

ANNUAL REPORT 2018

INVESTING IN SAFE TRADE:
SUPPORTING DEVELOPING
COUNTRIES TO MEET
INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS



The STDF is a global partnership that helps developing countries to trade by tackling sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) gaps, and promoting food safety, animal and plant health.

Established by the FAO, OIE, World Bank Group, WHO and WTO, and including the Codex and IPPC Secretariats, the STDF works to facilitate safe trade, contributing to sustainable economic growth, poverty reduction, food security and environmental protection in support of the UN's 2030 Agenda.



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Executive summary

THE STDF ANNUAL REPORT for 2018 highlights how investing in safe trade matters more than ever for developing countries and in particular for least developed countries.

In 2018, the STDF received record numbers of applications for support, together with increasing donor pledges, and was also able to reach more SPS stakeholders worldwide. Across the year, the STDF SPS knowledge platform and resources, global dialogue and partnerships, innovative projects, studies and proposals all generated significant results.

Against a global backdrop of economic and climate change pressures that put livelihoods at risk, STDF support to farmers, processors, traders, exporters and governments to meet international standards is driving safe, inclusive trade and development outcomes.

In line with the STDF vision of sustainable economic growth, poverty reduction, food security and environmental protection in developing countries, this publication reports on STDF's current work to champion

the UN Sustainable Development Goals to 2030.

The four sections of the Annual Report cover Goal 2 on zero hunger, Goals 3 and 12 on good health and well-being, and responsible consumption and production, Goal 8 on decent work and economic growth, as well as Goal 17 on partnerships for the goals.

A special opening feature looks at how STDF's work is continuing to promote cross-cutting Global Goals, including Goal 1 on no poverty, Goal 5 on gender equality, Goal 10 on reduced inequalities, and Goals 14 and 15 on life below water and life on land.

For over 15 years, the STDF global partnership has worked at national, regional and international level on the most pressing SPS challenges that developing countries face to trade safely. This 2018 Annual Report sets out the key results from across STDF's work, and the opportunities that exist to drive greater sustainable impact in the period ahead.



Executive Summary 2018 highlights

Securing support to meet rising demand

Demand on the STDF continued to be high, with a total of 70 funding applications received, including 27 project applications and 43 PPG applications. In total, six new STDF projects and six new PPGs were approved in 2018. To match higher demands for assistance to invest in safe, inclusive trade, the STDF welcomed a record number of 13 donor contributions to the Facility, including the re-engagement of Denmark and the UK.

Expanding outreach and online access

More people worldwide accessed the latest SPS knowledge materials, with 84% new visitors to the STDF website in 2018 and more than 25,130 sessions logged, as well as close to 13,000 publications downloaded, and over 17,375 views of STDF's YouTube channel. Highlights from STDF work on facilitating safe trade featured in platforms, from articles, blogs, and newsletters to stands, and reached a wide range of global networks.

Championing safe and inclusive trade

Two-thirds of newly approved projects and PPGs in 2018 will assist least developed countries and other low-income countries, as part of STDF's continued focus to support farmers, processors, traders and governments in developing countries to meet international standards. Results and lessons from across 25 STDF projects featured in a new publication, which captured the impact on livelihoods, including for women producers.

Data and know-how to influence change

Data and recommendations from STDF studies completed in 2018 are helping to support the design and roll-out of trade-related SPS programmes. This includes a study on trade spillovers, looking at co-benefits for domestic public health and the environment, as well as a Total Diet Study in West Africa, which was the focus of a new film. Evidence from the regional study will improve food safety decision-making for the public and private sector.

Sharing technology-driven solutions

At global events on facilitating safe trade, and a regional workshop in South Africa, the STDF partnership shared practical, technology-driven solutions to connect border agencies and SPS controls. In 2018, STDF projects in Africa, Asia and Latin America have invested in streamlining border operations, lowering transaction costs, including in COMESA. New STDF knowledge resources on safe trade were widely shared at events and online.

Dialogue and partnerships for results

Experiences and lessons from STDF in building strong public and private partnerships has helped to shape the global food safety dialogue in 2018, including at international events. New project proposals in Africa and Central America are set to be developed with STDF support to pilot the use of third-party assurance programmes to build public-private partnerships that improve food safety. In addition, regional and national cooperation on animal feed has promoted intra-regional trade across Latin America.

STDF in 2018

70

Project/PPG applications
(55 in 2017)

70%

of new project/PPG resources
benefit LDCs and OLICs

13

Donors **US\$6,662,282**
(US\$4,823,085 in 2017)

6,500+

SPS stakeholders reached
at **76+** events

5,000+

e-news subscribers and **84%+**
new visitors to the website

2

Working Group
Meetings
112 participants

6

Developing
country
experts

28

Projects
and **23 PPGs**
ongoing

6

PPGs
approved

7

Projects
completed

6

Projects
approved

5

**TOPICS
COVERED**

Good
regulatory
practice

Facilitating
safe trade

Using evidence
to prioritize SPS
investments (P-IMA)

e-Certification

Public-private
partnerships

STDF Projects in 2018



AFRICA

- 1** Total diet study for Sub-Saharan Africa
Beneficiary: Benin, Cameroon, Nigeria, Mali
Implemented by: FAO
Partners: WHO, Centre Pasteur du Cameroun
- 2** Improving market access for small scale fisheries in West Africa
Beneficiary: Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Mauritania, Senegal
Implemented by: UNIDO
Partners: NGO Haliéus
- 3** Reducing aflatoxin contamination in maize
Beneficiary: Burkina Faso
Implemented by: EIF
NIU Burkina Faso
Partners: WFP, Confédération Paysanne du Faso

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

- 4** Honey chain traceability
Beneficiary: Guatemala
Implemented by: OIRSA
Partners: MAGA

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 and Sesame Seeds Merchant Association

- 7** Ensuring food safety, spicing up trade
Beneficiary: India
Implemented by: FAO
Partners: Spices Board India
- 8** Laboratory capacity building to support fish exports
Beneficiary: Solomon Islands
Implemented by: FAO
Partners: PHAMA
- 9** Expanding cocoa trade
Beneficiary: Papua New Guinea
Implemented by: PNG Cocoa Board
Partners: NGIP Agmark Ltd., Outspan PNG Ltd.
- 10** Building capacity to implement GAP, GHP & HACCP
Beneficiary: Kyrgyz Republic
Implemented by: FAO



AFRICA

- 11** Improving sanitary capacity to facilitate livestock exports
Beneficiary: Ethiopia
Implemented by: FAO

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

- 12** 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
- 13** Improved traceability for foods of animal origin
Beneficiary: Costa Rica
Implemented by: IICA

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

- 14** Piloting an improved animal identification and registration system
Beneficiary: Mongolia
Implemented by: FAO
Partners: IDELE, EU

GLOBAL

- 15** Facilitating e-veterinary certification
Beneficiary: Cambodia, Eswatini, Nigeria, Paraguay, Zimbabwe
Implemented by: OIE
Partners: FAO, UN/CEFACT, WCO, WBG



AFRICA

- 16** Strengthening phytosanitary capacity for plant exports
Beneficiary: Zambia
Implemented by: EIF NIU Zambia
Partners: NPPO, SADC, industry associations, PhytoSolutions Consultancy
- 17** Building capacity to meet phytosanitary requirements in fruit and vegetable exports
Beneficiary: Uganda
Implemented by: CABI
Partners: IPPC, HORTEXA, The Netherlands, Uganda Agribusiness Alliance, industry associations

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

- 18** Implementing phytosanitary measures to expand market access
Beneficiary: Argentina, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay
Implemented by: IICA
Partners: COSAVE, IPPC

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

- 19** Strengthening phytosanitary border controls
Beneficiary: Azerbaijan
Implemented by: FAO
Partners: IPPC, WBG



AFRICA

- 23** Strengthening the SPS system
Beneficiary: Comoros
Implemented by: UNDP
Partners: FAO, ITC, WHO
- 24** Breaking barriers, facilitating trade
Beneficiary: Egypt, Kenya, Malawi, Sudan, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe
Implemented by: COMESA
Partners: CABI
- 25** Strengthening Togo's SPS system
Beneficiary: Togo
Implemented by: COLEACP
Partners: Industry associations

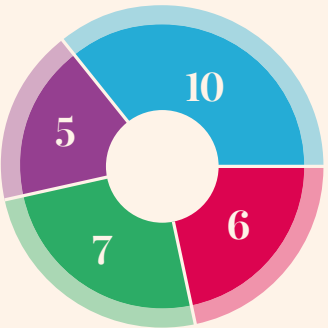
- 26** Upgrading the Sudanese sesame seed value chain
Beneficiary: Sudan
Implemented by: UNIDO
Partners: FAO
- 27** Mainstreaming SPS investments into CAADP
Beneficiary: COMESA members
Implemented by: COMESA
Partners: EIF, FAO

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

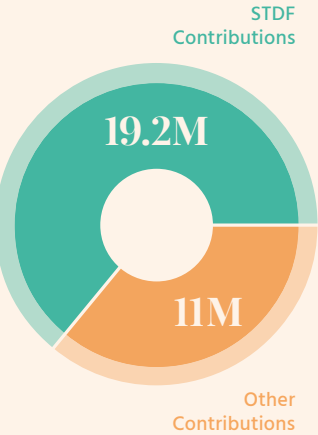
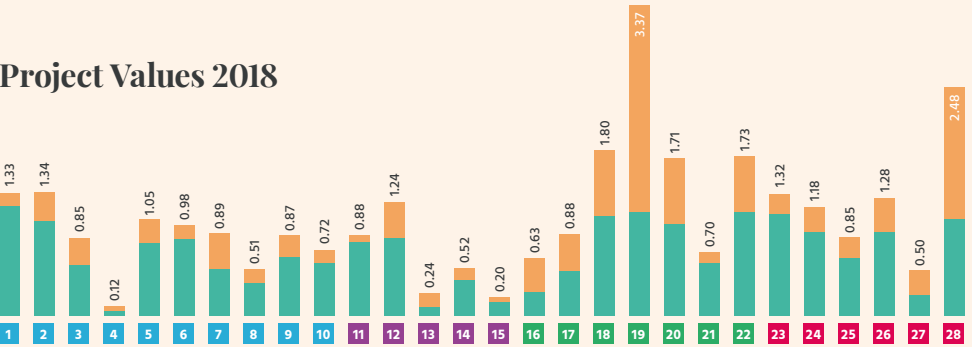
- 28** Regional feed and food security programme
Beneficiary: Argentina, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay
Implemented by: Latin American and Caribbean Feed Industry Association
Partners: National feed producer associations, FAO, IICA, OIE

Map markers are approximate

Projects in 2018



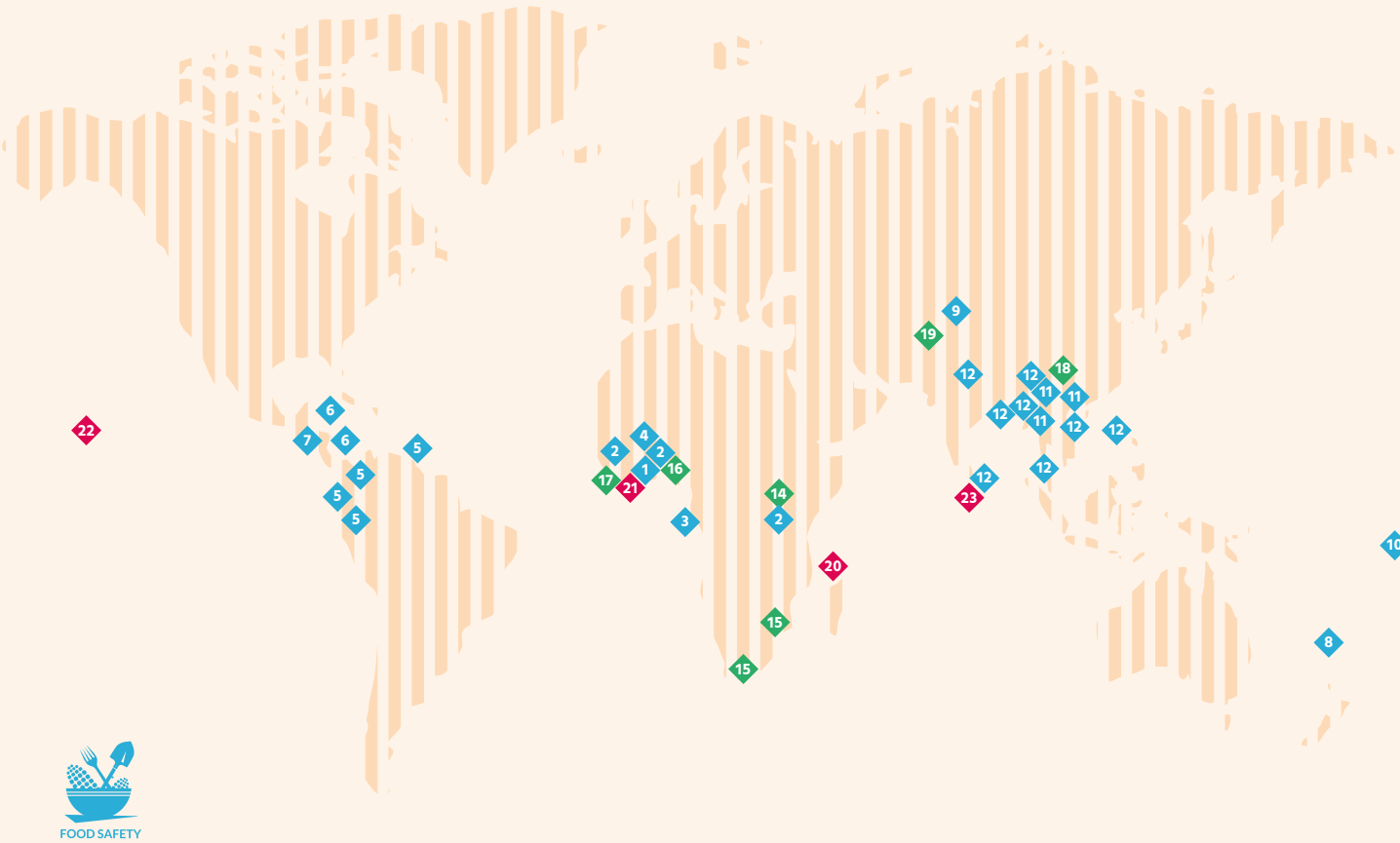
Project Values 2018



Total: 30.2M
*All values are in million US\$

STDF PPGs in 2018

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.



