

STDF STRATEGY 2025-2030

FACILITATING
SAFE TRADE
TO MEET
THE GLOBAL
GOALS



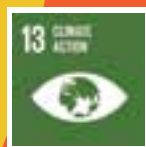
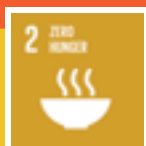
SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH,

poverty reduction,
food security

and
resilience

to
climate
change

Supporting the UN Global Goals







FORWARD



Jean-Marie Paugam
Deputy Director-General, WTO

For over 20 years, the Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF) has facilitated safe trade by empowering public and private sector stakeholders in developing countries to meet international health and safety standards based on the WTO's SPS Agreement.

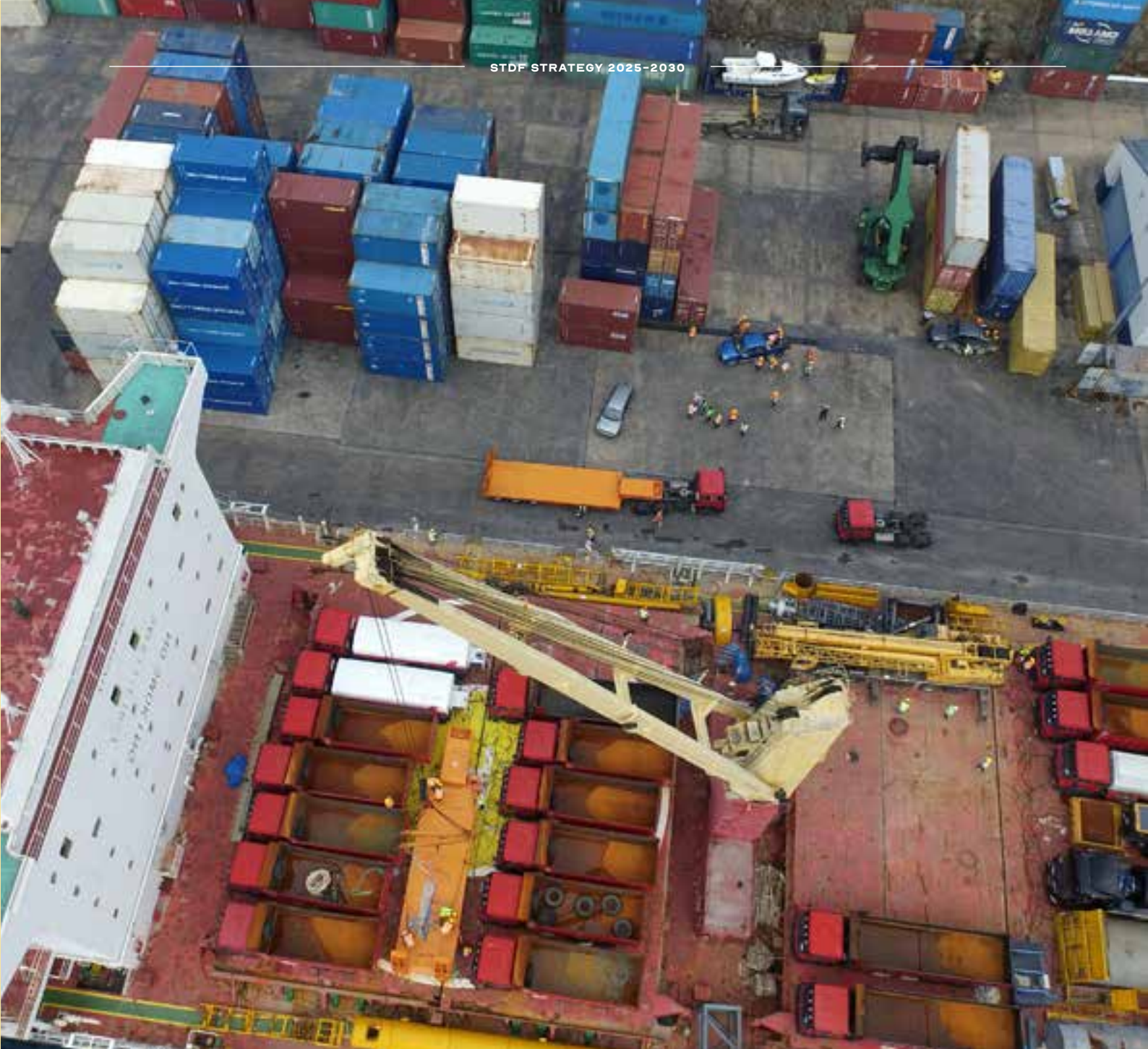
From reducing aflatoxin contamination so that maize from Burkina Faso could meet international market requirements to helping Cambodian peppercorn growers improve product quality and connect to export-oriented buyers, STDF projects, knowledge, and practices are Aid for Trade in action. STDF's targeted interventions empower people, including women and youth, to use trade to raise incomes and improve human, animal and plant health.

The WTO is proud to host the STDF Secretariat and supports STDF's Strategy for 2025-2030, which spells out its priorities for the coming years. We encourage current and prospective partners to back STDF's efforts so that more people around the world can benefit from safe and inclusive trade, contributing to sustainable economic growth, poverty reduction, food security and climate resilience.

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STRATEGY AT GLANCE





VISION

Sustainable economic growth, poverty reduction, food security and resilience to climate change



IMPACT

Safe Trade Facilitated



PROGRAMME GOAL

Increased and sustained SPS capacity of public and private sector stakeholders in developing countries



OUTCOMES DRIVING CATALYTIC SPS IMPROVEMENTS

Increased uptake of SPS good practices and knowledge products at national, regional and global level

Catalytic SPS improvements at national, regional and global level driven by STDF's partnership

SUPPORTING THE UN GLOBAL GOALS

Only

**17%
OF
SDG
TARGETS**

are on track, nearly half show minimal or moderate progress, and over one-third are stalled or regressing.

Additional

**23
MILLION
PEOPLE**

pushed into extreme poverty and over 100 million more suffered from hunger in 2022 (compared to 2019).

For the first time
this century, per-capita

**GDP
GROWTH**

in half of world's most vulnerable nations is slower than that in advanced economies.

2023

was the warmest year on record, with global temperatures nearing the critical

1.5°C
threshold.

(UN 2024 Report)

STDF's 2025-2030 Strategy matches the timeframe left for the international community to achieve the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) signed up to by all UN member states in 2015. The Strategy's vision speaks to these Global Goals and includes a focus on resilience to climate change. In recent years, the shockwaves of the COVID-19 pandemic, climate emergency, rising global instability and food insecurity have meant progress on the SDGs stalled. In today's world, threats to food safety, animal and plant health continue to cross borders and prevent developing

countries from fully unlocking the benefits of trade. The STDF supports developing and least developed countries to meet international standards (Codex, IPPC and WOH) referenced in the WTO SPS Agreement and reap the economic rewards of integrating into the global trading system. It does this by facilitating safe and inclusive trade – which allows more women and small businesses to participate – that contributes to the UN Global Goals, drives sustainable food systems and transforms more people's lives.

WHY THIS MATTERS

For small-scale farmers, producers, traders and governments in developing and least developed countries, being able to meet international food safety, animal and plant health standards and other trade requirements clears the path to global and regional markets in food and agriculture products. This creates opportunities to add value across supply chains and promote growth that is more inclusive including for women, youth and small businesses, in turn generating employment, increasing incomes and securing people's livelihoods. At the same time, building strong SPS systems helps to protect the environment, preserve biodiversity and support countries to shore up climate change resilience for the future.



FACILITATING SAFE TRADE IN SUPPORT OF THE WTO SPS AGREEMENT

STDF's Theory of Change – including its programme goal and impact – is strongly aligned to the WTO SPS Agreement and SPS Committee, recognizing the STDF's role in facilitating safe trade in agri-food products. Safe trade facilitation means trade that is in line with the WTO SPS Agreement, protecting health while keeping transaction costs as low as possible.

The WTO SPS Agreement seeks to ensure health protection, while avoiding unnecessary barriers to trade. It sets out the basic rules on food safety and animal and plant health standards that governments are required to follow. All countries maintain measures to ensure that food is safe for consumers, and to prevent the spread of pests or diseases among animals and plants. These SPS measures can take many forms, such as requiring products to come from a disease-free area, inspection of products, specific treatment or processing of products, setting of allowable maximum levels of pesticide residues or permitted use of only certain additives in food.

THE WTO SPS AGREEMENT



Allows governments to provide the level of health protection they deem appropriate, while seeking to ensure that SPS measures are not misused for protectionist purposes and do not result in unnecessary barriers to trade.



Recognizes that meeting science-based SPS measures may result in some trade transaction costs, but these costs should be no higher than necessary.



Encourages governments to use the international standards, guidelines and recommendations developed by the Codex Alimentarius Commission on food safety, the WOAHP on animal health, and the IPPC on plant health.

Ensuring close linkages to the WTO SPS Committee – the forum where WTO members discuss issues related to the implementation of the SPS Agreement – creates opportunities for the STDF to help address practical issues raised by developing countries, as well as to share and promote increased uptake of good practices.

