

**STANDARDS AND TRADE DEVELOPMENT  
FACILITY**

**ANNUAL REPORT 2014**

A global partnership of the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Organisation for Animal Health, the World Bank, the World Health Organization and the World Trade Organization

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## ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
CABI	Centre for Agricultural Bioscience International
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CPM	Commission on Phytosanitary Measures
DTIS	Diagnostic Trade Integration Study
EAC	East African Community
EIF	Enhanced Integrated Framework
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
IAS	Invasive Alien Species
ICCO	International Cocoa Organization
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IPPC	International Plant Protection Convention
ITC	International Trade Centre
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
MCDA	Multi Criteria Decision Analysis
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OIE	World Organisation for Animal Health
OLICs	Other Low Income Countries
PPGs	Project Preparation Grants
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SASEC	South Asia Sub-regional Economic Cooperation
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary
STDF	Standards and Trade Development Facility
USDA	United States Department for Agriculture
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

i. Encouraged and inspired by the independent and positive review of the STDF in 2013, efforts continued to enhance the Facility as a knowledge platform for information exchange, sharing experiences and identification and dissemination of good practice, thus facilitating increased coordination and coherence in the design and implementation of SPS projects and initiatives. In parallel, major work was initiated by the Secretariat to revise STDF's strategy in the context of strengthening its results based management (RBM) framework, resulting in a new strategy for 2015-2019 and a new monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework. Other recommendations of STDF's external review were also implemented. Separately, members initiated work on a revision of STDF's Operational Rules.

ii. Regional research in Southeast Asia on the implementation of SPS measures for selected agri-food products in the context of safe trade facilitation, and in particular in view of Article 8 and Annex C of the SPS Agreement (Inspection, Control and Approval Procedures), was completed. Preliminary results of this work were presented and discussed at a well-attended and successful STDF thematic session entitled "Implementing SPS Measures to Facilitate Safe Trade" on the margins of the SPS Committee in March. The final report, published on STDF's website, concluded that there is significant scope to further reduce SPS-related trade costs in some countries concerned, while at the same time reinforcing and improving food safety, animal and plant health protection ("win-win"). Similar work was initiated in Southern Africa, in consultation with the Secretariat of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA).

iii. A major achievement of the Secretariat was the completion and launch of STDF's new website in English, French and Spanish, in close collaboration with other WTO colleagues. An upgraded version of the STDF Virtual Library, i.e. an online repository providing quick and easy access to a variety of information resources focused on SPS technical cooperation, was integrated into the new website. The new website and Virtual Library will help to further strengthen the STDF as a knowledge platform. Building on the huge success of the STDF film "Trading Safely: Protecting Health, Promoting Development", developed in 2009, the Secretariat also began work on new film material that will demonstrate the usefulness of specific approaches in building SPS capacity.

iv. The Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF) Executive Secretariat and the STDF Secretariat initiated a joint study to analyse the coverage of SPS issues within the EIF's Diagnostic Trade Integration Studies (DTIS) and to identify good practice for future studies and their implementation. The purpose is to ensure that SPS issues are adequately prioritized in future DTIS and to mobilize additional Aid for Trade resources for SPS capacity building efforts. Ongoing collaboration with the EIF is essential to STDF's coordination role and to fulfil its target to devote at least 40% of project grant resources to Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Other Low Income Countries (OLICs).

v. A wide variety of proposals and ideas for projects were received and discussed with partners and potential beneficiaries, ranging from one-page concept notes to fully fledged project documents. Officially, the Secretariat received and reviewed 18 applications for project preparation grants (PPGs) as well as nine project applications for consideration by the Working Group. Throughout the year, the STDF continued to support the development of 11 projects, and monitored the implementation of 21 projects, assisting a total of 48 developing countries in improving their human, animal and plant health situation and ability to gain and maintain market access. Close to 50% of these projects were regional in scope, while two projects were classified as global (i.e. benefiting all developing countries). Since its inception, 58% of STDF's project and PPG resources have benefited LDCs and OLICs.

vi. Two STDF-funded projects were completed and achieved good results. A project in Senegal significantly enhanced productivity and safety in the cabbage sector through improving pest management practices. The project also assisted in upgrading the cabbage value chain including organizing farmers, transport chain, packing and conservation, etc. Its longer-term regional trade effects will have to be monitored. In Southeast Asia, a project boosted competency in applying a Systems Approach to trade opportunities through the use of innovative decision support tools.

Specifically, the project developed and tested tools to apply a Systems Approach to Pest Risk Management, which directly supported the implementation of *ISPM 14: Use of integrated measures in a Systems Approach for pest risk management*.

vii. The demand on the Secretariat's services in terms of facilitating coordination activities, preparing STDF events, responding to information requests, participating in selected external meetings and training workshops, project development, review, implementation and evaluation etc., continued to be very high. In accordance with staffing recommendations of the independent STDF review, and as discussed and agreed in the STDF Working Group, the WTO initiated a recruitment process to hire an additional staff member for the STDF Secretariat on a 12-month contract.

viii. In 2014, the STDF trust fund received contributions from Canada, Denmark, European Commission, Germany, Ireland, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and United States, totalling US\$ 4,544,227 (i.e. not far from STDF's annual target level of funding of US\$ 5 million). These contributions were highly appreciated and allowed the Secretariat to implement the 2014 Work Plan. Nevertheless, a shortfall of around US\$ 0.5 million was observed at the end of the year. Additional funding will be needed to continue STDF's operations in 2015 and beyond.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1. The STDF supports developing countries in building their capacity to implement international SPS standards, guidelines and recommendations as a means to improve their human, animal and plant health status and ability to gain and maintain access to markets. By improving SPS capacity in developing countries the STDF contributes to sustainable economic growth, poverty reduction, food security and environmental protection. To this effect, the STDF pursued three strategic results in a coordinated and mutually reinforcing manner<sup>1</sup>:

- a) Enhanced collaboration on SPS-related technical co-operation;
- b) Improved capacity of beneficiaries to identify and prioritize SPS needs and formulate project proposals that are able to secure funding from STDF or external funding sources; and
- c) Improved performance of beneficiaries of STDF funded projects.

1.2. This document reports on the implementation of the activities outlined in STDF's 2014 work plan<sup>2</sup> under each of the strategic result areas. Chapter 1 is the introduction. Chapters 2 to 4 report on implementation of activities, followed by a conclusion. Chapter 5 provides information on STDF's funding and staffing levels. An overview of STDF's operating budget is included in the annex.