AFRICA

- 1** Reducing aflatoxin contamination in maize
Beneficiary: Burkina Faso
- 2** Piloting the use of TPA programmes to improve food safety outcomes in Africa
Beneficiary: Mali, Senegal, Uganda
- 3** Improving the safety and quality of Penja pepper
Beneficiary: Cameroon
- 4** Controlling SPS risks in selected value chains
Beneficiary: Mali

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

- 5** Safe production practices for cocoa beans
Beneficiary: Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Trinidad & Tobago
- 6** Piloting the use of TPA programmes to improve food safety outcomes in Central America
Beneficiary: Belize, Honduras
- 7** Facilitating trade in laboratory samples
Beneficiary: Guatemala

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

- 8** Feasibility of a bee sanctuary in Niue
Beneficiary: Niue
- 9** Supporting SPS compliance to boost regional trade
Beneficiary: Kyrgyz Republic
- 10** Strengthening the national food control system in Kiribati
Beneficiary: Kiribati
- 11** Improving food safety in the peppercorn value chain
Beneficiary: Cambodia, Lao PDR, Viet Nam

- 12** Asia pesticide residue mitigation through promotion of biopesticides
Beneficiary: Bangladesh, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Viet Nam

GLOBAL

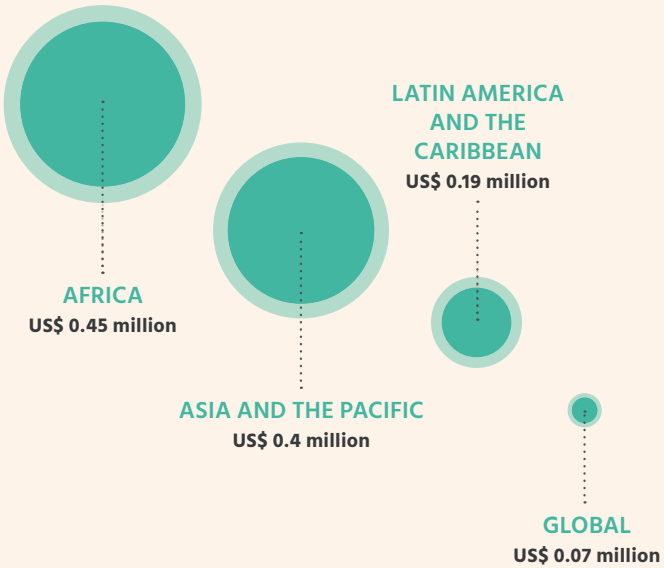
- 13** Measuring spillovers of trade-related food safety projects
Beneficiary: Developing countries

Map markers are approximate

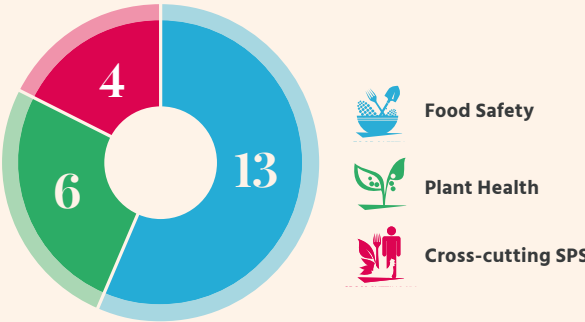
PPGs Values 2018

US\$ 1.11 million

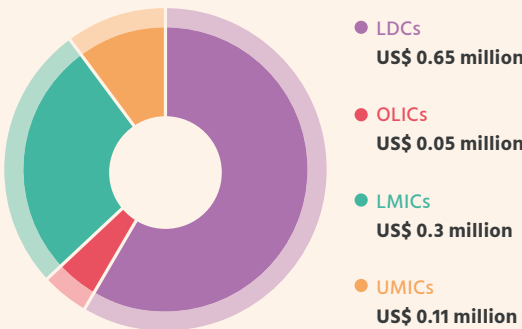
Total STDF Contributions



PPGs in 2018



LDCs benefit most from PPG resources



AFRICA

- 14** Improving safety of fruits and vegetables
Beneficiary: Uganda
- 15** Addressing fruit fly challenges in Southern Africa
Beneficiary: Mozambique, South Africa

- 16** Digitalizing pest surveillance, reporting and seed certification
Beneficiary: Nigeria
- 17** Building phytosanitary capacity to facilitate trade
Beneficiary: Guinea

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

- 18** Facilitating safe fruit and vegetables exports
Beneficiary: Lao PDR
- 19** Building phytosanitary capacity to shape market access
Beneficiary: Tajikistan



AFRICA

- 20** Prioritising SPS investments for market access
Beneficiary: Madagascar
- 21** Developing a national SPS strategy
Beneficiary: Togo

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

- 22** SPS platform for the Pacific
Beneficiary: Pacific Island Countries and Territories
- 23** Feasibility of value addition in the fruit and vegetable sector
Beneficiary: Sri Lanka

Lessons and opportunities

Standards-as-catalyst to help developing countries benefit from trade

Compliance with standards continues to be a challenge for most developing countries, according to an external evaluation of Aid for Trade programmes published in 2018 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of The Netherlands.¹ Negative impacts on exports and imports are found, except where international standards are introduced into their domestic markets.

The evaluation highlighted the importance of building capacity to set, implement and enforce standards, and this, in turn, was linked to STDF’s recognized capacity building role. It concluded that “the technical assistance provided by STDF is likely to have had a positive effect on trade performance and the participation and adaptation of beneficiary developing countries in the global trading system” and that the STDF’s “role as a knowledge platform and global coordinator is also essential”.

Developing collaborative, cross-cutting approaches on SPS capacity

The STDF platform continued to connect STDF partners, donors and other organizations, with new opportunities to develop cross-cutting collaborative approaches to support SPS capacity building and trade facilitation.

An innovative border management workshop for Southern Africa, facilitated by the STDF and bringing together STDF



partners and others with an interest in border management, improved knowledge among SPS and customs officials in Southern Africa. It focused on the synergies in their different roles, and win-win opportunities to improve trust and build border agency cooperation. The workshop also fostered collaboration among stakeholders at the global level, including the FAO, Codex, IPPC, OIE, World Bank Group, WCO and WTO. Other work brought together STDF partners to discuss opportunities to co-create guidance to support a cross-cutting risk-based approach to assess SPS controls at and behind the border, based on their existing capacity evaluation tools. STDF work on prioritizing SPS investments using P-IMA, good regulatory practices as well as public-private partnerships, catalyzed opportunities for closer collaboration to facilitate safe trade.

Unpacking the domestic benefits of trade-focused capacity building

STDF work in 2018 highlighted the need for more attention to the linkages between trade-focused SPS capacity building in developing countries and domestic food safety. While substantial investments are made to build SPS capacity to promote trade, specific indicators to assess how they impact local markets and domestic food safety are often missing. More needs to be done to understand these effects. This can include, for instance, analysis and interviews with key public and private sector stakeholders to better target and measure domestic co-benefits. This is an area in which the STDF partnership could play a meaningful role in the future, which would also help to connect SPS capacity building to national policy goals and the UN’s 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

¹ Better Ways of Trading: Evaluation of technical assistance for trade policy and regulations 2018. Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Netherlands

Learning the lessons from STDF projects to strengthen results

A meta-evaluation of over 22 STDF projects, based on an in-depth review and analysis of external evaluation reports, provided an independent assessment of project performance aimed at improving the quality and performance of future projects. It concluded that STDF projects score very highly on relevance, effectiveness and efficiency, but lower on impact and sustainability. It set out how sector development projects make a greater contribution to impact and sustainability, compared to technical assistance and institution building projects.

The meta evaluation offered recommendations to strengthen the results and impacts of STDF projects in the future, and to improve the way that the partnership draws and disseminates lessons from projects supported by STDF, as well as by individual members. The lessons focus on assessing how STDF rules and procedures influence project design and performance, supporting dissemination, learning and follow-up, as well as the sharing of good practices so that results are effectively integrated into STDF results reporting.

The recommendations were discussed by the Working Group and will be picked up in future STDF projects. One of the recommendations was to deepen analysis and dissemination of lessons and good practices within specific themes like gender and poverty reduction. This was reflected in a 2018 study on SPS measures and gender, financed by Australia, which was shared at the Working Group. The STDF external evaluation, which started in 2018, is expected to deepen the analysis of performance and results across all STDF work areas.

Improving reporting on results and global outreach efforts

The Results Book and Annual Report stepped up STDF’s reporting on results, linked to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Results Book showed how STDF projects have helped small-scale farmers, processors, traders and governments to access global markets, with examples of concrete results achieved and lessons on how beneficiaries and partners are working to ensure sustainability. The 2017 STDF Annual Report linked STDF’s thematic and project work to selected SDGs, showing the relevance and importance of SPS capacity development for broader goals, including Global Goals 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 10, 14, 15, and 17.

Continuing to strengthen the focus on monitoring and evaluation – with complementary attention to improving communications and outreach – will be important to better track performance and build learning. In that way, good practices and lessons learned can be effectively picked up by STDF partners, donors and others involved in the planning and delivery of SPS capacity building projects, from the global to the local level.

Ensuring the ongoing commitment and engagement of all the members of the STDF partnership, and linking in other stakeholders and initiatives, is vital to expand the reach and impact of STDF topics and project work, create synergies and collaboration, and roll out and scale up good practices that improve SPS capacity building and facilitate safe trade.



2018 and beyond

Influencing SPS stakeholders and capacity development: headline results from STDF work

How STDF’s SPS knowledge platform and projects help developing countries integrate into the global trading system²

1

STDF has contributed to enhancing SPS awareness and knowledge, not only among LDCs, but also across the global trade community. STDF is valued for its role as a knowledge platform and coordination forum, and plays a key role in the AfT Initiative. Through its PGs and PPGs, it helps beneficiary countries to increase their capacity to implement standards.

2

The activities on standards awareness and capacity building by STDF, which also focus on compliance and institution building, are likely to have increased trade and facilitated the integration of developing countries into the global trading system.

3

STDF’s briefings help developing countries become more aware of SPS-related requirements. Policy officials in Benin mentioned STDF’s website as a valuable source of information that creates awareness of SPS requirements.

4

STDF is likely to have had a positive effect on the trade performance of beneficiary countries and their integration into the global trading system.

² Better Ways of Trading: Evaluation of technical assistance for trade policy and regulations 2018, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Netherlands.

“Improving SPS capacity is a vital part of the solution to help us industrialize, transform and diversify our economies, and benefit our populations. The STDF’s global partnership helps LDCs to improve SPS capacity, and promote safer, more inclusive trade. We call upon donors to increase their contributions to the STDF, and encourage the STDF team to keep up and expand its good work.”

M. Talha Mahamat Alim, Coordinator, WTO LDC Group

“STDF’s work is of strategic importance for the Codex Alimentarius Commission. Improved access to regionally representative data on food safety contaminants, like the data generated and published through STDF’s Regional Total Diet Study project, is key. Global food standards should be informed by globally representative data, to help avoid unwitting creation of trade barriers.”

Steve Wearne, Vice-Chair, Codex Alimentarius Commission

“Trade is paramount to Africa’s agriculture transformation agenda. The STDF’s knowledge work is supporting efforts led by the African Union Commission (AUC) to develop an SPS policy framework and build SPS capacity to help implement the Malabo Declaration and Africa Continental Free Trade Area to increase intra-African trade. AUC teams responsible for agriculture, health and trade value their close collaboration with the STDF to support the AUC’s ambitions to build food safety capacity, and to improve animal and plant health, on the continent.”

Dr Godfrey Bahiigwa, Director, Department for Rural Economy and Agriculture, African Union Commission

Opportunities for building on results and delivering sustainable impact in STDF projects³

1

The fundamental need to ground projects locally including understanding local contexts and needs, and securing local ownership and participation at all stages of the project.

2

The importance of unpacking and clarifying the theories of change of STDF projects.

3

The importance of planning for sustainability of results.

4

More systematic and focused consideration of gender and the environment, within the context of broader socio-economic considerations and the Sustainable Development Goals.

Opportunities to expand outreach and impact, capitalizing on STDF partnership networks

1

Facilitate and capitalize on synergies across STDF topics and project work, linking up stakeholders in agriculture, health, trade, the environment, and the private sector.

2

Continue to link to, and build on, work of STDF partners to support standard-setting, implementation and monitoring, and facilitate safe trade for developing countries.

3

Encourage STDF members to actively engage with and promote STDF's knowledge platform and support stakeholders in developing countries to access SPS resources.

4

Identify additional opportunities for STDF projects and PPGs to mobilize more resources and further scale-up impact and continue to communicate on the results.

5

Expand strategic partnerships on priority areas for safe trade with other relevant global and regional programmes and initiatives across the public and private sector.

³Beyond Results: Learning the lessons from STDF Projects. Meta evaluation of externally evaluated STDF projects. Jens Andersson for the STDF, 2017.

“STDF’s briefings and other advocacy materials are the perfect tools to communicate key messages and concepts in a concise and compelling way. In 2018, I suggested that our APEC colleagues use STDF materials as model resources to develop outreach materials for the Food Safety Modernization Framework to Facilitate Trade. The STDF materials are the gold standard for effective communications materials.”

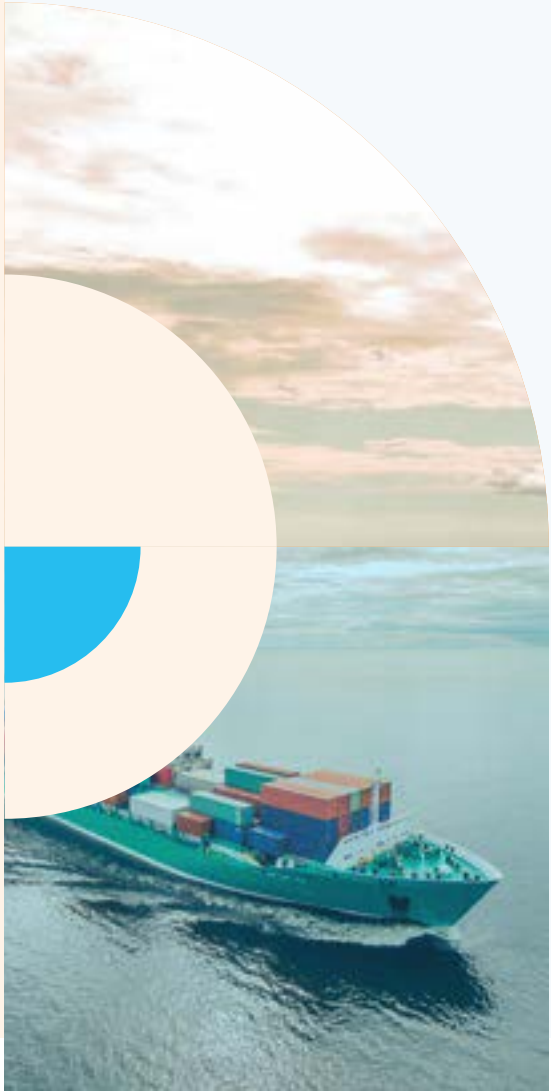
Camille E. Brewer, Director, International Affairs, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, US FDA

“STDF’s work on PPPs has helped to enrich the growing dialogue on improved food safety between governments and the private sector, led by GFSI. The STDF’s participation in the 2018 Global Food Safety Conference in Tokyo, supported by ongoing collaboration with the GFSI, has contributed towards the unprecedented public-private collaboration that is taking shape globally, and signals a positive change for the future.”

