

Managing the risk of COVID-19 across STDF's Global Partnership Report on response measures: 19 July 2021

Overview

1. This report provides an updated analysis of the impact of COVID-19 on STDF's global platform, knowledge work and project portfolio, as well as the risk mitigation measures taken since November 2020. It complements the previous STDF risk management reports issued in April and November 2020,¹ and is targeted at STDF partners, donors and other stakeholders involved in the STDF. Additional information on COVID-19, including resources provided by STDF partners and others, is available on the STDF [webpage](#).

2. Organizations involved in the STDF's global partnership, as well as the STDF Secretariat, have made considerable efforts to adapt to the disruptions and uncertainty caused by the pandemic. Experiences show that COVID-19 is generally having a more significant and divergent impact on the STDF's project portfolio, than on its global platform and knowledge workstreams. Facilitating a smooth adaptation and ensuring business continuity across all areas of STDF's work remains a priority.

STDF's Global platform: virtual meetings and communications ensure continuity

3. The Working Group met via Zoom on 30 and 31 March and 1 April 2021 supporting adaptation and continuity across the STDF's work. The Working Group effectively covered several items related to STDF's three workstreams, and approved two new [projects](#) and five [PPGs](#). Members shared updated information on risk management related to COVID-19.²

4. From November 2020 to July 2021, the Secretariat took forward a number of other partnership events to promote continuity, outreach, information exchange and learning linked to STDF's work. Some of the key events included:

- STDF regional webinars for Anglophone and Francophone Africa, South and Southeast Asia, and the Pacific in October-December 2020 provided an opportunity to share information on STDF funding opportunities with interested stakeholders and promote access to STDF good practices and knowledge products.
- An STDF [event](#) on 8 February 2021 reflected with STDF members on the implications of the pandemic-driven changes for the STDF's partnership, one year after the launch of the [STDF Strategy 2020-2024](#). Panellists representing STDF partners, donors, developing country experts and project implementing organizations exchanged views about the impacts of the pandemic for the STDF's approach and delivery model in the future (see Box 1).³ The webinar featured the premier of STDF's new film "Shaping a safer world".
- An STDF/Trade Mark East Africa event on 22 February 2021 focused on how evidence-based approaches add value when the investments needed to facilitate safe trade in East Africa are huge, but resources are limited. The event drew on TMEA's experiences with use of the STDF's P-IMA framework for SPS investments to unblock regional agri-food trade in the EAC region, and lessons that may be relevant for other regional economic communities as well as the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA).
- An [STDF webinar](#) on 24 March 2021 during the WTO Aid for Trade Stocktaking Event brought together experts from CABI, OIE, World Bank Group and the Department of Veterinary Services in Zimbabwe to discuss investments in safe trade systems to support economic recovery following the pandemic. Risks linked to zoonotic diseases and trade in wildlife were discussed, as well as good practices linked to public-private partnerships and One Health approaches to implement international standards.

¹ See: www.standardsfacility.org/updates-covid-19

² The summary report of the meeting is available at: standardsfacility.org/working-group-documents

³ A recording of the webinar and STDF e-news item are available: www.standardsfacility.org/events

- An [STDF Independent Dialogue for the UN Food Systems Summit](#) on 28 June 2021 focused on why facilitating safe trade matters for food systems transformation, and how interventions to build SPS capacity for trade can have even greater domestic impacts. During a plenary session and breakout room discussions, participants agreed that more needs to be done to mainstream cross-cutting issues into interventions to build food safety, animal and plant health capacity and facilitate safe trade, to maximize these domestic benefits. Six key areas for collaborative action were identified.

5. From November 2020 to 30 June 2021, the STDF Secretariat participated in over 50 online events organized by STDF partners and other stakeholders.

6. Other work needed to support delivery and management of the STDF programme is continuing. This includes a procurement process for the new STDF Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) tool, which is due to be completed by October 2021.

