 2017, STDF's capacity building projects have helped small-scale producers across agricultural value chains to develop the know-how they need to tackle SPS gaps and access regional and global markets. STDF projects and its knowledge platform shared the latest tools for countries to identify and prioritize SPS gaps and help meet international standards, while mobilizing follow-up commitment and resources.

VALUE CHAIN DEVELOPMENT: STDF'S INCLUSIVE PROJECTS DRIVE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY

Value chain development is essential to achieve SDG 2 on tackling hunger and malnutrition by promoting agricultural productivity. STDF, through its project and outreach work, has helped to build SPS capacity to meet international standards throughout value chains, often using multi-stakeholder partnership approaches. PPGs and projects involve consultation with stakeholders across value chains. Experiences and results from STDF's work to build SPS capacity in value chains show how SPS capacity building supports increased agricultural productivity, driving safe trade and economic transformation.

In 2017, examples of STDF projects and PPGs building SPS capacity throughout value chains are set out below:

- Ethiopia relies heavily on the export of live animals for foreign exchange earnings. Despite substantial investments in the livestock value chain, challenges to meet sanitary requirements for export exist. A new STDF project, approved in March 2017, will build capacity and improve collaboration among livestock sector stakeholders so that meat exports meet sanitary requirements in markets in the Middle East and North Africa. Led by FAO, the project aims to add value to meat exports and increase export earnings for small-scale producers in the value chain.
- STDF builds SPS capacity to promote integration into regional value chains. An STDF project, approved in October 2017, will build phytosanitary capacity in Zambia's export sectors. The country's capacity to export plant-based products into neighbouring countries will be strengthened under the project. It will also develop a regional plant quarantine pest surveillance programme for SADC and a paper on cost-sharing/resourcing options for regional SPS operational activities, such as pest surveillance. STDF and EIF will collaborate on the project.
- In Papua New Guinea, an STDF PPG was used to identify solutions to SPS capacity gaps in the coffee and cocoa value chains. In October 2017, the STDF allocated funding for a project on cocoa. Based on a public-private partnership approach, this STDF project will work with the government and private sector to address SPS gaps throughout the cocoa value chain. This will be in close collaboration with Australia, the European Union, World Bank Group and others.
- An ongoing STDF project in Myanmar is improving food safety and compliance with SPS measures to boost export revenues in the oilseeds value chain. Due to finish in 2019, it is led by ITC, in partnership with the Myanmar Ministry of Commerce. Farmers, collectors, processors and exporters are getting support to roll out good agricultural and hygiene practices and food safety management systems along the value chain. In 2017, over 300 farmers, 20 extension officers and farmer leaders were trained. Work started on a quality manual for collectors and warehouses, and five seed processors and six oil millers started to put in place HACCP.



"We are glad to discuss about GAP for improving productivity and quality of oil crop. Our village is dedicated to sesame farming. We love to grow sesame. Neighboring farmers are also impressed by our progress. As we have been growing sesame systematically, the GAP procedures explained to us are not that difficult to follow. However, we still need some more changes. We like this project and we are glad to be part of it. Though we grow sesame we do not have price guarantee. When we get GAP certificate we can reach export market".

U Tin Aung, farmer, Myanmar

- In Tajikistan, an STDF project was approved to improve the export competitiveness of Tajik SMEs in the apricot and honey sector. The project, led by ITC in collaboration with FAO and local public and private sector partners, will focus on food safety practices through better use of agri-chemicals and veterinary medicines. Women producers are involved in processing and value addition in both value chains, and will benefit through new employment opportunities and higher incomes. The project will benefit the environment by reducing soil and water pollution.
- In Tanzania, an STDF PPG completed in 2017, and led by the Royal Veterinary College, explored the costs, benefits and feasibility of commodity based trade. This included a value chain approach to producing foot-and-mouth-safe deboned beef from an endemic area. The veterinary services in Tanzania are looking to mobilize resources for follow-up.
- In Burkina Faso, producers faced difficulties to access international markets given high levels of aflatoxin contamination in maize, impacting on incomes and domestic health. Through an STDF PPG, approved in March 2017, national stakeholders are consulting international partners (FAO, WFP, USAID) to develop a project to improve the safety and quality of maize and increase its market value.
- In October 2017, the STDF approved a PPG to boost peppercorn exports from Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam. The PPG will identify opportunities to share knowledge, solutions and good practices across the region. A project to address key food safety gaps across the peppercorn value chain will be developed as a result.

"Cameroon aims to diversify its agricultural exports to niche regional and international markets. To get there, we need to be able to ensure the safety and quality of our products on the market. STDF's support is going to help us to develop a project to improve the safety and quality of Penja Pepper to expand market access and reduce poverty among the stakeholders involved in the value chain."

Emmanuel Nzenowo, Geographical Indication
Association for Penja Pepper, Cameroon

- In March 2017, the STDF approved a PPG to strengthen SPS capacity along the penja pepper value chain in Cameroon. Private and public sector are working together to discuss how to solve non-compliance challenges with pesticide maximum residue limits (MRLs) and pesticide misuse. It will develop a project to improve export potential and raise incomes of pepper producers.
- In March 2017, the STDF approved a PPG to carry out a feasibility study for value addition in the fruit sector in Sri Lanka. Led by the Lanka Fruit and Vegetable Producers, Processors, and Exporters Association with ITC, a study is evaluating the potential value addition of exported fruits, including pineapple, papaya, banana, mango and passion fruit. A five-year strategic plan for the Association is under development and the aim is to raise follow-up funds from the private sector and development partners working in the country.
- In India, activities under an STDF PPG in 2017 took stock of needs and requirements to address SPS challenges in the spices value chain, from production, post-harvesting and processing to trading. The project proposal is due to be submitted to the STDF in 2018.



SPS CAPACITY EVALUATION TOOLS: STDF SHARES GOOD PRACTICE ON FOOD SAFETY, ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH

Capacity evaluation tools identify the SPS gaps that need to be addressed for countries to access international markets. The tools serve as a springboard to meet international standards to protect health and access markets, and to mobilize commitment and resources for follow-up. The STDF promotes the use of SPS capacity evaluation tools by the OIE, IPPC and FAO/WHO and other regional organizations, such as IICA, to help build safe and inclusive trade for developing countries.

To date, STDF project support helped to develop the OIE Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) Pathway, and to support the use of the IPPC Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE) and FAO/WHO Food Control Assessment Tools. STDF continued to offer funding support in 2017, including through PPGs, to help countries apply SPS capacity evaluation tools to improve understanding of SPS needs and prioritize interventions.

STDF's knowledge resources, outreach products and global projects on evaluating SPS capacity building needs helped to drive forward greater knowledge on food safety, animal and plant health in 2017. By the end of 2017, STDF projects and PPGs have supported close to 30 applications of SPS capacity evaluation tools globally.

- STDF assisted Comoros in applying the IPPC PCE tool in April 2017, as part of a project to strengthen the national SPS system, support agricultural export development strategies and accession towards WTO membership. The national SPS strategy and plan of action were adopted by government and public and private value chain stakeholders. Following consultations, this led to the adoption of new legislation on plant protection, in line with IPPC standards, as well as on food safety, alongside

the creation of an NPPO. Another law on fisheries is undergoing revision with support from the World Bank Group. Strengthening the legislative and institutional framework was an important step in promoting agricultural trade from the island. Comoros continues to work with FAO/UNDP to attract further investment.

- STDF's project "Developing a network of PCE Facilitators", which came to an end in 2017 created a pool of training materials and phytosanitary experts to support use of the IPPC PCE tool globally. The project applied the PCE tool in Barbados, Kenya, Guinea and Madagascar, with additional applications planned. The network of trained experts is now equipped to support FAO and other partners to assess phytosanitary needs and participate in action planning processes at country level. IPPC's film from August 2017 showcased project results and testimonials and was uploaded onto STDF's YouTube channel.
- In Guinea, weaknesses in phytosanitary controls, regulatory gaps and plant pests challenge agricultural production and trade. An STDF PPG approved in March 2017 is allowing the Ministry of Agriculture to follow-up on the findings of the IPPC's PCE Tool and develop a new project that improves the country's



"With the support of its partners, including the STDF, the United Nations Development Programme and the International Plant Protection Convention, our country has updated its sanitary and phytosanitary legislation. It was important for us to support this law, which we unanimously adopted to ensure the well-being of our people".

Hadjira Oumouri,
Assembly of the Union of
the Comoros

phytosanitary system. The expected benefits cover the safety and quality of agricultural products, consumer health and trade facilitation.

Through its knowledge platform across the year, STDF shared information on capacity evaluation tools to help more developing countries understand and evaluate SPS challenges and be able to trade safely.

- A new STDF briefing note "SPS capacity evaluation tools in action" in October 2017 was shared widely to explain the importance for developing countries of using SPS capacity evaluation tools developed by STDF partners. The note showed the added value of using these tools to generate concrete results on the ground with examples from Comoros, Indonesia and Zimbabwe.
- A new STDF results story published in October 2017 highlighted the catalytic role that STDF funding had in the development of the OIE's flagship PVS programme, with a lasting impact on improving the quality of veterinary services. Initiated with seed funding from the STDF in 2004-2006, the project helped to develop the original PVS tool. By May 2017, 133 OIE PVS missions had been carried out worldwide, supporting the sustainable improvement of veterinary services. OIE Members, partners and experts continue to examine ways to strengthen the strategic evolution of the PVS Pathway. In April, the STDF Secretariat participated in the OIE's Think Tank Forum to mark ten years of the PVS pathway. The future direction is to adopt a more flexible, tailored approach to create a targeted and responsive PVS Pathway with stronger country ownership, reflecting the governance and technical priorities of OIE Member Countries.

PRIORITIZING SPS INVESTMENTS FOR MARKET ACCESS: STDF TOOL INFORMS SPS DECISION-MAKING

Developing countries face many demands to improve SPS capacity to boost agri-food exports and support other public policy objectives. Yet resources available from government budgets and donors are insufficient to meet all identified needs. This requires hard choices to be made between competing SPS investments. The STDF P-IMA framework offers an evidence-based approach to inform and improve SPS planning and decision-making processes. It helps to link SPS investments to public policy goals including export growth, agricultural productivity, and poverty reduction. In the process, P-IMA encourages public-private dialogue, boosts transparency and accountability, and improves the economic efficiency of investment decisions.

"In Belize, the P-IMA analysis under STDF's 2012 project continues to inform decision making and influence SPS capacity building. As a result, the food safety laboratory received support from another project and is working towards ISO 17025 accreditation in 2018, and animal health investments facilitated cattle exports to Mexico and Guatemala. HACCP certification has also catalyzed private sector investment to certify two poultry producing companies, opening the door to regional exports following a site visit by CARICOM veterinary officers".

Delilah Cabb, Belize Agricultural Health Authority

- In October 2017, the STDF approved a project by COMESA to use P-IMA to mainstream SPS investments into the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), and other policy and financing frameworks for trade, climate change adaptation and environmental protection. The project will develop synergies with STDF partner work – including FAO work on National Agriculture Investment Plans – as well as with the African Union Commission (AUC), universities and think tanks, the private sector and donors. There are linkages to FAO/EIF work to strengthen collaboration across agriculture and trade

policy, which was a key recommendation of the EIF/STDF study "Enhancing SPS capacity to promote trade for development in least developed countries". This work will put SPS investment needs prominently on national/regional agendas and mobilize additional resources for SPS capacity building. The project will be supported by the EIF.

- In March 2017, the STDF approved a PPG, requested by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock in Madagascar, with private sector partner support, to use P-IMA to prioritize SPS investment options for market access in export-oriented value chains. This PPG was catalyzed by STDF participation in a WTO Trade Policy Review mission in 2016. Work under the PPG in 2017 supported public-private dialogue and built awareness of the benefits of investing in SPS capacity building. This work is expected to mobilize additional resources for SPS investments to boost exports in value chains, impacting on agricultural productivity as well as tackling poverty.