Mike Robach, Chair, GFSI Board

“The new multi-million COMESA-EU programme under the 11th EDF builds in many ways on STDF’s support to COMESA since 2013, including an STDF PPG to analyse the feasibility of the proposed “Green Pass” and the “Breaking Barriers” project, which identified options to reduce SPS trade transaction costs. COMESA has successfully made the case for upgrading risk-based SPS systems in the region, informed and influenced by the findings and experiences of STDF’s work.”

Martha Byanyima, Head, SPS Programme, COMESA





STDF investments in securing livelihoods, empowering women, protecting the environment, and safe trade

SUPPORTING SDG 1 ON NO POVERTY, SDG 5 ON GENDER EQUALITY, SDG 10 ON REDUCED INEQUALITIES, AND SDGS 14 AND 15 ON LIFE BELOW WATER AND LIFE ON LAND

Driving safe trade helped to secure livelihoods, empower women and protect the environment under STDF's work in 2018, championing UN Global Goals 1 on no poverty, 5 on gender equality, 10 on reduced inequalities, and 14 and 15 on life below water and on land.

Targets under Goals 1, 5, 10, 14 and 15 underscore the need to accelerate pro-poor investments, support women's access to economic resources, and safeguard the planet. The STDF knowledge platform, resource material and global projects, have promoted income generation, benefitted women producers, and led to positive environmental impacts.

In India, poor and marginalized farmers along the spices value chain are the focus of a new food safety project, which has been developed to raise incomes and export opportunities. The role of the STDF in addressing gender in its projects was recognized in a session at the Working Group, as well as in a WTO event to mark International Women's Day. Artisanal fisheries in West Africa received support to boost food safety, with a particular focus on empowering women in the sector, as well as helping to conserve natural resources. A new STDF briefing also featured how to promote safe trade and protect the environment, while at the Policy Committee a new results book was launched highlighting the impact STDF projects have had in facilitating safe and inclusive trade on a global scale over 15 years.



India: food safety to boost farmers' incomes along spices value chain

SPICES AND HERBS are grown by many small-scale farmers in India, and trade offers opportunities to boost development and increase incomes. However, challenges in meeting food safety standards in the spices value chain were leading to rejections of exports, and preventing farmers in marginalized communities to benefit, with livelihoods under threat.

Under an STDF PPG completed in May 2018, a project proposal was developed to address challenges in the production, post-harvesting, processing and trading of spices. Consultations and field visits to the spice-producing regions brought together

farmers, government agencies, traders, exporters and other actors along the value chain.

The new project, which was approved by the STDF Working Group in October 2018, aims to improve food safety and quality in cumin, fennel, coriander and black pepper, to increase export competitiveness. The project will focus on support for poor producers, especially women and marginalized communities, who are excluded from formal value chains.

Around 1,200 farmers and 50 other value chain actors will be helped to produce safe

spices, which will lead to higher prices and, as a result, boost wages and incomes. The project is promoting women's equal participation, including for women harvesters, by improving food safety practices with training on good agricultural and hygiene practices.

In addition, the project will expand an electronic portal, the "E-spice Bazaar," to upgrade linkages along the value chain and with buyers to promote greater access to export markets.

standardsfacility.org/PPG-517
standardsfacility.org/PG-517

“The project is expected to help to boost incomes of small-scale farmers, empower women and other marginalized (tribal) communities, and support efforts to reduce poverty in the selected project areas in India.”

Ramesh Babu Natarajan, Scientist,
Spices Board India



PPG LED BY
consultant, with Spices Board India

STDF CONTRIBUTION
US\$44,080

PPG OUTCOME
project document approved in October 2018

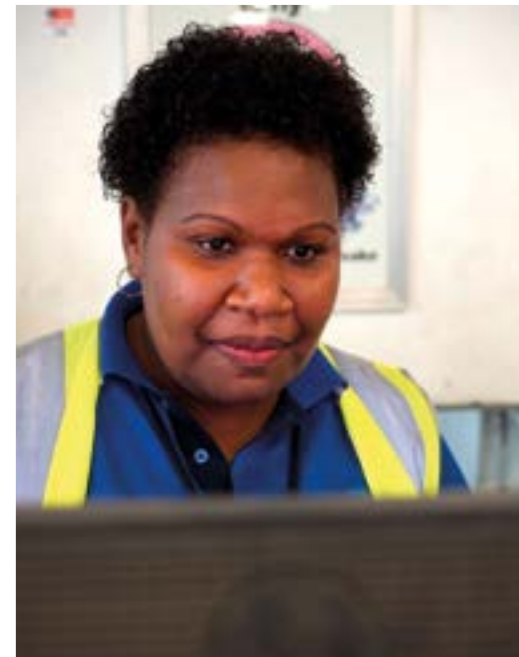
NEW STDF PROJECT

BENEFICIARIES
public and small-scale producers in marginalized communities in India

LED BY
FAO, with Export Inspection Council, Integrated Tribal Development Authority, and Spices Board India

TIME-FRAME
3 years

STDF CONTRIBUTION
US\$508,830 (total project value: US\$892,030)



Championing SPS measures, gender and trade: a leadership role for STDF

IN OCTOBER, the STDF Working Group held a session on SPS measures, gender and trade, following research, funded by Australia, and led by Spencer Henson. Headlines from the session included the value of focusing more on gender in the design and delivery of SPS capacity building projects. The presentation highlighted STDF efforts to build gender into its work, and the need to continue to share good practices. It recommended a deep dive into gender in projects supported by STDF and other donors, building on STDF's meta-evaluation.

standardsfacility.org/sites/default/files/Spencer_Henson_ICTSD_WGOct18.pdf

To mark International Women's Day, a WTO event set out the business case for trade and women's economic empowerment, in line with the Buenos Aires Declaration on Women and Trade. During the high-level panel discussion, STDF highlighted how its global projects are helping more women farmers, traders and processors to meet international standards and export to higher-value markets. At the event, STDF screened a new short film featuring Chompa Debnath – a former housewife, now shrimp farmer, who lives in Bangladesh.

youtube.com/watch?v=96BT8a4DXzw

“One organization that is well-positioned to play a leadership role here is the STDF, especially given the efforts it has made itself to integrate gender into its own activities.”

Spencer Henson, University of Guelph, Canada



West Africa: women take the lead on standards in artisanal fisheries


THE FISHERIES SECTOR employs over three million people in West Africa, most of them in artisanal fisheries, and fish production and trade has an important impact on food security and poverty reduction. Supporting the sector can promote livelihoods and market opportunities.

Under an STDF project in Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Mauritania, and Senegal, which was led by UNIDO, small-scale fisheries received support to tackle hygiene and food safety challenges in fishery products. This, in turn, means exports were able to expand into regional markets.

Women sell 80% of fish and seafood in the region, and the project supported women in the countries with skills training on good hygiene practices and sanitation to play a

more active role in the sector. More than 400 small businesses learned about food safety requirements, and over 1,000 people were trained to use better practices to dry, smoke and store fish.

The project also had important environmental benefits, as food safety management systems used less energy, meaning less reliance on scarce wood resources and reduced air pollution. An improved smoking centre in Guinea, for example, meant that small producers had more efficient ovens and enjoyed better working conditions. In Côte d'Ivoire, there was less waste as producers used newly-introduced insulation boxes, which need less ice to conserve fish.

 standardsfacility.org/PG-489

FAST FACTS

400+

small businesses learned about food safety requirements

1K+

people trained to use better practices to dry, smoke and store fish

“Today, women who have received training feel proud of themselves and are the first ones to take the lead at the landing docks and pass on their knowledge to other operators in the sector and control compliance of health standards. As a result, they are supporting the work of competent authorities.”

Dr Toupuo Koïkoï, Ministry of Fisheries, Aquaculture and Maritime Economy, Guinea



BENEFICIARIES

artisanal fisherfolk and other actors in fish value chains in Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Mauritania, and Senegal



LED BY

UNIDO, with public and private sector



TIME-FRAME

September 2015 – June 2018



STDF CONTRIBUTION

US\$1,020,000 (total project value: US\$1,335,000)



Promoting safe trade, protecting the environment: STDF briefing highlights positive spillovers

STDF'S NEW environment briefing published in October 2018 shows how global projects are supporting developing countries to meet international standards and facilitate safe trade, with many positive spillover effects on the environment. STDF projects are helping to control the entry and spread of plant pests and animal diseases by building know-how to improve SPS border

controls and reducing the use and misuse of pesticides, agricultural chemicals and veterinary drugs. Environmental benefits include use of less toxic pesticides, integrated pest management systems and better farming practices that reduce the burden on land.

standardsfacility.org/sites/default/files/Environment_Briefing_2018.pdf

“STDF’s linkages... dealing with invasive species in trade pathways, has been vital in the cross-fertilization of practices, skills and knowledge. Now traders have more appreciation of the risks associated with invasive species. Likewise, environmental agencies are able to cooperate more effectively with border agencies facilitating trade.”

Sidney Suma, former STDF developing country expert, Papua New Guinea



Driving safe trade solutions worldwide: STDF results book launched at Policy Committee

A NEW STDF BOOK was launched at the Policy Committee in February 2018, with 25 results stories showcasing how STDF projects in food safety, animal and plant health, and cross-cutting SPS areas, have facilitated safe and inclusive trade on a global scale. Between 2004-2017, STDF's 85 projects have made an impact, most of them in least developed countries or other low-income countries, with additional resources (both in-kind and financial) mobilized, estimated at over US\$25 million, to take forward innovative models and scale-up results.

Working through public-private sector partnerships, the book highlights good practice models of support to small-scale farmers, processors, traders and governments to export safe food and agricultural products to markets worldwide. As a result, rural incomes have increased, including for women, securing livelihoods and driving sustainable development.

standardsfacility.org/sites/default/files/STDF_Results_Booklet_EN.pdf

FAST FACTS

85
projects made an impact

US\$25M
in-kind and financial additional resources mobilized





STDF investments in agriculture promote value chain development and safe trade

SUPPORTING SDG 2 ON ZERO HUNGER

Farmers, producers and traders received support to boost agricultural productivity and exports under STDF projects and knowledge exchange in 2018, promoting UN Global Goal 2 on zero hunger.

Targets under Goal 2, which covers food security, improved nutrition and sustainable agriculture, focus on increasing investments in technology development to drive agricultural production in developing countries, and improving access to knowledge and value addition. The STDF projects targeted key agricultural value chains in Africa, Asia and Latin America and championed international standards for export, at the same time securing rural livelihoods.

Investing in online technology supported Guatemala's honey products to reach overseas markets, with other countries in the region starting to use the same traceability platform.

New developments in technologies featured in the dialogue of agriculture, health and trade experts at the STDF Working Group and were highlighted in European Seed Magazine. A PPG also developed a proposal for a new project to set up a digital system for pest monitoring and traceability in Nigeria. In addition, external evaluations showed how STDF support for cocoa in West Africa and veterinary services in Cameroon boosted knowledge and skills to drive safe trade, with lessons to promote scaling up and longer-term outcomes.



Guatemala: Promoting the honey value chain from producers to markets


SMALL-SCALE BEEKEEPERS and other actors in Guatemala’s honey value chain needed to tackle contamination to boost exports, secure livelihoods and gain access to international markets. But the challenge was how to identify where problems with honey production practices lay.

With support from an STDF project, an electronic records system was set up in the country to trace the product through all stages of honey production, processing and distribution. For the first time, 2,700 beekeepers were registered nationwide, alongside 170,065 beehives and 21 exporters. This has helped build an online traceability system, and, following national regulations, beekeeper ID cards are being used in production, harvest and marketing.

The project also developed beekeepers’ skills and know-how on good beekeeping

practices, with training materials widely distributed, including a beekeeper’s handbook to capture data, a honey production good practices handbook and a beekeeper’s production calendar.

The system set up in Guatemala was developed in line with the Regional Apicultural Traceability Standard, which has helped other countries in the region to adopt the model, scaling up the impact of STDF’s investment. To date, with OIRSA’s support, El Salvador and the Dominican Republic have put in place honey production traceability with the online Trazar-Agro platform and are beginning a beekeeper registration process, while Nicaragua is currently rolling out the platform.

 standardsfacility.org/PG-515

“As a direct result of the project in Guatemala, we have now begun honey traceability activities in El Salvador using the same online platform.”

Octavio Carranza, Technical Director, OIRSA



BENEFICIARIES
beekeepers and
honey chain actors
in Guatemala



LED BY
Ministry of
Agriculture,
Livestock and Food,
with OIRSA



TIME-FRAME
December 2015 –
March 2018



**STDF
CONTRIBUTION**
US\$48,124 (total
project value:
US\$105,244)

FAST FACTS

Registered nationwide

2.7K
beekeepers

170K+
beehives

21
exporters



How new technologies are improving SPS management and agricultural production

IN OCTOBER, the STDF Working Group shared experiences of how ICTs and apps targeted at boosting agricultural production – such as mobile devices for rapid diagnostic testing – can help to deliver SPS outcomes. The “P-tracker,” a customizable smartphone app for plant pest field surveillance, developed by the Australian Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, is currently being used in an STDF project to improve pest surveillance in over seven countries in Asia-Pacific.

standardsfacility.org/PG-432

STDF’s work to help small-scale farmers, producers and traders in promoting agricultural production and facilitating safe trade was highlighted in the August 2018 online edition of European Seed Magazine. The article showed how STDF is working with the public and private sector to support developing countries including to leverage technology, such as e-Certification, for safe trade in plants and plant products. The magazine was shared with 1,050 people from 40 countries at the European Seed Association Annual Meeting in October.

european-seed.com/docs/books/volume-5/issue-3/?page=50



“Compliance with international standards not only facilitates safe trade but also helps in raising agriculture production levels and improving public health.”

Melvin Spreij, Head of the STDF, quoted in European Seed Magazine

Nigeria: Developing a digital system to monitor pests and promote exports



LED BY
International Institute
of Tropical Agriculture
(IITA)

TIME-FRAME
March 2018 –
August 2018

**STDF
CONTRIBUTION**
US\$45,000

IN NIGERIA, national efforts to promote agricultural exports are limited by challenges in pest surveillance and reporting, seed certification and traceability. Different public sector stakeholders need to come together to solve the challenges faced, and to build capacity to improve core services. The support from STDF brought together the plant quarantine services and the National Seed Council to discuss the phytosanitary challenges and how to take advantage of digitalization to speed up phytosanitary certification and move towards ePhyto.