1.3. An independent review of the Facility was conducted in 2013. The report was considered by the STDF Policy Committee in January 2014 and subsequently published on STDF's website.<sup>3</sup> Chapter 6 of this report provides an overview of work done to implement the recommendations of the independent review. This included work on revising STDF's strategy, in particular to further strengthen its results based management (RBM) framework. A revised strategy (2015-2019), including a new monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework, was completed by the end of the year and submitted to the Policy Committee for its endorsement in February 2015.<sup>4</sup>

## 2 ENHANCED COLLABORATION ON SPS-RELATED TECHNICAL COOPERATION

### 2.1 Implementation of SPS measures to facilitate safe trade

2.1. Regional research in Southeast Asia focused on the implementation of SPS measures for selected agri-food products in the context of safe trade facilitation, and in particular in view of Article 8 and Annex C of SPS Agreement (Inspection, Control and Approval Procedures) was completed. The research was undertaken by a consultant, Mr Kees van der Meer, with the assistance of national consultants, and focused on Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Philippines and Thailand. In some of these countries, the research identified a number of procedural obstacles associated with SPS measures, including: complex and lengthy procedures; excessive or duplicate document requirements; high formal and informal fees; lack of transparency; arbitrary and unpredictable behaviour of officials; repeated or redundant border inspections and long waiting times.

2.2. Preliminary results of this work were presented and discussed at a thematic session entitled "Implementing SPS Measures to Facilitate Safe Trade" on 26 March 2014, on the margins of the WTO SPS Committee. In addition, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) presented the results of its research on the efficacy and efficiency of border post quarantine controls in Latin America. Some 200 participants, including SPS and trade facilitation delegates, observer organizations and STDF Working Group members participated in the session. Discussions pointed to widespread interest in this topic among WTO Members, particularly in view of the adoption of the new WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement. Some participants highlighted that this may generate additional Aid for Trade resources to strengthen SPS border management capacity.

<sup>1</sup> In accordance with STDF's medium-term strategy (2012-2016)

<sup>2</sup> See document STDF 465:

[http://www.standardsfacility.org/sites/default/files/STDF\\_465\\_WorkPlan\\_2014.pdf](http://www.standardsfacility.org/sites/default/files/STDF_465_WorkPlan_2014.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> See: [http://www.standardsfacility.org/sites/default/files/STDF\\_MTR\\_Jan-14.pdf](http://www.standardsfacility.org/sites/default/files/STDF_MTR_Jan-14.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> The revised strategy and M&E framework were endorsed on 12 February 2015. See: [http://www.standardsfacility.org/sites/default/files/ME\\_Framework\\_EN.pdf](http://www.standardsfacility.org/sites/default/files/ME_Framework_EN.pdf)

2.3. The topic generated fierce debate in the STDF Working Group in March and October. Some participants highlighted the need to protect countries' borders and pointed to the economic and health consequences that can result from the introduction of pest and diseases and sub-standard food products. Other participants agreed with this view, but went on to observe that countries should protect their borders in the most effective and efficient way, hence reducing costs and increasing competitiveness. The final report on Southeast Asia concluded that there is significant scope to further reduce SPS-related trade costs in some countries concerned, while at the same time improving food safety, animal and plant health protection (for instance by re-allocating more resources to inspection of higher-risk products, further reducing informal trade flows, etc.).

2.4. The report on Southeast Asia was published on the website. The Secretariat also initiated similar research work in Southern Africa (with a focus on Malawi, South Africa and Zambia), in close consultation with the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) and TradeMark Southern Africa (TMSA). Due to the unexpected closure of TMSA in 2014, implementation of this work was delayed and the report will be completed in 2015. More information on STDF's work in this area is available on the website, including: (i) a background note and copies of the presentations delivered at the thematic session in March 2014; (ii) the final report for Southeast Asia, as well as a series of individual country reports.<sup>5</sup>

### IT'S NOT ONLY ABOUT CUSTOMS

This STDF research focused on a topic that had hitherto not been systematically addressed and generated a huge interest, also in the broader trade facilitation community. Throughout the year the Secretariat received requests for information from the Asian Development Bank (ADB), World Customs Organization (WCO), Organization for Economic Development and Cooperation (OECD), International Trade Centre (ITC) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), which wrote about the STDF research in the December 2014 edition of its Transport Newsletter ([http://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/webdtltlb2014d4\\_en.pdf](http://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/webdtltlb2014d4_en.pdf)). The STDF research backed up findings of the World Bank's recent Logistics Performance Indicators report, which suggests that agencies responsible for implementing SPS controls are falling behind customs and other border agencies in modernizing their border procedures, and need to catch up. Additional Aid for Trade resources becoming available for trade facilitation projects and interventions should increasingly be used to strengthen SPS border management capacity, in accordance with the WTO SPS Agreement.

Last but not least, the countries involved in the research reported to be actively implementing the recommendations of STDF's research. In the SPS Committee in October 2014, Lao PDR reported how recommendations of the research are being used to inform an SPS legal reform and Non-Tariff Measures project, implemented by the World Bank through a multi-donor trust fund, and with support from FAO. Also the Philippines reported that the recommendations were helping the country in undertaking further reforms.

## 2.2 SPS Market Access Prioritization (SPS-MAP)

2.5. The Secretariat initiated work to revise and finalize the draft guide to prioritize SPS investments options for market access, based on multi criteria decision analysis. The STDF consultant, Mr Spencer Henson, who had prepared the current draft guide, was contracted in August 2014 to finalize this work, based on the discussions in the STDF workshop on this topic (2013) and in subsequent Working Group meetings. Unfortunately, due to the unexpected unavailability of Mr Henson during the second part of the year, the work could not be completed in 2014. The guide will be finalized in 2015. This will include involvement of a small peer review group for comments and feedback. The Secretariat also held discussions with the COMESA Secretariat, which is interested in promoting the use of the guide in its member countries to prioritize SPS needs. In this effort, it may be supported by USDA and USAID.

<sup>5</sup> See: <http://www.standardsfacility.org/facilitating-safe-trade>

2.6. More information on this STDF work, including the draft guide and an overview of the experiences from a range of countries where the draft guide has been used, is available on the STDF website (<http://www.standardsfacility.org/sps-market-access-prioritization>).

### 2.3 New STDF Video

2.7. Building on the success of STDF's film "Trading Safely: Protecting Health, Promoting Development" (developed in 2009) the STDF Working Group (in October) discussed the preparation of new film material, as foreseen in the 2014 Work Plan. The new film will take the form of short case stories that demonstrate the usefulness of specific approaches in building SPS capacity and that link to previous and on-going STDF work, for instance the use of SPS capacity evaluation tools, public-private partnerships to build SPS capacity, international trade and invasive alien species and trade facilitation. Work to select a company to deliver the first film product in 2015, in accordance with WTO procurement rules, started towards the end of the year.