"The African Union Commission values and intends to promote use of the P-IMA framework to inform and support implementation of the African Union Malabo Business Plan. P-IMA is being promoted as a decision-support tool to help prioritize SPS capacity building needs and investments needed to improve SPS capacity, promote trade and generate economic growth. This is also expected to improve dialogue between the public and private sector, inform the development of sound and sustainable SPS projects, and help mobilize resources".

Diana Akullo, AUC

- In 2017, work started in Tajikistan to use P-IMA to prioritize phytosanitary investments to boost exports, as part of an STDF PPG led by FAO, together with the State Service on Phytosanitary Inspection and Plant Quarantine and other stakeholders. By prioritizing key phytosanitary investments for market access, this work is expected to form the basis for planning and resource mobilization to address the capacity needs identified by the PCE in Tajikistan.
- In February 2017, ITC invited the STDF Secretariat to present the P-IMA approach at an in-house session. ITC is looking at how P-IMA can be used as a planning tool to prioritize and inform SPS resource allocations in key value chains with export potential, including as part of the process of developing national export strategies.



STDF IN TRANSFORMING SAFE, INCLUSIVE TRADE OPPORTUNITIES



For inclusive and sustainable economic growth to become a reality, global goal 8 on decent work and economic growth highlights the importance of creating jobs, promoting entrepreneurship and supporting micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs). In developing countries, that means empowering both men and women by giving them practical tools to change their lives through capacity building that shares knowledge, technology and skills. Here, Aid for Trade support, in particular for least developed countries, has an important role to play through safe trade partnerships and programmes.

In 2017, with its resources, outreach and projects, STDF developed knowledge tools for farmers, producers, traders and governments to meet international standards for food safety, animal and plant health and access global markets. STDF identified and shared good practice and technology solutions on the latest trade facilitation topics, including on e-certification, reaching the public and private sector.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS: STDF WORK ON STANDARDS RECOGNIZED GLOBALLY

As tariffs fall, the impact of non-tariff measures on trade has increased, making it all the more important for countries to comply with international standards recognized in the WTO SPS Agreement. Building the capacity of developing countries to meet international Codex, IPPC and OIE standards, and participate effectively in regional and international trade helping to boost economic growth, is the foundation of STDF's work. Throughout 2017, STDF continued to support countries across Africa, Latin America, the Caribbean, Asia and the Pacific to meet international standards and facilitate safe trade. The year's highlights are set out below.

Meeting pesticide standards for export in Africa and worldwide

"Field trials under the project identified new and better options to control pests affecting mango production in Africa. With data from the trials going to help set a new MRL, African mango farmers will see production losses fall and overseas markets open up".

Paul Osei-Fosu, Ghana Standards Authority

STDF's MRL project in Africa, led by AU-IBAR with FAO, Rutgers University, USDA and Dow, was completed in 2017. Together with related STDF projects in Latin America and Southeast Asia, the projects catalyzed public-private sector collaboration globally, and were recognized in a high-level statement at the 11th WTO Ministerial Conference in December 2017. The statement shows how STDF's projects – with a wide range of government and private sector partners – have built knowledge and capacity on pesticide MRLs in many developing countries. The project work is being sustained with more resources being mobilized through the Global Minor Use Foundation.

"STDF's funding for the regional MRL projects has mobilized additional resources, benefitting more countries. For instance, several Middle Eastern countries participated in capacity building efforts in Africa. Capacity building is a precursor of harmonization. True harmonization flows in all directions and benefits all".

Michael Braverman, IR-4, Rutgers University

Taking forward OIE standards for commodity-based trade in Tanzania and Zimbabwe

"The PPG in Rukwa region was a major breakthrough after past efforts to establish an FMD free zone failed to materialize. It detailed the potential of this area, proposed by the Livestock authorities in the country and identified key areas and corresponding costs for a proposed project".

Dr Joram E Mghwira, Retired veterinary officer, Tanzania

Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) has an impact on livestock populations and food security, as well as on trade and access to markets. As part of two STDF PPGs completed in 2017, the UK's Royal



"We acknowledge the productive work of the Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF) in building knowledge and capacity for developing countries in the area of pesticide MRLs. We will work jointly in the SPS Committee to monitor the effectiveness of the voluntary actions and the STDF work in addressing trade concerns related to food and agricultural products and to propose further collaborative, consensus actions as appropriate."

Joint Statement by 17 Ministers at the 11th WTO Ministerial Conference, 2017

Veterinary College carried out studies in Tanzania and Zimbabwe on the costs and requirements to meet OIE standards to control FMD, and expected benefits. The studies analysed the feasibility of setting up a disease-free zone in Tanzania and developing commodity-based trade in Zimbabwe. The work highlighted how solutions to drive safe livestock trade come with a cost, and investments need to be weighed up against results.

In November, key findings of the studies – alongside experiences from Paraguay – were shared with over 100 SPS Committee delegates during an STDF event at the WTO. Dialogue covered wider challenges in setting up disease-free zones and compartments in Southern Africa: from porous borders to disconnected supply chains; from gaps in animal identification, traceability and livestock movement controls to wildlife management, conservation and tourism; from infrastructure demands to capacity and resource gaps among veterinary authorities. The session showed how countries need to identify and develop export markets before setting up disease-free zones to

capitalize on the investments made. Investing in veterinary services is a global public good, and donor support is needed to meet the challenge.

"The STDF studies in Tanzania and Zimbabwe provided valuable experiences on the practical challenges and requirements to implement OIE's international standards. The OIE will consider how it can use the insights from these studies to inform its Standards Observatory and ongoing work on monitoring the implementation of OIE standards".

Ann Backhouse, OIE

Opening up options to manage pest risk and drive trade

Pest risk management remains a challenge for National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs) in many LDCs. The Systems Approach (ISPM 14) widens the range of options for pest risk management, and helps trade to flow when there are interceptions. Faced with the complexities

around ISPM 14, NPPOs often rely on end-point treatments, from pesticides to methyl bromide, that can lower market quality, reduce shelf life, increase costs and impact on the environment.

A new STDF project approved in March 2017 is going to improve the skills and confidence of NPPOs in pest risk management through the use of innovative decision-making tools. In turn, this will support market access negotiations and provide exporters with alternatives, including the use of more efficient and environmentally-friendly measures.

Using international standards: STDF's partnership approach

In March 2017, a Working Group special session looked at how the STDF partnership can support the use of international standards. STDF partners presented ongoing and planned work by Codex, IPPC and OIE on international standards, focusing on global challenges and results. The exchange of experiences took a closer look at the tools available to evaluate capacity gaps, including the FAO/WHO Food Control Assessment tool, IPPC's PCE tool and OIE's PVS Pathway. How to monitor the use of international standards, including with IPPC's Implementation Review and Support System and OIE's planned Standards Observatory, also featured in the session dialogue.

Stronger coordination and connecting efforts to support the use of international standards was a key conclusion from the discussion. STDF's partnership, PPGs and projects remain vital to support developing countries to meet international standards.

In July, the STDF took part in a panel discussion during the Codex Alimentarius Commission to discuss how international organizations and Codex are working together to support the UN's 2030 Agenda. Alongside representatives from STDF partners (IPPC, OIE, WTO) and other international organizations, the STDF shared practical examples

from across Africa, Asia and Latin America of how several STDF projects are already helping developing countries to meet Codex standards, with benefits for public health and trade. The election of Guilherme da Costa, a former STDF developing country expert, as the new Codex Chair in July 2017 further strengthens collaboration between Codex and the STDF.

Meeting the IPPC wood packaging standard in Africa

From 2015 to 2017, STDF, with Erasmus University Rotterdam and the IPPC, helped four African countries to evaluate the impact of the international wood packaging standard (ISPM 15) on trade flows. The project built the capacity of National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs) in Botswana, Cameroon, Kenya and Mozambique to adopt ISPM 15 for international trade. New knowledge tools and good practice on ISPM 15 provided hard evidence for policy-makers on the benefits of the investment. Three countries saw exports increase as a result and, in Kenya, coffee and tea exports increased by 39% after meeting the standard. Costs for a wood packaging material treatment facility to meet the standard are high. However, the costs of not meeting the standard are higher in terms of loss of exports, income, and the risk of pests. A new STDF project film and results story produced in 2017, showcased country policy solutions, and was featured on STDF's website and YouTube channel, and shared on IPPC social media.



"We discovered the standard has guidelines on how companies should carry out activities, how our inspectors have to work. We are going to have access to international markets that we have not been able to go through because we didn't use the standard".

Hendrick Modiakgotla,
NPPO, Botswana

FACILITATING SAFE TRADE: STDF DRIVES SAFE TRADE AND NEW TECHNOLOGIES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

STDF work on safe trade in 2017 supported improved SPS controls, collaboration across SPS and other border agencies, and global trends on automated systems.

In 2017, STDF partners focused on the importance of strengthening SPS capacity to facilitate trade and drive economic growth, particularly in LDCs and developing countries. A number of high-profile events addressed trade facilitation and SPS priorities, including IPPC's International Year of Plant Health and Trade Facilitation. This provides evidence of how STDF's work on facilitating safe trade, which started in 2012, has raised the profile of SPS capacity building in the context of trade facilitation. It also shows how STDF has connected and encouraged collaboration across the SPS and trade community, with concrete results.

In 2017, the World Bank Group and IPPC continued to link ePhyto to trade facilitation and improved border procedures – supported by STDF work on facilitating safe trade. During the year, this included practical support to quarantine and customs agencies in Samoa, as part of the ePhyto project. STDF work also supported other areas of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement, including national collaboration and better information flows to improve procedures at and behind borders, in preparation for SPS e-certification.

Global context – SPS border agencies in developing countries start to improve operations

The World Bank's Logistic Performance Index (LPI) survey generates feedback from operators on the ground to measure performance along the supply chain in countries worldwide. From 2014 to 2016, satisfaction with SPS border agencies increased by 8% in countries with the lowest LPI scores, which include LDCs and OLICs, pointing to improved SPS border operations in these countries. The analysis highlights how this may be a result of SPS border agencies automating their procedures. The 2016 report emphasizes the need for better coordination among different government agencies working at and behind the border, as well as the introduction of best practices in risk management and automation (including single windows) by SPS authorities.

Throughout 2017, STDF's global events and outreach, latest knowledge resources and projects supported more developing countries to carry out solutions to boost safe trade, including through using new technologies and automating SPS procedures. Highlights from across the year are set out below:

- Working together with other partners, IPPC moved further ahead with the STDF-funded ePhyto project, which helps developing countries send and receive electronic phytosanitary certificates. The ePhyto Project



“The success of the IPPC annual theme on Plant Health and Trade Facilitation in 2017 was largely based on the successful collaboration between the IPPC and STDF Secretariats. Working together with STDF and building on their key contribution to facilitating safe trade has helped to increase the impact and awareness of the IPPC and its standards. Joint work has triggered further collaboration with the World Bank Group, the World Trade Organization and the World Customs Organization, in the year which also saw the ratification of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement.”

Dr Jingyuan Xia, IPPC Secretary

Advisory Committee – bringing together representatives from international organizations (CITES, FAO, IPPC, OIE, WBG, WCO, UNCTAD) and national governments – met in Geneva in March and December. By the end of 2017, Sri Lanka, Ghana and Samoa were getting ready to roll out the generic version of the ePhyto system (GeNS), an off-the-shelf solution designed to widen access and use by developing countries and ensure a more cost-effective approach.

- STDF approved a new project in October 2017 to identify and understand the drivers for using veterinary e-certification based on a single window system. The project will be led by OIE, with governments and international organizations, including FAO and the World

Bank Group. It will look at opportunities and challenges to be addressed for veterinary authorities to benefit from automated approaches. Six developing countries, alongside other countries, will take part.