OVERVIEW



STDF'S 20-YEAR TRACK RECORD

The STDF has “delivered significant and tangible results” and the “target countries and sectors that have benefitted from STDF support have seen stronger export growth in plants, animals and foods than their comparators”.

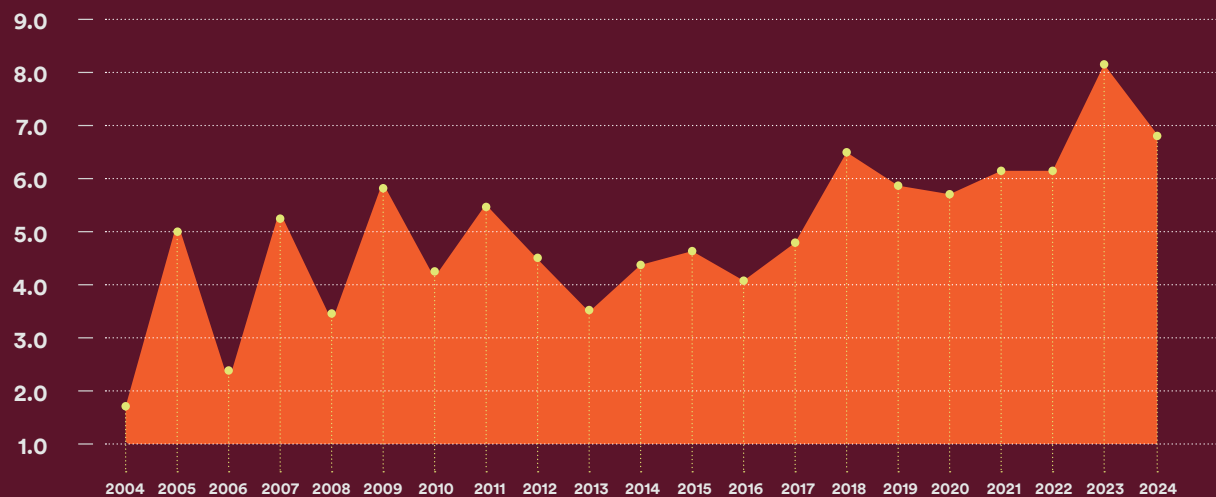
Project Economics Consulting,
2024 Evaluation
[Find out more](#)

The STDF has been operating for over two decades. From a small collection of projects in the years immediately after its creation, with seed funding from the World Bank, the STDF has evolved into a global platform, knowledge hub, and innovation catalyst funding over 260 projects and project preparation grants to date. Five external evaluations of the programme show that generous donor support to the STDF provides a significant return on investment that is levelling the playing field, including for least developed countries and other low-income countries that receive over 60% of the support, with over US\$47 million in funding going to least developed countries. To date, STDF has mobilized over US\$42 million of public-private sector resources in support of STDF's portfolio. Demand for support continues to grow – in the last five years, applications for funding increased over threefold, with a record 199 submissions received by the STDF in 2024.



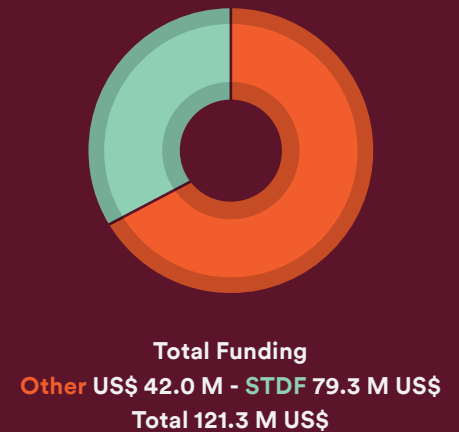
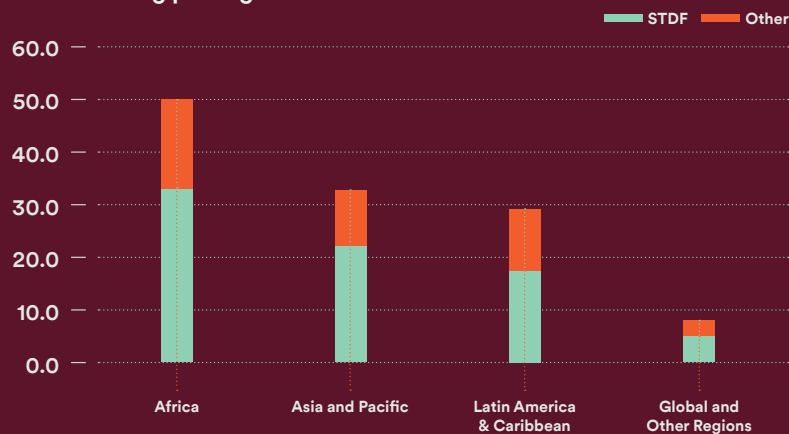
HEADLINE RESULTS: 2004-2024

STDF Donor Contributions (Million CHF)

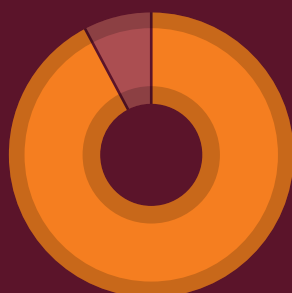


STDF role in Mobilizing Resources (US\$ M)

Total Funding per region

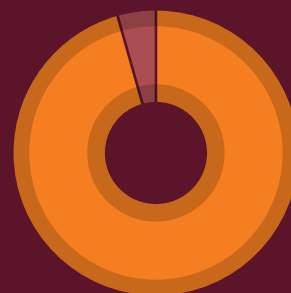


Projects and PPGs – STDF funding (US\$ M) / Total funding (US\$ M)



STDF Funding

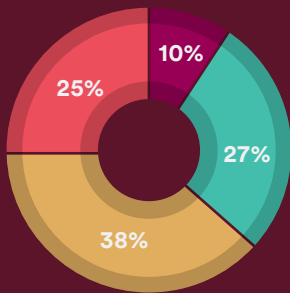
PPGs US\$5.2 M
PROJECTS US\$74.1 M
Total US\$79.3 M



Total Funding

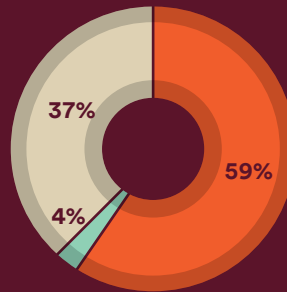
PPGs US\$5.3 M
PROJECTS US\$116.0 M
Total US\$121.3 M

STDF Investment in food safety, animal health, plant health and cross-cutting projects/PPGs (US\$ M)



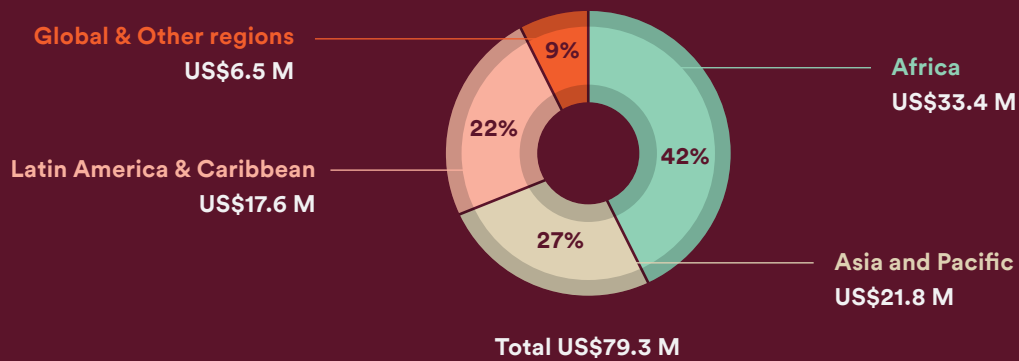
Cross cutting SPS, US\$20.1 M
Animal Health, US\$7.6 M
Plant Health, US\$21.6 M
Food Safety, US\$30.0 M
Total US\$79.3 M

STDF Support to LDCs/OLICs (US\$ M)



Others, US\$29.5 M
OLIC, US\$2.7 M
LDC, US\$47.1 M
Total US\$79.3 M

STDF Regional Presence (US\$ M)



STDF Knowledge Products



43

Publications / Briefings

5

Films

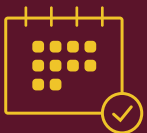
125

News Items

3,775+

Subscribers

STDF 2004-2024 Events



150

close to 150 Events on Knowledge Work/Projects

STDF@20, SELECTED SAFE TRADE RESULTS: 2004-2024



GLOBAL

Global projects plugged pesticide data gaps, driving regional collaboration

By the end of the projects, data was generated for more than 10 new Codex MRLs and 13 countries registered low-risk pesticides, helping to meet international standards for trade.