### 2.4 Information dissemination

#### 2.4.1 STDF Working Group

2.8. Two Working Group meetings were organized back-to-back with the SPS Committee meetings in Geneva on 27-28 March and on 20-22 October 2014. Each meeting was attended by over 40 participants, and chaired by Mr Craig Fedchock, Coordinator of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) Secretariat. Both meetings lasted two days and saw active participation from partners, donors, developing country experts and various other interested organizations that observed the meetings. Input and oversight of STDF's activities, as well as project review and approval, took up a significant portion of the meetings. The Secretariat also facilitated four presentations on specific SPS-related programmes and topics of interest to the Working Group (see Table 1). Summary reports of the meetings, as well as copies of the presentations, are available on the website (<http://www.standardsfacility.org/working-group-documents>).

**Table 1: Presentations in the STDF Working Group (2014)**

Working Group	Presenter/organization	Topic
March	World Bank Group (Brian Milton/Valentina Paskalova)	Global Food Safety Partnership (GFSP)
March	Steffen Kaeser (UNIDO) and Juliana Almeida (IDB)	UNIDO/IDB cooperation on Trade Standards Compliance
October	Isabelle Rollier (European Commission, DG SANCO)	Better Training for Safer Food (BTSF) programme
October	Michael Roberts, WTO, Aid for Trade Coordinator	New Aid for Trade work programme (2014-15) and the 2015 Global Review on Aid for Trade

#### 2.4.2 STDF website and virtual library

2.9. The new STDF website was completed and officially launched in August 2014 in English, French and Spanish. It will help in further strengthening the STDF as a knowledge platform for exchanging SPS-related capacity building information, sharing experiences, and identifying and disseminating good practice. The new website, development of which started in June 2013, is based on Drupal (i.e. a content management system), which allows the Secretariat to more easily publish, edit and modify content, hence also saving time and resources. A brief demonstration of the new website and its functionalities was provided in the WTO SPS Committee and STDF Working Group meetings in October.<sup>6</sup>

2.10. A new version of STDF's Virtual Library was integrated into the new website. The Library<sup>7</sup> (accessible from the STDF homepage) is an electronic information management system providing

<sup>6</sup> Due to migration to the new STDF website, it was not possible to estimate website statistics in 2014 (including on the number of visitors and Kbytes transferred).

<sup>7</sup> See: <http://www.standardsfacility.org/library>

quick and easy online access to a variety of information resources focused on SPS technical cooperation and capacity building such as: project documents and final reports; training materials; project evaluations/reviews; SPS capacity needs assessments; cost-benefit analyses; case studies; relevant research papers and other articles on SPS capacity building.<sup>8</sup> The Library will further facilitate STDF's role as a knowledge platform.

### 2.4.3 Project fact sheets

2.11. In parallel with the development of the new STDF website, the Secretariat put considerable time and effort into preparing and publishing a total of 22 project webpages for ongoing and recently completed STDF projects.<sup>9</sup> The webpages outline background, (expected) results and, where appropriate, recommendations and lessons learned. In the 2014 Work Plan, development of an STDF Briefing Note summarizing lessons learned across a wider range of STDF projects was also foreseen. Development of this note was not feasible in 2014 but should be kept in mind for future monitoring and evaluation work.

### 2.4.4 Distribution of e-newsletters

2.12. The Secretariat prepared and circulated two e-newsletters (June and November) to approximately 1100 subscribers using MailChimp, an email marketing service provider.<sup>10</sup> This tool also allowed the Secretariat to undertake analysis on the geographical distribution of the subscribers as well as open and click rates. According to subscription data, the STDF mailing list has subscribers from over 140 different countries and scores high in comparison to average mailing lists from non-profit organizations in terms of unique open rates and unique click rates. On average, STDF newsletters have an open rate of 37% versus the industry average of 20.9%, and have a unique click rate of 11% versus the industry average of 2.4%. This means that 37% of total recipients on average opened the actual email and 11% of recipients, clicked on one of the multiple links.<sup>11</sup>

### 2.4.5 Involvement in partner events and other organizations

#### 2.4.5.1 STDF partners

2.13. The Secretariat reported on STDF's operations to the WTO SPS Committee in March, June and October and reference was made to the STDF in the Committee's annual report. The Secretariat also made presentations on the STDF to the WTO Committee on Trade and Development (31<sup>st</sup> session on Aid for Trade), the WTO Sub-Committee on Least developed countries and to participants in the WTO "Geneva week" (bringing together representatives of WTO Members countries who do not have permanent missions in Geneva).

2.14. The Secretariat participated in three WTO regional SPS training seminars, namely for: (i) Central and Eastern Europe, Central Asia and the Caucasus (8-11 September, Vienna, Austria); (ii) Pacific countries (10-14 November, Samoa); and (iii) Latin American countries (17-21 November, Montevideo, Uruguay, in collaboration with the IDB). On the margins of the seminar in Vienna, an STDF information session was held at UNIDO Headquarters. The Secretariat also participated actively in the WTO Advanced Trade Policy Courses (March, July and November) and WTO's Advanced SPS Course in Spanish (October).

2.15. The Secretariat reported on STDF's operations to the 9th Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) in Rome (31 March - 4 April). The Secretariat also participated actively in the fourth and fifth meeting of the IPPC Capacity Development Committee (CDC) in The Hague, The Netherlands (2-6 June) and Rome, Italy (1-5 December). The Secretariat reported to the 82<sup>nd</sup> OIE General Session in Paris (27 May) and participated in the 26<sup>th</sup> Conference of the OIE Regional Commission for Europe (23-24 June). The STDF also reported to the 37<sup>th</sup> Session of the

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<sup>8</sup> Partners, other members and organizations, beneficiaries are encouraged to submit these documents to the Secretariat ([STDFSecretariat@wto.org](mailto:STDFSecretariat@wto.org)) for inclusion in the Library.

<sup>9</sup> The 2014 Work Plan envisaged preparation and publication of at least eight new project fact sheets.

<sup>10</sup> For subscriptions to the STDF mailing list, see: <http://www.standardsfacility.org/>

The newsletters can be viewed at: [http://www.standardsfacility.org/mailchimp\\_archive](http://www.standardsfacility.org/mailchimp_archive)

<sup>11</sup> These figures are estimates and are not 100% accurate.

FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission in Geneva (17 July) and, on that occasion, organized an information session jointly with the WTO SPS unit.

2.16. The Secretariat attended the 3<sup>rd</sup> Annual Conference of the World Bank's Global Food Safety Partnership (GFSP) and shared information about STDF's work (8-12 December, Cape Town, South Africa).

#### **2.4.5.2 Enhanced Integrated Framework**

2.17. The Secretariat continued to collaborate closely with the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF) Executive Secretariat in the preparation, validation and update of Diagnostic Trade Integration Studies (DTIS) ("Tier 1") and project development ("Tier 2"). The Secretariat commented – through the WTO as EIF partner - on SPS-related elements of DTIS documents of Burkina Faso, Comoros, Mali, South Sudan, Sudan and Yemen. The Secretariat also provided comments on the SPS components of a Tier II project proposal for Yemen (Bee Health Project).