The PPG produced a proposal for a digital system to help meet international standards, which includes the “Seed Tracker”, an innovative digital solution to improve seed production and access to markets. In 2018, the “Seed Tracker” was

selected as one of 12 finalists of the Google Impact Challenge Nigeria, an award that recognizes game-changing ideas to create economic opportunity in communities. Building on the PPG, the Nigerian authorities are keen to improve the existing phytosanitary certification system and to secure funding to roll out digital plant health solutions that facilitate safe trade.

standardsfacility.org/PPG-626

West Africa: Driving good agricultural practices in the cocoa value chain



BENEFICIARIES

cocoa farmers and actors in the cocoa supply chain in Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria and Togo



LED BY

ICCO, with COLEACP, EDES, CropLife, FIRCA, QCCL, UNIDO



TIME-FRAME

January 2011 – December 2013
(evaluation carried out in 2017-2018)



STDF CONTRIBUTION

US\$593,460 (total project value:
US\$5,377,569)

IN WEST AFRICA, two million small-holder farmers and their families depend on cocoa for their livelihoods. Without support to meet international standards for cocoa trade, particularly on pesticide residues and other harmful substances, farmers' incomes were increasingly at risk.

An STDF project, to build sanitary and phytosanitary capacity for actors along the cocoa value chain in Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria and Togo ran from 2011 until 2013. Led by the ICCO, the project was part of wider funding by COLEACP, as well as the public and private sector in West Africa.

An evaluation finalized in 2018 found that the project raised awareness of operators in the cocoa sector on the benefits of adopting sustainable agricultural practices, such as integrated pest management. This is helping producers to harvest a safe and quality product and guarantee the longevity of plantations, protecting the long-term revenue of producers.

Guides and resources were widely distributed to farmers and cocoa producers leading to better understanding on

pesticide selection, application and management, alongside Good Agricultural Practices and Good Warehouse Practices. In addition, regional workshops and events promoted greater awareness among the private sector and regulatory authorities. Thanks to the project's partnership approach, outreach and training continued after the project closed, building on stronger collaboration on cocoa at regional and national level.

The evaluation highlighted the relevance and ongoing need to address challenges related to pesticide management, which continue to be an area of scrutiny for the food and agri-food sector. It commended the value of working regionally and across the public and private sector, while recognizing the practical difficulties of a coordinated approach to deliver outcomes. Moving ahead, the evaluation emphasized the need for more attention from national governments and donors to improve regulatory systems for pesticide management, recommending a pilot initiative within ECOWAS to build regulatory convergence.

standardsfacility.org/PG-298

“The project was successful in creating a momentum for the improvement of management of pesticides, identified as a major SPS challenge for the cocoa sector... Project partners and stakeholders unanimously agreed that this initiative was relevant and addressed a crucial need for the region.”

Samuel Godefroy, Senior Food Regulatory Expert, and Project Evaluator

Cameroon: boosting knowledge of animal diseases across borders to drive safe trade

SITUATED AT THE CROSSROADS between West Africa, Northern Africa and Southern Africa, many livestock and their herders move into and out of Cameroon year-round for grazing and trade. With long, porous borders, capacity to control these movements is a real challenge.

Government authorities in Cameroon set ambitious objectives in the National Growth and Employment Strategy Paper (2010-2020) to become a major exporter of livestock products. This required improving the quality of meat products on the market and reducing the risk of transboundary animal diseases across the country’s wide-ranging agro-ecological zones.

An STDF project led by FAO from 2012 to 2015 supported the Government to develop strategies to control major, endemic animal diseases that affect livestock production and trade, including foot and mouth disease, peste des petits ruminants (PPR), African swine fever and Newcastle disease. The project has helped to boost knowledge around the epidemiological situation, identify risk factors, build capacity, and strengthen collaboration among the veterinary services, national surveillance system and reference laboratories.

An external evaluation, finalized in 2018, highlighted the project’s important role

in developing plans to eradicate major livestock diseases and address capacity gaps in the veterinary authorities. This included following up on the findings and recommendations of the OIE PVS evaluation, training veterinary officials, and increasing awareness about the need for stronger public-private collaboration for more effective control of animal diseases.

The evaluation also highlighted a missed opportunity to fully operationalize plans at the end of the project. It underlined the need to expand training to benefit officials at sub-national level, to work more closely with breeders and associations, and to scale-up training for veterinarians and herders in neighbouring countries. This, in turn, will help to improve the results to control animal diseases and ensure the sustainability of national measures.

The Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries of Cameroon is currently working to follow up on the evaluation’s recommendations to roll-out the action plans to boost productivity and trade. Additional investments have been mobilized from a new project focused on the eradication of PPR, which is being supported by the World Bank Group.

 standardsfacility.org/PG-336


“The STDF project in Cameroon was a starting point to support the government in the design of sustainable national strategies for disease control or eradication and expand the initial investment through national, other regional and international mechanisms and partnerships.”

Julio Pinto, Animal Health Officer, FAO

**BENEFICIARIES**
livestock
stakeholders in
Cameroon

**LED BY**
FAO

**TIME-FRAME**
June 2012 –
February 2015
(evaluation carried
out in 2017-2018)

**STDF
CONTRIBUTION**
US\$572,083 (total
project value:
US\$1,342,344)





Promoting sustainable agriculture and safe trade: new projects and PPGs approved in 2018



Uganda: supporting fruit and vegetable producers to meet standards for export

The project, based on a PPG, aims to sustain the incomes of fresh fruits and vegetables’ producers and their employees by helping them to meet international standards for production and export. It is being led by CABI, with the public and private sector in Uganda, The Netherlands and IPPC.

standardsfacility.org/PG-543

Sudan: upgrading the sesame seeds value chain to reach overseas markets

The project aims to support small-scale farmers to upgrade the sesame seeds value chain, helping to increase revenues and promote exports to markets in Asia and the EU. It is being led by UNIDO, with the FAO, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, and Ministry of Industry.

standardsfacility.org/PG-435

Mali: addressing SPS challenges in key value chains to improve food safety

The PPG, being led by Nitidae, aims to develop two project proposals to control SPS risks in smoked fish, which is both consumed domestically and traded regionally, and in the shea and cashew value chains, promoting food safety.

standardsfacility.org/PPG-611

Asia: promoting the use of bio-pesticides for agricultural crops to boost trade

The PPG, led by APAARI, with USDA and IR-4, aims to develop a regional project to facilitate the use of bio-pesticides as part of IPM programmes, in line with Codex and IPPC standards, across Bangladesh, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam.

standardsfacility.org/PPG-634

Niue: promoting apiculture productivity and bee exports to sustain rural livelihoods

The PPG, led by AsureQuality, aims to conduct a study to look at establishing a Pacific Bee Sanctuary in Niue. The study will look at the practical and certification requirements of safely exporting bees to other Pacific countries to support apiculture productivity and promote livelihoods.

standardsfacility.org/PPG-616



STDF investments in food safety promote public health and safe trade

SUPPORTING SDG 3 ON GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, AND SDG 12 ON RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Investing in food safety in developing countries was central to STDF's project, knowledge and outreach work in 2018, supporting UN Global Goal 3 on good health and well-being and UN Global Goal 12 on responsible consumption and production.

A target under Goal 3 sets out the importance of strengthening developing countries' capacity for risk reduction and management of national and global health risks. At the same time, a target under Goal 12 highlights the importance of reducing food losses along supply chains. The STDF partnership, which supports developing countries to meet international food safety (Codex) standards, alongside international standards on animal and plant health, made an important contribution to the Goal 3 and Goal 12 targets by promoting safer food for local and global consumers, and by cutting food production losses including post-harvest.

In West Africa, new data sets highlighted gaps in food safety systems from unsafe foodstuffs affecting the health of consumers, with a knock-on effect on promoting safe trade in agri-food exports. At the WTO Public Forum new technology to promote safe food was showcased with live demonstrations on meeting the aflatoxin challenge in developing countries. At the same time, a new project was approved in Burkina Faso to tackle aflatoxins in maize, promoting food safety, food security and exports with the buy-in of local partners. In addition, a new study showed how trade-related SPS programmes can maximize positive spillovers in the domestic context, benefitting the public and private sector, and consumers.



Trade spillover effects: Study on the impact on domestic food safety

HOW DO PROJECTS that build food safety capacity for trade affect domestic systems and public health? An STDF study, led by Michigan State University (MSU) in collaboration with FAO, WHO, the World Bank Group, STDF donors and other partners (USAID, US FDA, USDA, COLEACP, JIFSAN) looked into the potential for spillover effects, both positive and negative. The aim was to see how to maximize the benefits of trade-related food safety capacity building.

Finalized in 2018, the Study’s findings were shared with over 50 experts at an STDF Working Group session in October. The

Study offers guidance to governments and donors on how trade-related projects can have co-benefits for domestic public health and environmental protection, linked to the findings of the World Bank Group’s “The Safe Food Imperative”. By setting out the type of spillovers that exist and how to achieve co-benefits, the Study’s recommendations will go to support the design and roll-out of future trade-related SPS programmes. In turn, this will ensure that building food safety capacity for trade benefits stakeholders in the domestic food safety context.

standardsfacility.org/PPG-535



BENEFICIARIES

public and private sector in developing countries



LED BY

Michigan State University (MSU)



TIME-FRAME

March 2017 – September 2018

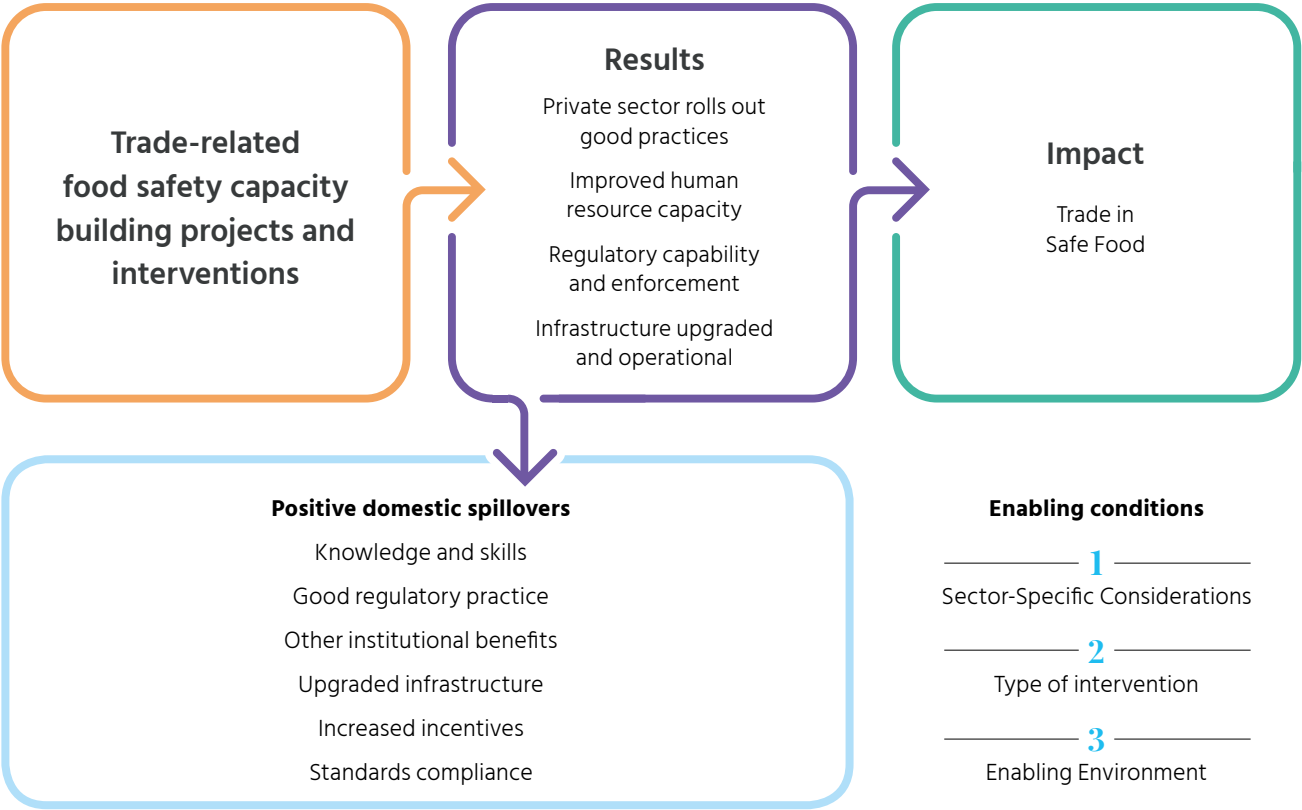


STDF CONTRIBUTION

US\$75,000



SPILLOVER EFFECTS FRAMEWORK



West Africa: Regional Total Diet Study delivers evidence to improve food safety

AFRICAN CONSUMERS are exposed to food safety risks from chemical contaminants in food, which impacts on public health from cancers to problems with child development. Yet there are knowledge gaps on contaminants affecting food consumed domestically and exported.

In 2018, an STDF project led by FAO, with WHO and the Centre Pasteur du Cameroun and food safety authorities in Benin, Cameroon, Mali and Nigeria, finalized the first regional Total Diet Study. By collecting and analysing data on food contaminants from 4,000 samples of foodstuffs, cross-referenced with consumer data from 70,000 households, the Study generated a robust evidence base to improve food safety decision-making. In turn, this will help the public and private sector to plug critical gaps and target resources more effectively.

Headlines from the Study's findings found that certain foods, consumed domestically and exported, were heavily contaminated. For example, peanuts, peanut oil and maize by aflatoxins. In addition, certain Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) were found in high concentrations in smoked fish, as well as in some cooking oils. Nearly

half of the samples collected contained pesticides, some in traces, others in very high concentrations.

A new film "How safe is Africa's food?" was produced in 2018 showing how the Study's findings will be used to protect public health and facilitate trade. In Mali, the authorities plan to use the Study to identify national priorities in developing standards and to put in place food safety monitoring plans. In Nigeria, the national food control agency aims to work on guidelines for primary producers to help reduce contaminants in the food supply.


Following the final project workshop held in Cameroon in August, STDF is working with the Codex Coordinating Committee for Africa (CCAFRICA) and other partners to share results in the region, and scale-up the evidence-based approach to benefit consumers across Africa.