Box 1: Reflecting on the implications and lessons of the pandemic, one year after the launch of the STDF Strategy for 2020-2024

During the STDF event on 8 February 2021, representatives of STDF partners, donors, project implementing organizations and developing country experts agreed on the scale and challenge of the changes generated by the pandemic, and that adaptation is an ongoing learning process. There was recognition that digital platforms are enabling wider engagement across the STDF's workstreams, with environmental and budgetary benefits. New approaches and digital tools are opening up opportunities to innovate and catalyse SPS improvements at a larger scale within some projects. Online meetings and Practitioner Groups are also deepening dialogue and relationships across the partnership, which supports the STDF's unique value proposition identified in the STDF Strategy. However, many developing countries and stakeholders lack the means and tools to benefit from these opportunities, and there is a risk of saturation with the growing number of online meetings.

Over 75% of the participants indicated that the STDF's delivery model is well-equipped for the future. Drawing on the trends identified in the STDF Strategy for 2020-2024, they highlighted the importance of three trends: (i) regional and South-South trade; (ii) digitalization and access to technologies; and (iii) climate change. This further points to the importance to position sustainable improvements to SPS capacity as part of ongoing work under larger agri-food systems. Moving ahead, there was agreement that further reflection would be needed to navigate the massive changes caused by the pandemic and to manage the risks faced. Remaining agile and continuing to innovate on delivery models (especially for projects and PPGs) is key.

STDF Knowledge work: continuing to adapt and innovate

7. Knowledge work continued to advance on several topics, despite the pandemic. STDF Working Group members and other organizations joined Practitioner Group meetings to exchange experiences on Public-Private Partnerships⁴, electronic SPS certification⁵ and the use of STDF's evidence-based framework to Prioritize SPS Investments for Market Access (P-IMA).⁶ The STDF website pages on the Practitioner Groups were updated.

8. During the Working Group meeting on 30 March 2021, the Secretariat and members of STDF's Working Group reflected on how to continue to take advantage of the potential of the Practitioner Groups to facilitate a deeper exchange on key topics, stimulate collaboration and promote synergies, while addressing risks of saturation due to the ever-growing number of virtual meetings. In response, the Secretariat proposed to take stock of the overall experiences and lessons with the Practitioner Groups (launched as a new delivery mechanism under the Strategy for 2020-2024), in consultation with members, in order to identify ways to refine and further improve them.

9. In 2021, work has continued to advance on: (i) the compilation of PPP cases; and (ii) the STDF guide on Good Regulatory Practice, which has benefitted from online discussions with

⁴ See: www.standardsfacility.org/stdf-public-private-partnerships-ppps-practitioner-group

⁵ See: www.standardsfacility.org/sps-ecac

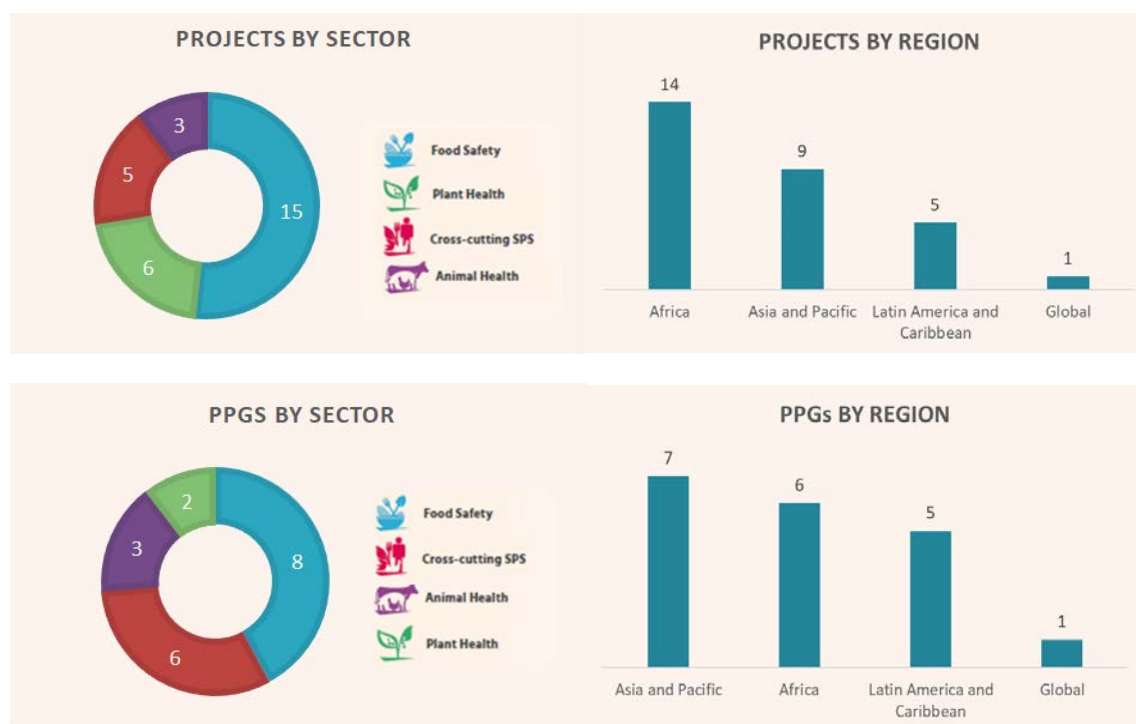
⁶ See: www.standardsfacility.org/stdf-prioritizing-sps-investments-market-access-p-ima-practitioner-group