#### **SPS-RELATED SUPPLY SIDE CONSTRAINTS IN AGRICULTURE BASED LDCs: STDF/EIF JOINT STUDY**

Compliance with increasingly stringent SPS requirements is a major impediment to export expansion from LDCs. If trade is to serve as an engine of growth and as an effective instrument to tackle poverty reduction, LDCs must be equipped to control SPS risks and to meet international standards. Adding value to agricultural products is a worthwhile endeavour to pursue in LDCs because of higher returns on investments and the opportunity to open new markets and create new jobs. Raising awareness about much-needed improvements in the SPS systems of LDCs in the context of the EIF's DTIS framework enables countries to place sufficient emphasis on these challenges and devote resources to addressing them. The DTIS are the cornerstone of EIF's efforts to mainstream and integrate trade into national development plans.

In this context, the STDF and EIF initiated a joint study to analyse the coverage of SPS issues within the DTIS and identify good practice for future studies and their implementation. This work is particularly relevant since the DTIS normally include agriculture and trade facilitation as key sectors for analysis and nearly 70 per cent of EIF projects are in the agriculture sector. More generally, close collaboration with the EIF is essential to enable the STDF to fulfil its target to devote at least 40 per cent of project grant resources to LDCs. One objective of the study is to ensure that SPS issues are adequately prioritized in future DTIS and to mobilize additional Aid for Trade resources to build SPS capacity. Not being part of the original 2014 Work Plan, this study was discussed and approved by the Working Group in March. The final report is expected in 2015, with translations into French and Portuguese being planned.

#### **2.4.5.3 Other organizations and initiatives**

2.18. The Secretariat participated in several other selected external events to share information, disseminate experiences, and foster collaboration and coherence in the development and implementation of SPS-related technical cooperation (see table 2 below)<sup>12</sup>. Some of these events took place in Switzerland, at no additional cost for the STDF. Participation in some other events abroad was funded by external organizations. Where possible, other meetings were organized on the margins of these events, for instance to meet with donors and other relevant organizations.

<sup>12</sup> Decisions to participate in external events were made in accordance with the criteria outlined in paragraph 17 of the STDF Operational Rules.

**Table 2: Overview of other events in which the Secretariat participated (2014)**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Place</b>
16-17 January	EAC-COMESA-SADC	Launch of the COMESA-EAC-SADC Tripartite Capacity Building programme	Lusaka, Zambia
26-28 February	GFSI	Global Food Safety Initiative (GFSI) Conference	Anaheim, USA
11- 12 March	ICCO	89 <sup>th</sup> Regular Session of the International Cocoa Council	Geneva, Switzerland
28-29 April	ITC-USAID-ITFC	High-Level Regional Round Table on Non-Tariff Measures	Tunis, Tunisia
11 June	SSAFE	Safe Supply of Affordable Food Everywhere (SSAFE) Board Meeting	Evian, France
12 June	ICCO	World Cocoa Conference	Amsterdam, The Netherlands
23-24 June	GFSI	Participation in the GFSI Global Regulatory Affairs Working Group + meeting with Norwegian Government officials	Oslo, Norway
25 June	European Commission	Meeting with relevant officials in DEVCO, DG SANCO, TRADE, AGRI	Brussels, Belgium
6-8 October	ADB	Workshop under the Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC) project on Modernizing SPS Measures to Expand Trade and Ensure Food Safety	Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia
10-14 November	UNDESA	Workshop on building institutional capacity in the use of trade-related International Support Measures (ISMs)	Geneva, Switzerland
21 November	OECD	Workshop on Trade Facilitating Effects of Regulatory Cooperation in Food and Agriculture	Paris, France
24 November	UNIDO	Africa Industrialization Day	Vienna, Austria
1-3 December	ADB	Trade Facilitation workshop on SPS/TBT Barriers to Trade under the South Asia Sub-regional Economic Co-operation (SASEC) programme	Bangkok, Thailand

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES

In 2013, the STDF organized a workshop and published a report on International Trade and Invasive Alien Species (IAS). This publication reviews and analyses key concepts and principles relevant to IAS and international trade in the context of the SPS Agreement and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and in relation to the two relevant standard-setting organizations (IPPC and OIE) under the SPS Agreement. It also considers various initiatives to enhance capacities for managing the entry and spread of IAS (including plant pests and animal diseases) and reviews common challenges and good practices.

The Secretariat finalized translation of this report in French and Spanish and made the reports available on the STDF website. More information on this STDF work can be found on the STDF website (<http://www.standardsfacility.org/invasive-alien-species>).

### 2.5 Conclusion on enhanced collaboration in SPS-related technical cooperation

2.19. The STDF continued to make good progress in raising awareness, mobilizing resources and identifying and disseminating good practice under several thematic topics. In particular, STDF's work on safe trade facilitation in the context of the SPS Agreement generated attention, including through the well-attended and successful STDF thematic session in March 2014. Because of the new WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement, it is expected that new and additional Aid for Trade resources will become available for trade facilitation projects. Arguably, some of these resources should be used to strengthen SPS border management capacity. In many instances, this will have dual advantages of reducing trade costs (and hence increasing competitiveness) as well as strengthening health protection.

2.20. Throughout the year, the Secretariat provided information on a range of other STDF thematic activities in WTO training workshops and other selected events, including on: (i) SPS Market Access Prioritization (SPS-MAP), based on multi criteria decision analysis; (ii) public-private partnerships to build SPS capacity; and (iii) International Trade and Invasive Alien Species. The STDF film "Trading Safely" continued to be widely distributed in six languages. Feedback from WTO training workshops indicates that the information and training provided by the Secretariat is highly appreciated. Good collaboration was also pursued with the EIF, including joint work on analysing SPS issues in Diagnostic Trade Integration Studies (DTIS). Reviewing individual DTIS documents as well as EIF Tier II projects continued to require a large portion of Secretariat resources. It would be useful to know if and to what extent STDF comments are being used and the Secretariat aims to discuss this issue further with the EIF in 2015.

2.21. Major results were achieved in further strengthening the STDF as a knowledge platform for information exchange, sharing experiences and identification and dissemination of good practice. From discussions with partners, donors and other organizations, it was clear that STDF tools, film and/or briefing notes are being used and disseminated, though the extent could not be measured.<sup>13</sup> In particular the new STDF website, launched in August 2014 in English, French and Spanish will be instrumental in this regard and already generated very positive feedback from a wide array of users. The website features significant improvements notably enhanced search facilities for SPS capacity building information (including through the Virtual Library) and information on project grants, which now have specific webpages highlighting background, (expected) results and recommendations and lessons learned. The website features Google analytics, which will be useful in receiving constant feedback on the website.

2.22. Towards the end of the year it became clear that the formulation of STDF's strategic result areas and indicators were likely to change, as a new strategy and M&E framework were being developed. In consultation with the STDF consultant advising the Facility on results-based management, it was decided not to conduct a survey of partners and other organizations and beneficiaries. This will however become an important M&E activity in 2015.