STDF funding: US\$1.46 million
(total projects' value: \$3.5 million)
Find out more: [PG/359](#), [PG/436](#), [PG/337](#)

ePhyto Solution: safe trade facilitated in plants and plant products

130+ countries are connected to the ePhyto Hub, with 90+ countries using it to exchange electronic certificates with their trading partners since it went live in 2017.

STDF funding: US\$1.12 million
(total project value: US\$1.72 million)
Find out more: [PG/504](#)



AFRICA

Set up of pest-free areas supported fruit production and exports in Southern Africa

Exponential increase in Mozambique's fruit exports following PFAs/ALPPs, with a rise in avocado exports of almost 260% from 2020-2023, and the launch of exports like papaya.

STDF funding: US\$721,584
(total project value: US\$2.89 million)
Find out more: [PG/567](#)

Reduced contamination in maize in Burkina Faso promoted safe food trade

75% reduction in maize contamination and 31% increase in maize exports (2018-2021). An increase in average annual income of producers from approx. US\$600 to US\$2,600.

STDF funding: US\$544,402
(total project value: US\$0.85 million)
Find out more: [PG/566](#)

Enhanced market access for fruits and vegetables from Uganda

90% reduction in capsicum interceptions from 2018 to 2022, boosting the private sector and leading to an increase in the number of exporters to 250 in 2022, compared to 67 in 2019.

STDF funding: US\$484,788
(total project value: US\$0.88 million)
Find out more: [PG/543](#)



ASIA AND PACIFIC

Use of biopesticides reduced residues and facilitated safe trade

Studies from two countries in Asia showed that using biopesticides, in combination with conventional products, reduced pesticide MRLs by half, supporting export potential region wide.

STDF funding: US\$899,586
(total project value: US\$1.27 million)
Find out more: [PG/634](#), [PG/694](#), [PG/753](#)

IT solutions for pest surveillance and reporting promoted in Asia-Pacific

Use of an app improved pest surveillance and supported market access for fruits and vegetables, with evidence of a reduction in non-compliance notifications in four countries.

STDF funding: US\$997,595
(total project value: US\$1.71 million)
Find out more: [PG/432](#)



LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

Southern Cone region: roll-out of plant health measures expanded market access

Contribution of plant health measures to better regional trade performance: fruit exports from COSAVE region up 70% between 2015-2022. Cereal exports doubled over same period.

STDF funding: US\$1.08 million
(total project value: US\$1.80 million)
Find out more: [PG/502](#)

Public and private sector drive safe regional trade in animal feed in Latin America

Positive impact on market access, including improvements in trade processes, such as the registration of imported animal feed products in Bolivia, reduced from three months to three days.

STDF funding: US\$1.05 million
(total project value: US\$2.49 million)
Find out more: [PG/345](#)

Diagnostic tests in animal health accredited in Central America and the Caribbean

Trade data of supported commodities suggests trade increased overall since 2019 by average of 16.7% across the region, with notable increases in Honduras (61%) and Guatemala (40%).

STDF funding: US\$840,898
(total project value: US\$1.24 million)
Find out more: [PG/495](#)

STDF@20

VOICES FROM THE GROUND:

STDF's regional projects in Africa, Asia, and Latin America facilitated the registration of low-risk pesticides for products like avocado and mango. This led to the adoption of new plant protection tools that increased mean farm income for growers in the target countries by about 20%. As an outgrowth of these successes, the Minor Use Foundation was created in 2018.

Anna Gore, Minor Use Foundation

Mozambique fruit and vegetable producers can now breathe with relief since some export markets can be recovered due to the establishment of areas where exports could continue, as a result of the Fruit Fly Free project.

Laura Canhanga, Eduardo Mondlane University Mozambique

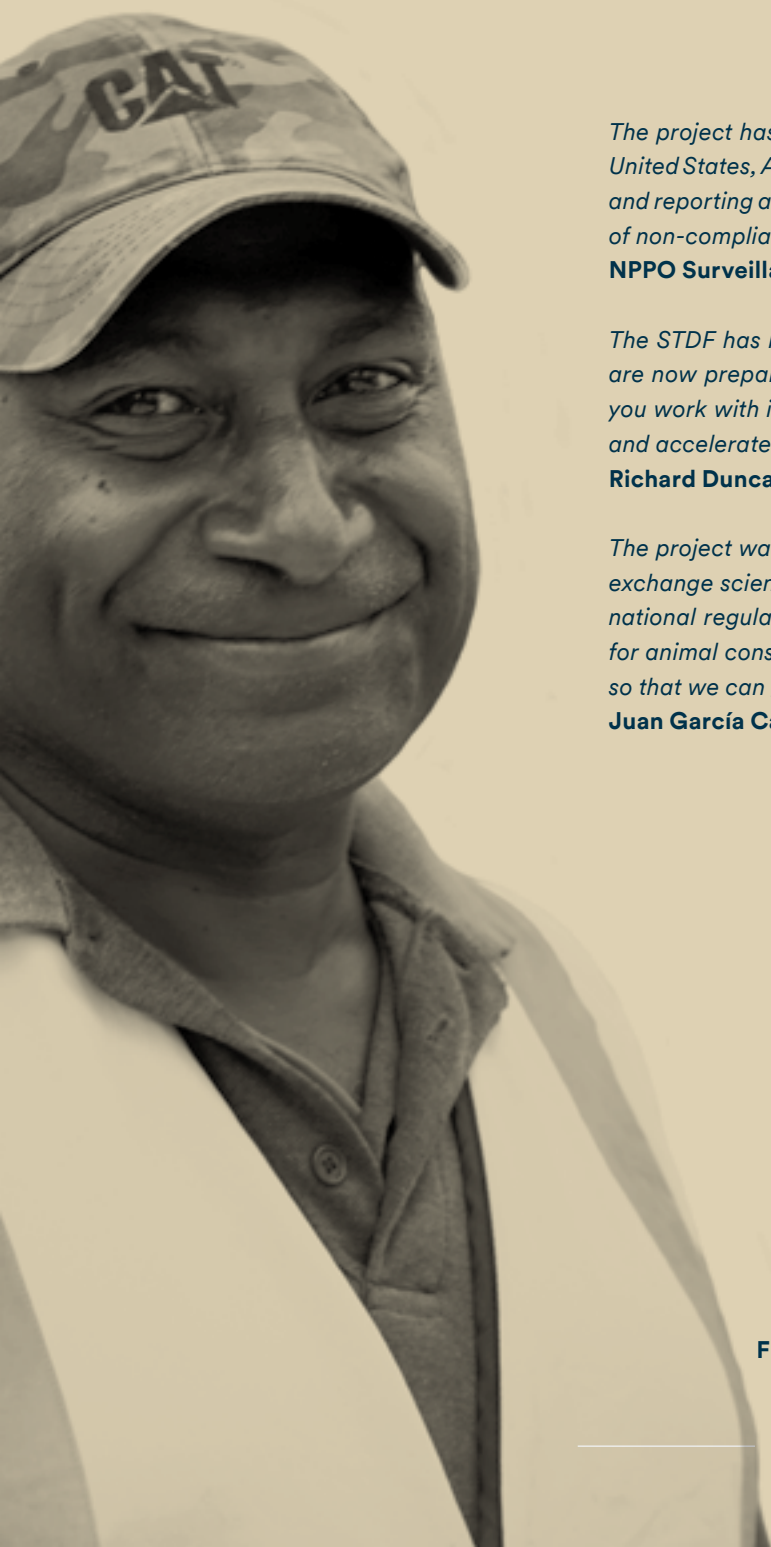
After learning to use biopesticides and good practices in growing, harvesting, drying, shelling, and storing maize, we have significantly improved our yields and the quality of our products. Now, we expect to sell more and get more income.

Issoufou Porgo, farmer and member of the Farmer's Confederation of Burkina Faso

As the private sector, especially as HortiFresh Association, we have been able to encourage and promote self-regulation among our members to complement the official regulatory work being done by national ministry inspectors in ensuring compliance and facilitating trade of quality products with our trading partners.

Baguma Joshua, HortiFresh Association Uganda

SELECTED STORY SNAPSHOTS



The project has assisted Viet Nam to export fresh longan and lychee fruit to the United States, Australia, Japan and Singapore. Thanks to the project's surveillance and reporting activities, Viet Nam's trading partners have not reported any notices of non-compliance for pests and disease of quarantine concern for these fruits.

NPPO Surveillance Team, Viet Nam

The STDF has been great in lifting our visibility with agencies in the Pacific. We are now preparing a regional project to develop apiculture in the Pacific. When you work with institutions like the STDF, it becomes a project that can be scaled and accelerated, which is essential in a world where diseases are spreading.

Richard Duncan, CEO Niue Honey Company

The project was highly valuable to coordinate with other official services, and to exchange scientific and technical knowledge with the private sector to establish national regulations. It has really improved the economic exchange of products for animal consumption. We will keep working to facilitate trade and regulations so that we can grow as a region.

Juan García Cáceres, SENASAG Bolivia

Find out more: [20 years of safe trade for sustainable development](#)

BUILDING ON EXISTING STRENGTHS, RESULTS AND LEARNING FROM THE 2024 EVALUATION

This 2025-2030 Strategy builds on STDF's track record, plus learning identified from the 2024 Evaluation, as the STDF moves forward to deliver on its goal that in turn facilitates safe trade.