- In March, the STDF approved a small project to develop an innovative online system to share food safety information with producers, consumers and trading partners in Costa Rica. The system supports an OIE PVS Pathway recommendation and builds on existing systems that record information on inspection, control and supervision of sites producing food of animal origin. Compatible with mobile devices, it will lead to faster, more efficient inspection follow-up.

- In Nigeria, efforts to promote agricultural exports are constrained by challenges related to pest surveillance and seed certification. In October, a PPG was approved to develop a project to roll out a new digital system to improve compliance with international phytosanitary standards. Led by the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, the PPG is working closely with national authorities. The resulting project will help move towards automated e-certification systems, with the model likely to be scaled up to improve pest surveillance and seed certification across sub-Saharan Africa.
- A new STDF briefing note “Facilitating safe trade: going paperless with SPS e-certification” was published and widely shared at events throughout 2017, and featured on the STDF website. The note sets out the SPS e-certification approach and the latest initiatives from STDF partners including Codex, IPPC, OIE and the World Bank Group.
- Good practices, lessons and experiences from STDF’s work on facilitating safe trade – including the Safe Trade Solutions film – were shared with SPS, customs and trade practitioners at more than 75 events across regions worldwide, including an IPPC seminar on plant health and trade facilitation in Rome in October. Outreach has raised awareness about win-win opportunities to improve SPS capacity and facilitate safe trade, including the use of risk-based inspection, reviewing and streamlining of documentary requirements and control procedures, improved transparency and collaboration between SPS and other border management agencies.

“Excellent session. Well-chosen speakers giving practical insights. Adequate time allowed for questions which was good”.

“It is important to continue this dialogue, especially to find solutions to the various difficulties outlined”.

“Insist on the consideration of SPS aspects in single windows and efficient methods of governance, even in the face of regulatory and institutional constraints”.

STDF e-Cert event participants

- STDF held a high-level session for governments and businesses to raise awareness on electronic SPS certification at the sixth Aid for Trade Global Review in July. The event highlighted how new technologies can improve traceability and better manage SPS risks across supply chains, helping to reduce trade costs.



Transitioning from paper-based to automated SPS systems: STDF event at Aid for Trade Global Review in 2017

STDF's event on e-certification brought together over 200 people to look at the big issues around going paperless and promoting safe trade, connecting insight and experiences from governments, business and international organizations including Australia, the World Bank Group, Rentokil and GS1. Participants rated the session as very useful and valued the organization and quality of presentations.

WTO Director-General, Roberto Azevêdo, opened the session highlighting the need to modernize reforms to promote electronic exchange with the entry into force of the Trade Facilitation Agreement. The event focused on practical steps to support developing countries to leverage technologies and promote food safety, animal and plant health, with a new STDF briefing note on SPS e-certification shared.

Public and private sector representatives showed how automated SPS systems can improve traceability across supply chains, reduce food wastage, cut trade times and costs, reduce fraudulent certificates, and build trust among trading partners. An important area highlighted in the session was on financing models (including public-private support) to help developing countries rapidly and effectively transition to automated systems, given the costs involved. Plus, with electronic systems used across supply chains and expanded technology and internet coverage, building human resource capacity to manage data was seen as vital. The discussion also looked at shaping public confidence in automated systems, with regulations adapted to accommodate data collection, privacy and security concerns.

The growing interest in new technologies highlighted at the event is due to be discussed at future sessions of STDF's Working Group to continue supporting developing countries on SPS e-certification.

ePhyto Solution

STDF's project "ePhyto: Enhancing safe trade in plant and plant products" is helping developing countries exchange phytosanitary certificates electronically through a generic national system. The project is setting up a harmonized exchange tool or "hub" to facilitate electronic exchange based on a single communication protocol. The project will eliminate time and costs to negotiate bilateral electronic exchange agreements, enabling more developing countries to benefit. It will also enhance security of phytosanitary certification and reduce trade costs.

By the end of 2017, developing countries, including Sri Lanka, Ghana and Samoa, were getting ready to roll out the generic version of the ePhyto tool. In Samoa and Sri Lanka, STDF donors, including Australia, worked alongside National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs) to lay the foundations to transition to an automated system. Preparatory work addressed IT, legislative and training needs, stakeholder engagement, as well as business modeling and cost recovery options. Eight countries were at various stages of connecting to the ePhyto hub in 2017, with more countries due to get involved.

The ePhyto project continues to strengthen collaboration across SPS, customs and other border management agencies at both the national and global level. This includes joint work in Sri Lanka, selected as a pilot for eCites certificates by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). Thanks to the connections created, IPPC and CITES are exploring how to join forces, while the World Bank Group is assessing readiness for eCites, as well as ePhyto, in planning for single windows. At the same time, the IPPC and WCO have started to look at how to harmonize the IPPC ePhyto data with the WCO data model. Experts involved in work on electronic certificates by Codex and OIE are participating in the discussions, learning

from the experiences and helping to create new opportunities for collaboration moving forward.

In 2017, the Industry Advisory Group provided insights on the business model and financing options of the ePhyto project, and prepared to pilot the "hub" to exchange ePhyto certificates, and measure the impact on trade. The Industry Advisory Group brings together private sector stakeholders including the International Grain Trade Coalition, the International Seed Federation, the International Wood Products Association, the International Flower Trade Association Union, the European Seed Association, the Global Express Association, the European Potato Trade Association, Freshfel Europe, the Federation of Cocoa Commerce Limited and the International Community of Breeders of Asexually Reproduced Ornamental and Fruit Varieties.

A 2017 survey of NPPOs, carried out by IPPC, highlighted strong national demand for the ePhyto system. From responses of 67 NPPOs (including 43 in developing countries), over 90% expressed interest to connect to the ePhyto Hub and 80% to use the GeNS to reduce the use of fraudulent certificates, improve security and strengthen border agency coordination. Some challenges to roll out the ePhyto system were identified, including lack of resources and technical expertise, but most NPPOs state this will not prevent them making use of ePhyto. Responses from 157 companies importing and/or exporting goods that need a phytosanitary certificate point to strong private sector support: over 75% of firms state that NPPOs should put in place the ePhyto solution without delay, and over 80% express willingness to pay for ePhyto certificates.



GOOD REGULATORY PRACTICE: STDF FOCUSES ON SPS MEASURES TO BE FIT FOR PURPOSE

Good regulatory practices (GRPs) provide governments with the tools and approaches to make sure that regulations are “fit for purpose”, and deliver expected outcomes. In developing countries – as shown in STDF work on public-private partnerships – regulatory frameworks need to be straightforward to make it easier for business, in particular MSMEs, to safely trade food and agricultural products across borders. That, in turn, has a knock-on effect on sustainable economic growth and livelihoods opportunities.

There is a need to regularly review, update and streamline SPS measures to take into account changes in the economic and commercial environment, new food safety, pest and disease risks, and new health protection demands. In 2017, STDF started work to look at how GRPs are being used to improve the development and implementation of SPS measures for health protection and to facilitate trade. STDF’s work on facilitating safe trade already makes the case for improving transparency, building intra-government coordination and strengthening public-private dialogue. In addition, STDF work on electronic SPS certification is showing the importance of reviewing and streamlining paper-based procedures before moving towards automated systems, to ensure the most effective use of resources.

How SPS measures shape up: STDF 2017 survey

In September 2017, an STDF survey on how GRPs are used to develop and comply with SPS measures was sent to Codex, IPPC, OIE and SPS contact points in governments worldwide. A number of STDF partners, donors and the OECD supported the survey work, which was grounded in the WTO SPS Agreement. The survey covered

how countries use international (Codex, IPPC and OIE) standards and consult across government and the private sector to develop SPS measures, assess health risks and trade impacts of measures, and promote transparency. 118 government officials across 64 countries and territories completed the survey. Most worked in plant health, followed by food safety, “other” agencies (including with cross-cutting SPS functions), animal health, and trade/economy. The findings offer useful insights aligned with recent OECD studies.

Responses show the recognition and importance given to international Codex, IPPC and OIE standards. GRPs are being used to support the development of SPS measures, with slightly more focus on assessing health risks than on expected trade impacts.

Overall, a greater focus is going on developing new measures than on reviewing or evaluating existing SPS measures. A survey report was discussed at the STDF Working Group in October and shared on the STDF website.



"Inspired by STDF's work on Good Regulatory Practice, WTO and IICA organized a regional workshop on GRP in the SPS area in Costa Rica in June, with the participation of the STDF Secretariat. Experiences shared at the workshop fed into the STDF's further work on this topic, and have also been useful to inform WTO's work in the areas of SPS-related transparency and public consultations".

Christiane Wolff, WTO

How STDF projects advance the use of GRPs

STDF projects support developing countries to use GRPs to develop, and comply with, SPS measures.

- STDF's project, which ended in 2017, focused on the impact of the international wood packaging standard (ISPM 15) on the trade flows of four African countries. Country reports analysed national policies, laws, regulations and procedures linked to ISPM 15. Policy briefs helped build capacity to roll out ISPM 15, and share lessons and best practice on guidance and legislative tools with other countries.
- STDF's project to promote regulatory coherence in the animal feed sector in 10 countries in Latin America moved ahead in 2017. The project strengthens public and private sector cooperation for greater regional convergence in regulations that affect animal feed trade. Led by FeedLatina, a regional industry association, the project is setting up channels for governments to systematically consult the private sector in the regulatory process.



STDF IN PARTNERING TOGETHER ON SAFE TRADE SOLUTIONS



To deliver sustainable development opportunities for more countries and communities, global goal 17 focuses on mobilizing multi-stakeholder partnerships and securing resources. Key targets for the global community include sharing knowledge, expertise and technology, alongside driving forward capacity building. As trade and development solutions are adopted by countries worldwide there is a need for greater interconnectivity and platforms to exchange best practices and promote lesson learning.

In 2017 STDF's work on public-private partnerships continued to inspire collaborative approaches worldwide, from outreach at global events to dialogue among SPS stakeholders, as well as newly approved projects. At the Working Group, experts joined forces on pressing food safety, animal and plant health challenges, and new projects mobilized EIF collaboration to support the poorest countries.

PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS: STDF COLLABORATION BUILDS SPS CAPACITY AND MARKET ACCESS

Globally, the number of partnerships between governments and the private sector to improve the delivery of public goods – including SPS capacity – continue to expand. Public-private partnerships (PPPs) are a key instrument to meet the UN's 2030 agenda, including supporting Goal 17 on revitalizing global partnerships. PPPs are also a common element of STDF work on different topics from facilitating safe trade to Good Regulatory Practice. Many STDF projects run on a PPP model and offer valuable insights and lessons on the effectiveness of PPPs to build SPS capacity and promote market access, helping to achieve concrete development outcomes. These experiences point to the continued relevance and value of STDF's work on the role of PPPs to build SPS capacity, started in 2010.

In March 2017, experiences and lessons from STDF's work on facilitating and strengthening PPPs to build SPS capacity and promote trade were shared during a breakout session at the Global Food Safety Conference in Houston. The session discussed how an STDF project in Thailand and Viet Nam used the structured, step-by-step approach at the heart of the GFSI Global Markets Programme to build food safety capacity in small and medium-sized companies. This led to concrete results from reduced post-harvest losses to fewer produce rejections, access to new markets, and increased incomes for small-scale farmers and cooperative members. The training modules developed during the project continue to be updated and used today. GFSI published a leaflet about the project, which was shared at the conference, attended by over 1,150 participants from 56 countries, alongside an STDF blog published on the GFSI website.

In developing countries, STDF projects are building SPS capacity in the public and private sector to promote trade. Private sector stakeholders are actively engaged, alongside government authorities,

providers of expertise and finance, and intermediaries that link up small-scale producers and farmers.