<sup>13</sup> Due to migration from the old to the new website, website statistics were not available in 2014.

### 3 IMPROVED CAPACITY OF BENEFICIARIES TO IDENTIFY AND PRIORITIZE SPS NEEDS AND FORMULATE PROJECT PROPOSALS THAT ARE ABLE TO SECURE FUNDING FROM STDF OR EXTERNAL FUNDING SOURCES

3.1. The STDF provides advice to beneficiaries on SPS-related project development including on, *inter alia*, the identification of SPS needs and priorities, public and private stakeholder participation, complementarity and reinforcement of development efforts undertaken by partners, donors and other relevant organizations, sustainability issues, etc. In 2014, a wide variety of proposals and ideas for projects were received and discussed with partners and potential beneficiaries, ranging from one-page concept notes to fully-fledged project documents. Continuous efforts were made to link STDF's project development work to good practice and lessons learned generated in other areas of STDF's work.

#### 3.1 Formulation, review and implementation of Project Preparation Grants

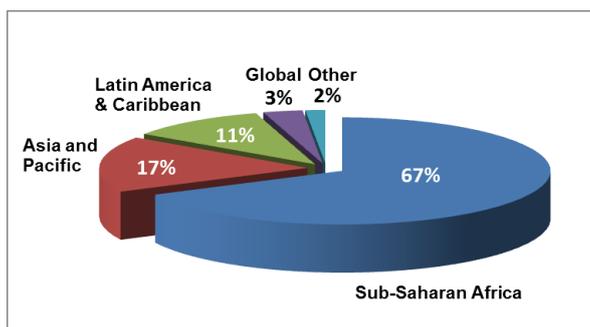
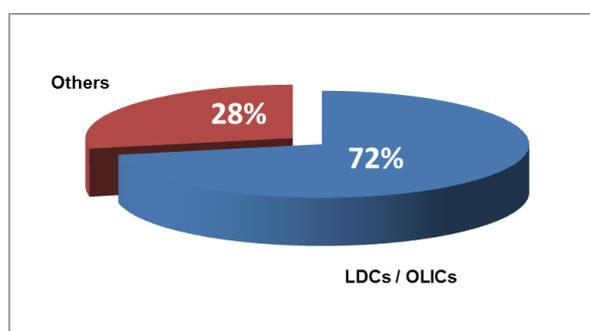
3.2. Project preparation grants (PPGs) are an important mechanism in the STDF to help beneficiaries translate good ideas into concrete projects. In 2014, the STDF received 18 official PPG applications. Of these, seven were tabled for consideration by the Working Group. Of these, five applications were approved for funding. In addition, PG 355 (Prevention and Control Capacity Building on Aflatoxin Contamination of China Peanut) was not approved as a project, but instead as a PPG by the Working Group in March 2014 (see table 3).

**Table 3: PPGs approved in 2014**

PPG Number and Title	Beneficiary	LDC / OLIC	STDF funding (US\$)
STDF/PPG/355: Prevention and Control Capacity Building on Aflatoxin Contamination of China Peanut	China	-	US\$50,000
STDF/PPG/431: Aflatoxin contamination of chillies in Pakistan	Pakistan	-	US\$34,000
STDF/PPG/457: Development of information resource on veterinary drug residues to support trade in safe products of animal origin	Global	-	US\$76,250
STDF/PPG/477: Improving sanitary capacity and facilitating export of livestock and livestock products in Ethiopia	Ethiopia	LDC	US\$37,500
STDF/PPG/481: Strengthening the Phytosanitary Capacity of the Horticulture Sector in Zambia	Zambia	LDC	US\$31,380
STDF/PPG/487: Development of a proposal for a Regional Total Diet Study in Latin American and Caribbean Countries	Latin America	-	US\$50,000
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>US\$279,130</b>

3.3. Five PPGs were contracted and started implementation in 2014, totalling US\$280,240, which is higher than what was estimated in the 2014 Work Plan (i.e. 4 PPGs totalling US\$200,000). No PPGs were completed in 2014. Figure 1 shows the breakdown of the number of PPGs implemented by the STDF since its inception by region. In terms of project development, 67% was undertaken in Africa, 17% in Asia and Pacific, 11% in Latin America and the Caribbean.

3.4. Since its inception, the STDF has dedicated 72% of its resources for project development to LDCs and other Low Income Countries (OLICs) (Figure 2). This is an indication that resources for project development are generally allocated to those countries that need the resources most.

**Figure 1: STDF PPGs (number)****Figure 2: STDF PPGs (US\$)**

### 3.2 Formulation and review of project applications

3.5. In 2014, the STDF officially received nine project applications. Of these, six were tabled for consideration by the Working Group. Of these, four applications were approved for funding, totalling US\$2,905,777 in STDF funding (see Table 4). Three of these projects are regional in scope. Approval by the Working Group was in several instances preceded by in-depth consultations between the Secretariat, partners and the applicants to improve the design and quality of the proposals.

**Table 4: Projects approved in 2014**

Project Number and Title	Beneficiary	STDF funding (US\$)
STDF/PG/346: Breaking barriers, facilitating trade in COMESA member states	COMESA members	US\$902,690
STDF/PG/460: Implementation of ISPM-15	Botswana, Cameroon, Kenya, Mozambique	US\$285,159
STDF/PG/486: Improving food safety and compliance with SPS measures to increase export revenues in the oilseeds value chain in Myanmar	Myanmar	US\$825,071
STDF/PG/489: Technical assistance on SPS issues in value chains to improve market access for small-scale / artisanal fishery products in West Africa	Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Mauritania, Senegal	US\$892,857
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>US\$2,905,777</b>

3.6. Five projects were contracted and started implementation in 2014, totalling US\$4,878,697. This is higher than what was estimated in the 2014 Work Plan (i.e. 4 projects totalling US\$2.8 million).

### **3.3 Conclusion on improved capacity of beneficiaries to identify and prioritize SPS needs and formulate project proposals that are able to secure funding from STDF or external funding sources**

3.7. The STDF met its targets and approved six (out of 18) PPG applications. One PPG was regional and one was global in scope. In addition, four projects were accepted for funding, of which three are regional in scope. All projects were to some extent relevant to the identification, development and dissemination of good practice in SPS technical co-operation (i.e. developing/applying innovative and replicable approaches) and linked to previous/ongoing STDF thematic work.

3.8. The demand on the Secretariat in terms of providing advice to beneficiaries on project development and reviewing PPG and projects applications remained high. Pending the vacancy that was issued in August for a 12-month position, a staff member was hired on a temporary contact to partly address this constraint.