RELEVANCE

The 2024 Evaluation highlighted STDF's continued relevance as the demand for, and need for, SPS capacity development support continues to grow in order for developing countries to meet international standards. All STDF workstreams will become even more critical going forward.

COHERENCE

STDF's work aligns with partners' and other safe trade initiatives and its strong global platform holds the capacity to realize significant synergies. To consolidate STDF's role as a network of networks, the Facility can support improved value addition, synergies and co-financing through enhancing the network's reach, including regionally. This will strengthen STDF's honest broker role and transmission and uptake of high value knowledge resources. The developing country expert role, including post-term, can be expanded.

EFFICIENCY

The STDF model has made efficient use of time and resources to deliver results, in part, due to the efficiency of STDF's governance and operational structures. There are opportunities to strengthen the Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning framework to identify and track key performance indicators, that are updated in the 2025-2030 Strategy including with a refined Theory of Change (see page 34). Progress can also be measured and reported on more regularly including on performance metrics.

EFFECTIVENESS

The STDF has delivered significant and tangible results and met its objectives to date. Enablers of its success to capitalise on include: its network; developing country experts' role; piloting and scaling up of innovative approaches; capacity to promote uptake of knowledge products, and established programme management capacity to oversee delivery of a technical project portfolio.

IMPACT

The STDF has increased SPS capacity in developing countries through contributions to legislation, strategies, structures and processes for SPS management, and improved implementation of trade-focused measures for enforcement of food safety, plant and animal health. To sustain important efforts to date and catalyse further impacts, including on gender mainstreaming and the environment, there are options to embed results across the workstreams with increased membership engagement to disseminate knowledge and align with lessons from STDF projects, as well as to leverage increased investments for SPS improvements.

SUSTAINABILITY

Centering STDF's previous strategy around safe trade and aligning with the SDGs helped put sustainability at the core of STDF work, which is set to deepen in the 2025-2030 Strategy period. Longer-term sustainability of results will be prioritized and mainstreamed into projects, supported by innovation and IT tools. At the same time, regional networks combined with new work on scaling and leveraging investments can help to embed operational sustainability into SPS capacity development.

Find out more: [2024 External evaluation of the Standards and Trade Development Facility](#)

STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT TIMELINE

STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT WITH STDF MEMBERS IN 2024

STDF's Strategy 2025-2030 was developed through an open, collaborative and participatory process, allowing STDF partners and other members to provide substantive and strategic inputs. The process involved a facilitated workshop on 19 June and a session on 5 November in Geneva, plus online consultations on 19 September and 10 October. The consensus of members was that this Strategy should build on and update the previous Strategy, while enabling the partnership to address future challenges and opportunities.



STDF GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP



DELIVERING RESULTS: A PARTNERSHIP APPROACH

In a world dominated by complex, interconnected challenges, STDF's greatest strength lies in the collaboration among its diverse actors operating across agriculture, health, trade and development. STDF's dynamic network co-creates solutions that work and exchanges safe trade knowledge, learning and good practice to benefit developing and least developed countries, and which includes a strong focus on promoting South-South collaboration. All STDF members will work together to drive results over the Strategy period. In delivering the Strategy, STDF will harness opportunities to leverage the work of founding partners, donors and other partners through the global platform and contributions to knowledge work and projects.

STDF founding partners (FAO, WOA, WB, WHO, WTO), including the Codex and IPPC Secretariats guide work under STDF's Strategy; partner on, and provide technical guidance and inputs to, knowledge and project work; co-organize events and facilitate synergies with other work on international standards.

Donors provide funding enabling STDF to deliver; connect STDF work to donor-funded initiatives, programmes and projects at national/regional level; leverage and scale up knowledge work and SPS innovations; outreach and advocacy role.

Developing country experts help to ensure applications are demand-driven; regional outreach and link to regional/national SPS capacity development programmes; amplify stakeholders' voices; ensure relevance of STDF work.

Other partners including international/regional organizations, academia and the private sector partner on projects and knowledge work; support leveraging, catalysing and scaling; support project work and implement projects; provide range of perspectives to strengthen results; advocacy and outreach role.

Aid for Trade and wider programmes co-organize events, co-create knowledge products, promote synergies and coordination at global/regional/national level to promote scaling and strengthen results. This includes the Codex Trust Fund, Enhanced Integrated Framework, Food Trade Coalition for Africa, Global Alliance for Trade Facilitation, Global Gateway, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility, TradeMark Africa and Trade Facilitation Support Program among others.

National governments from across agriculture, health, trade, development and environment partner on, and benefit from, collaborative and innovative safe trade projects; access and implement good practices and knowledge developed through the partnership.

TODAY'S SAFE TRADITIONAL CHALLENGE



THE SAFE TRADE CONTEXT

US\$**110** BILLION

is lost each year in productivity and medical expenses resulting from unsafe food in low- and middle-income countries.

Find out more ([WHO/WB](#))

Globally, around

13.2%

of food produced is lost between harvest and retail.

Find out more (FAO)

Every year, up to

40%

of crops are lost due to plant pests and diseases. Each year, these losses cost the global economy over US\$220 billion.

Find out more (FAO)

Over

20%

of global animal production losses are linked to animal diseases.

Find out more (WOAH)

PLUGGING THE SAFE TRADE GAP

US\$**680** BILLION

is needed annually from now until 2030 to revamp agrifood systems in low and middle-income countries.

Find out more (UNCTAD)

Only

60%

of developing countries had implementation rates of over 50% on trade facilitation measures (compared to over 85% for developed economies).

Find out more (UNCTAD)

Share of global exports among

LDCs

has stagnated at

AROUND 1%

since 2011.

The target to double the share by 2030 is off-track.

Find out more (UNCTAD)

The informal sector accounts for more than

70%

of total employment – and nearly one-third of GDP – in emerging market and developing economies.

Find out more (WB)

TODAY'S SAFE TRADE CHALLENGE AND OPPORTUNITY

As new and more complex SPS issues emerge, and climate change increases the spread of plant and animal pests and diseases and food safety risks, there is no simple way to bring about a fully functioning, integrated global SPS system. Needs, priorities and realities continue to differ widely across countries and regions, including when it comes to driving export-led growth and trade from and between developing countries. Research shows that non-tariff measures (NTMs) contribute more than twice as much to trade costs as tariffs. SPS measures are some of the costliest, disproportionately affecting vulnerable groups and low-income countries. There is no quick fix to bring about SPS compliance given the technical and policy gaps in the public and private sector – investment, innovation and digitalization are critical. At the same time, additional requirements related to sustainability and climate change are becoming increasingly important in some import markets, adding to the challenges for developing countries. The involvement of multiple actors in tackling SPS capacity gaps risks duplication and overlap but there is an opportunity to join forces.

The SPS space is cross-cutting, involving actors with distinct interests and priorities from across agriculture, environment, health, trade and development. There is added value in working together in support of a shared safe trade goal that benefits the people most in need across Africa, Asia and the Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean. STDF's role as a multi-stakeholder global partnership promotes collaboration on SPS capacity development and works to positively impact developing countries' ability to benefit from trade. Meeting international standards has helped, to date, to transform and diversify economies, boost exports, add value to agri-food value chains and support inclusive and sustainable economic development.

Over the period of the 2025-2030 Strategy, the STDF partnership will continue to champion innovative solutions that catalyse and scale SPS capacity improvements and facilitate safe trade, adapted and tailored to country level, where there are the greatest financing gaps. The STDF will adopt a balanced, integrated approach to meeting SPS requirements for trade, that also takes into account economic and social factors as well as regional specificities. And it will do this, including through its focus on gender and inclusion, climate change, the environment and biodiversity. The STDF will also help to unlock the power of digital technologies for safe trade that contribute to transforming economies, creating jobs and improving the lives of those in the most vulnerable and remote situations. By leveraging collaborative innovative SPS solutions that facilitate safe, inclusive trade, the STDF will continue to champion the holistic One Health approach reflecting the interconnectedness of human, animal and environmental health ecosystems, which contributes to food systems transformation.

TODAY'S SAFE TRADE TRENDS ARE INCREASINGLY INTERLINKED AND HAVE A COMBINED IMPACT

The 2025-2030 Strategy identifies the latest global trends that are likely to shape and influence SPS capacity development moving ahead. By recognizing the future potential of emerging developments, the Strategy positions the STDF to best respond to new opportunities where possible.

NEW AND MORE COMPLEX SPS RISKS

Plant and animal pests and diseases and food safety risks continue to evolve and spread in new and unexpected ways, driven by climate change, interactions across humans and animals, and other factors. Opportunities exist to support developing countries to address gaps at national/regional level.

The STDF will help the public and private sector in developing countries to plug these gaps through further support to implement international standards (Codex, IPPC, WOH) in conjunction with work to address safe trade trends including on the environment, biodiversity and climate change, gender and digitalization.