interested WG members as well as SPS regulators in developing countries. A dissemination event on the GRP guide is planned on the margins of the SPS Committee in November 2021.

STDF's Project and PPG portfolio: ongoing risk management and adaptation

10. By the end of June 2021, STDF had 29 projects and 19 PPGs under implementation and/or at the pre-contracting stage (see below). Annex 1 provides additional information on projects and PPGs that are ongoing and/or awaiting contracting.

STDF's Project and PPG portfolio (30 June 2021)



11. The STDF Secretariat continues to maintain close contact with organizations implementing STDF projects, as well as PPG organizations/consultants, related to the implications of the pandemic. Progress continues to be made thanks to the adaptability and flexibility of implementing organizations and partners involved in projects and PPGs. Nevertheless, implementation has been considerably disrupted and delayed on several projects.

Experiences and lessons from STDF Projects

12. Project implementing organizations were requested to update their COVID-19 risk matrix in June 2021. Twenty-one updated project risk matrices were received by 15 July 2021. In addition, projects that had started in 2020 or earlier were asked to complete a short complementary online survey. This section reports on the key findings.

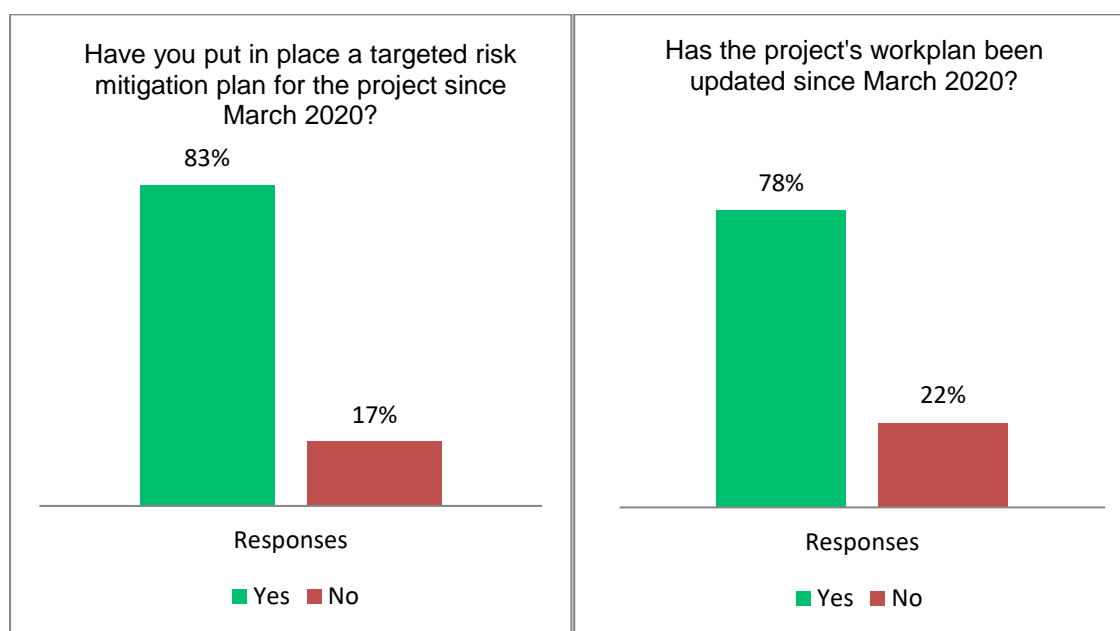
13. Since November 2020, STDF projects have continued to face many of the same challenges identified previously. This includes lower than expected delivery, including the need to scale-back or postpone some capacity building and training activities. Implementing organizations have continued to demonstrate their flexibility and commitment to address the challenges faced. Nevertheless, delays have been faced. Since November 2020, five projects have requested no-cost extensions. This brings the total number of STDF projects requesting extensions to six (out of 26 ongoing projects) since March 2020.