The AUC showed the film at the 1st Intra-African Trade Fair in December, which focused on boosting intra-African trade, including through the African Continental Free Trade Area.

standardsfacility.org/PG-303
youtube.com/watch?v=J3-QEN0YpZE


BENEFICIARIES
food safety
authorities and
consumers in
Benin, Cameroon,
Mali, Nigeria


LED BY
FAO, with WHO and
the Centre Pasteur
du Cameroun


TIME-FRAME
April 2014 –
December 2018


STDF
CONTRIBUTION
US\$1,191,353 (total
project value:
US\$1,333,853)



“In Nigeria, the data produced through the STDF Regional Total Diet study project is targeting attention and resources to key food safety risks to protect domestic public health and facilitate trade. Now we know the huge importance of home-grown exposure data to influence policy and improve food safety. This has further boosted our confidence and participation in Codex work, as we contribute this evidence to improve data for global standards setting.”

Dr Abimbola O. Adegboye, Deputy Director, NAFDAC, Nigeria

FAST FACTS

4K
Data from 4,000
foodstuff samples
collected and
analysed

70K
Number of
households used
for consumer data
cross-referencing

8
Peer reviewed
articles



How technology supports food safety and trade: STDF showcased at WTO Public Forum

ATTENDED BY over 2,000 participants, the 11th WTO Public Forum held from 2-4 October 2018 to debate the future of trade, focused on sustainable, inclusive trade and technology.

STDF's interactive stand at the 2018 Forum showed how in many

developing countries worldwide mobile devices are playing an increasingly vital and innovative role in promoting safe trade. Highlighting STDF's focus on food safety, the University of Colorado's Professor Don Cooper held live demonstrations at the stand. Attendees learnt about rapid diagnostic tests that

can measure contaminants in food, such as aflatoxins, which are a critical challenge in developing countries. Participants also tried out tablets that are used to detect and monitor agricultural pests, and support market access, from an STDF project in Asia (see p.34).



Burkina Faso: reducing aflatoxins and producing safe maize for domestic and export markets


MAIZE IS A KEY SECTOR for employment, food security and trade in Burkina Faso. But maize is increasingly threatened by aflatoxin contamination, impacting on public health and making it difficult for producers to meet SPS requirements in overseas markets.

Under an STDF PPG completed in April 2018, a project proposal was developed to improve the safety and quality of maize and increase its market value. The process involved holding consultations with public and private sector stakeholders, and international organizations,

as well as conducting research on the risks posed by high aflatoxin contamination for production, export and food security, in the country and region.

The new project, which was approved by the STDF Working Group in October 2018, aims to help maize producers apply Good Agricultural Practices pre-harvest, during production and post-harvest to prevent aflatoxin contamination. It will raise awareness on the use of a new biological product to combat aflatoxins, Aflasafe BF01, developed with support from USDA and IITA.

Burkina Faso supplies maize for national and regional distribution including the ECOWAS food reserves and the WFP. By improving the safety of maize, the project will have an impact on promoting public health and food security, as well as on the incomes of maize exporters who have faced rejections in global markets due to aflatoxin contamination.

 standardsfacility.org/PPG-566
standardsfacility.org/PG-566

PPG LED BY
external consultant, in consultation with EIF, FAO, IITA, USAID, WFP

STDF CONTRIBUTION
US\$47,500

PPG OUTCOME
project document approved in October 2018

NEW STDF PROJECT APPROVED



BENEFICIARIES
producers, exporters and consumers of maize in Burkina Faso



LED BY
EIF National Implementation Unit



TIME-FRAME
3 years



STDF CONTRIBUTION
US\$544,402 (total project value)
US\$845,862



“The WFP participated in the project development process from start to finish, leading to a structured, coherent and synergized project document, with a delivery model that will surely lead to concrete results. The WFP supports this project in light of its relevance and contribution to a world without hunger.”

David Bulman, Country Director, World Food Programme (WFP), Burkina Faso

Promoting food safety and safe trade: new project and PPG approved in 2018

Kyrgyz Republic: supporting the fruit and vegetable industry to access overseas markets

The project, based on a PPG, aims to help boost the competitiveness of the country's fruit and vegetable industry by addressing food safety challenges and resulting in increased sales to high-value markets, and impacting on the livelihoods of rural households. It will be led by FAO with the Association of Food and Vegetable Enterprises.

standardsfacility.org/PG-569

Kiribati: strengthening national food control systems to facilitate fish exports

The PPG, led by AFSIM Ltd, aims to carry out a feasibility study to strengthen the national food control system in the country and facilitate fish exports. The study will look at options to build laboratory and testing capacity at regional and national level to boost market access.

standardsfacility.org/PPG-657





STDF investments in SPS solutions facilitate safe trade

SUPPORTING SDG 8 ON DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Facilitating safe trade underpinned STDF's global dialogue, projects, training and outreach work in 2018, championing UN Global Goal 8 on decent work and economic growth.

Targets under Goal 8 include a focus on increasing aid for trade to developing countries, especially least developed countries, as well as supporting inclusive growth opportunities through productivity, technological upgrading and innovation. The STDF partnership platform, projects and resources strengthened border agency collaboration to drive safe trade solutions across all regions worldwide, including for many low-income countries.

In COMESA, streamlining border operations and using risk-based guidelines is going to lower trade transaction costs for small-scale traders, while in Azerbaijan inter-agency dialogue and cooperation has helped to promote plant health and coordinated border management, facilitating safe trade. Practical, technology-driven solutions to connect border agencies and SPS controls were shared at the Working Group and highlighted in STDF knowledge materials on facilitating safe trade as well as at a WTO event. An innovative regional workshop was held to improve border management operations across Southern Africa to deliver win-win opportunities for health protection and trade. At the same time, in Guatemala a project was developed to simplify import procedures and increase biosecurity. In addition, the STDF P-IMA framework was used to train developing country participants at the Swedish Trade Academy and a project was launched in COMESA to drive better decision-making with P-IMA and boost intra-regional trade.



COMESA: Breaking barriers at the border to facilitate trade

INTRA-REGIONAL TRADE in COMESA accounts for just 10% of total trade due to the high cost of doing business, in particular for cross-border trade. Small-scale traders face complex and lengthy administrative processes, limiting their economic opportunities and livelihoods.

An STDF project led by COMESA connected SPS authorities, customs and other border management agencies to identify how to put in place SPS measures in a way that improves health protection, while reducing SPS procedural obstacles and transaction costs.

New tools under the project helped to identify and analyse SPS trade transaction costs at, and behind, the border, including a focus on the impact on small-scale traders and women. Despite challenges faced – in working across border agencies and countries, keeping active engagement of all stakeholders, delivering an ambitious agenda and meeting expenditure targets –

the project laid the groundwork to simplify SPS regulations and operating procedures. As a result, governments and the private sector are starting to address key SPS challenges in multiple certificates, permits and licenses, overlapping documentary checks and controls.

Thanks to evidence generated by the project, and STDF’s wider work on facilitating safe trade, COMESA made the case for risk-based SPS guidelines under the Simplified Trade Regime. The guidelines will be adopted at One Stop Border Posts, initially for smoked and dried fish, lowering trade transaction costs for the region’s numerous cross-border traders.

Experiences and lessons under the project have influenced a trade facilitation programme for COMESA under the 11th European Development Fund announced in November 2018.

standardsfacility.org/PG-346

“STDF’s project has played an important part in raising knowledge and awareness on the concrete linkages between SPS capacity building and trade facilitation. This has demonstrated the win-win opportunities to be gained from more collaboration between border agencies, which is going to help boost intra-regional trade in COMESA.”

Martha Byanyima, Head, SPS programme, COMESA


BENEFICIARIES
border agencies
and traders in
Egypt, Kenya,
Malawi, Sudan,
Uganda, Zambia
and Zimbabwe


LED BY
COMESA Secretariat,
with CABI


TIME-FRAME
November 2014 –
October 2018


**STDF
CONTRIBUTION**
US\$902,691 (total
project value:
US\$1,184,310)

FAST FACTS

Risk-based SPS guidelines will be adopted at One Stop Border Posts

Lessons under the project influenced a programme for COMESA under the 11th European Development Fund





Azerbaijan: Strengthening border controls and inter-agency collaboration



BENEFICIARIES
government agencies responsible for phytosanitary controls and customs in Azerbaijan



LED BY
FAO, with State Customs Committee and State Phytosanitary Control Service



TIME-FRAME
September 2014 – December 2018



STDF CONTRIBUTION
US\$1,120,000 (total project value: US\$3,370,000)

IN AZERBAIJAN, government agencies faced numerous challenges to detect and diagnose plant quarantine pests and promote plant health security of both imports and exports. Without strong coordination to carry out phytosanitary controls at the border, trade flows were at risk.

An STDF project led by FAO has helped to build effective capacity in the country for national agencies to carry out import and export controls, and integrate them into a single window system. Collaboration across agencies responsible for phytosanitary controls and customs was strengthened under the project through joint trainings and awareness-raising events.

Procedures for phytosanitary inspection at border points have been simplified, with customs officials trained alongside

plant health inspectors to effectively carry out controls. In parallel, the project strengthened pest diagnostic services and improved pre-border inspection and export certification. It also rolled out a computerized system for import permits to regulate the entry of plants and plant products, supporting the move towards electronic certificates.

The project created the technical expertise needed for phytosanitary import and export controls and automated systems, building strong inter-agency dialogue and cooperation. With additional institutional changes planned across the SPS system in Azerbaijan, the project laid the foundations for government to further facilitate safe trade.

standardsfacility.org/PG-316

“The project was a game changer in creating linkages and trust between SPS and customs agencies, and the private sector. Now phytosanitary and customs officials are working together to deliver risk-based phytosanitary controls that more effectively protect plant health and reduce transaction costs. And producers and exporters better understand phytosanitary import and export requirements, and what they need to do to meet them.”

Melek Cakmak, Head of Partnership and Liaison Office, FAO Azerbaijan

Connecting border agencies and controls: STDF solutions guide global dialogue

IN MARCH, building on STDF’s work on facilitating safe trade, the Working Group heard from the World Bank Group and WTO on linkages between SPS measures and the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement, with a focus on national single windows. Practical solutions to promote safe trade were shared ranging from engaging SPS agencies in national trade facilitation committees to improving collaboration between border agencies. The discussion also covered creating SPS information portals, setting up

performance-based border management, and using mobile technologies and apps tailored to the needs of small traders.

standardsfacility.org/facilitating-safe-trade

SPS control, inspection and approval procedures should not cause unnecessary delays, costs and uncertainty, as SPS agencies protect food safety, animal and plant health. STDF shared headline

findings and experiences of its work on facilitating safe trade at WTO’s workshop on SPS control, inspection and approval on 9-10 July, attended by more than 150 experts from governments, regional and international organizations. During a panel discussion, STDF set out the latest win-win opportunities that exist for developing countries to reduce SPS procedural obstacles and facilitate safe and efficient trade. A roundtable, moderated by the STDF, focused on how to leverage interest in trade facilitation to mobilize resources for SPS capacity building, with a panel from the World Bank Group, UNCTAD, ITC, WCO and WTO.

STDF’s new briefing released at the workshop sets out the SPS transaction costs in the supply chain and the good practices that exist to drive safe trade. Highlights include following international standards, transparency on SPS measures, streamlining SPS procedures, using risk-based approaches, border agency collaboration and e-Certification.

Facilitated by the STDF, in October, the FAO, Codex, IPPC, OIE and WHO came together to share approaches to assess SPS-related controls at and behind borders. The discussion centred on opportunities to co-create guidance that builds on and complements the OIE PVS, the IPPC PCE and the WHO/FAO food safety assessment tool. The aim is to address gaps and ensure a cross-cutting risk-based approach to facilitate trade and improve SPS border management systems, with work to be continued in 2019.

standardsfacility.org/sites/default/files/Briefing_Facilitating_safe_trade.pdf



“The Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility (TFAF) was set up in 2014 at the request of developing countries to enable all WTO Members to benefit from the Trade Facilitation Agreement. TFAF’s structure was inspired by, and continues to draw on, the valuable experiences and work of the STDF.”

Sheri Rosenow, Counsellor, WTO

Supporting SPS and other border agencies to drive safe and efficient trade



BORDER CONTROLS are as strong as their weakest link. While major investments have benefited customs, modernization of SPS systems has lagged behind and more attention is needed to improve cooperation among agencies responsible for clearing goods at and behind borders.

To address this, the STDF facilitated an innovative regional training on 14-16 November targeted at 80+ SPS and customs officials from countries in Southern Africa, including international organizations such as the World Bank Group, WTO TFAF, FAO, OIE, IPPC, Codex and the WCO. Funded by TFAF, the workshop in South

Africa built understanding among SPS and customs agencies about the synergies in their work and win-win opportunities to deliver improved outcomes for health protection and trade facilitation, creating the foundations for improved trust and border agency collaboration, within and across countries in the region.

Guatemala: increasing biosecurity and simplifying import procedures to cut transaction costs

GUATEMALA lacked a national risk-based system for importing laboratory samples, and, as a result, importing individual or low-risk samples was both time-consuming and complex.

To cut transaction costs, improve biosecurity and facilitate trade, STDF support looked at how to set up a risk-based system for importing laboratory samples. With the process simplified, laboratories will only be required to get import permission for high-risk samples.

The risk-based protocol and proposal developed through the PPG are being followed up as part of an ongoing €26 million project to improve competitiveness and the capacity of SMEs and cooperatives to meet market requirements. The project is being led by the Ministry of Economics in Guatemala, with financial support from the EU. One part of the programme – on strengthening SPS authorities, the national quality system, business environment and trade facilitation – is supporting laboratories to follow-up on the PPG.



LED BY
AGEXPORT



TIME-FRAME
June 2017 –
May 2018



STDF
CONTRIBUTION
US\$49,812





Mobilizing resources for SPS investments and safe trade: the STDF evidence framework

THE STDF'S EVIDENCE-BASED approach to prioritize SPS investments for market access (P-IMA) continued to be in high demand in 2018. In April, the STDF Secretariat was invited back to train participants at the Trade Academy, run by the National Trade Board of Sweden. Participants from Africa, Asia and Latin America, including Trade Mark East Africa, rated the training highly and discussed opportunities to engage the public and private sector to use P-IMA to prioritize SPS investments linked to policy goals, and support resource mobilization.

standardsfacility.org/prioritizing-sps-investments-market-access-p-ima

Under a regional STDF project, support got underway in 2018 for COMESA member states to use P-IMA to drive better SPS planning and decision-making and to mobilize more resources for SPS capacity building in agriculture, environment and trade policy frameworks. Led by

the COMESA Secretariat, a high-level stakeholder dialogue took place on 18-20 December in Uganda to launch the project, which is being run in partnership with the EIF. Over 60 public and private sector, academia and civil society representatives took part in the event. Development partners, including Trade Mark East Africa, generated wider interest to use P-IMA within the EAC, with plans to develop regional linkages with the project going forward.

standardsfacility.org/PG-606

STDF's new briefing on P-IMA shared at the project launch features the benefits of using P-IMA, key principles and decision-criteria, including social impact criteria on vulnerable and marginalized groups, women and the environment, as well as the seven-step P-IMA process.

standardsfacility.org/sites/default/files/PIMA_Briefing_2019.pdf

FAST FACT

P-IMA

Evidence-based approach to prioritize SPS investments for market access

“Most of our Member States are heavily dependent on agriculture, fisheries and livestock so it is of paramount importance to ensure adequate resources to meet SPS challenges and gaps at national and regional level so that we can push intra-regional trade upwards.”