REGIONAL INTEGRATION

Regional trade agreements are on the rise and play a vital role in enhancing trade opportunities for developing countries with a focus on closer economic integration and cooperation. Regional trade is also increasingly critical to promote economic inclusion, guarantee food security and create resilience against shocks. To take advantage of the benefits, including jobs for MSMEs, support is needed to harmonize SPS standards, reduce informal trade linked to participation in global value chains and facilitate safe trade.

The STDF will help developing countries to overcome regional trade barriers by supporting SPS capacity building via scalable projects, sharing knowledge and learning on SPS standards, promote collaboration across SPS and other border agencies, and across borders, as well as with other donors.

INFORMAL TRADE

The informal nature of value chain actors – from farmers to agri-food traders – and the lack of development across the food chain poses a challenge for developing countries as they move towards more formal trade, build regulatory systems, and take part in the global trading system. These actors are among the most economically vulnerable and many also face gender barriers.

The STDF will help to contribute – in line with the scale of its projects – to reducing informal production and increasing value chain actors' capacity to benefit from trade, including through championing economic inclusion. The challenge posed by informal trade and the need to transform agri-food systems will be profiled in STDF knowledge work, advocacy and outreach.

NEW AND MORE COMPLEX SPS RISKS

INFORMAL TRADE

EVOLVING REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

REGIONAL INTEGRATION

EVOLVING REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

Current trends in the regulatory environment mean that traders experience diverse SPS requirements, as well as TBT measures from labelling and packaging requirements to animal welfare, plus newer NTMs focused on sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions, which often differ widely across markets. This requires support to navigate. It also means that while addressing SPS challenges is critical, it is increasingly insufficient to access markets.

While recognizing the growing complexity of regulatory requirements for agri-food trade globally, the STDF will continue to focus on helping developing countries to strengthen SPS compliance, through its innovative safe trade projects and knowledge work on GRPs and other topics.

CLIMATE CHANGE

Environmental issues and climate change have become a major disruptor of global food systems, increasing and changing the nature, incidence and spread of food safety, animal and plant health risks, as well as changing the way food is produced, processed, stored, distributed and traded.

The STDF will help developing countries to adapt by mainstreaming environment in projects in so far as this relates to safe trade, showing the win-win benefits of SPS capacity development for the environment and collaborating with environment stakeholders to build resilient and sustainable food systems.

DIGITALIZATION

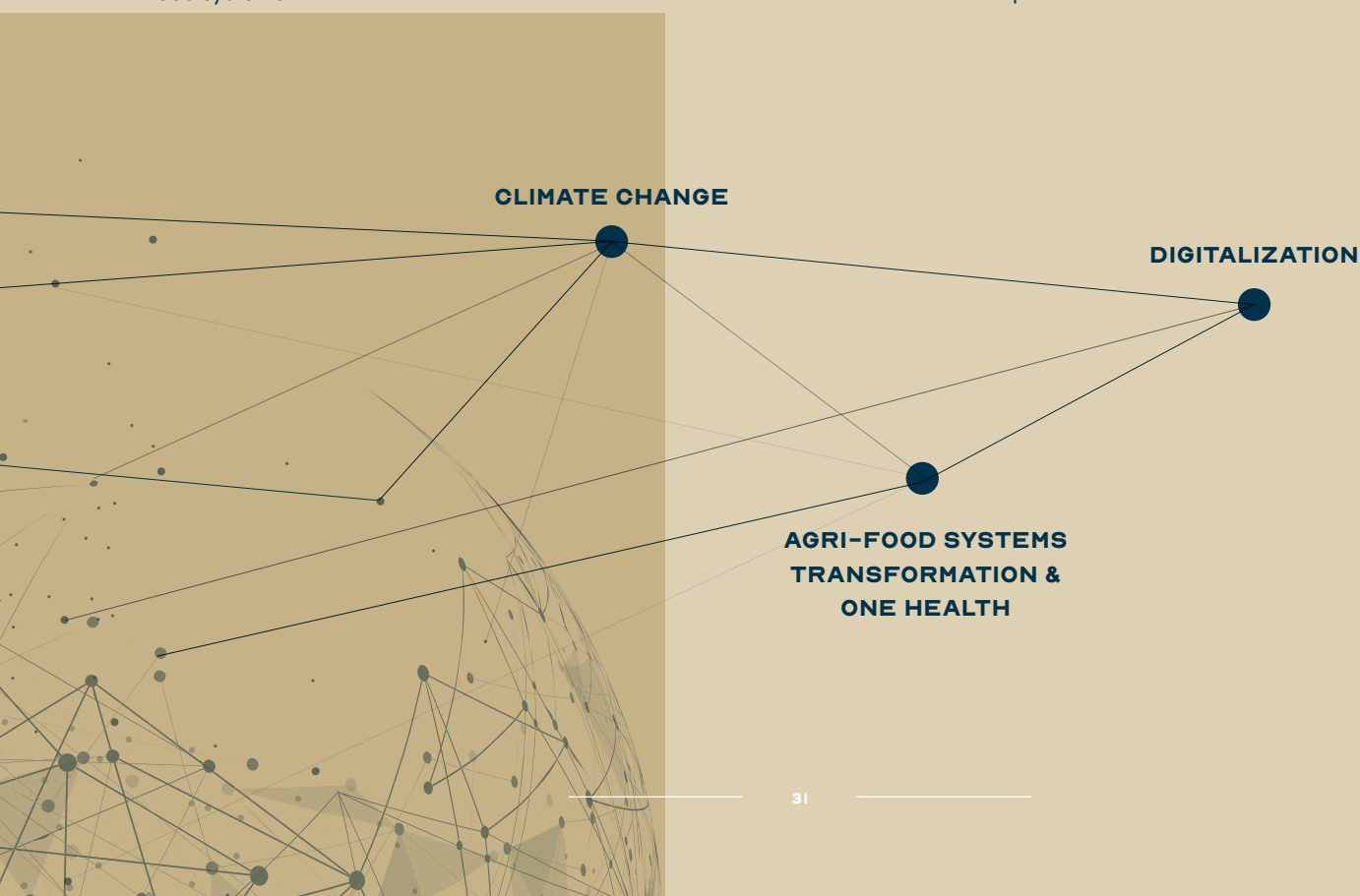
Rapid advancements in digital technologies, including artificial intelligence and blockchain will transform how agricultural development and trade are managed. Yet the gap between access to, and uptake of, digitalization is widening, as developing countries require support to reap benefits.

The STDF will help developing countries to leverage innovation and digital technologies to build SPS capacity, including through projects and knowledge work, for no one to be left behind.

AGRI-FOOD SYSTEMS TRANSFORMATION & ONE HEALTH

An agri-food systems transformation is being widely adopted to address comprehensive changes to make food production, distribution and consumption more sustainable, resilient and equitable. This focus on inclusive growth and withstanding shocks is vital for developing countries, alongside integrating a One Health approach to balance the health of people, animals and ecosystems.

Through its efforts in supporting developing countries to meet the international standards (Codex, IPPC, WOA) referenced in the WTO SPS Agreement, the STDF will help countries to transform their agri-food systems – promoting a One Health approach. It will do this through fostering cross-sectoral and multi-stakeholder partnerships, drawing on the expertise from members to underpin all the workstreams.



STDF's SAFE TRADITIONAL SOLUTIONS



THEORY OF CHANGE

PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE
ECONOMIC GROWTH,
POVERTY REDUCTION,
FOOD SECURITY AND
RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE



SAFE TRADE FACILITATED



PROGRAMME GOAL

Increased and sustained SPS
capacity of public and private
sector stakeholders
in developing countries



OUTCOME 1

Increased uptake of SPS
good practices and knowledge
products at national,
regional and global level



OUTCOME 2

Catalytic SPS
improvements at national,
regional and global level driven
by STDF's partnership

STDF'S APPROACH TO ADDRESS THE CHALLENGE AND RESPOND TO GLOBAL TRENDS

Collective action is needed to address SPS challenges and build global public goods for food safety, animal and plant health. STDF's global partnership advances shared interests around safe trade facilitation and drives catalytic SPS improvements in developing countries that contribute to sustainable economic growth, poverty reduction, food security and resilience to climate change in developing countries. As a catalyst, STDF acts as a change agent, piloting, innovating, learning and sharing new approaches with the power to influence and accelerate SPS improvements at scale. It does this through the:

Global platform (Working Group, Practitioner Groups): convenes and connects diverse stakeholders to build dialogue, drive synergies and create a collaborative eco-system for action to facilitate safe trade.

Knowledge work: creation, synthesis and dissemination of knowledge and learning to influence change and extend reach and impacts including a focus on a strong uptake of existing guidance and wider materials in developing countries. In addition to work on cross-cutting topics – including public-private partnerships, good regulatory practice, evidence-based approaches, digitalization and e-certification, gender and environment mainstreaming – new work will identify SPS innovations and pathways for scaling including leveraging of financing investments.