In 2017, a number of new STDF projects and PPGs based on a PPP approach were approved.

- In Papua New Guinea, a new project was approved in October 2017 to build food safety and quality along the cocoa value chain. The project will enable the Cocoa Board, government extensions services, leading export companies, cooperatives and small-holders to work together to introduce modern risk-based approaches to key challenges, including heavy metals, pesticide residues, ochratoxin A and smoke contamination. At the same time, the STDF project will add value to other investments to expand cocoa production and trade. It will integrate improved food safety and management systems into activities by the public and private sector, development partners and donors, enhancing sustainability. The approach can be further scaled up in Papua New Guinea and the region.



“The work conducted by the STDF on the role of Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) to build Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) capacity, including to monitor and control animal diseases, has been truly inspiring, notably when the OIE initiated a global survey in 2017 on the role of PPPs in strengthening Veterinary Services. In particular, we used several elements from the recent STDF briefing note “Partnering with the private sector: delivering SPS outcomes” to define PPPs and the range of potential private partners to be considered, when elaborating the on-line questionnaire sent to all 181 OIE Member Countries, as well as to several private entities. The results of this survey provide an interesting typology of PPPs in the field of Animal Health and can in turn enrich future perspectives developed by the STDF on PPPs and their impact on SPS measures and trade opportunities”.

Isabelle Dieuzy-Labaye, OIE

- In October 2017, the STDF approved a pilot project to develop and test an improved animal identification and registration system in Mongolia. Animal identification and registration is essential for market access, and also provides a tool to manage disease outbreaks, support animal breeding and counter animal theft. Despite past investments, the system in Mongolia had been affected by operational and financial challenges. The pilot will test an improved IT prototype and the plan is to scale up the pilot across Mongolia with World Bank Group financing. The project was developed through an STDF PPG, and benefitted from collaboration with a number of STDF partners (FAO, OIE, World Bank Group) and donors (France and the EU).

- In the Pacific, an ongoing STDF PPG is working on a collaborative, regional approach to improve SPS outcomes. Led by KALANG together with the Pacific Community (SPC), the PPG is consulting public and private sector stakeholders and development partners on options to set up a regional SPS platform. This work, which will benefit Pacific Island Countries and Territories, builds on wider global experiences, including the STDF's COPE project in Africa. It will also catalyze synergies with broader initiatives on trade, the environment and climate change.

- In April, the STDF participated in meetings in Togo organized by COLEACP, a non-profit, private sector association, to discuss collaboration to support development of the fruit and vegetable sector in West Africa. The event provided a way to link an ongoing STDF PPG – focused on the public sector – to the EU-funded Fit for Market programme, targeted at the private sector. In follow-up, COLEACP agreed to collaborate and provide co-financing (US\$168,323) for an STDF project to help

the fresh produce sector in Togo to meet SPS requirements in export markets.

STDF partners and other Working Group members shared new approaches and experiences with PPPs to build SPS capacity with the STDF Working Group in October 2017.

- The African Union Commission and Nestlé shared their vision to improve food safety capacity in Africa and increase the availability of safe foods for consumption and trade, based on collaboration across regional economic communities, governments, academia and industry. Partnerships are seen as vital to build a robust business case – and technical and financial sustainability – of a planned new Food Safety Reference Laboratory for Africa, estimated to cost US\$21.9 million.

- On behalf of the World Bank Group, the IFC shared experiences of supporting governments to streamline food safety regulatory frameworks and increase private sector compliance with international standards, and facilitate access to markets. Focus was given to the importance of multi-stakeholder engagement and PPPs to scale up food safety capacity building programmes, facilitate high-level public private dialogue, and carry out country or regional scoping studies to identify food safety capacity building gaps that need to be addressed by different stakeholders.

In 2017, lessons and experiences from previous and ongoing STDF work on PPPs was shared during a range of events globally, including in the new STDF briefing note on “Partnering with the private sector”.

In October 2017, the Working Group decided to look at additional STDF work on PPPs in 2018.

STDF's role in promoting SPS dialogue and collaborative approaches

"A visit by the STDF Secretariat to Pakistan in Spring 2017 helped to bring together complementary initiatives at USDA and the World Bank. These conversations helped avoid duplication in ongoing and newly-initiated projects, and these existing projects hope to leverage the findings of STDF/PPG/431 in their programming".

USDA

"The STDF platform facilitated collaboration between ITC and OIE in Afghanistan. As part of the development of the national export strategy for Afghanistan and the chapter on quality and SPS, under an EU-supported project, ITC consulted the OIE and national authorities on how to address the findings of the PVS Evaluation follow-up mission. Some key recommendations were incorporated into the national export strategy and 5-year Plan of Action".

Ludovica Ghizzoni, ITC

"The STDF's work provided valuable input in the development of the EU updated "Aid for Trade" Strategy 2017, which builds on 10 years of EU Aid for Trade assistance. Good practices to strengthen SPS capacity – identified through the STDF's work on facilitating safe trade and other topics – will be very useful as this Strategy rolls out. Globally, the EU and its Member States are the biggest provider of Aid for Trade, and the 2017 Strategy aims to improve and better target this assistance, with a strong focus on fighting poverty and creating more and better jobs through trade and investment, particularly in Least Developed Countries and fragile situations".

Philippe Jacques, European Commission

"The STDF website is the gold standard for access to information and transparency on SPS activities, projects and resources".

Michael Taylor, Former Deputy Commissioner, US FDA

"Strengthened partnerships with international organizations, opened up new networks, enabled us to participate in capacity building efforts we'd not have been able to without the group approach".

"The STDF has done a tremendous job getting capacity building projects to the next step by actively engaging the private sector".

"Our SPS related work is now even more linked to best practices in this space due to collaboration with STDF; more and more projects are deploying STDF related methodologies/approaches to SPS capacity building; actively collaborating /complementing STDF's SPS related work etc..".

"Contacts facilitated by the STDF will help to strengthen collaboration with other partners on topics of relevance to TFA implementation and implementation of standards".

"STDF is making large efforts to enhance effectiveness of the SPS capacity building and encourage implementing agencies to synergies and avoid overlaps".

"I believe STDF's work can be highly influential and enhance effectiveness of the investments by other donor organizations. Although STDF funding is limited compared to many donors, its approach and focus on results and effectiveness of investments is important and should be emulated by other donor organizations".

"Participation in STDF has helped increase awareness of SPS and trade issues within the organization through information sharing, results reporting and possibilities for exchange and Secretariat participation in events/capacity building with partner organizations".

STDF Working Group survey respondents

GLOBAL EXCHANGE PLATFORM: STDF'S INNOVATIVE, REGIONAL AND CROSS-CUTTING APPROACH

In December 2017, a survey of STDF Working Group members showed high levels of satisfaction with the STDF's performance. This included the Working Group and the Secretariat, and STDF's overall contribution to enhancing the effectiveness of SPS capacity building in developing countries. The survey gathered information to assess the outcome indicators of STDF's results framework. Responses provided examples of how STDF activities influence the work of individuals and organizations at national and regional levels.

Feedback shows ongoing high levels of satisfaction among Working Group members, including improvements covering the role and value of the Working Group, compared to the previous survey in 2015. The ratings with the Working Group increased from already high levels to above four (out of five).

STDF's relevance and value was rated particularly highly in coordination, dissemination and project development. STDF's knowledge products are used for awareness-raising, sharing good practices and influencing programme development in other organizations. Members were particularly satisfied with progress on improving STDF's communications and outreach, seen as an area for improvement in 2015.

Survey feedback pointed to how to improve the workings of the partnership. This included to: more fully engage Working Group members to allow them to contribute and benefit more; increase STDF visibility in countries and regions, and in international initiatives outside the SPS/agriculture sphere; develop more evidence and visibility on how STDF's work supports the Sustainable Development Goals, including on poverty reduction and gender, and streamline the process of reviewing grant applications.

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

"The WG is an excellent platform to discuss SPS capacity building and needs of developing countries".

STDF Working Group survey respondent

Strong engagement in the Working Group in 2017 reflects ongoing high levels of interest and support for the STDF among partners, donors, beneficiaries and other organizations. This highlights STDF's unique value as a forum for information-exchange and dialogue on SPS capacity building related topics.

The STDF Working Group met at WTO in Geneva on 20-21 March and 30-31 October 2017, chaired by Renata Clarke, FAO. Paolo Garzotti from the EU acted as vice chair. The Working Group provided the platform to advance dialogue and an exchange of lessons and experiences among stakeholders involved in SPS capacity building at a global, regional and country level. The meetings were attended by over 40 participants representing STDF partners, donors, developing country experts and other organizations involved in SPS capacity building (including AUC, CABI, EIF, GFSI, IICA,



OIRSA, SSAFE, UNIDO). A number of previous STDF donors (including DFID) participated as part of efforts to re-engage with the Facility.

The Working Group included strategic oversight of, and discussions on, STDF's ongoing and planned activities, including new STDF work on Good Regulatory Practice to improve the development and implementation of SPS measures. The Working Group also took the lead on the review and approval of new requests for STDF funding. A total of nine new project grants and seven PPGs were approved at both meetings, compared to one project and 11 PPGs approved in 2016.

STDF partners, donors and the private sector came together on 1-2 November 2017 on the margins of the STDF Working Group, for a technical meeting

facilitated by Michigan State University, to categorize and analyze the spillovers effects of export-oriented support on domestic food safety. Carried out under an STDF PPG that started in 2017, this work will identify lessons and experiences to improve the design and delivery of future SPS trade-related programmes, to allow people in developing countries to have access to safer food.

In 2017, the STDF participated in and contributed to external events organized by STDF partners, donors and others. Targeted at global, regional and national audiences, these events provided a way to share the results, experiences and lessons of STDF's work with a wider audience. They connected stakeholders for a better coordinated and coherent approach to SPS capacity building.

PARTNERSHIP OUTREACH: STDF NETWORK SHARES LATEST KNOWLEDGE AND GOOD PRACTICE

In 2017, the STDF continued to build on its communications and advocacy work, delivering the STDF Communications Plan. STDF shared information on SPS capacity building and trade, providing updates on STDF member activities, project results stories, reports and studies, films and multi-media products.

Members of the STDF network also stepped up their efforts to share STDF's information and knowledge products with their networks and platforms, helping to expand the partnerships' reach and impact.

Events



Canada/France: STDF projects to help farmers meet food safety standards highlighted in event to mark International Francophonie Day

IPPC: STDF contribution to trade facilitation profiled in interview with Melvin Spreij during IPPC Seminar on Plant Health and Trade Facilitation



"The STDF contributes to a wide range of WTO technical assistance activities, ranging from advanced trade policy courses and specific events for LDCs to targeted workshops on implementation of the WTO SPS Agreement. In 2017, for instance, the STDF added significant value, including through its network of development partners and experts, to national SPS training seminars in Bangladesh, Colombia, Jordan, Liberia, Papua New Guinea, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru and Sri Lanka. This included presentations and dialogue on the development and implementation of STDF projects, linking theory to practical examples.