3.9. None of the projects submitted to the STDF in 2014 were considered by donors for funding outside the Facility. At the end of the year, nine PPGs were being implemented. The STDF may not have sufficient funding available in 2015 and beyond to finance all the resulting projects from these PPGs, as its annual budget is limited to US\$5 million. Donors may wish to consider if and to what extent they would be able to (co-)fund projects.

### **HELPING LDCS TO BUILD SPS CAPACITY**

Improved SPS capacity in LDCs leads to market access, economic growth and poverty reduction. The STDF plays a key role in providing support to LDCs to strengthen this capacity and their ability to meet international standards, guidelines and recommendations through projects. Since its inception, the STDF has allocated 57% of its resources available for projects to LDCs and other Low Income Countries (OLICs), as seen in figure 4 below. As seen above, this percentage is even higher for project development. Since its inception, the STDF has dedicated 72% of its PPG resources to LDCs and OLICs. LDCs are also benefiting from STDF's thematic work. Ongoing studies on safe trade facilitation in the context of the SPS Agreement for instance are focusing on Malawi and Zambia. Previous STDF work on national SPS coordination mechanisms focused on Africa. STDF's publication on Public-Private Partnerships to Build SPS Capacity contains several examples from LDCs.

The important role of the STDF was acknowledged by the LDC Group during the 73<sup>rd</sup> Session of the Sub-Committee on Trade and Development (CTD). The representative of the Group (Uganda) noted that "STDF is among a few initiatives offering capacity building support that has yielded tangible benefits for several LDCs that have stepped out to seek support towards the implementation of SPS measures with a view to facilitate trade". And: "We look forward to STDF's continued support towards assisting LDCs consolidate their capacity in the area of SPS, as this is an area increasingly becoming a challenge in terms of market entry requirements."

## **4 IMPROVED CAPACITY OF BENEFICIARIES OF STDF-FUNDED PROJECTS TO ANALYSE AND IMPLEMENT INTERNATIONAL SPS REQUIREMENTS**

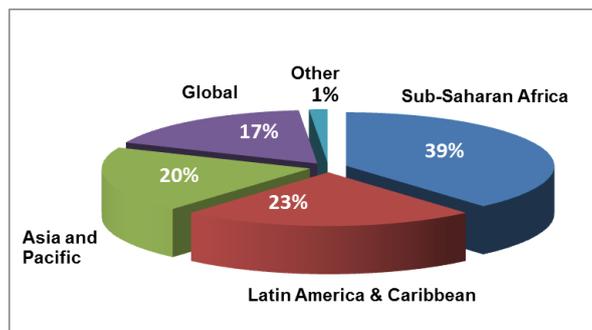
### **4.1 Implementation of project grants**

4.1. In 2014, five projects started implementation. By the end of the year, 21 projects were at various stages of implementation. The Secretariat participated in a training workshop on the SPS agreement under STDF/PG/242: *Strategy to strengthen the SPS system in Comoros*.

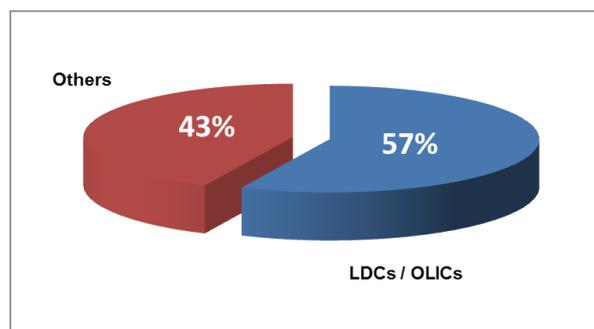
4.2. Since its inception, the STDF approved 70 projects for funding. Figure 3 below indicates that 39% of those projects have been awarded to Sub-Saharan Africa, 23% to Latin America and the Caribbean and 20% to Asia and Pacific. In addition, 17% of projects can be classified as global.

4.3. Figure 4 below indicates that since its inception the STDF dedicated 57% of its resources available for projects benefiting LDCs and OLICs. Hence, since its inception the STDF has consistently met its target to devote at least 40% of its resources available for project and PPG implementation to LDCs and OLICs.<sup>14</sup>

**Figure 3: STDF Projects (number)**



**Figure 4: STDF Projects (US\$)**



## 4.2 Projects completed in 2014

4.4. The following two projects were completed in 2014:

- **STDF/PG/302: Support to the cabbage sector in the Niayes Region of Senegal**

4.5. This project was implemented by the Association des Unions Maraîchères des Niayes (AUMN) (a horticulture association in Senegal) from February 2012 to August 2014. STDF's contribution to the project amounted to US\$ 577,142. The project enhancing productivity in the cabbage sector through improving pest management practices. This was achieved by training farmers on Good Agriculture Practices (GAP), selecting agriculture inputs and implementing integrated pest management on two of the most devastating pests for cabbage in Senegal (*Plutella xylostella* and *Hellula undalis*). By the end of the project, productivity had increased from 15 tons/hectare to 30 tons/hectare and the safety and quality of the produce had improved significantly, as indicated by pesticide residue testing. This was also attributable to the identification of improved varieties of cabbage in terms of agro-climatic characteristics, yield and shelf-life. Furthermore, the project assisted in upgrading the cabbage value chain including organizing farmers, transport chain, packing, conservation, etc. A market study carried out during the project included recommendations on export potential in the sub-region. A steady increase was observed in the export of cabbage to Mauritania since 2008. The study revealed that market shares of Senegalese

<sup>14</sup> Since its inception, the STDF has dedicated 58% of its resources for project and PPGs benefiting LDCs and OLICs.

cabbage are likely to increase even further, given the increase in quality and productivity recorded during the project. Whether this will materialize, should be monitored over time. This project was fully implemented by a national producer organization and benefitted from technical support from various public institutions, in particular the Plant Protection Department of Senegal. Implementation was undertaken according to the work plan with high quality reporting and management. More information on the project is available here: <http://www.standardsfacility.org/PG-302>.

• ***STDF/PG/328: Beyond Compliance: Integrated Systems Approach for Pest Risk Management in Southeast Asia***

4.6. The project was implemented by the Centre for Agricultural Bioscience International (CABI) Asia from July 2011 to July 2014 and benefited from an STDF contribution of US\$ 600,000. It targeted Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam. The project contributed to enhancing competency and confidence in the Southeast Asian sub-region in applying a Systems Approach to trade opportunities through the use of innovative decision support tools. More specifically, the project developed and tested tools to apply a Systems Approach to Pest Risk Management, which directly supported implementation of *ISPM 14: Use of integrated measures in a Systems Approach for pest risk management*. The project achieved an increase in capacity of relevant NPPO staff and stakeholders to put Systems Approach tools into use through the development of technical resources. This translated into increased confidence in trade negotiations. In The Philippines, NPPO staff acquired confidence to approach NPPOs of trading partners with their own ideas and is planning to request a review of some existing agreements which appear to be too trade restrictive. The NPPO in Thailand and the Standards Institute are showing enthusiasm for the Systems Approach as a way to introduce better practices for thrips control in the orchid cut flower industry and minimizing problems due to methyl bromide use. In the Malaysian context, increased confidence and competence using the Systems Approach is seen in trade negotiations with China for jackfruit. Malaysia is considering accreditation of the Systems Approach as a key approach for production under GAP. The case studies above were presented at international meetings (including the SPS Committee in 2012 and at CPM in 2013) and have triggered a great interest from developing countries. The tools will be soon available on the STDF website for use by other countries. More information on the project is available here: <http://www.standardsfacility.org/PG-328>.