Grant mechanism: develops, implements and learns from what works in innovative, scalable pilot projects that deliver safe trade solutions worldwide.

WHY IT MATTERS

For small-scale farmers, producers, traders and governments in developing and least developed countries, being able to meet international food safety, animal and plant health standards and other trade requirements clears the path to global and regional markets in food and agriculture products. This creates opportunities to add value across supply chains and promote growth that is more inclusive including for women, youth and small businesses, in turn generating employment, increasing incomes and securing people's livelihoods. At the same time, building strong SPS systems helps to protect the environment, preserve biodiversity and support countries to shore up climate change resilience for the future.

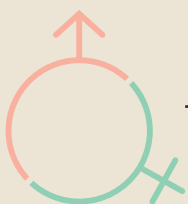
WHO BENEFITS

Public and private sector in developing and least developed countries benefit from better and more effective SPS projects and the adoption and replication of good practices, including via STDF projects. This includes women and men producers, farmers and traders, including youth, MSMEs and others operating in the informal sector, who can benefit the most from complying with SPS requirements to fully reap the opportunities offered by regional and global trade.

Members of the STDF partnership benefit from dialogue and learning, more coherence and opportunities for synergies and collaborations for more efficient use of resources leading to increased impacts.

MAINSTREAMING CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES INTO THE 2025-2030 STRATEGY

This Strategy recommitts STDF to supporting people, prosperity and the planet. With an overarching focus on promoting sustainable development, mainstreaming gender, alongside the environment, climate and biodiversity, into the Strategy is vital to facilitate safe and inclusive trade that realizes STDF's vision in line with the Global Goals. Throughout the Strategy period, the STDF will remain on the frontline making the case for why gender equality and the environment matter for SPS compliance, embedding these issues across all workstreams.



GENDER

Over the Strategy period, the STDF will integrate gender considerations across the global platform, knowledge work and projects, based on the Gender Action Plan approved in 2023. Through its Working Group, Practitioner Groups and wider networks, the STDF will continue to influence the global dialogue on mainstreaming gender in safe trade facilitation helping to break down barriers faced by women producers, processors, business owners and traders across agri-food systems worldwide. STDF's guidelines for mainstreaming gender into projects will be widely disseminated and used. Gender analysis will be conducted for new projects to identify options to address gender needs, challenges and opportunities, and to integrate gender-responsive activities that allow more women and youth, including vulnerable groups who operate in the informal sector, to benefit more from STDF support. In line with the updated MEL Framework, STDF projects will be assigned gender markers and attention will be given to track and report on gender-responsive indicators. By showing the benefits of gender mainstreaming for stronger and more sustainable results – and providing guidance on how to do this in practice – STDF's work will have influence SPS capacity development by stakeholders globally.



ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE AND BIODIVERSITY

Over the Strategy period, the STDF will develop and roll out an Action Plan to mainstream environment across its three workstreams, based on the findings and recommendations from the 2024 Environment Assessment. This will contain guidance for projects on how to mainstream environment, including opportunities for win-win partnerships with environmental stakeholders. In line with the updated MEL Framework, environmental indicators will be tracked and reported on in STDF projects. This will show, for example, how STDF support to strengthen SPS capacity in value chains or improve monitoring and surveillance of plant and animal pests and diseases builds climate change resilience in agri-food systems. In turn, the STDF will forge closer connections on safe trade with environmental actors that show how strong SPS systems protect the environment, preserve biodiversity and help developing countries to withstand climate change shocks.



STDF GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP INNOVATIONS

The 2025-2030 Strategy supports the partnership to adapt to a changing global context. This will involve deepening public-public and public-private cooperation, and building new and stronger relationships with relevant stakeholders, including the environment community and others involved in food systems transformation related to SPS areas. By harnessing the power of partnerships – including via strengthened regional links, a developing country expert network and private sector roundtable – the STDF global partnership will be better equipped to meet future challenges and seize opportunities to facilitate safe agrifood trade. All partnership innovations will be developed, piloted and rolled out in consultation with Working Group members, ensuring that they build on and serve the shared interests of members in a way that supports STDF's Theory of Change.

STDF Regional Links: The STDF's global partnership will strengthen existing links with regional SPS institutions, initiatives and sector-specific networks. This will create opportunities to reach more SPS decision-makers and practitioners at the regional and national level with STDF's knowledge products, good practices and innovations, promoting uptake and scale. These links will also enable regional stakeholders to share experiences and priorities with STDF's global platform, while promoting new collaborations, including within projects. To operationalize these links over the Strategy period, the STDF Secretariat will cooperate with developing country experts and regional partners – such as the AUC, CAHFSA, FTCA, IICA, PIFS and FAO/WHO Regional Codex Coordinating Committees – to organize virtual STDF outreach and dialogue sessions, based on strong demand.

Network of Developing Country Experts: To capitalize on the role played by STDF's developing country experts their term will be extended from two to three years. A new STDF alumni network will be set up of former and current experts to support continued active engagement as ambassadors and knowledge brokers for STDF work, particularly at regional level. Developing country experts will be closely involved in outreach via regional institutions, committees, working groups or regional trade programmes. They will also connect into and help guide STDF regional links, and projects formulation and implementation.

Private Sector Roundtable: As part of the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Practitioner Group, STDF dialogue with the private sector – including global, regional and national industry associations with an interest in safe trade facilitation, as well as farmers' organizations and networks of producers, MSMEs and traders in developing countries – will be deepened. Where there is mutual interest and Working Group support, consultative Roundtables may be piloted under STDF projects or knowledge topics to serve as a sounding board, and leverage additional capabilities and resources to support STDF's work for stronger SPS systems and trade facilitation. This is expected to identify new avenues to scale SPS innovations and build close public-private partnerships in STDF projects on the ground for greater impacts and sustainability.



SPOTLIGHT ON INNOVATION AND SCALING

New STDF knowledge work on innovation and scaling will be taken forward under the Strategy period. This work will take STDF's innovative, collaborative projects and knowledge work to the next level, including to leverage additional financing for SPS systems. Results will include new knowledge, lessons and good practices to achieve transformational improvements in safe trade facilitation, plus the identification of promising approaches, development and testing to scale SPS innovations. It will promote focused and substantive dialogue on scaling among Working Group members, policy-makers and practitioners in SPS communities, including increased connections with finance providers.

ROADMAP FOR DELIVERING RESULTS



SPS FOR TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

The importance of SPS issues for trade and development was central to MC13 held in 2024, which identified SPS technical assistance as a priority for developing economies. Against this backdrop, working at a global, regional and national level, the STDF will achieve its two outcomes thanks to its unique value proposition, drawing on its competitive advantage via the mechanisms of change.



PROGRAMME GOAL

Increased and sustained SPS capacity of public and private sector stakeholders in developing countries



OUTCOMES

1. Increased uptake of SPS good practices and knowledge products at national, regional and global level
2. Catalytic SPS improvements at national, regional and global level driven by STDF's partnership