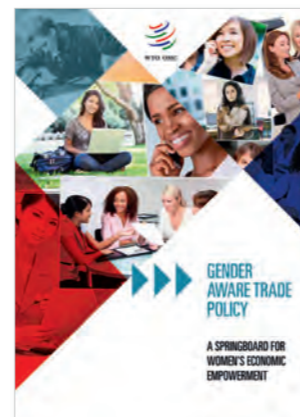
Bridget Chilala, WTO

Publications



WTO: STDF featured in "Gender Aware Trade Policy: A springboard for women's economic empowerment"

FAO/WTO: STDF highlighted in "Trade and Food Standards"



Online



Finland: STDF project to support women flower workers in Uganda featured on 100 development stories website

GFSI: STDF project to support small-scale producers, processors and traders in Thailand and Viet Nam profiled in blog and factsheet



FAO: STDF project to boost Solomon Islands' fish exporters shared via regional news



Media

Donors/WTO: STDF donor contributions from Australia, Canada, Finland, France, Ireland, Germany and Norway profiled in press releases

Australia gives AUD 1.4 million to developing countries participate trade

France donates EUR 50,000 to support food safety, animal/plant health standards and trade

Canada donates CAD 200,000 to support food safety, animal/plant health standards and trade

Norway donates NOK 10 million to help developing countries participate in global trade

Ireland gives EUR 350,000 to promote participation of developing countries in world trade



Finland donates EUR 1.7 million to help developing countries participate in global trade

The government of Finland is contributing EUR 1.7 million (approximately CHF 2 million) to WTO trade-related programmes to help developing countries and in particular least-developed countries (LDCs) participate in multilateral trade negotiations and better access global markets.



France donates EUR 50,000 to support food safety, animal/plant health standards and trade

Canada donates CAD 200,000 to support food safety, animal/plant health standards and trade

Norway donates NOK 10 million to help developing countries participate in global trade

Ireland gives EUR 350,000 to promote participation of developing countries in world trade

The government of Ireland is contributing EUR 350,000 (approximately CHF 350,000) to WTO trade-related programmes to help developing countries and in particular least-developed countries (LDCs) participate in multilateral trade negotiations and better access global markets.

The government of Norway is contributing NOK 10 million (approximately CHF 10 million) to WTO trade-related programmes to help developing countries and in particular least-developed countries (LDCs) participate in multilateral trade negotiations and better access global markets.

The government of Ireland is contributing EUR 350,000 (approximately CHF 350,000) to WTO trade-related programmes to help developing countries and in particular least-developed countries (LDCs) participate in multilateral trade negotiations and better access global markets.

The government of Norway is contributing NOK 10 million (approximately CHF 10 million) to WTO trade-related programmes to help developing countries and in particular least-developed countries (LDCs) participate in multilateral trade negotiations and better access global markets.

The government of Ireland is contributing EUR 350,000 (approximately CHF 350,000) to WTO trade-related programmes to help developing countries and in particular least-developed countries (LDCs) participate in multilateral trade negotiations and better access global markets.

The government of Norway is contributing NOK 10 million (approximately CHF 10 million) to WTO trade-related programmes to help developing countries and in particular least-developed countries (LDCs) participate in multilateral trade negotiations and better access global markets.

The government of Ireland is contributing EUR 350,000 (approximately CHF 350,000) to WTO trade-related programmes to help developing countries and in particular least-developed countries (LDCs) participate in multilateral trade negotiations and better access global markets.

The government of Norway is contributing NOK 10 million (approximately CHF 10 million) to WTO trade-related programmes to help developing countries and in particular least-developed countries (LDCs) participate in multilateral trade negotiations and better access global markets.

The government of Ireland is contributing EUR 350,000 (approximately CHF 350,000) to WTO trade-related programmes to help developing countries and in particular least-developed countries (LDCs) participate in multilateral trade negotiations and better access global markets.

The government of Norway is contributing NOK 10 million (approximately CHF 10 million) to WTO trade-related programmes to help developing countries and in particular least-developed countries (LDCs) participate in multilateral trade negotiations and better access global markets.

The government of Ireland is contributing EUR 350,000 (approximately CHF 350,000) to WTO trade-related programmes to help developing countries and in particular least-developed countries (LDCs) participate in multilateral trade negotiations and better access global markets.

The government of Norway is contributing NOK 10 million (approximately CHF 10 million) to WTO trade-related programmes to help developing countries and in particular least-developed countries (LDCs) participate in multilateral trade negotiations and better access global markets.

MOBILIZING RESOURCES: STDF HELPS TO SECURE ADDITIONAL FUNDS TO SCALE UP RESULTS

As a global partnership that supports SPS capacity building to help increase regional and global market access, the STDF has an important role in identifying synergies with other activities and programmes. This includes connecting with national governments and other stakeholders in developing countries, as well as bilateral donors, regional and international development partners. STDF beneficiaries contribute to projects with financing or in-kind contributions, depending on their OECD DAC list classification.

STDF projects and PPGs catalyze resources

STDF projects and PPGs often work as catalysts, partnering diverse public and private sector stakeholders and mobilizing resources. Given the limited size of the STDF trust fund, compared to larger bilateral resources for SPS capacity building, it makes it all the more important to focus on how STDF projects and PPGs mobilize resources from other partners, to maximize the impact of STDF resources.

STDF funds for PPGs and projects approved in 2017 – totalling US\$4,656,513 – generated an estimated US\$1,764,044 in additional resources. This included budgeted in-kind contributions, as well as funds, from national governments, other donors and development partners, and the private sector. From 2004 until the end of 2017, STDF funds for projects and PPGs had mobilized resources worth an estimated US\$25.3 million for beneficiaries in developing countries.

STDF experiences show how mobilizing resources is an ongoing process that requires extensive time and efforts. From the project design stage, cooperation and synergies with donors, development partners and the private sector is key. Experiences show how they can continue to

mobilize resources, even after the end of STDF funding. For instance in 2017 the Nepal Ginger Producers Traders Association (NGPTA) mobilized matching funds from Denmark to increase the washing capacity of a ginger washing facility and put in a paved road, extending the impact of the completed STDF/EIF ginger project.

In Comoros, the STDF project to strengthen the SPS system has helped to mobilize additional resources to address food safety gaps in priority value chains. A grant awarded by COMESA in 2017, approximately €241,500, will support trade integration efforts and promote agri-food exports, based on work carried out under the project.

SPS evidence supports resource mobilization

The STDF's P-IMA framework provides a practical tool to help countries prioritize SPS capacity building investments for market access, based on the use of multi criteria decision analysis. Use of P-IMA provides evidence to show the expected impacts of SPS investments on national objectives, such as increased exports, improved agricultural productivity or reduced poverty. This, in turn, helps to mobilize resources for SPS capacity building from national governments and donors.



"Hats off to STDF for facilitating continued support to NGPTA in Nepal after the STDF project ended. Thanks to the STDF project, and follow-up guidance, it has started bearing fruits, with ginger exports materializing to new regional and niche markets. This is a useful case study where, if the funding agencies monitor the progress after the project period, they can ensure the long term benefits and get the outputs translated into outcomes for sustainable development".

Ravi Khetarpal, STDF developing country expert, 2016-17

An STDF regional project, approved in October 2017, will help COMESA member states to use P-IMA to prioritize and integrate SPS investments into CAADP and other policy and financing plans for trade, climate change and the environment. This work will provide evidence of the expected impacts of specific SPS investments on trade, agricultural productivity, poverty reduction and cross-cutting issues such as gender, vulnerable groups and the environment. It will help to put SPS investment needs prominently on national/regional agendas. Collaboration with donors, development partners, the private sector, regional development banks and other stakeholders will help mobilize resources for follow-up.

The EIF will collaborate in the project with COMESA, allowing EIF National Implementation Units to learn more about how P-IMA's evidence-based approach could be used to inform their planning processes. This follows up on one of the

recommendations of the 2016 EIF/STDF study, which highlighted the need to improve project design skills and leverage resources to carry out the DTIS recommendations.

STDF PPGs in Tajikistan and Madagascar, approved in 2017, include activities to use P-IMA to prioritize SPS investments for market access to support project development and resource mobilization.

Leveraging resources for LDC trade

In May 2017, the STDF shared its experiences on leveraging resources for SPS capacity building with over 100 participants during an EIF event "Leveraging resources for the development of LDC Trade". The event presented a new EIF guide on leveraging resources and reflected on good practices, challenges, opportunities and lessons learned to enable LDCs to raise more resources to meet their needs.

2017 Operations

In 2017, the STDF Secretariat led on the delivery of the bi-annual STDF work plan, alongside STDF partners and the partnership. The Secretariat worked hard to help developing country beneficiaries to identify and develop projects, as well as to contract and manage approved PPGs and projects. The team supported the planning, roll out and dissemination of thematic work, participated in over 75 external events and serviced the STDF Working Group and Policy Committee.

The Secretariat maintained the services of two experts to support the delivery of the M&E Framework and the Communications Plan. The M&E expert continued to provide support and guidance to monitor the STDF's progress and performance. This included support to develop the biennial Working Group survey, and analyse the findings, and to carry out a meta-evaluation of STDF externally evaluated projects to be finalized in 2018. The Communications expert provided guidance to deliver the Communications Plan. This included: the development of briefing notes, results stories, e-news items, articles, inputs for the Annual Report, website and multi-media, and support for events and outreach.

STDF developing country experts

Membership of the STDF includes a total of six developing country experts from different regions, who participate on a two-year rotational basis. Developing country experts participate in STDF Working Group meetings, share experiences on SPS-related technical cooperation, provide guidance to review funding applications, and promote the STDF in relevant regional events.

In 2017, STDF's developing country experts were:

Michèle Barthole-Paultre, Haiti
Delilah Cabb, Belize
Kamarudin Md Isa, Malaysia
Ravi Khetarpal, India
Kenneth Msiska, Zambia
Babacar Samb, Senegal

By the end of 2017, the STDF benefitted from the participation of over 30 developing country experts on food safety, animal and plant health and trade from more than 28 countries in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean.

STDF Secretariat

The STDF Secretariat (see below) is hosted by the WTO in Geneva. WTO provides the Head from its regular budget.

Melvin Spreij
Marlynne Hopper
Pablo Jenkins
Roshan Khan
Paola Michelutti
Simon Padilla

2017 Risk Management

The STDF's logical framework identifies a number of general and specific assumptions and risks relevant to the Facility's operation for the period of the current mid-term strategy (2015-2019). Although the probability that these risks occur is generally low to medium, the Secretariat continues to take actions to mitigate or manage these risks.

Risk	Impact	Likelihood	Risk mitigation and management in 2017
Insufficient active participation in Working Group	Medium	Low	<p><i>Action to mitigate risk:</i> The Secretariat encouraged and facilitated a good working environment, encouraged members to provide timely input for the draft agenda, and circulated all documents for meetings well in advance to ensure transparency and encourage discussion and participation. The Secretariat discussed agendas for Working Group meetings with the Chairperson in advance, and introduced changes to the agenda and format of meetings in an effort to improve the quality and outcomes. A survey of Working Group members in December 2017, carried out as part of the STDF's results framework, provided additional suggestions to get feedback from members on their satisfaction with the Working Group meetings.</p> <p><i>Experience:</i> Thanks to the efforts of the Secretariat, the Working Group Chair and the engagement of members, two successful Working Group meetings took place in 2017, as planned. The survey of Working Group members provided a useful opportunity to enable all members to monitor and review the Working Group's performance (compared to 2015). The findings showed that members are satisfied with the work of the Working Group.</p>
Insufficient number of high-quality PPG and project applications received by STDF	Low	Low	<p><i>Action to mitigate risk:</i> The Secretariat provided STDF knowledge products and information to support this effort, participated in selected external meetings to share information on the STDF (including funding opportunities), and provided targeted guidance and support to interested potential applicants by Skype and email. STDF members also increased their efforts to disseminate information on the STDF, including funding opportunities, and invited the Secretariat to participate in diverse events. Ongoing efforts are made to share the EIF/STDF project development manual with interested applicants.</p> <p><i>Experience:</i> Developing countries' SPS needs remain high on the STDF's agenda and areas of operation. This is reflected by the ongoing high demand for STDF's PPG and project funding, as well as the number of enquiries received from stakeholders in developing countries interested in benefitting from the STDF. There is potential to make more targeted use of the EIF/STDF project development manual in the future, for instance to incorporate SPS project development sessions in workshops organized by STDF partners and donors. Opportunities also exist to strengthen linkages between PPGs and programmes supported by other donors to help mobilize funding for the projects resulting from PPGs.</p>