### 4.3 Evaluation of projects

4.7. In October 2014, the Working Group selected the following three projects for an external ex-post evaluation:

- *STDF/PG/284: Strengthening the National SPS Committee of Honduras*
- *STDF/PG/298: Mitigating the harmful effects of pesticides residues in cocoa in Africa*
- *STDF/PG/326: Training platform to build trade capacity for fresh and processed fruits and vegetables in Thailand and Vietnam*

4.8. These projects will be evaluated in 2015, in addition to other outstanding evaluations. These include *STDF/PG/155: Market-Oriented Training Service on Standards Application (MOTSSA) in Nicaragua* and a combined evaluation of: (i) *STDF/PG/283: Support for SPS risk assessment in the mango export sector in Mali*; (ii) *STDF/PG/255: Regional initiative on the fight against fruit flies in West Africa*; (iii) *STDF/PG/313: Continuation of the West African Fruit Fly Initiative*; and (iv) *STDF/PG/287: Information sharing initiative on the actions to control fruit flies in Sub-Saharan Africa*. In addition, evaluation of *STDF/PG/126: Establish the Horticulture Development Council of Tanzania (HODECT)* is ongoing. The evaluation report is expected in the first half of 2015.

### 4.4 Conclusion on improved capacity of beneficiaries of STDF-funded projects to analyse and implement international SPS requirements

4.9. Both STDF projects completed in 2014 achieved good results – though the effect of the project in Senegal on market access will have to be monitored. One of the projects may be selected by the Working Group for an external evaluation in 2015. Monitoring project

implementation and guiding several external evaluations of completed projects remained a challenging task for the Secretariat. The temporary staff member that was hired pending the vacancy (issued in August) helped to address this situation to some extent.

4.10. Most STDF-funded projects now have their own webpage, including a description of their background and objectives, (expected) results and lessons learned. In addition, links were provided to relevant needs assessments, tools, training materials and other relevant reports produced under each of the projects. This work in the Secretariat received an important boost from the development and launch of the new STDF website in August 2014. It will allow sharing of experiences, specific approaches and good practice across projects and may also inform the development of projects outside the STDF.

4.11. The STDF continued to be relevant in terms of addressing the needs of LDCs. STDF's target to dedicate at least 40% of its project resources to LDCs and OLICs was met (i.e. 57%). Continued collaboration with the EIF will be key in this regard.

## 5 OPERATION OF THE FACILITY

5.1. Demand on the Secretariat in terms of facilitating a range of coordination activities, organizing Working Group meetings, participation in other selected meetings and training workshops, website development and maintenance, project preparation, review, implementation and evaluation, etc. remained very high. During the first quarter of the year, the Secretariat continued to not be fully operational due to the absence of two staff members on maternity leave.

5.2. The STDF mid-term review confirmed the Secretariat's heavy workload and recommended that human resources be strengthened with the appointment of two additional full-time staff members. In March, the Working Group agreed to strengthen the Secretariat's resources with one additional staff member on a 12-month contract. The WTO issued a vacancy notice in August. The recruitment process is expected to be finalized in the first quarter of 2015. Pending fulfilment of this vacancy, a staff member was hired on a temporary contract, in particular to assist the Secretariat on immediate project management work.

5.3. Following up on another recommendation of the mid-term review, the WTO upgraded the contracts of STDF staff members from one year to two years in duration.

5.4. The 2014 Work Plan set an annual target level of funding of US\$5 million. In 2014, 10 donors contributed to the STDF totalling US\$4,544,227. In addition to contributions received from Canada, Denmark, European Commission, The Netherlands, Norway and Sweden under multi-annual agreements, contributions were also received from Germany, Ireland and Japan.

**Table 5: Contributions received in 2014**

Donor	Amount in CHF
Canada	903,751
Netherlands	875,000
Sweden	652,729
Denmark	482,422
European Commission	444,808
Norway	419,196
Ireland	223,110
Germany	180,900
United States	89,000
Japan	73,365
<b>Total (CHF)</b>	<b>4,344,281</b>
<b>Total (US\$)</b>	<b>4,544,227</b>

5.5. Table 6 below provides an overview of STDF's operating expenditures in 2014 amounting to CHF 5,038,144 and contracted commitments, as of 31 December 2014, corresponding to CHF 6,775,659. Operating expenditures are further detailed in Annex 1, while Annex 2 shows the uncontracted commitments (PPGs and projects approved by the Working Group but awaiting contracting), as of 31 December 2014.

**Table 6: Expenditures incurred in 2014**

Category	Amount in CHF
I. Technical missions and meetings	187,610
II. Coordination activities	148,839
III. Project Development	249,743
IV. Project Funding	3,422,717
V. Project Ex-post Evaluations	11,390
VI. Operating Expenses	1,017,845
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>5,038,144</b>
VII. Contracted Commitments	6,775,659

5.6. Table 7 corresponds to the final balance of 2014, having deducted contracted and uncontracted commitments, indicating a negative balance of US\$ 607,881.

**Table 7: Final Balance of 2014**

	Amount in CHF
Opening Balance as at 1 January 2014	9,325,464
Contributions received in 2014	4,344,281
<b>Total Funds</b>	<b>13,669,745</b>
Total Expenditures	5,038,144
Contracted Commitments	6,775,659
<b>Balance in favour of donors</b>	<b>1,855,942</b>
Uncontracted Commitments	2,437,076
<b>Final Balance (CHF)</b>	<b>-581,134</b>
<b>Final Balance (US\$)</b>	<b>-607,881</b>

5.7. In conclusion, 2014 showed a shortfall of around US\$ 0.5 million with respect to STDF's annual target level of funding. Although sufficient funding was available in the trust fund to implement the 2014 Work Plan, additional funding will be needed to continue operations in 2015 and to approve new projects and PPGs. Where possible, the Secretariat should continue its efforts to maintain and increase the donor base and the level of contributions (ideally through multi-year commitments).