Ambassador Kipyego Cheluget, COMESA Assistant Secretary General for Programmes



STDF investments in global public-private partnerships drive safe trade

SUPPORTING SDG 17 ON PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Bringing together the public and private sector helped to drive safe trade solutions in STDF projects and global dialogue in 2018, supporting UN Global Goal 17 on partnerships for the goals.

Targets under Goal 17 include encouraging effective public-private partnerships, as well as sharing knowledge and expertise through multi-stakeholder partnerships to advance the needs of developing countries to meet the Global Goals. The STDF's global partnership and platform, and its collaborative projects with government and businesses, have helped to address food safety challenges across agri-food supply chains, and to boost regional trade.

In Latin America, far-reaching public-private cooperation helped to champion the animal feed industry and pave the way for greater intra-regional trade. In Comoros, local, national and international partnerships have helped to build SPS capacity and boost competitiveness. At global food safety events run by GFSI and Codex, STDF shared experiences on how PPPs can improve SPS outcomes for developing countries, which was also captured in a blog. Two regional project proposals involving regulators and industry will be developed for Central America and Africa on piloting the use of third-party assurance programmes to improve food safety. In addition, STDF support led to a scoping study to build SPS collaboration in the Pacific, and a new project is helping Togo's small-scale fruit and vegetable producers build ties across the supply chain.



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


IN LATIN AMERICA animal feed plays a vital role in trade, with countries in the region responsible for over 15% of global feed production. Yet, regional trade was being held back by a lack of coordination and knowledge on good practices across industry and regulatory authorities.

Under STDF’s project led by FEEDLATINA, the public and private sector formalized their cooperation at regional and national level to harmonize regulations and improve animal feed safety. This, in turn, has improved market access for animal feed in the region.

Through the project’s Joint Technical Committee, a critical mass of people and institutions were brought together to build a common strategy to achieve safe animal feed in the region, reflecting the interests, needs and priorities of private

sector companies as well as public sector bodies. Technical support from the FAO, IICA and OIE to meet SPS requirements built capacity among regulatory agencies, veterinary, agricultural and food safety services, and the private sector.

Social media was also used to promote communication channels across the network, with a project website featuring key resources, including country legislation, and members’ access space. Following the project, the Joint Technical Committee is continuing to operate within the framework of FEEDLATINA, and a new 2019-2020 strategy will further drive regulatory coherence, capacity development and institutional ties to promote intra-regional trade.

 standardsfacility.org/PG-345/feedfoodseguro.org

“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, Plurinational State of Bolivia



BENEFICIARIES

regulators and animal feed industry in Argentina, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay



LED BY

FEEDLATINA , with FAO, IICA and OIE



TIME-FRAME

February 2014 – February 2018



STDF

CONTRIBUTION

US\$1,050,566 (total project value: US\$2,482,956)



Comoros: building local, national and international partnerships on SPS capacity

AGRICULTURE DRIVES the economy in Comoros, supporting many households nationwide, and making up a large part of products for domestic consumption and of foreign exchange. A lack of SPS capacity and gaps in good practices led to significant challenges across the sector.

An STDF project led by UNDP, was instrumental in engaging national and international partners, including the FAO, IPPC, ITC and WHO, to support stronger SPS capacity. The project carried out diagnostics on plant protection, food safety, fisheries and laboratory capacity to identify pressing national needs, and drive forward institutional solutions. This included a proposal to set up a National Plant Protection Office and a National Food Inspection Agency, a roadmap for the fisheries sector, and options to build capacity of the national laboratory.

A far-reaching public awareness campaign including TV and radio promoted the buy-in of farmers, producers, and traders, consumer associations and community

groups, to roll-out the national SPS strategy. Ten international food safety (Codex) standards were adopted as national regulations, and laws were updated, with texts for the control and inspection of foodstuffs and the set up of the National Office for Quality Controls of Fishery Products.

Work under the project was linked to Comoros' efforts to become a WTO member, and featured in a 2018 WTO newsletter, alongside STDF support to other countries in accession.

Following the project, Comoros has mobilized resources from JICA to build a national analysis laboratory, based on the feasibility study, and from COMESA to finance a one-stop phytosanitary inspection post based on the national SPS strategy recommendations. This in turn is going to boost the competitiveness of agri-food exports, supporting economic growth.

standardsfacility.org/PG-242

“As a developing country, exports of cloves, vanilla, ylang-ylang, fisheries and other agri-food products can help create jobs and reduce poverty. The project guided us to develop a cross-cutting SPS strategy, allowing us to put in place systems and procedures to ensure the safety and quality of our products, so we can access regional and international markets.”

Ediamine Bedja, Ministry of Energy, Agriculture, Fisheries and the Environment, Comoros

FAST FACTS

10

Codex standards adopted

Resources mobilized from JICA and COMESA to build laboratory and inspection capacity



BENEFICIARIES

regulators and agricultural producers in Comoros



LED BY

UNDP, with FAO, IPPC, ITC, WHO and government authorities



TIME-FRAME

September 2012 – June 2018



STDF CONTRIBUTION

US\$1,106,030
(total project value: US\$1,321,075)

Public-private partnerships: STDF shares expertise at global food safety events

THE STDF TOOK PART in Government to Government (G2G) and Government to Business (G2B) meetings on the margins of the 2018 GFSI Global Food Safety Conference from 5-8 March in Tokyo, Japan. The G2G and G2B continued the global dialogue on opportunities, challenges and common ground for public and private sector collaboration on the use of third-party assurance programmes to support national food control systems and improve food safety. STDF shared lessons during the discussion based on STDF work on PPPs to improve SPS outcomes.

Building on the G2G and G2B discussions in 2017 and 2018, STDF participated in a meeting of the Codex Committee on Food Import and Export Inspection and Certification Systems in May. The Committee is developing guidance for food safety regulators on the use of third-party assurance programmes to support national food control systems. The meeting opened up the discussion on interest and opportunities to pilot and learn from the use of voluntary third-party assurance programmes in developing countries, linked to the Codex guidance.

In 2018, the STDF Working Group approved new work on the role of PPPs for 2019-2020. This includes a survey on the use of third-party assurance programmes, and case stories on how PPPs support international standards and build SPS capacity in an updated publication.

standardsfacility.org/public-private-partnerships



Central America and Africa: regional projects will pilot PPPs to improve food safety

COMPETENT AUTHORITIES are increasingly taking account of or using information and data from voluntary third-party assurance programmes for risk profiling of food businesses, to support risk-based inspection and to target resources within national food control systems. Using this approach can help authorities and industry improve food safety. Though while some

regulators see the potential, others see risks on legitimacy, accountability and costs.

Building on ongoing work by Codex, two new PPGs, approved by the STDF Working Group in October, will develop regional projects to pilot the use of third-party assurance programmes to improve food

safety in key supply chains. Public and private sector stakeholders – in Belize and Honduras, and Mali, Senegal and Uganda – will work together to map out new approaches in specific value chains to improve food safety outcomes.

standardsfacility.org/PPG-665
standardsfacility.org/PPG-682



Staying on track with safe trade to 2030: STDF blog shows value of global partnerships

STDF'S SAFE TRADE projects and knowledge solutions backed by global partnerships between the public and private sector were the topic of a June 2018 blog for GFSI. The post featured lessons from the ground on how to support small-scale operators in developing countries, with a link to the 2018 STDF Results Book. Highlights included a call to action to join public-private partnerships and collaborate on food safety, as well as the need to bring women on board and build an inclusive approach along the supply chain. In addition, it showed how to bridge the regional gap, driving a common approach to food safety concerns across borders.

mygfsi.com/news-resources/news/news-blog/1416-food-safety-challenge-to-2030-staying-on-track-with-safe-trade.html



“Now, there is increasing scope to build on our collective food safety partnerships and scale-up projects and food safety solutions across supply chains worldwide. Businesses and bottom lines stand to benefit. And it will keep us on track to meet the UN’s 2030 agenda, while securing our food safety future.”

Melvin Spreij, Head of the STDF, quoted in GFSI blog

Pacific: building the basis for collaboration through an SPS regional platform

IN THE PACIFIC, SPS risks present an ongoing challenge, with an impact on agricultural exports and trade, economic growth and development, as well as food security. With STDF support, a scoping study was developed for a new SPS regional platform for the Pacific based on a collaborative approach to build SPS capacity and performance. The study

drew on consultations with government authorities, private sector, academia and research bodies, donors, and regional and international organizations in the Pacific and beyond. Discussions are underway with countries in the region and other partners on next steps for the options set out.

standardsfacility.org/PPG-461




BENEFICIARIES
SPS and trade stakeholders in the Pacific Island Countries and Territories


LED BY
KALANG
Consultancy Services, with the Secretariat of the Pacific Community


TIME-FRAME
July 2017 – December 2018


STDF CONTRIBUTION
US\$50,000

Togo: fruit and vegetable producers to get a boost thanks to public-private dialogue

WHILE EXPORTS of fruit and vegetables from Togo to global and regional markets have grown in recent years, plant pests from white flies to fruit flies are damaging prospects and limiting income generation opportunities for women and other producers in rural and urban areas.

A new STDF project led by COLEACP was launched in November 2018, based on a PPG, to build capacity in phytosanitary control and certification for fruit and vegetables to guarantee the absence of quarantine pests. National authorities, including the National Plant Protection Organization, the national SPS Committee and exporters of fruits and vegetables all took part in the event. As part of the launch, site visits were run with local producers who set out the challenges they face in meeting SPS requirements as they try to move up agricultural value chains.

Under the project, support will go to the horticultural sector's individual producers, with help to set up a professional organization of exporters to speak with one voice. There will be an ongoing dialogue between the private and public sector, alongside information exchanges between central government and field inspectors, and port and airport inspection teams.



BENEFICIARIES
fruit and vegetable
producers in Togo



LED BY
COLEACP



TIME-FRAME
November 2018
– October 2021



**STDF
CONTRIBUTION**
\$621,579
(total project value:
US\$853,256)

STDF operations in 2018

THE STDF SECRETARIAT led on the delivery of the STDF work plan in 2018, alongside STDF partners and other members of the partnership. Two STDF Working Group meetings on 20-21 March and 29-30 October were successfully organized with over 110 participants from around the world.

The Secretariat worked hard to help developing country applicants to develop and submit projects, and to contract, manage and evaluate approved projects and PPGs. In 2018, a total of 23 PPGs and 28 projects were ongoing. The team facilitated and led STDF work on five topics on facilitating safe trade, electronic SPS certification, good regulatory practice, public-private partnerships, and use of an evidence-based approach to prioritize SPS investments.

The Secretariat continued to deliver with a relatively small core team, complemented by two interns, a WTO Young Professional and short-term staff, as well as two external experts to support the delivery of the M&E Framework and the Communications Plan. In June, the M&E consultant terminated his assignment, linked to an external full-time position, leaving a gap. The communications consultant continued to support the Secretariat across the outreach portfolio including with new publications, online platforms and media relations.

Developing country experts continued to contribute to the global partnership. They participated in the Working Group meetings and shared experiences on SPS technical cooperation activities. In addition, the experts provided guidance and support

to review new applications for STDF funding, and also exchanged information on STDF in regional events.

STDF POLICY COMMITTEE IN 2018

An STDF Policy Committee, hosted by the OIE at its Headquarters in Paris, took place on 23 February 2018, chaired by Dr Matthew Stone, OIE Deputy Director General. The Policy Committee, which included 17 representatives from across the partnership, agreed on the terms of reference for the external evaluation of the STDF and decided to increase the evaluation budget to US\$150,000. The Policy Committee also agreed to continue the discussion on reviewing the STDF Operational Rules after completion of the external evaluation.

EXTERNAL EVALUATION OF THE STDF

In July 2018, Nathan Associates was contracted to carry out the external evaluation of the STDF, following a procurement process based on WTO rules. An Evaluation Steering Group, tasked with reviewing the inception report of the evaluation, was created in August made up of a representative from STDF partners, a donor representative and a developing country expert.

The evaluation effectively began in September and the team participated in the Working Group meeting on 29-30 October 2018, conducting interviews on the margins. An inception report was delivered in October 2018, with the final evaluation report expected in 2019.

STDF WORKING GROUP

Chair: Paolo Garzotti (EU)
Vice chair: Loraine Ronchi (World Bank Group)

STDF DEVELOPING COUNTRY EXPERTS

Michèle Barthole-Paultre, Haiti
G. J. Benoit Gnonlonfin, Benin
Kamarudin Md Isa, Malaysia
Kenneth Msiska, Zambia
Merriam Toalak, Vanuatu
Sanniel Wilson, Jamaica

STDF SECRETARIAT

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

Risk management in 2018

RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS relevant to the Facility’s operation for the period of the current mid-term strategy (2015-2019) are identified in the STDF’s logical framework. While the probability that these risks occur is mostly low to medium, the Secretariat continues to take actions to mitigate and/or manage these risks. Risk mitigation and management in 2018 built on work carried out in 2017, with no major changes faced.