Risk	Impact	Likelihood	Risk mitigation and management in 2017
Insufficient funding available in STDF Trust Fund	High	Medium	<p><i>Action to mitigate risk:</i> The Secretariat continued to engage actively with existing and potential donors and development partners. More than seven information sessions were organized, involving development agencies as well as agriculture, and trade ministries. STDF partners helped make the case for ongoing support to the STDF. Initial efforts were made to explore opportunities to engage the private sector as donors to the Facility.</p> <p><i>Experience:</i> Contributions increased to US\$4,823,085 in 2017, very close to the annual funding target of US\$5 million, compared to US\$4,170,490 in 2016, representing an increase of 15%. Australia and Canada re-engaged (following up on previous contributions in 2009 and 2014 respectively). Discussions advanced with other previous and new funding partners, and are expected to result in additional new contributions in 2018.</p>
STDF Secretariat not fully staffed and operational	High	Medium	<p><i>Action to mitigate risk:</i> Following internal changes in the STDF team, the WTO hired two temporary staff. In 2017, the STDF benefitted from the contribution of three interns for a total of 11 months. The Secretariat continued to explore effective ways of operating, including to rely on the support of external experts to support ongoing M&E work, and to expand and strengthen the STDF's communications work. The STDF Secretariat was able to secure the services of a WTO Young Professional for a one year period, starting in January 2018.</p> <p><i>Experience:</i> The STDF Secretariat continues to do a lot with relatively few resources, supported by the inputs and engagement of STDF partners, donors and others. Feedback to the STDF Working Group survey highlighted members' high levels of satisfaction and appreciation with the Secretariat's work, as well as awareness about the relatively limited human resources available.</p>
Implementation of STDF projects influenced by external conditions (i.e. political stability, national commitment to address SPS constraints, government support, allocation of resources, etc.)	Medium	Medium	<p><i>Action to mitigate risk:</i> Individual risks associated with projects were assessed during the review of project applications, which include a section on risk identification and mitigation. Logical frameworks attached to STDF projects included information on risk identification and management, and were analysed in the review of project applications.</p> <p><i>Experience:</i> The Secretariat has gained significant experience with project preparation, implementation and follow-up after several years of project work. Results from STDF projects and PPGs (as evidenced from project reports and evaluations) show that understanding local contexts and local ownership are central for success. Final project reports and external evaluations show that STDF projects are relatively successful in achieving their short- and medium-term results. Some have also been able to show how STDF projects have achieved trade impacts. However, project impact and sustainability inevitably depends on external conditions in the beneficiary countries over which STDF has limited influence.</p>

2017 Financials

10 donors made contributions in 2017 totalling US\$4,823,085¹. Multi-annual contributions were received from Australia, the European Commission, Norway, the Netherlands, Sweden and the United States.

In 2017, the total value of donor contributions increased from 2016, but still fell short of the annual target of US\$5,147,150 needed to deliver the STDF work plan.

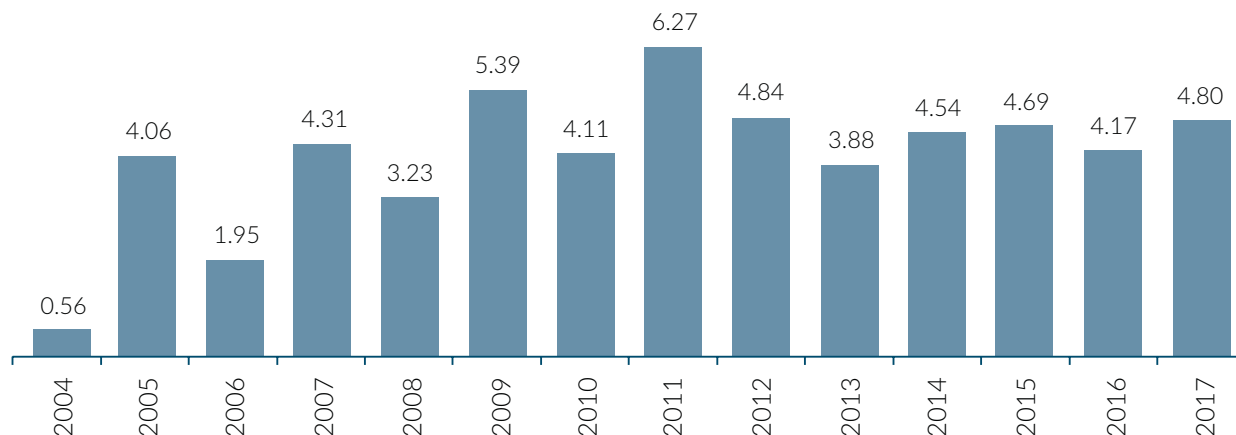
By the end of 2017, donor pledges of US\$3.1 million were made for 2018, leaving a short-fall of US\$2.1 million to meet the 2018 funding target of US\$5.2 million. Looking ahead, additional contributions are needed to deliver STDF's work programme and finance new projects in 2018 and beyond.

Donor contributions received in 2017

Donor		Amount (US\$)
Australia	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT)	569,154
Canada	Agriculture and AgriFood Canada	148,698
European Commission	European Aid Cooperation Office (EuropeAid)	674,845
France	Ministère de l'Agriculture et l'Alimentation Français	59,072
Germany	Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection	177,216
Ireland	Irish Aid	168,711
Netherlands	Ministry of Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation (Aid for Trade)	902,062
Norway	Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs	496,235
Sweden	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)	1,174,024
United States	US Department of Agriculture (USDA) and US Food and Drug Administration (US FDA)	453,067
Total		4,823,085

¹ Financial figures are reported in US\$, while the WTO maintains the STDF account in Swiss Francs.

Total donor contributions: 2004 to 2017 (US\$ million)



Total STDF expenditures amounted to US\$4,668,200 in 2017, which were slightly less than the estimated total (US\$5,147,150) in the budget estimate attached to the STDF work plan for 2017-2018.

Demand on the STDF, in terms of financing projects and PPGs remains high. The STDF's target is to approve 4 PPGs and 4 project grants per year. In 2017, the STDF received 26 project applications, of which 9 were approved, and 29 PPG applications, of which 7 were approved. Of the 16 approved applications in 2017, at least 10 will directly benefit least developed countries (LDCs) or other low-income countries (OLICs).

Planned expenditure was mostly exceeded in the PPG funding category of "Needs assessment, feasibility studies and project proposals produced". This is the category where more LDCs and OLICs tend to benefit.

Efforts were made to achieve resource efficiencies. Significant savings were made by reducing travel costs for developing country experts to participate in Working Group meetings under "Information among providers of SPS capacity building exchanged and dialogue among relevant stakeholders promoted".

Funding of US\$100,000 allocated for work on GRP is still available and will be carried over into 2018.

Estimated and actual expenditures in 2017 are shown below, with more detailed information in Annex 2.

Estimated and actual expenditures in 2017

Output	Estimate (US\$)	Actual (US\$)	Variation (%)
Information among providers of SPS capacity building exchanged and dialogue among relevant stakeholders promoted	90,400	48,954	-46%
Good practice to support SPS capacity building identified and disseminated	683,650	524,108	-23%
Needs assessments, feasibility studies and project proposals produced	491,550	816,743	66%
SPS capacity building projects in specific areas supported	3,700,750	3,080,566	-17%
Other operating costs (including implementation of M&E framework and Communication Plan)	180,800	197,827	9%
Grand total	5,147,150	4,668,200	-9%

STDF's final balance at the end of 2017 is shown below. Deducting total expenditures, contracted commitments of US\$4,463,502 for ongoing PPGs and projects, and uncontracted commitments of US\$4,408,590, the STDF showed a negative balance of US\$966,408 as of 31 December 2017.

STDF's financial balance at the end of 2017

Category	Amount in US\$
Opening balance as at 1 January 2016	7,768,112
Contributions Current Year	4,823,085
Interest on Investments	-17,314
Total Funds	12,573,884
Total Expenditures	4,668,200
Contracted Commitments	4,463,502
Balance in favour of donors	3,442,182
Uncontracted commitments (including overhead costs of 13%) covering three PPGs and eight projects approved in 2017 and not contracted as of 31 December 2017.	4,408,590
Final Balance (US\$)	-966,408



ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: STDF LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

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

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

Intervention logic	Indicator	Progress in 2017		Baseline and target		Activities 2017-2018	M&E activities planned 2017-2018	Individual assumptions and risks	General assumptions
Outcome									Ongoing interest, engagement and support of partners, other members/observers and beneficiaries to participate actively in STDF and share information. Sufficient funding available in STDF Trust Fund and STDF Secretariat fully staffed and operational Other necessary conditions exist (i.e. political stability, national commitment to address SPS constraints, government support, allocation of resources, etc.)
Enhanced effectiveness of SPS capacity building	Perceived value of STDF partners and other WG members/observers with relevance and effectiveness of STDF activities and projects/PPGs	WG survey respondents (Dec. 2017) reported satisfaction rate of 4+ with the value of: PPGs 93.1% Projects 75.9% Work to identify and disseminate good practice 96.5% Work to promote dialogue and coordination 93.1%		At least 80% of respondents report a satisfaction rate corresponding to 4 or higher on a 5 grade scale		Prepare and circulate survey (Nov/Dec 2017) to STDF partners and other WG members/observers – to feed in 2017 Annual Report	Good response rate to survey		
	Documented cases of collaborative/cross-cutting/innovative/regional approaches to capacity building facilitated by STDF activities and projects/PPGs	8 collaborative cases identified		At least three new cases identified annually		Identify and maintain list of relevant cases – including in WG meetings and through external project evaluations – to feed into 2017 and 2018 Annual Reports	Capacity building providers and beneficiaries willing to consider, apply and use new approaches		
Output 1									
Information among providers of SPS capacity building exchanged and dialogue among relevant stakeholders promoted	Number and type of participants in WG	40+ participants attending WG meetings in March and October		At least 30 participants attending each WG meeting, including partners	Organize 4 WG meetings	Document 4 WG meetings (reports, presentations)	Active participation in WG		
	Number and type of presentations made in WG (including reports by partners, donors, observer organizations and beneficiaries)	3 presentations in March and 3 presentations in October		Minimum of one presentation in each WG	Organize 4 presentations	Upload presentations on website	Active participation in WG		