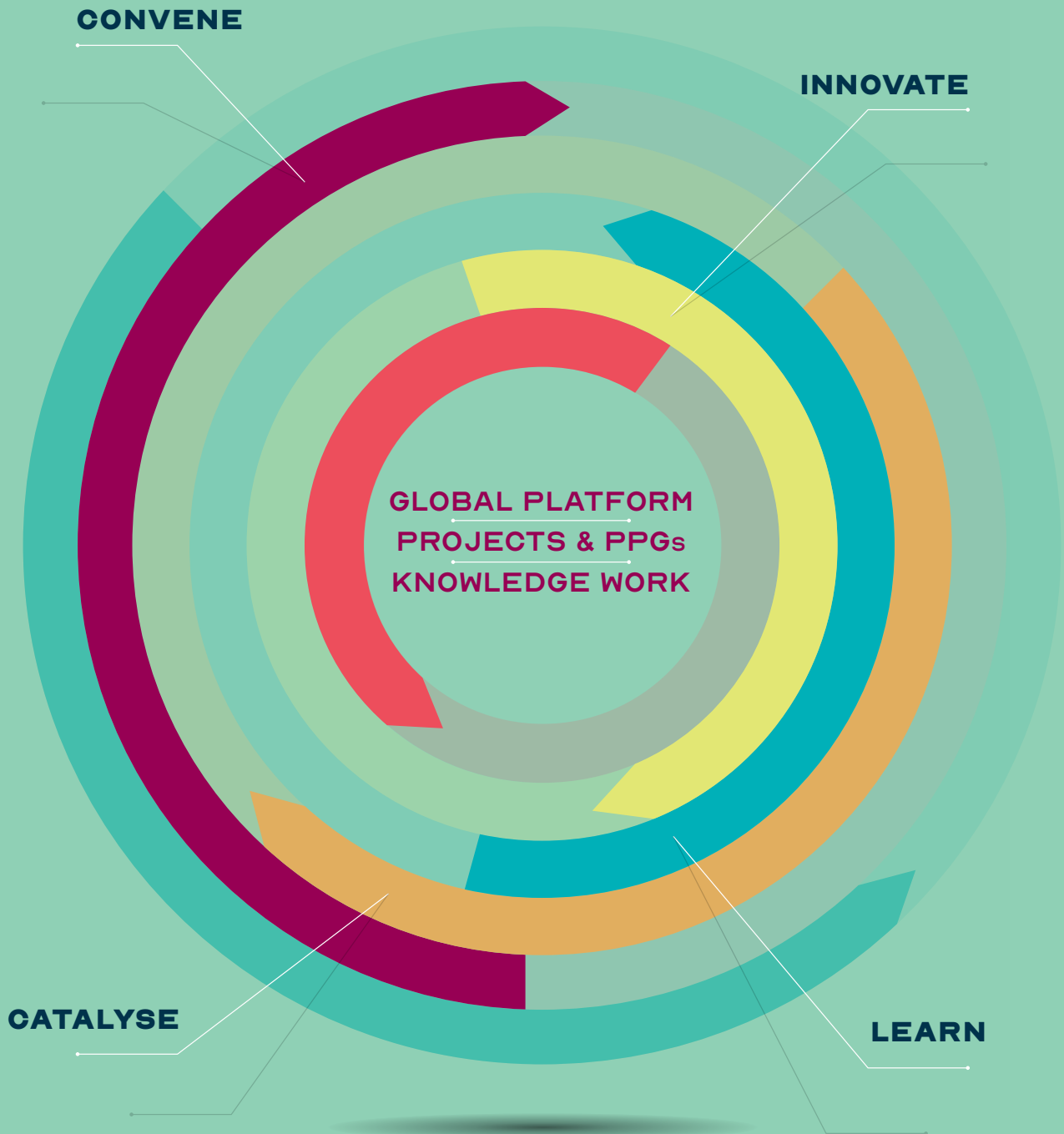
SPS CAPACITY

SPS capacity refers to capability of the public and private sector to set-up, plan and deliver food safety, animal and plant health processes and systems that facilitate safe trade, based on the international standards (Codex, IPPC, WOH) referenced in the SPS Agreement. This includes knowledge and practical skills of government officials, private sector (producers, traders, MSMEs, industry associations) and others to carry out the tasks and functions required for safe regional and international trade in a way that delivers ongoing results and performance. This covers, for instance, capacity to develop and implement legislation, regulations, strategies and policies; create and deliver standard operating procedures; and plan and manage functional SPS systems that deliver ongoing results. These tasks are all part of the hierarchy of trade-related SPS management functions. STDF's demand-driven projects and knowledge work – as well as its global platform and Practitioner Groups – support the public and private sector in developing countries to strengthen SPS capacity across all levels of this hierarchy.



Hierarchy of trade-related SPS management functions (WB, 2005)

MECHANISMS OF CHANGE



CONVENE

STDF convenes and connects diverse stakeholders with a role in implementation of international (Codex, IPPC, WOA) standards and safe trade facilitation.

STDF convenes and connects diverse stakeholders at the global, regional and national level, through the Global Platform (Working Group and Practitioner Groups), Knowledge work, and Projects and PPGs.

STDF's convening and connecting role helps to:

- Build dialogue, trust and understanding on good practices.
- Drive synergies and collaboration among Working Group members and other stakeholders that encourages coherence and helps to avoid overlap.
- Promote cooperation among border agencies to streamline trade costs and enable more people globally to access, and benefit from, formal trade.
- Create an ecosystem that catalyses value-creation, innovation, joint action and scaling, including through South-South dialogue and cooperation.

INNOVATE

STDF pilots SPS innovations and safe trade solutions at national, regional and global level.

STDF founding partners, donors, developing country experts and other partners are engaged and contribute to piloting SPS innovations at the level of Projects and PPGs, and these innovations strengthen all workstreams.

STDF's pilot and innovation role helps to:

- Leverage the expertise and resources of the Working Group, and other public and private sector partners, including through South-South cooperation.
- Test and develop concepts for scalable innovations that improve SPS compliance and reduce interceptions for greater market access, and cut trade costs for both the public and private sector, and that can be rolled out more widely.
- Make the business case for scalable SPS innovations.

LEARN

STDF learns about what works well and less well and disseminates the lessons for wide benefit.

STDF learning happens at the level of the Working Group and Practitioner Groups, alongside the WTO SPS Committee, and within projects and PPGs, drawing on results, experiences, and expertise of the founding partners, donors, developing country experts and other partners.

STDF's learning and dissemination role helps to:

- Understand what works well and less well to strengthen SPS capacity and facilitate and drive safe inclusive trade that benefits domestic food safety, food production and domestic markets.
- Increase access to, and promote use of, good practices and knowledge products developed through the STDF and/or by members of the partnership.
- Build connections and synergies across STDF workstreams.

CATALYSE

STDF catalyses change and helps to scale SPS improvements in developing countries worldwide.

STDF workstreams identify and disseminate scalable SPS innovations to policymakers and practitioners (including WTO SPS Committee delegates) and private sector stakeholders, and develop knowledge on how to scale SPS innovations at the level of the Working Group, Practitioner Groups and within projects and PPGs.

STDF's catalysing and scaling role helps to:

- Enable more stakeholders in developing countries and LDCs to access and use SPS innovations.
- Promote increased use and uptake of good practices and knowledge products, developed through the STDF and/or by members of the partnership.
- Leverage increased financing to scale SPS capacity development (including investments from the private sector and other innovative financing sources)

WORKSTREAMS



GLOBAL PLATFORM

The Global Platform is made up of the STDF Working Group, whose approximately 50 members meet twice a year, and Practitioner Groups on knowledge topics. The Platform promotes a more coherent approach to SPS capacity development, and promotes collaboration that supports safe trade facilitation. The Working Group is central to the STDF's workstreams and operations.



KNOWLEDGE WORK

STDF's knowledge work on cross-cutting thematic topics - including P-IMA, PPPs, digitalization/ eCert, good regulatory practices, alongside focus areas of gender and environment - identifies good practices to improve SPS capacity development outcomes. New knowledge work on innovations and scaling is planned for the Strategy period. STDF briefings and knowledge products are widely disseminated each year to promote safe trade solutions on what works.



GRANT MECHANISM (PROJECTS/PPGs)

Projects and PPGs bring together public, private and other stakeholders at global, regional and national level to pilot innovative and collaborative approaches, leverage expertise and resources and deliver results, including in LDCs, with a focus on models that can be scaled and deliver pro-poor impacts. On average six Projects and six PPGs are approved for funding each year, which also mobilize wider resources.



STDF POLICY COMMITTEE

The Policy Committee, made up of high-level representatives of partners and donors, and selected developing country experts, approves STDF's strategy, provides guidance and oversight of the direction of STDF's work, assesses progress and performance and supports with visibility and resource mobilization.



STDF WORKING GROUP

The Working Group brings together members to plan, review, monitor and drive forward work supporting results, improving efficiency of interventions and mobilizing additional investments to strengthen SPS systems. The Working Group is responsible for approving STDF's annual workplans and makes decisions on knowledge work as well as applications for STDF funding, while supporting the MEL Framework and Communications Plan.



STDF SECRETARIAT

The Secretariat leads on the development and delivery of the STDF workplan, alongside partners, and manages day-to-day operations, under the guidance of the Working Group. The Secretariat supports the Working Group, including on meetings and in driving knowledge work. It also supports funding applications and manages the project and PPG portfolio as well as delivering the MEL Framework and Communications Plan and driving resource mobilization.



RESOURCES

To deliver on the 2025-2030 Strategy, the STDF has a funding target of US\$50 million over this period, representing approximately US\$8.3 million annually. This represents an increase of close to 20% annually compared to the previous Strategy, based on an analysis of the resources required, linked to the 2024 external Evaluation. Financial contributions to the STDF Trust Fund will be sought from existing and new donors, based on WTO's rules.



GOVERNANCE

The 2024 External Evaluation findings show that STDF governance and operational structures are broadly efficient. STDF Operational Rules guide the workings of the Facility and set out members' roles and those of the Secretariat, which work together in delivering the 2025-2030 Strategy.

MEASURING AND COMMUNICATING RESULTS



MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING (MEL)

The 2025-2030 MEL Framework will provide a results-based management approach to manage STDF's programme over the Strategy period, with a continued focus on ensuring accountability and promoting learning, while doing more to track and capture the economic inclusion and other domestic benefits of STDF's work. This will include a greater focus on tracking the benefits for women, youth and other vulnerable groups on the margins of formal agri-food systems and trade, as well as to show how increased SPS capacity impacts trade costs, food waste, fraud and the environment. The strengthened MEL Framework will include refined logical framework indicators with set targets, building on the previous framework, alongside new indicators to track the domestic market spillovers of building SPS capacity. The Framework will take into account STDF's unique multi-stakeholder partnership operating at the global, regional and national level, with a relatively small sphere of control and wide sphere of influence. Improved indicators will focus on measuring sustained impact, scaling efforts, and contributions to SPS capacity and market access. Special attention will be given to the benefits for those in economic need, smallholder farmers, women, MSMEs and youth, whilst also addressing cross-cutting issues of gender, environment, biodiversity, and climate change.