RISK	IMPACT	LIKELIHOOD	RISK MITIGATION AND MANAGEMENT IN 2018
Insufficient active participation in Working Group	Medium	Low	<p>ACTION TO MITIGATE RISK: The Secretariat continued to facilitate and encourage active participation in the Working Group. This included efforts to: pinpoint meeting dates well in advance, discuss the meeting agenda with the Chairperson, finalize and distribute all documents for consideration at least two to four weeks prior to the meetings, hold preparatory discussions with STDF partners and other members, and identify relevant topics and presenters for the agenda. The Secretariat continued to introduce changes to the format of meetings to improve the quality and outcomes.</p> <p>EXPERIENCE: Thanks to thorough planning, timely distribution of documents, the efforts of the Working Group Chairperson and the active engagement of members, two successful Working Group meetings took place in 2018, as planned.</p>
Insufficient number of high-quality PPG and project applications received by STDF	Low	Low	<p>ACTION TO MITIGATE RISK: The Secretariat shared relevant STDF knowledge products and information (including the EIF/STDF project development manual) with PPG/project applicants, as well as details on funding opportunities via participation in external events and webinars. In its role as a help-desk, the Secretariat continued to provide guidance to applicants (including by Skype and email). STDF members also stepped up their efforts to disseminate information on funding opportunities, with some members making STDF presentations at events worldwide. The Secretariat made ongoing efforts to promote linkages between PPGs and donor programmes to mobilize funding for projects resulting from PPGs.</p> <p>EXPERIENCE: In 2018, demand for STDF support to address SPS capacity needs and deliver safe trade solutions continued to be high, reflected by the number of applications submitted, pipeline applications and requests for advice. 2018 was a record year for applications received. Potential continues to exist to make increased use of the EIF/STDF project development manual, for instance through project development sessions in workshops of STDF partners and donors, and to do more to deepen the linkages between PPGs and project development work supported by STDF donors.</p>

RISK	IMPACT	LIKELIHOOD	RISK MITIGATION AND MANAGEMENT IN 2018
Insufficient funding available in STDF Trust Fund	High	Medium	<p>ACTION TO MITIGATE RISK: The Secretariat continued to engage actively with existing and potential donors. Information sessions were organized with donors, involving development agencies as well as agriculture, and trade ministries. Communications, outreach and reporting on results and impacts (including through the 2018 Results Book, and the 2017 Annual Report which linked STDF's work to selected SDGs) supported fundraising efforts. STDF partners and developing country experts provided support to help make the case to replenish the Trust Fund.</p> <p>EXPERIENCE: Donor contributions in 2018 were the highest since the STDF was established, exceeding the annual funding target of US\$5 million. A total of US\$6,662,282 was received (an increase of 39% over 2017), reflecting recognition of the STDF's performance and results, and the ongoing efforts of the Secretariat to raise funds (including through increased attention to communications, outreach and M&E). In 2018, Denmark and the UK re-engaged with the STDF. The number of donors making multi-annual contributions continued to grow. The Secretariat continues to engage with existing and potential donors in an effort to maintain future stability of the Trust Fund.</p>
STDF Secretariat not fully staffed and operational	Medium	Medium	<p>ACTION TO MITIGATE RISK: Two temporary staff continued to support the STDF team in 2018, with one team member on maternity leave and another on leave without pay. In 2018, the STDF benefitted from two interns (funded by the STDF budget), as well as a WTO Young Professional for twelve months, financed by the WTO Regular Budget. The Secretariat relied on the support of external experts to support ongoing work on communications and M&E. Ongoing efforts were made to work innovatively and effectively, including to identify opportunities for members to represent the STDF at external events.</p> <p>EXPERIENCE: The STDF Secretariat continues to do a lot with relatively few resources, supported by the inputs and engagement of STDF partners, donors and others. Informal feedback received from donors and other members in 2018 pointed to continued and high levels of satisfaction with the Secretariat's work and outputs, particularly given 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>ACTION TO MITIGATE RISK: Individual risks associated with new projects were assessed during review of project applications, which include a section on risk identification and mitigation. Project progress reports were carefully analysed to identify and assess risks. The Secretariat maintained regular communications with project implementing organizations, beneficiary governments and other stakeholders to monitor and manage risks faced in projects, as relevant.</p> <p>EXPERIENCE: Final project reports and external evaluations indicated that STDF projects are relatively successful in achieving their short- and medium-term results. Some have been able to show how STDF projects have achieved trade impacts. Project impact and sustainability depend considerably on external conditions in the beneficiary countries, over which STDF has limited influence. Risks experienced in projects in 2018 related to staffing gaps, turnover and recruitment issues, changes in government, as well as budgetary issues faced by project partners, difficulties to transfer funds for project implementation linked to international banking sanctions and political disagreements between some countries participating in regional projects.</p>

2018 Financials

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES continued to request assistance from STDF in 2018 and the Facility welcomed donor support to invest in safe, inclusive trade and champion the UN’s 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

A record number of 13 donors made contributions to the STDF in 2018 totalling US\$6,662,282⁴. Contributions received from Australia, Denmark, the European Commission, France, The Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States were part of multi-annual agreements.

In 2018, the total value of donor contributions was 39% higher than the amount received in 2017 and exceeded the annual target of US\$5,214,950 to deliver the STDF work plan.

DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED IN 2018

DONOR		AMOUNT (US\$)
AUSTRALIA	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT)	182,904
CANADA	Agriculture and AgriFood Canada	340,667
DENMARK	Danish International Development Agency	620,267
EUROPEAN COMMISSION	European Aid Cooperation Office (EuropeAid)	702,321
FINLAND	Ministry for Foreign Affairs	584,763
FRANCE	Ministère de l'Économie et des Finances and Ministère de l'Agriculture et l'Alimentation	197,538
GERMANY	Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection	171,493
IRELAND	Irish Aid	172,402
THE NETHERLANDS	Ministry of Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation (Aid for Trade)	580,222
NORWAY	Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs	800,018
SWEDEN	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)	1,117,545
UNITED KINGDOM	Department for International Development (DFID)	817,672
UNITED STATES	US Department of Agriculture (USDA) and US Food and Drug Administration (US FDA)	374,470
TOTAL (US\$)		6,662,282

⁴ Financial figures are reported in US\$, while the WTO maintains the STDF account in Swiss Francs.

Total STDF expenditures amounted to US\$6,094,472 in 2018, which was 17% higher than the estimated total (US\$5,203,650) in the budget estimate attached to STDF's work plan for 2018. Planned expenditure for 2018 was mostly exceeded in both the project and PPG funding categories, with additional spending on staffing reflecting the increased workload in the Secretariat.

Efforts were made to achieve resource efficiencies. Significant savings were made by reducing travel costs for developing country experts to the Working Group, with a few experts unable to participate in some meetings for personal reasons, leading to under-spending on this budget line.

Demand on the STDF, in terms of financing projects and PPGs continues to remain high, reflecting the recognized value of the Facility in terms of supporting farmers, processors, traders and governments in developing countries to meet international standards and facilitate safe trade. Six new projects and six new PPGs were approved by the Working Group in 2018, above the target of 4 projects and 4 PPGs per year. A total of 70 applications were received by the funding deadlines shared on the STDF website, including 27 project applications and 43 PPG applications.

Two-thirds of newly approved projects and PPGs in 2018 will go directly to benefit least developed countries (LDCs) or other

low-income countries (OLICs), over and above the STDF target of 40%.

Efforts were made to achieve resource efficiencies across the board. At the same time, donors and partners were able to cover the cost of STDF Secretariat participation in a number of global events.

Estimated and actual expenditures in 2018 are shown below, with detailed information in Annex 2.

ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL EXPENDITURES IN 2018

OUTPUT	ESTIMATE (US\$)	ACTUAL (US\$)	VARIATION (%)
Information among providers of SPS capacity building exchanged and dialogue among relevant stakeholders promoted	90,400	40,354	-55%
Good practice to support SPS capacity building identified and disseminated	615,850	568,183	-8%
Needs assessments, feasibility studies and project proposals produced (PPGs)	491,550	560,781	14%
SPS capacity building projects in specific areas supported	3,700,750	4,661,474	26%
Other operating costs (including implementation of M&E framework and Communication Plan)	305,100	263,680	-14%
GRAND TOTAL	5,203,650	6,094,472	17%

STDF's final balance at the end of 2018 is shown below. Deducting total expenditures, contracted commitments of US\$5,509,997 for ongoing PPGs and projects, and uncontracted commitments of US\$2,569,775, the STDF showed a positive balance of US\$213,855 as of 31 December 2018.

STDF'S FINANCIAL BALANCE AT THE END OF 2018

CATEGORY	AMOUNT (US\$)
Opening balance as of 1 January 2018	7,738,157
Contributions current year	6,662,282
Interest on investments	-12,340
Total funds	14,388,099
Total expenditures	6,094,472
Contracted commitments	5,509,997
Balance in favour of donors	2,783,630
Uncontracted commitments (including overhead costs of 13%) covering 4 PPGs and 4 projects approved in 2018 and not contracted as of 31 December 2018	2,569,775
FINAL BALANCE	213,855

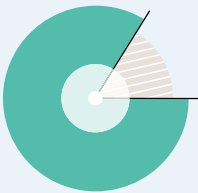
STDF Outreach in 2018



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- Projects and PPGs
- STDF at a glance



New visitors (new user sessions up by 18% from 2017)

USERS CAME FROM 204 COUNTRIES



- 34% Europe
- 20% Asia-Pacific
- 19% Africa
- 13% North America
- 14% South America, Central America, Caribbean

TOP DOWNLOADS

- Project guidance note
- Project design manual
- STDF Fact Sheet
- STDF Standard Presentation
- STDF Annual Report 2017
- STDF Results Book
- Briefing Notes on e-Certification and Facilitating Safe Trade



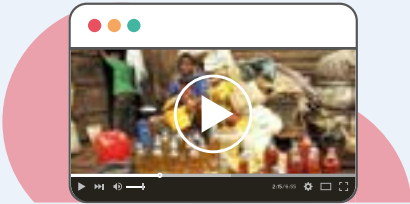
Close to 13,000 PDF publications downloaded (Up by 12% from 2017)

25,130+ sessions logged (up by 12% from 2017)

Website

YouTube

17,375+ views (up by 147% from 2017)



NEW VIDEOS

How safe is Africa's food?

WATCH TIME

58,320+ minutes (up by close to 118% from 2017)

MOST VIEWED PLAYLISTS

- Safe Trade Solutions
- Cocoa: a sweet value chain
- Trading Safely

Close to 120 new subscribers

Publications/resources

E-NEWS

10 News items went out to 5,000+ subscribers

PUBLICATIONS

- STDF Annual Report 2017
- STDF Results Book: Driving Safe Trade Solutions Worldwide
- Beyond Results: Learning the lessons from STDF Projects



STDF BRIEFINGS:

- Facilitating Safe Trade, Protecting Health, Reducing SPS Trade Costs
- Promoting Safe Trade, Protecting the Environment
- Driving better decision-making: Prioritizing SPS investments for market access (P-IMA)

New STDF standard presentation available online

External events

More than 6,500 SPS stakeholders reached at over 76 events in Africa, Asia-Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean

6,300+ copies of STDF publications and briefings distributed

FIND OUT MORE AND GET INVOLVED



ACCESS SPS information and tools at standardsfacility.org



BROWSE SPS resources in the online Library



VIEW good practice films on STDF's YouTube channel



SIGN UP for updates through STDF's e-news



SHARE experiences and lessons at STDF's Working Group

STDF on the ground in 2018

January

- 22 - 24

ITC Inclusive and Sustainable Agribusiness and Trade, Geneva
- 22 - 26

IPPC Global Symposium on ePhyto and Trade Facilitation, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

February

- 21 - 22

Workshop on ASEAN Regional Guidelines for International Standards, Indonesia (via Skype)
- 28

CBD Regional Bio-bridge Initiative for Central and Eastern Europe and the Central Asian Republics, Ukraine (via Skype)

March

- 5

G2B Food Safety Meeting, Japan
- 6 - 8

GFSI Global Food Safety Conference, Japan
- 11 - 12

STDF Meetings with Japanese Government and with IDE-JETRO, Japan
- 20 - 21

STDF Working Group, Geneva

April

- 11 - 13

ADB SASEC Subregional Workshop on SPS and TBT, New Delhi, India
- 16 - 19

IPPC Commission on Phytosanitary Measures, Rome, Italy



- 19

STDF Session on SPS Investment Options using P-IMA at Trade Academy, Stockholm, Sweden
- 19

STDF Meeting with SIDA and other Swedish Government Agencies, Stockholm, Sweden
- 23 - 24

UNCTAD 8th Global Commodities Forum, Geneva
- 25

STDF Information Session for Union Fleurs, Brussels, Belgium
- 26

STDF Information Session for the EC, Brussels, Belgium
- 27

STDF - COLEACP Working Meeting, Brussels, Belgium

May

- 3 - 4

Final Workshop for STDF Project “Improving market access for small-scale fisheries in West Africa”, Abidjan, Côte d’Ivoire
- 8

Steering Committee for STDF Project “Information Systems for Surveillance and Pest Reporting”, Hanoi, Viet Nam (via Skype)
- 9 - 11

Quarantine Regulators Meeting, Bali, Indonesia
- 20 - 23

86th OIE General Session, Paris, France
- 21 - 22

APEC Food Safety Cooperation Forum, Port Moresby, PNG
- 23 - 25

STDF Cocoa Project Stakeholder Event, PNG
- 29 - 30

CAREC Regional Workshop on Modernizing SPS Measures, Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic

- 29

WTO National Workshop on SPS and TBT, Tonga
- 30 - 31

Codex Committee on Food Import & Export Inspection & Certification Systems, Edinburgh, UK

June

- 4 - 8

Africa Food Safety Workshop, Pretoria, South Africa
- 5 - 7

DFID Trade for Development Week, London, UK
- 13 - 14

EIF Global Forum on Inclusive Trade, Geneva
- 21

UNCTAD/WBG Seminar on Unseen Impacts of NTMs, Geneva
- 26

STDF Information Session for the International Seed Federation, Nyon, Switzerland

July

- 2

UNECE Symposium on Sustainable International e-Trade for Meat, Geneva
- 2 - 6

FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission
- 4

STDF Side Event on Facilitating Safe Trade for Codex, Rome, Italy
- 16

STDF ePhyto Project Advisory Committee Meeting, Rome, Italy
- 16 - 19

CAHFSA Caribbean Plant Health Directors Forum, Montego Bay, Jamaica
- 19 - 20

STDF eVet Project Steering Committee Meeting, Paris, France
- 24

Global Donor Platform for Rural Development Webinar on Facilitating Safe Trade, Switzerland (via Skype)

August

- 30 - 31

Final Workshop for STDF Regional Total Diet Study Project, Yaoundé, Cameroon

September

- 10 - 13

UNIDO SAFE Workshop on the importance of SPS measures for Arab Trade, Egypt
- 16 - 21

International Coffee Council, London, UK
- 25 - 27

Andean Community/IICA Workshop on Risk Management and Good Regulatory Practice, Lima, Peru (via Skype)

October

- 9 - 11

UNCTAD NTMs week, Switzerland (UN)
- 11

PIFS/WTO/WBG Trade Facilitation Workshop for the Pacific Islands, Geneva
- 18 - 19

JIFSAN Harnessing PPPs to Improve Food Safety & Nutrition Outcomes, Washington DC, USA



- 22 - 23

WCO TFA Working Group, Brussels, Belgium
- 29 - 30

STDF Working Group, Geneva

November

- 5 - 7

ADB Workshop on Strengthening International Standards in CAREC, Astana, Kazakhstan
- 13 - 14

COLEACP/STDF Project Launch, Togo, Lomé, Togo
- 14 - 16

STDF and other intl. organizations Border Agency Cooperation Workshop in Southern Africa, Cape Town, South Africa
- 26 - 30

IPPC Implementation and Capacity Development Committee, Rome, Italy
- 27

UNIDO Study Tour for Arab Countries, Switzerland (Permanent Delegation of the League of Arab States)
- 27