Intervention logic	Indicator	Progress in 2017		Baseline and target	Activities 2017-2018	M&E activities planned 2017-2018	Individual assumptions and risks	General assumptions
Output 2								Ongoing interest, engagement and support of partners, other members/ observers and beneficiaries to participate actively in STDF and share information. Sufficient funding available in STDF Trust Fund and STDF Secretariat fully staffed and operational Other necessary conditions exist (i.e. political stability, national commitment to address SPS constraints, government support, allocation of resources, etc.)
Good practice to support SPS capacity building identified and disseminated	Number of thematic topics	New work started on GRP WG Discussions on PPPs, P-IMA 200+ participants attended STDF event on SPS e-Cert in July 4 new film products developed by STDF projects		Minimum of one thematic topic addressed annually	Address four topics: Evaluate and monitor use of STDF P-IMA tool (2017-2018) Prepare STDF briefing note on SPS-related capacity evaluation tools (2017) Continue work on SPS e-Cert (2017-2018) Develop new film products (2017-2018) Initiate activity on at least one new topic in 2017 and possibly one topic in 2018	1. Document thematic topics (publications, reports, film, briefing notes) 2. Discuss and agree on new thematic topics in WG (2017-2018)	Agreement in WG on priorities for thematic work	
	Number of visitors to STDF website and number of STDF e-newsletter recipients	Over 22,300 sessions logged on STDF website (up by close to 4% from 2016) 13 STDF news items distributed to 4,400 subscribers (up from 2,600 in 2016)		Baseline to be specified. Target is to have at least a stable number of visits and recipients over longer time-period.	Maintain and enhance website & Virtual Library Prepare and regularly distribute electronic news items	1. Use specified baseline (numbers on 31 Dec 2014) to measure number over time 2. Report on use of website, Virtual Library and E-news (statistics)	Website attractive and regularly updated	
	Number of external events attended by the STDF Secretariat	STDF participation in 75+events		Minimum of ten events attended annually	Participate in selected events (including related to STDF PPGs/ projects)	Report on external events (back-to-office memos)	STDF Secretariat receives invitations to external events, including from partners	
Output 3								
Needs assessments, feasibility studies and project proposals produced	Number of project preparation grants (PPGs) completed with satisfactory outputs	9 PPGs completed with concrete outputs 9 new PPGs approved (compared to 1 in 2016)		At least 70% of PPGs having satisfactory output	Implement ongoing PPGs Approve at least 8 new PPGs	1. Develop and circulate end-of PPG questionnaire to applicant/beneficiary 2. Assess final PPG reports, studies and project proposals	Sufficient number of high-quality PPG applications received by STDF. Specific assumptions of relevance to individual PPGs	
Output 4								
SPS capacity building projects in specific areas supported	Number of projects completed with satisfactory outputs (as per individual results framework)	3 projects completed with concrete outputs achieved 7 new projects approved (compared to 11 in 2016)		At least 70% of specific outputs achieved for each individual project	Implement ongoing projects Approve at least 8 new projects	1. Assess final project reports, including end-of-project evaluations 2. Select, contract and implement four independent evaluations	Sufficient number of high-quality project applications received by STDF. Specific assumptions of relevance to individual projects	

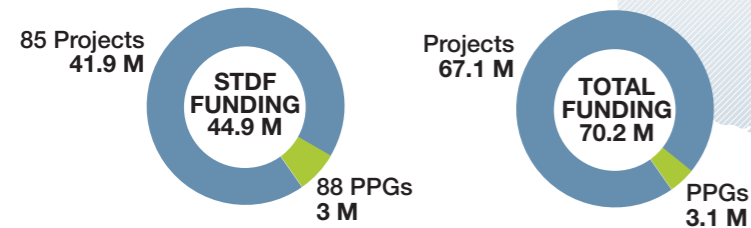
ANNEX 2: ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL EXPENDITURES IN 2017

Output	Activity	Estimate US\$	Actual Expenditure US\$	Variation
Information among providers of SPS capacity building exchanged and dialogue among relevant stakeholders promoted	STDF Working Group meetings (travel of six developing country experts, one presenter, subsistence allowances and other costs)	90,400	48,954	-46%
	Sub-total	90,400	48,954	-46%
Good practice to support SPS capacity building identified and disseminated	Promote, monitor and evaluate use of the P-IMA guide	0	0	
	Prepare STDF briefing note on SPS-related capacity evaluation tools	0	0	
	Develop new STDF film material	67,800	0	-100%
	Initiate new activity on thematic topic (to be agreed in 2016)	56,500	0	-100%
	Maintain and enhance STDF website and Virtual Library and other communication materials	28,250	3,390	-88%
	Prepare and regularly distribute electronic news items	0	0	
	Liaise with other relevant organizations, partnerships, programmes and initiatives (including the Aid for Trade and the EIF)	22,600	0	-100%
	Participate in selected events	113,000	86,686	-23%
	Staffing to support thematic activities (one Grade 8, one Grade 7)	395,500	434,033	10%
	Sub-total	683,650	524,108	-23%
Needs assessments, feasibility studies and project proposals produced	Advice and support to applicants and review of project and PPG applications	0	0	
	PPGs contracted (average US\$50,000)	226,000	525,322	132%
	Staffing to support project development (50% of one Grade 8, 50% of one Grade 7 and 50% of one Grade 6)	265,550	291,422	10%
	Sub-total	491,550	816,743	66%
SPS capacity building projects in specific areas supported	Projects contracted (average US\$750,000)	3,390,000	2,756,927	-19%
	Independent evaluations of completed projects	45,200	32,218	-29%
	Staffing to support project implementation (50% of one Grade 8, 50% of one Grade 7 and 50% of one Grade 6)	265,550	291,422	10%
	Sub-total	3,700,750	3,080,566	-17%
Other	Administrative assistant	113,000	124,009	10%
	Implementation of M&E framework (expertise)	11,300	13,387	18%
	Implementation of communication strategy/plan (expertise)	56,500	56,791	1%
	Miscellaneous	0	3,640	100%
	Sub-total	180,800	197,827	9%
Grand Total		5,147,150	4,668,200	-9%

STDF DELIVERING SAFE TRADE SOLUTIONS WORLDWIDE

STDF builds SPS capacity in developing countries

Projects/PPGs 2004-2017, US\$ millions

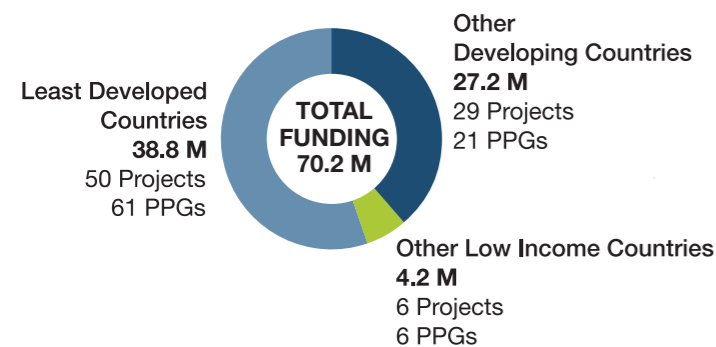


Project Grants help developing countries to tackle key food safety, animal and/or plant health issues to gain and maintain access to markets.

Project Preparation Grants (PPGs) support developing countries to prepare technically sound and sustainable projects in key SPS areas.

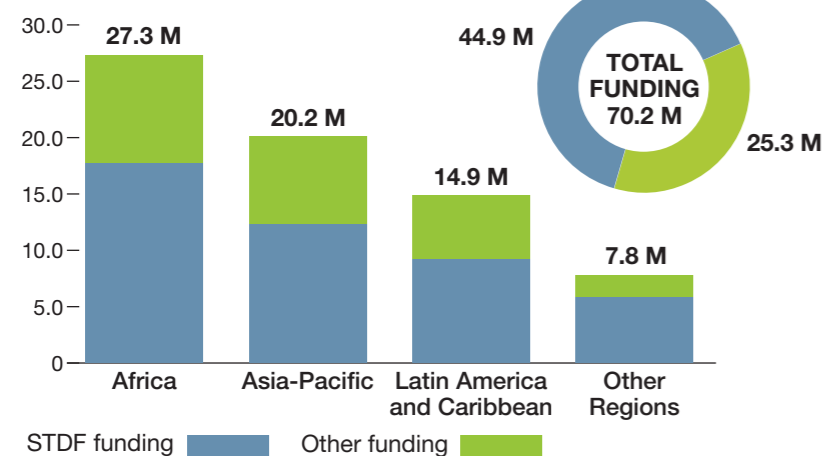
STDF's support for LDCs

Projects/PPGs 2004-2017, US\$ millions



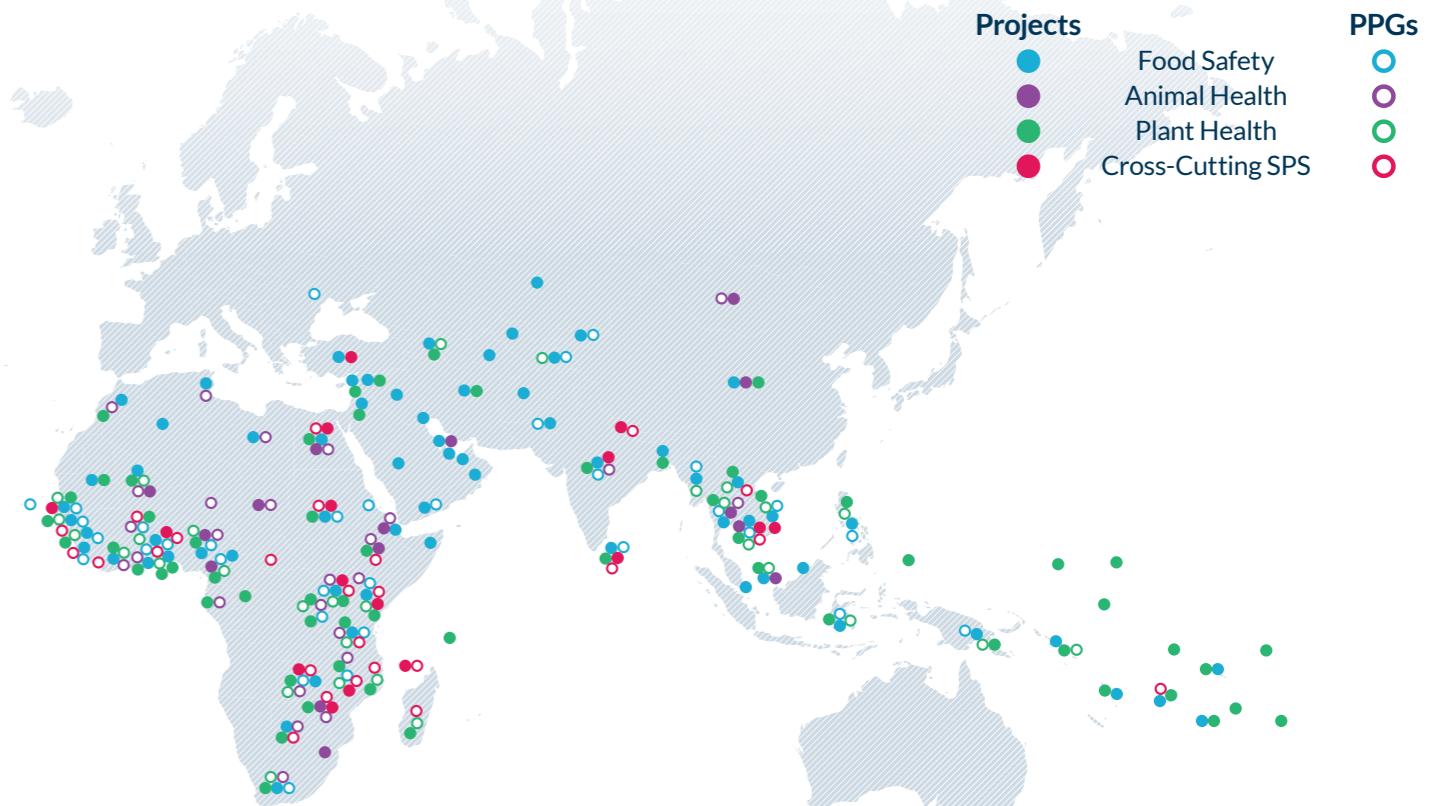
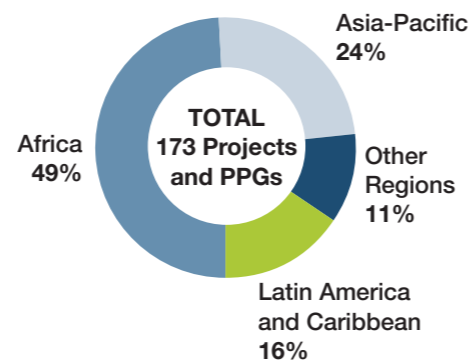
STDF's role in mobilizing resources