14. With no immediate end to the pandemic in sight, the STDF Secretariat continues to work closely with project partners to assess and address the impacts of COVID-19 on project planning and delivery. Ongoing efforts are taking place to review, adjust and update work plans, budgets, and logical frameworks, as well as risk mitigation strategies. Decisions are being taken on an ongoing

basis on how best to adapt and ensure continuity on planning, delivery, and spending. The risks are being managed in different ways, depending on the specific project situation, context, and stage of implementation.

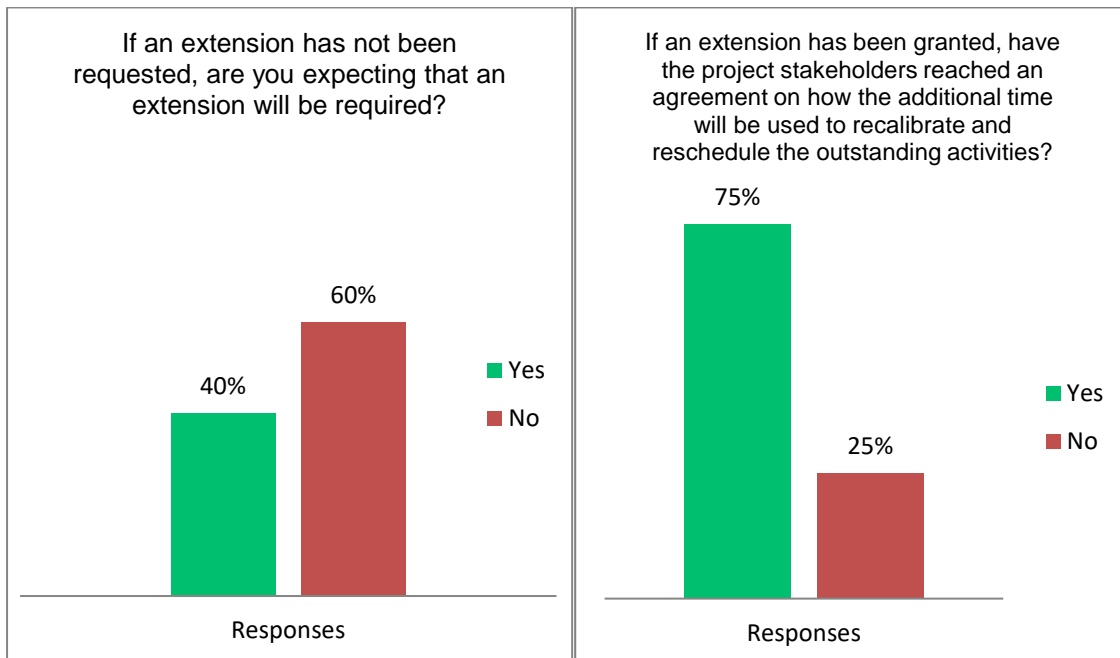
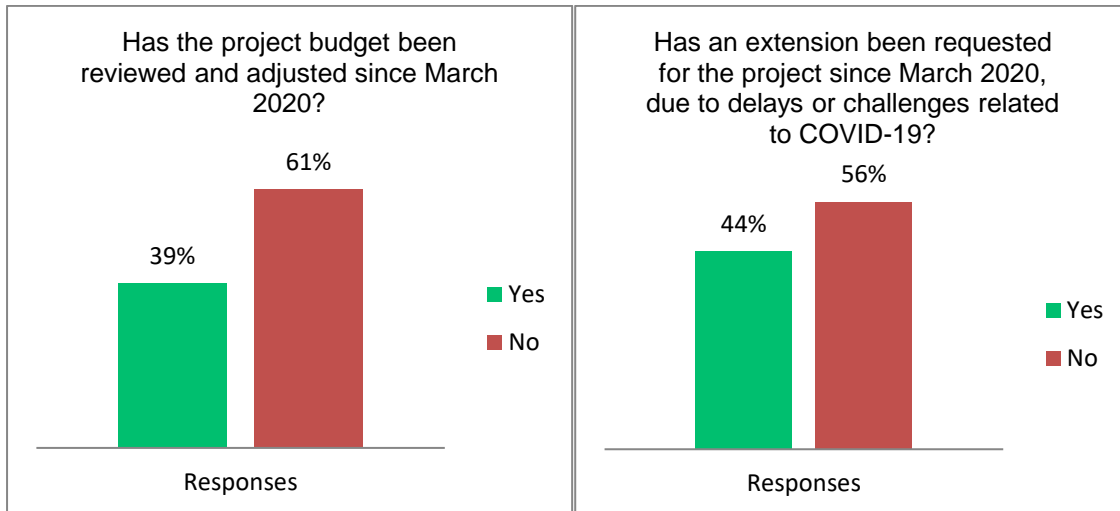
- For recently approved projects, several of which were developed before the onset of the pandemic, efforts are underway to comprehensively review their delivery model and approach to adapt to the challenges posed by the pandemic. This involves a careful review of project workplans, calendars and budgets to take into account reduced travel by international consultants and implementing organizations, the increased use of virtual training, delivery and technical supervision, and the need for increased local expertise.
- For projects and PPGs that are close to completion (including those that have been extended for completion in 2021 and/or the first half of 2022), efforts are underway to: (i) ensure that as many as possible of the planned activities can be realistically completed within the remaining timeframe; and (ii) identify opportunities if any to make more use of virtual tools to support the delivery and results.
- For completed projects, efforts are ongoing to organize and/or deliver virtual external evaluations, and to organize online or hybrid events to disseminate project's results, experiences, and lessons to relevant interested stakeholders regionally and/or globally.