## 6 STDF MID-TERM REVIEW: IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1. An independent mid-term review of the STDF was completed and published in January 2014.<sup>15</sup> The review was carried out by Saana Consulting and covered the period 2009-2013. It examined the STDF's performance against evaluation criteria developed by the OECD - relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and impact. The report noted that "the results are impressive and a testament to the effective operation of the STDF". It also concluded that the STDF has successfully established itself as a coordination forum. This role was cited as "significant value added" and the performance of the STDF Secretariat was rated as "efficient and cost effective". STDF projects were considered to be "highly relevant to the needs of the beneficiaries and to the policies of partners and donors". The final report is available on the website ([http://www.standardsfacility.org/sites/default/files/STDF\\_MTR\\_Jan-14.pdf](http://www.standardsfacility.org/sites/default/files/STDF_MTR_Jan-14.pdf)).

6.2. Recommendations of the STDF mid-term review were discussed in the STDF Policy Committee in January and by the STDF Working Group in March. The Working Group agreed on an Action Plan to implement the recommendations of the review. In parallel, the Working Group agreed to undertake a review of STDF's Operational Rules, as discussed in the Policy Committee. In October, the Secretariat reported to the Working Group on progress made in the implementation of the recommendations. By the end of the year, most recommendations were implemented, while some outstanding recommendations will have to be addressed during the ongoing review of STDF's Operational Rules.

6.3. The Secretariat worked in particular on implementing the first recommendation of the review, which called for a review of STDF's Medium Term Strategy in the context of strengthening STDF's results based management (RBM) framework. This work began in April and in June a consultant, Mr Jens Andersson, was contracted to assist the Secretariat in this task. A meeting for STDF partners was organized in September, hosted by the FAO in Rome, to provide input into the process. A revised strategy (2015-2019), including a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework, was discussed in the Working Group in October, completed by the end of the year, and submitted to the Policy Committee for its endorsement in early 2015.

6.4. The Secretariat also facilitated immediate work on revision of the STDF Operational Rules. Comments and suggestions to amend the Rules were received from FAO, OIE, WTO, European Commission and United States and consolidated into one document by the Secretariat. Additional reactions were received from Ireland and Sweden. In October, the Working Group discussed the various comments received. The chairperson of the Working Group suggested that those members who had provided initial comments: (i) self-reflect on proposed changes; (ii) withdraw those suggested changes that are either not absolutely necessary or that do not have consensus; and (iii) provide clarification on the rationale for the changes proposed. A compilation of these changes, along with the clarifications, should form the basis of future discussions in the Working Group.

6.5. Members agreed to start working on these items in a smaller group that should include at least the members who had provided initial comments.

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<sup>15</sup> This review was the third evaluation of the Facility. Previous evaluations were completed in December 2005 and November 2008, respectively.

**ANNEX 1: STDF OPERATING EXPENDITURES**

Description	STDF Ref.	Budget Estimate USD	Actual Exp. CHF	Actual Exp. USD
<b>Technical missions and meetings</b>				
23 Technical missions		100,000	67,235	70,329
2 WG meetings + 1 PC meeting		90,000	98,792	103,338
<b>Total</b>		<b>190,000</b>	<b>166,026</b>	<b>173,668</b>
<b>Coordination activities</b>				
Development of new STDF film product		200,000	-	-
Revision MCDA guide	STDF/CO/291	150,000	2,400	2,510
Research work on SPS and Trade Facilitation	STDF/CO/294		88,009	92,060
Finalization of IAS publication	STDF/CO/340		2,995	3,133
Redesign STDF website	STDF/CO/448	20,000	15,312	16,016
STDF/EIF analysis on SPS issues in DTIS	STDF/CO/482		23,000	24,059
<b>Total</b>		<b>370,000</b>	<b>131,716</b>	<b>137,778</b>
<b>Project Development</b>				
PPG	STDF/PPG/038	(Reimbursement)	-1,120	-1,171
PPG	STDF/PPG/346		26,184	27,389
PPG	STDF/PPG/404		8,975	9,388
PPG	STDF/PPG/428		35,453	37,085
PPG	STDF/PPG/432		22,875	23,928
PPG	STDF/PPG/453		34,176	35,749
PPG	STDF/PPG/457		44,419	46,463
PPG	STDF/PPG/462		44,500	46,548
<b>Total</b>		<b>200,000</b>	<b>215,462</b>	<b>225,378</b>
<b>Project Funding</b>				
Project	STDF/PG/056		66,225	69,273
Project	STDF/PG/242		282,193	295,181
Project	STDF/PG/259	(Reimbursement)	-2,335	-2,442
Project	STDF/PG/284	(Reimbursement)	-7,115	-7,442
Project	STDF/PG/303		476,009	497,918
Project	STDF/PG/319		15,536	16,251
Project	STDF/PG/321		271,863	284,375
Project	STDF/PG/326		48,289	50,511
Project	STDF/PG/335		125,298	131,064
Project	STDF/PG/337		84,371	88,254
Project	STDF/PG/344		120,304	125,841
Project	STDF/PG/345		175,821	183,913
Project	STDF/PG/346		155,919	163,095
Project	STDF/PG/350		265,800	278,033
Project	STDF/PG/354		257,336	269,180
Project	STDF/PG/358		175,603	183,686

Project	STDF/PG/381		162,306	169,776
Project	STDF/PG/401		293,308	306,807
Project	STDF/PG/436		62,222	65,086
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,800,000</b>	<b>3,028,953</b>	<b>3,168,361</b>
<b>Evaluations</b>				
Ex-post evaluation PG/126	STDF/EV/126	50,000	4,430	4,634
STDF review		100,000	10,080	10,544
<b>Total</b>		<b>150,000</b>	<b>14,510</b>	<b>15,178</b>
<b>Operating Expenses</b>				
STDF staff expenditures		819,000	897,132	938,423
Miscellaneous			4,735	4,953
<b>Total</b>		<b>819,000</b>	<b>901,867</b>	<b>943,376</b>
<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>4,529,000</b>	<b>4,458,534</b>	<b>4,663,739</b>
Overheads (13%)		588,770	579,609	606,286
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>5,117,770</b>	<b>5,038,144</b>	<b>5,270,025</b>

**ANNEX 2: UNCONTRACTED COMMITMENTS**

Description		Approval Date	Value (US\$)
<b>Project Preparation Grants</b>			
STDF/PPG/435	Sudan	Oct-13	50,000
STDF/PPG/355	China	Mar-14	50,000
STDF/PPG/431	Pakistan	Mar-14	34,000
STDF/PPG/477	Ethiopia	Oct-14	37,500
STDF/PPG/481	Zambia	Oct-14	31,380
STDF/PPG/487	Latin America and Caribbean	Oct-14	50,000
<b>Project Grants</b>			
STDF/PG/460	ISPM-15	Mar-14	285,159
STDF/PG/486	Myanmar	Oct-14	825,071
STDF/PG/489	Fisheries in West Africa	Oct-14	892,857
<b>Total</b>			<b>2,255,967</b>
Overhead fees (13%)			293,276
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>2,549,243</b>
<b>Grand Total (CHF)</b>			<b>2,437,076</b>