Projects/PPGs 2004-2017, US\$ millions



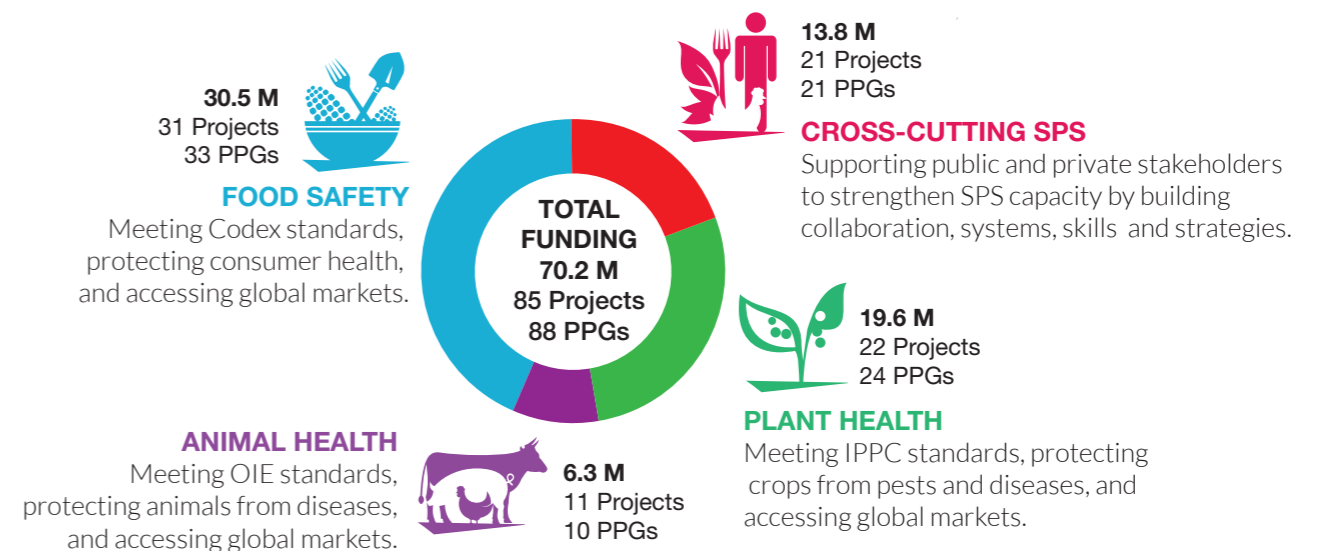
STDF's regional presence

Projects /PPGs 2004-2017



STDF's investment supports farmers, processors, traders and governments

Projects/PPGs 2004-2017, US\$ millions



STDF A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP TO FACILITATE SAFE TRADE

FOUNDING PARTNERS

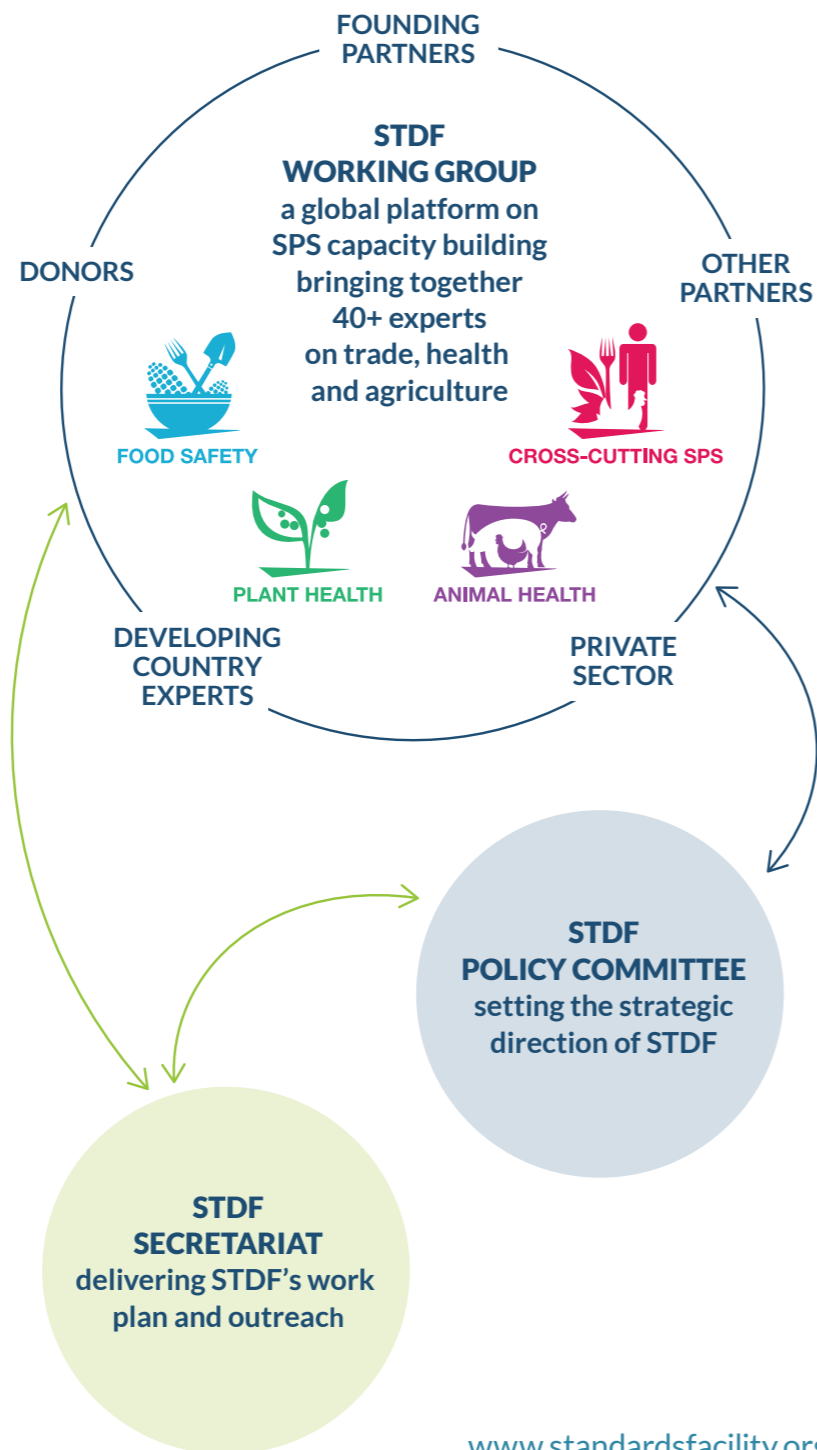


Including: **CODEX** Codex Alimentarius Commission Secretariat
IPPC International Plant Protection Convention Secretariat

OTHER PARTNERS

AUC African Union Commission
CABI Centre for Agriculture and Biosciences International
COLEACP Europe-Africa-Caribbean-Pacific Liaison Committee
EIF Enhanced Integrated Framework
GFSI Global Food Safety Initiative
IICA Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture
ITC International Trade Centre
OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OIRSA Organismo Internacional Regional de Sanidad Agropecuaria
SSAFE Safe Supply of Affordable Food Everywhere
UNCTAD United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNIDO United Nations Industrial Development Organization

STDFSecretariat@wto.org



www.standardsfacility.org

DEVELOPING COUNTRY EXPERTS

Over 30 experts on food safety, animal and plant health and trade from more than 28 countries in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean



FIND OUT MORE ABOUT STDF'S WORK AND GET INVOLVED

Access SPS information and tools at www.standardsfacility.org

Browse SPS resources in the online Library

Share experiences and lessons at **STDF's Working Group**

Sign up for updates through STDF's e-news

View good practice films on STDF's YouTube channel

YouTube

PROJECT PARTNERS FROM THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR

- Developing country government agencies
- Regional and international organizations
- NGOs
- Universities and research institutes
- Industry associations
- Private sector companies

CURRENT DONORS

Government agencies for agriculture, development, food, foreign affairs and trade in:

Australia
Canada
European Commission
Finland
France
Germany
Ireland
The Netherlands
Norway
Sweden
United Kingdom
United States

STDF'S WIDER NETWORK

Includes:

ADB
AfDB
APEC
ASEAN
AU-IAPSC
AU-IBAR
BTSF
CAADP
CARICOM
CBD
CITES
COMESA
COSAVE
EAC
ECOWAS
FIA
GDPRD
ICCO
ICTSD
IDB
IFPRI
IGAD
ILRI
PACA
PAHO
PHAMA
PIFS
SAARC
SADC
SPC
UN DESA
UNDP
UNECE
UNESCAP
WAEMU
WCO

GLOSSARY

ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific countries	GAP	Good Agricultural Practices
ADB	Asian Development Bank	GDPRD	Global Donor Platform for Rural Development
AfDB	African Development Bank	GFSI	Global Food Safety Initiative
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation	GMUF	Global Minor Use Foundation
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations	GRP	Good Regulatory Practice
AUC	African Union Commission	HACCP	Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point
AU-IAPSC	African Union Inter-African Phytosanitary Council	ICCO	International Cocoa Organization
AU-IBAR	African Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources	ICL	Imperial College London
BTSF	Better Training for Safer Food	ICTSD	International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme	IDB	Islamic Development Bank
CABI	Centre for Agricultural Bioscience International	IDELE	Institut de l'Élevage
CARICOM	Caribbean Community	IFC	International Finance Corporation
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity	IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora	IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
COLEACP	Europe-Africa-Caribbean-Pacific Liaison Committee	IICA	Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa	ILO	International Labour Organization
COSAVE	Comité Regional de Sanidad Vegetal del Cono Sur	ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
DAC	Development Assistance Committee	IPPC	International Plant Protection Convention
DTIS	Diagnostic Trade Integration Study	IR-4	Interregional Research Project No.4 (USDA)
EAC	East African Community	ISPM 14	The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management
EC	European Commission	ISPM 15	Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States	ITC	International Trade Centre
EIF	Enhanced Integrated Framework	LDCs	Least Developed Countries
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	LMIC	Lower Middle Income Country
FIA	Food Industry Asia	MCDA	Multi Criteria Decision Analysis
FMD	Foot-and-Mouth Disease	MRLs	Maximum Residue Limits
		NGOs	Non-governmental organizations
		NPPO	National Plant Protection Organization
		OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

OIE	World Organisation for Animal Health	UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
OIRSA	Organismo Internacional Regional de Sanidad Agropecuaria	UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
OLICs	Other Low Income Countries	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
PACA	Partnership for Aflatoxin Control in Africa	US FDA	United States Food and Drug Administration
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization	USDA	United States Department for Agriculture
PCE	Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation	WAEMU	West African Economic and Monetary Union
PHAMA	Pacific Horticultural and Agricultural Market Access Program	WAHIS	World Animal Health Information System
PIFS	Pacific Islands Forum	WBG	World Bank Group
P-IMA	Prioritizing SPS Investments for Market Access	WCO	World Customs Organization
PPG	Project Preparation Grant	WFP	World Food Programme
PPP	Public-private partnership	WG	Working Group (STDF)
PVS	Evaluation of Performance of Veterinary Services	WHO	World Health Organization
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation	WTO	World Trade Organization
SADC	Southern African Development Community		
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal		
SME	Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise		
SPC	Pacific Community		
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary		
SSAFE	Safe Supply of Affordable Food Everywhere		
STDF	Standards and Trade Development Facility		
TBT	Technical Barriers to Trade		
UMIC	Upper Middle Income Country		
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development		
UN/CEFACT	United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business		
UN DESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs		
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme		
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe		

Photo credits

©STDF/José Carlos Alexandre

Design by the Graphic Design,
Printing and Documents Distribution Section, WTO
Infographics by Peggy King Cointepas

Published June 2018.
All rights reserved. Licensed for non-commercial use only.
All other uses prohibited.

STDF is currently supported by*



Ministry for Foreign
Affairs of Finland



Kingdom of the Netherlands



Norwegian Ministry
of Foreign Affairs



*May 2018

Find out more:
www.standardsfacility.org / STDFSecretariat@wto.org