Key findings from an online survey of STDF project implementing organizations⁷



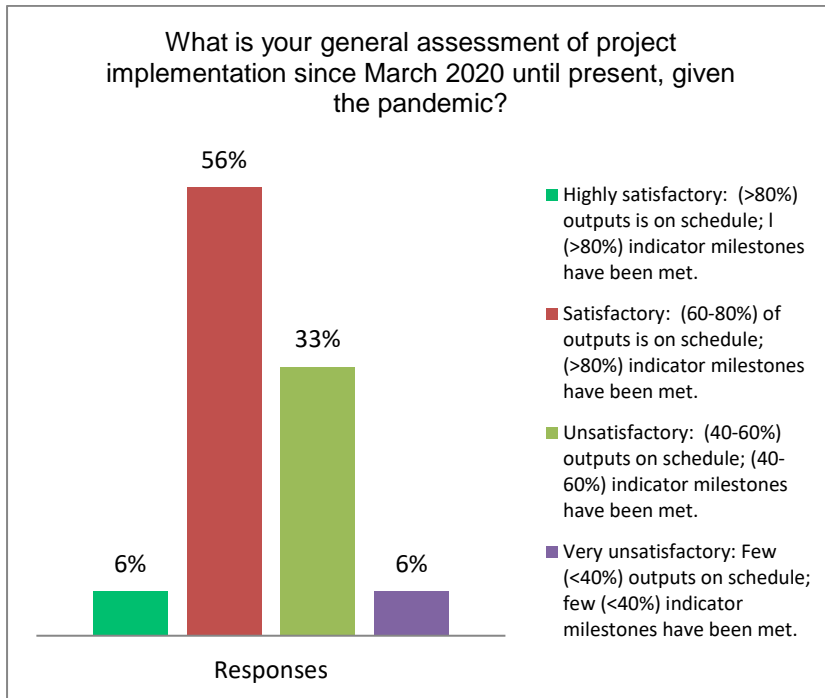
15. Ongoing difficulties for project implementing organizations and consultants to travel to the project sites has required adjustments to work plans. Implementing organizations have responded in different ways, including by organizing more hybrid events (on site with project stakeholders connecting virtually with external experts and project implementing partners) and by contracting local consultants to work closely with project stakeholders and beneficiaries on the ground (especially in cases where the key persons responsible for project implementation and/or supervision are not based in the country or region).

⁷ Organizations implementing STDF projects, which started in 2020 or earlier were requested to complete an online survey in June 2021. 18 responses were received by 15 July 2021 (out of 26 projects).