STDF Information Session for the AUC, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
- 27 - 29

Africa Forum on National Trade Facilitation Committees, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

December

- 12 - 14

OIE Advisory Committees for WAHIS and the World Fund, Paris, France
- 18

COMESA High-Level Stakeholder Dialogue on SPS Investments and launch of STDF Project, Kampala, Uganda
- 19 - 20

STDF COMESA Project P-IMA Training Workshop, Kampala, Uganda

STDF AT WTO EVENTS, GENEVA

- 21 FEB

Advanced Trade Policy Course
- 27 FEB

SPS Committee Session on Pest-free Areas
- 28 FEB - 2 MAR

SPS Committee Meeting
- 8 MAR

International Women’s Day
- 17 APR

WTO - AFREXIMBANK Meetings
- 25 APR

Introductory Trade Policy for LDCs
- 26 APR

Seminar for Francophone African Journalists
- 11 - 15 JUN

LDC Priorities in the Multilateral Trading System
- 21 JUN

Advanced Trade Policy Course (Spanish)
- 25 JUN - 6 JUL

Advanced Course on Trade and Environment
- 3 JUL

43rd Session of the Committee on Trade and Development and AfT Advisory Group
- 6 JUL

WTO Young Professionals Session
- 4 - 13 JUL

Advanced SPS Course Follow-up
- 9 - 13 JUL

Workshop on SPS Control, Inspection and Approval Procedures
- 14 SEP

LDC Sub-Committee
- 2 - 4 OCT

WTO Public Forum
- 9 OCT

Trade Facilitation workshop
- 22 OCT

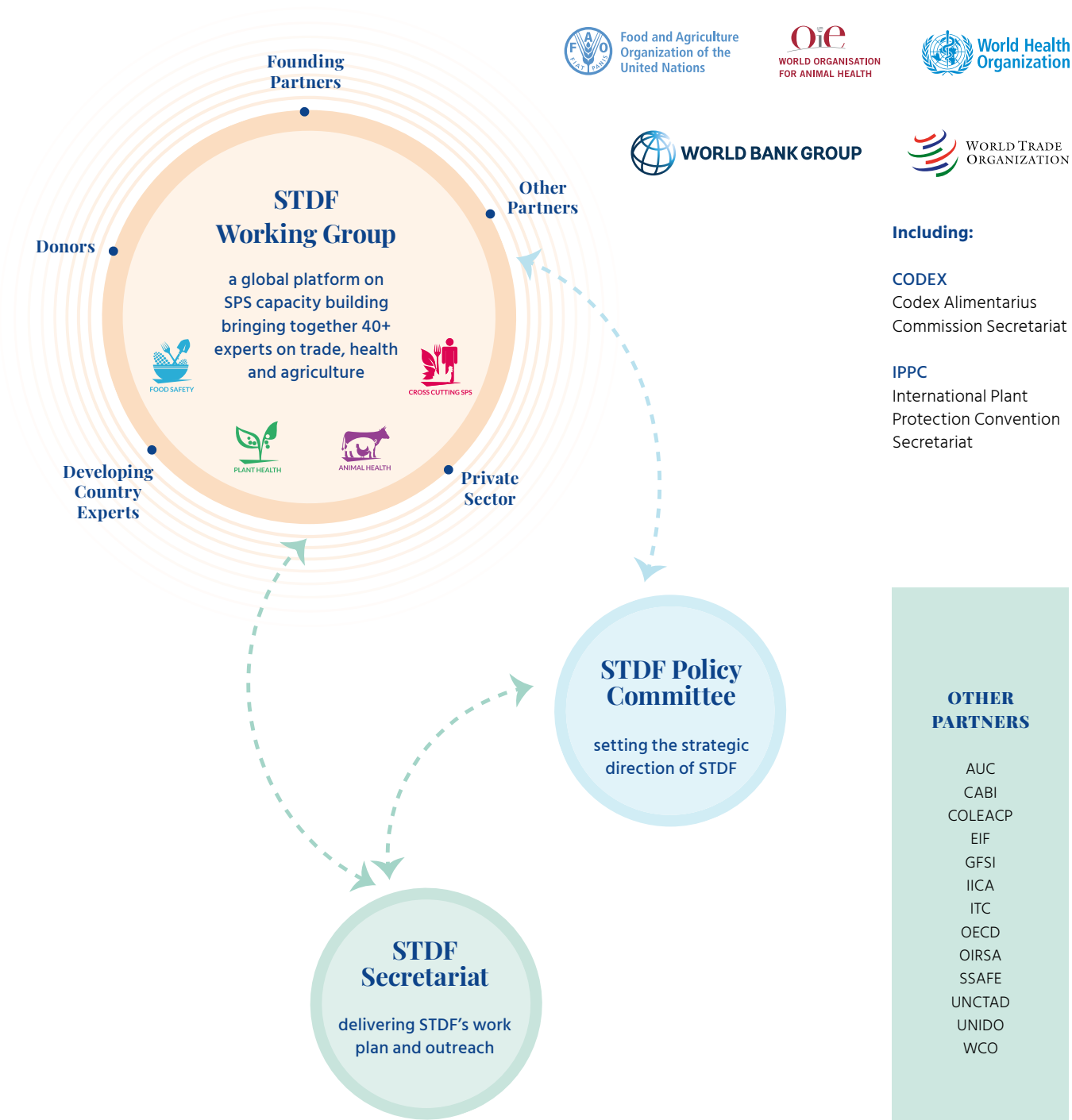
WTO-Mongolia High-level Meetings
- 7 NOV

Advanced Trade Policy Course
- 11 DEC

Geneva Week

STDF: A global partnership to facilitate safe trade

FOUNDING PARTNERS



CURRENT DONORS

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

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

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

DEVELOPING COUNTRY EXPERTS

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



FIND OUT MORE AND GET INVOLVED

JOIN STDF's global network to extend results and reach worldwide

EXPLORE options to co-fund STDF's safe, inclusive trade projects

CONNECT and collaborate with STDF on the latest SPS solutions

JOIN as a donor to the Trust Fund and respond to growing demand

STDF'S WIDER NETWORK

- ADB
- AfDB
- ATF
- ASEAN
- AU-IBAR
- BTSF
- CAADP
- CAHFSA
- CARICOM
- CBD
- CITES
- COMESA
- COSAVE
- EAC
- ECOWAS
- FIA
- FSCF
- GDPRD
- GFSP
- GMUF
- ICCO
- IDB
- IFPRI
- PACA
- PAEPARD
- PAHO
- PHAMA
- PIFS
- SAARC
- SADC
- UN DESA
- UNDP
- UNECE
- UNESCAP
- WAEMU
- WEF

Glossary

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AfDB	African Development Bank
AfT	Aid for Trade
APAARI	Asia-Pacific Association of Agricultural Research Institutions
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ATF	Arab Task Force on Food Safety
AUC	African Union Commission
AU-IBAR	African Union – Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources
BTSF	Better Training for Safer Food
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CABI	Centre for Agriculture and Biosciences International
CAHFSA	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CCAFRICA	Codex coordinating Committee for Africa
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
COLEACP	Europe-Africa-Caribbean-Pacific Liaison Committee
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
COSAVE	Comité Regional de Sanidad Vegetal del Cono Sur
EAC	East African Community
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EDES	Strengthening Food Safety Systems through SPS measures
EIF	Enhanced Integrated Framework
EU	European Union

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FIA	Food Industry Asia
FIRCA	Interprofessional Fund for Agricultural Research and Advisory Services, Côte d’Ivoire
FSCF	Food Safety Cooperation Forum (APEC)
GDPRD	Global Donor Platform for Rural Development
GFSI	Global Food Safety Initiative
GFSP	Global Food Safety Partnership
GMUF	Global Minor Use Foundation
G2B	Government to Business
G2G	Government to Government
ICCO	International Cocoa Organization
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IICA	Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture
IITA	International Institute of Tropical Agriculture
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
IPPC	International Plant Protection Convention
IR-4	Interregional Research Project No.4 (USDA)
ITC	International Trade Centre
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JISFAN	Joint Institute for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
MAGA	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food, Guatemala
MSU	Michigan State University

NAFDAC	National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control, Nigeria
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OIE	World Organisation for Animal Health
OIRSA	Organismo Internacional Regional de Sanidad Agropecuaria
OLICs	Other Low Income Countries
PACA	Partnership for Aflatoxin Control in Africa
PAEPARD	Platform for African European Partnership on Agricultural Research for Development
PAHs	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
PCE	Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation
PG	Project Grant
PHAMA	Pacific Horticultural and Agricultural Market Access Program
PIFS	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat
P-IMA	Prioritizing SPS Investments for Market Access
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
PPPs	Public-Private Partnerships
PVS	Evaluation of Performance of Veterinary Services
QCCL	Quality Control Company Ltd, Ghana
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SENASAG	National Service of Agricultural Health and Food Safety of the Plurinational State of Bolivia

SMEs	Small and medium-sized enterprises
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary
SSAFE	Safe Supply of Affordable Food Everywhere
STDF	Standards and Trade Development Facility
TFAF	Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UN DESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
US FDA	United States Food and Drug Administration
WAEMU	West African Economic and Monetary Union
WBG	World Bank Group
WCO	World Customs Organization
WEF	World Economic Forum
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization
WCO	World Customs Organization

Annex 1: STDF Logical framework

MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN (2017-2018)

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

INDICATOR	PROGRESS IN 2018	BASELINE AND TARGET		ACTIVITIES 2018	M&E ACTIVITIES PLANNED 2017-2018	INDIVIDUAL ASSUMPTIONS AND RISKS	GENERAL ASSUMPTIONS
OUTCOME: OUTCOME ENHANCED EFFECTIVENESS OF SPS CAPACITY BUILDING							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.)
OUTPUT 1: INFORMATION AMONG PROVIDERS OF SPS CAPACITY BUILDING EXCHANGED AND DIALOGUE AMONG RELEVANT STAKEHOLDERS PROMOTED							
Perceived value of STDF partners and other WG members/observers with relevance and effectiveness of STDF activities and projects/PPGs	Positive feedback shared in WG meetings. No survey planned in 2018	At least 80% of respondents report a satisfaction rate corresponding to 4 or higher on a 5 grade scale			Prepare and circulate bi-annual survey (Dec 2017) to STDF partners and other WG members/observers	Good response rate to survey	
Documented cases of collaborative/cross-cutting/innovative/regional approaches to capacity building facilitated by STDF activities and projects/PPGs	3 collaborative cases identified: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Multi-stakeholder pilot workshop on border agency cooperation• Work on cross-cutting risk-based approach to facilitate trade and improve SPS border management• COMESA – TMEA collaboration on prioritizing SPS investments using P-IMA	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	
Number and type of participants in WG	50 participants attended WG meetings in March and 62 participants in October 2018	At least 30 participants attending each WG meeting, including partners		Organized and reported on 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)	4 presentations in March and 4 presentations in October	Minimum of one presentation in each WG		Organized and shared 8 presentations	Upload presentations on website	Active participation in WG	
OUTPUT 2: GOOD PRACTICE TO SUPPORT SPS CAPACITY BUILDING IDENTIFIED AND DISSEMINATED							
Number of thematic topics	Ongoing work on: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Good Regulatory Practice• Public-Private Partnerships• Prioritization of SPS investments for market access• Safe trade facilitation• e-Certification Three new STDF Briefing notes on: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Facilitating safe trade• Promoting safe trade, protecting the environment• Driving better decision-making: Prioritizing SPS investments for market access (P-IMA) Planning and tender process started for new film product	Minimum of one thematic topic addressed annually		Address four topics: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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)• Continue work on public-private partnerships• Continue work on good regulatory practice 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	

INDICATOR	PROGRESS IN 2018	BASELINE AND TARGET		ACTIVITIES 2018	M&E ACTIVITIES PLANNED 2017-2018	INDIVIDUAL ASSUMPTIONS AND RISKS	GENERAL ASSUMPTIONS
OUTPUT 2: GOOD PRACTICE TO SUPPORT SPS CAPACITY BUILDING IDENTIFIED AND DISSEMINATED (CONTINUED)							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.)
Number of visitors to STDF website and number of STDF e-newsletter recipients	Over 25,130 sessions logged on STDF website (up by close to 12% from 2017) 10 STDF news items distributed to 5,000+ subscribers (up from 4,400 in 2017)	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 76+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	7 PPGs implemented with satisfactory outputs 15 PPGs approved in 2017-2018 (6 in 2018 and 9 in 2017) Support and oversee 23 ongoing PPGs in 2018	At least 70% of PPGs having satisfactory output		Implement ongoing PPGs Approve at least 8 new PPGs (2017-2018)	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)	4 projects completed in 2018 with individual outputs achieved 13 new projects approved in 2017-18 (6 in 2018 and 7 in 2017) Support and oversee 28 ongoing projects in 2018	At least 70% of specific outputs achieved for each individual project		Implement ongoing projects Approve at least 8 new projects (2017-2018)	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 2018

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, subsistence allowances and other costs)	90,400	40,354	-55%
	SUB-TOTAL	90,400	40,354	-55%
Good practice to support SPS capacity building identified and disseminated	Promote, monitor and evaluate use of the P-IMA guide	0	0	
	Initiate new activity on topic of Good Regulatory Practice	56,500	5,747	-90%
	Maintain and enhance STDF website and Virtual Library and other communication materials	28,250	17,752	-37%
	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	
	Participate in selected events	113,000	103,132	-9%
	Staffing to support thematic activities (one Grade 8, one Grade 7)	395,500	441,552	12%
	SUB-TOTAL	615,850	568,183	-8%
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	264,311	17%
	Staffing to support project development (50% of one Grade 8, 50% of one Grade 7 and 50% of one Grade 6)	265,550	296,471	12%
	SUB-TOTAL	491,550	560,781	14%
SPS capacity building projects in specific areas supported	Projects contracted (average US\$750,000)	3,390,000	4,309,512	27%
	Independent evaluations of completed projects	45,200	55,491	23%
	Staffing to support project implementation (50% of one Grade 8, 50% of one Grade 7 and 50% of one Grade 6)	265,550	296,471	12%
	SUB-TOTAL	3,700,750	4,661,474	26%
Other	Administrative assistant	113,000	126,158	12%
	Implementation of communication strategy/plan (expertise)	56,500	53,877	-5%
	STDF Policy Committee meetings (travel of three developing country experts, subsistence allowances and other costs)	22,600	1,948	-91%
	Evaluation of the STDF	113,000	68,402	-39%
	Miscellaneous	0	13,294	
	SUB-TOTAL	305,100	263,680	-14%
GRAND TOTAL		5,203,650	6,094,472	17%

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The STDF is supported by donors and counts on the engagement of developing country experts, other international and regional organizations involved in SPS capacity building and project partners.

STDF is currently supported by:









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