Working Group members will ensure that MEL is fit for purpose while remaining as simple, practical and cost-effective as possible. Project stakeholders will be supported to deliver MEL improvements through online learning and ongoing guidance. Over the Strategy period, use of the LogAlto digital platform will provide a collaborative way to engage project partners in MEL. The 2025-2030 MEL Framework will foster a culture of learning through external impact evaluations and the assessment of both quantitative results and qualitative case studies. These will show how STDF's best practices and knowledge products are actively used by government authorities and STDF members in developing countries to inform and support SPS capacity development at global, regional, and national levels.

**REACHING IMPACT:
SAFE TRADE FACILITATED**

Quantitative and qualitative evidence will be gathered, as far as possible, on STDF's contribution to developing countries' increased access to markets and higher-level impacts related to the STDF's vision of sustainable economic growth, poverty reduction, food security and resilience to climate change. Results achieved at programme goal, outcomes and outputs will contribute to aggregating results at impact level.

**MEASURING STDF'S
PROGRAMME GOAL:
INCREASED AND SUSTAINED
SPS CAPACITY OF PUBLIC
AND PRIVATE SECTOR
STAKEHOLDERS IN
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**

Evidence will be gathered to measure transformational results such as countries improved compliance capacities measured through a decrease in SPS non-compliance alerts and/or notifications. Efforts will be made to track sustained results linked to SPS improvements including benefits related to gender, environment, biodiversity and climate change.

**MEASURING OUTCOME 1:
INCREASED UPTAKE OF
SPS GOOD PRACTICES AND
KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTS AT
NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND
GLOBAL LEVEL**

Results will be gathered on adaptation, replication and scaling of STDF's approaches and improved capacities of developing countries to implement and meet international standards, good regulatory practices and overall food safety, animal and/or plant health measures. Evidence will also be collected on improved market access facilitated by changes in processes, strategies and/or legislations.

**MEASURING OUTCOME 2:
CATALYTIC SPS
IMPROVEMENTS AT NATIONAL,
REGIONAL AND GLOBAL
LEVEL DRIVEN BY STDF'S
PARTNERSHIP**

Progress will be measured by assessing the adoption of SPS innovations piloted through STDF-funded initiatives and by tracking new investments and co-financing leveraged to scale these innovations. Additionally, the contribution of national coordination and increased collaboration among national, regional, and global stakeholders—facilitated through STDF's workstreams—will be evaluated to determine their impact on achieving the outcome.

2025–2030 RISK MATRIX

RISK	LIKELIHOOD	MITIGATION STRATEGY
Limited interest of developing country stakeholders in STDF's work	LOW	Ongoing efforts will be made to ensure that STDF work remains relevant and targeted to the SPS needs of developing countries, building on key issues raised at relevant meetings organized by STDF partners and others. Complementary efforts will be undertaken to share good practices, knowledge products and information on funding opportunities to promote up-take and use by developing country stakeholders.
Inadequate resources (including financial, human resources, time) to deliver STDF's Strategy	MEDIUM	Relationships with existing and new donors will be actively nurtured to ensure contributions to the Trust Fund based on targets. Delivery of STDF's MEL framework and communications plan will help to track and showcase performance and results and support fundraising efforts. Increased human resources in the STDF Secretariat (based on the 2024 evaluation's recommendations) will provide the necessary capacity.
Lack of engagement of members in STDF's work	LOW	STDF members will be encouraged to re-commit to the partnership and to provide the necessary time and resources to support delivery of the Strategy. The STDF Secretariat will continue to engage actively with members, during and between Working Group meetings, to ensure that the STDF's work remains relevant and of value and contributes to their objectives. Members of the Working Group will be encouraged to: (i) share information on the STDF's work within their own organizations and networks; (ii) contribute towards delivery of the STDF's workplan, communication plan and MEL framework; and (iii) identify opportunities for synergies with their work.
Limited interest or capacities of developing countries' stakeholders to ensure sustainability of STDF's work	MEDIUM	Ongoing efforts will be made to strengthen collaboration and partnership with governments and private sector to increase engagement, support and buy-in. At the project level, efforts will be made to develop tailored, feasible and practical sustainability plans and exit strategies at project design phase to be updated during implementation, to ensure continued impact beyond project completion.

RISK	LIKELIHOOD	MITIGATION STRATEGY
Long-term economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, and/or new major global crisis	MEDIUM	Work will be carried out to: (i) regularly review, update and/or adapt, as appropriate, the risk mitigation measures put in place; and (ii) identify and implement innovative and/or modified approaches and delivery mechanisms to ensure continuity and progress.
Ongoing and/or new instability/insecurity in developing countries impacting delivery of STDF's work on the ground	MEDIUM	Dedicated attention will be given to identify and assess specific risks (such as the turnover of key staff, institutional changes, instability, insecurity etc.) of relevance to STDF projects at the project design stage, and to proactively and regularly re-assess and manage risks during implementation.
New and emerging SPS risks	MEDIUM	Efforts will be made to continuously monitor new and emerging SPS risks, including those related to climate change, and assess their potential impacts on STDF's work. Knowledge sharing and learning will be encouraged to improve risk management and collective responses to new and emerging SPS risks.
Inadequate resources to upscale STDF's work and SPS innovations	MEDIUM	Efforts will be made to diversify sources of funding and co-funding approaches to also increase the role and interest of private sector and government agencies, in addition to traditional donors. Efforts will continue building capacity of key SPS actors to replicate and share SPS innovations. Communications and outreach will profile STDF's work and SPS innovations and help to attract interest and funding.

This risk matrix will be periodically reviewed in line with the MEL Framework

A 2025-2030 STDF Communications Plan will support delivery of the Strategy, updating the current Plan and building on the findings and recommendations of the 2024 External Evaluation.

The Evaluation found that the roll-out of the previous Communications Plan was well-received and that STDF has improved communication of its knowledge work, supporting increased synergies with partner programmes. Moving forward, the Evaluation recommended stronger measurement and communication of project impact for greater buy-in and partner interest. It also highlighted the scope for members to better promote and disseminate STDF knowledge and project lessons.

The Communications Plan will be published in 2025, following the launch of the Strategy, in close consultation with STDF members, and in support of the 2025-2030 MEL Framework.

COMMUNICATIONS

PARTNER COMMUNICATIONS NETWORKS

In rolling out the Communications Plan, there will be a strong focus on channelling partners' communications networks to promote lessons and disseminate knowledge, as well as via joint outreach. STDF Communications Champions will be identified to advocate and raise awareness.

COMMUNICATING PROJECT IMPACT

STDF communications will put a renewed emphasis on showcasing multi-media project impact stories, framing regional and national voices, alongside safe trade results' facts and figures. To help bring this to life, STDF will run a series of project communications workshops for focal points.

REGIONAL ADVOCACY & VIA EXPERTS

To champion the partnership innovations, the Communications Plan will put a strong emphasis on outreach and advocacy at regional level and on working closely with STDF's developing country experts' network. This may include setting up a LinkedIn group to promote ongoing engagement.

CLOSER LINKAGES WITH SPS COMMITTEE

The Communications Plan will emphasise building closer linkages with the SPS Committee – as highlighted by WTO members during the Sixth Review of the SPS Agreement – from running priority thematic sessions and side events to wider collaboration resulting from discussions in the Committee.

OUTREACH CALENDAR & TARGETED PRODUCTS

An outreach calendar based on the workplan will raise awareness among stakeholders thanks to the dissemination of high-quality, user-friendly targeted knowledge work and project products – from publications, digital and multi-media content to events – in line with STDF's visual identity.

GLOSSARY

ALPP	Area of Low Pest Prevalence
AUC	African Union Commission
CAHFSA	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency
CODEX	Codex Alimentarius Commission
COSAVE	Southern Cone Regional Phytosanitary Committee
eCert	Electronic Certification
EIF	Enhanced Integrated Framework
ePhyto	Electronic Phytosanitary Certificate
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FTCA	Food Trade Coalition for Africa
GAP	Good Agricultural Practice
GATF	Global Alliance for Trade Facilitation
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GMPs	Good Manufacturing Practice
HACCP	Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points
IICA	Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture
IPPC	International Plant Protection Convention
LDC	Least Developed Country
MC13	13th WTO Ministerial Conference
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning
MRL	Maximum Residue Level
MSME	Micro, small and medium-sized enterprise
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPPO	National Plant Protection Organization
NTM	Non-Tariff Measures
OLIC	Other Low-Income Country
PFA	Pest-Free Area
PG	Project Grant
PIFS	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat
P-IMA	Prioritizing SPS Investments for Market Access
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SENASAG	National Agricultural Health and Food Safety Service (Bolivia)
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary
STDF	Standards and Trade Development Facility
TBT	Technical Barriers to Trade
TFAF	Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility
TFSP	Trade Facilitation Support Program (World Bank)
UN	United Nations
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
US	United States
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization
WOAH	World Organisation for Animal Health
WTO	World Trade Organization



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