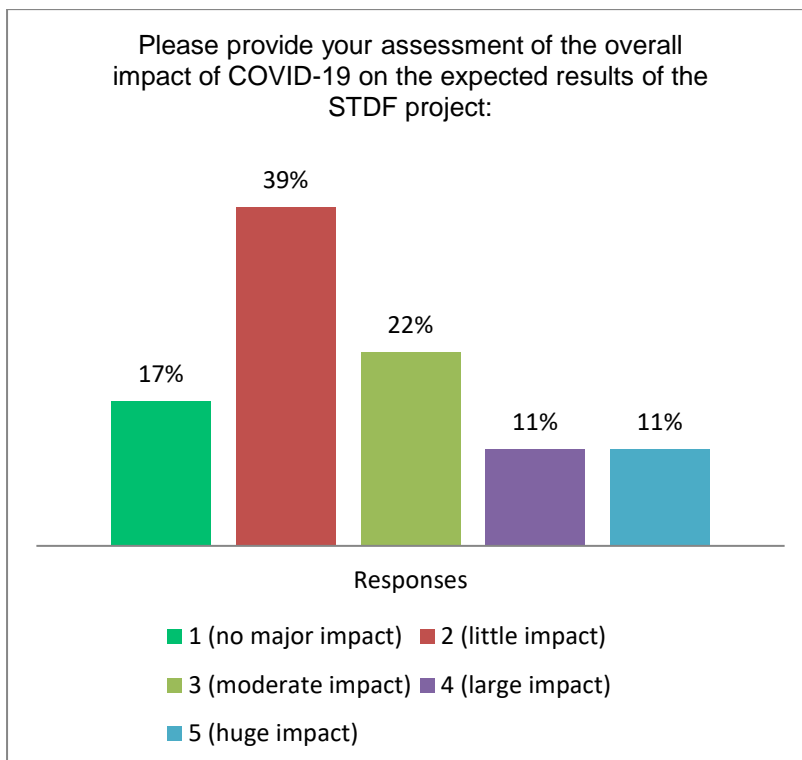


Impacts of the pandemic vary across STDF projects

16. The risk matrices and online survey completed by project implementing organizations show that the impact of COVID-19 differs considerably across projects. Over 60% of implementing organizations responding to the survey noted that their general assessment of project implementation since March 2020 is satisfactory (56%) or highly satisfactory (6%). Close to a third of respondents indicate that it is not satisfactory (see below).



17. Project implementing organizations were requested to provide their views on the overall impact of COVID-19 on the project's expected results (see below). It is encouraging that 17% of respondents expect the pandemic not to have a major impact on the expected results of the project, and 39% expect not to see a large impact due to the pandemic. On the contrary, 11% of respondents believe the pandemic will have a large impact, and an additional 11% believe it will have a huge impact. Despite the challenges faced, it seems that in most cases, projects have been able to adapt in different ways and are optimistic for the future.



18. Some projects have managed via virtual delivery and other means to address the main challenges raised by the pandemic (see Box 2). Yet other projects continue to face major difficulties, sometimes due to the cost of the pandemic on human health at the country level, often considerably outside their scope to respond (see Box 3).

Box 2: Examples of projects facing fewer major challenges due to COVID-19

Upgrading the Sudanese Sesame seeds value chain ([STDF/PG/435](#))

Given the ongoing challenges facing international travel, efforts have been made to identify qualified national experts to support delivery, for instance to review existing phytosanitary measures and advise on setting up an export control system. The limited availability of specialized technical expertise within Sudan remains a challenge. The number of on-site trainings, workshops and meetings has been reduced where possible, with local COVID-19 guidance and health measures being followed carefully. Due to inadequate ICT facilities and internet access, some trainings targeted at farmers and other value chain actors have been conducted on site. In addition, many meetings are taking place online, and a new virtual inspector training programme is planned. Given ongoing travel restrictions, which are preventing visits by foreign buyers, an online B2B matchmaking event targeting Chinese importers is planned in September 2021, in cooperation with the China Chamber of Commerce for Import and Export of Foodstuffs, Native Produce and Animal By-Products (CCCFNA). The no-cost project extension will enable activities to be delivered, though has implications related to additional, unbudgeted project management costs.

Strengthening of the phytosanitary system in Guinea ([STDF/PG/498](#))

Given the ongoing restrictions on international travel, national experts are using virtual platforms to work closely with regional and international expert and advance project delivery. This arrangement is also supporting capacity development locally. Recently, some regional experts have carried out missions to the project (on signature of a disclaimer), with use of WhatsApp and Zoom ensuring smooth mission. It is hoped that the COLEACP team may be able to visit the project after September 2021. Some on-site trainings have been held, in line with the prevailing national rules on meetings. When this is not possible, trainings have taken place via the COLEACP e-learning platform. If required to ensure the quality of training, the project is purchasing 4G data access for training participants. Participants have been organized in small working groups to strengthen engagement and belonging. No training workshops have had to be postponed.

Reduction of aflatoxin contamination in maize in Burkina Faso ([STDF/PG/566](#))

The EIF National Implementation Unit, which is implementing the STDF project, has identified some innovative approaches to address the challenges faced. Anticipating possible difficulties for farmers and trainers to access the project's field sites, a "Kono Digital" drone, operated by newly trained technicians, is being used to monitor with precision the application of Aflasafe BF01 on the ground.

Fruit Fly Free: Pest-free and low prevalence areas to support fruit production and exports in South Africa and Mozambique ([STDF/PG/567](#))

The project to establish an area that is free and/or with low prevalence of fruit flies in Mozambique and South Africa has been able to move forward with relatively minor disturbances faced. Local travel remains possible and activities in the field and lab have not been affected to date.

19. In November 2020, the STDF Secretariat contracted two external ex post evaluations (STDF/PG/242 in Comoros and STDF/PG/345 in Latin America). Evaluation work was carried out using virtual tools in the first half of 2021. The draft evaluation reports have been prepared and shared with stakeholders for feedback if any. Both evaluations are expected to be finalized by October 2021.

Box 3: Examples of significant challenges faced by projects due to COVID-19

Promoting IT solutions for surveillance and pest reporting in the Asia Pacific region ([STDF/PG/432](#))

In some of the project countries in Southeast Asia and the Pacific, a resurgence in COVID-19 cases has led to the temporary suspension of most field work. Medium-sized gatherings are very difficult or impossible, and video meetings are not entirely effective due to internet limitations in some countries. While online surveillance using drones and internet-connected, smart-traps are being used, this work is still in its infancy in the region and applicable only to some targets (e.g. fruit flies, fungal diseases with conspicuous visual symptoms). Other risks identified relate to possible lower priority for surveillance activities once travel restrictions are lifted and difficulties for participating agencies to make the full, in-kind contributions expected. The Project Steering Committee is being mobilized to help address these risks and communicate the importance of surveillance activities, as part of economic recovery after the pandemic.

Strengthening the spice value chain and improving market access ([STDF/PG/517](#))

The worsening COVID-19 situation in India, in the first half of 2021, generated significant additional challenges for project implementation. Some members of the project team in FAO and the Spices Board have fallen ill with COVID-19. Government approvals take longer to obtain because of the situation. Organizing collective events such as trainings, workshops and field surveys remains extremely difficult. The project team reviewed the risk management strategy in June 2021, and identified new actions taken to address the risk faced as far as possible. Efforts are being made to carry out more activities (e.g. Training-of-Trainer programmes and workshops) virtually, and to further expand the use of digital tools for farmer training and outreach. New resource materials are being developed to promote social distancing in farm operations. Nevertheless, considerable delays are expected in delivery and performance in 2021.

Enhancing the capacity of the fruit and vegetable sector to comply with phytosanitary requirements for export to global markets in Uganda ([STDF/PG/543](#))

The Ministry of Transport requires all agricultural traders and other essential workers (including inspection staff of the National Plant Protection Organization) to request permission to travel, however, clearance is slow which is delaying inspections on farms and in pack houses. The NPPO has adopted stricter procedures to reduce the likelihood of infection by workers and inspectors at pack houses. Despite the best efforts of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries to arrange for testing and vaccination of its staff, the situation in Uganda has been deteriorating. A significant number of staff of the Ministry have fallen ill and/or died due to the pandemic since November 2020, with others unable to work because of the need to care for family members at home and/or in hospital. The Ministry has been temporarily closed since 2 July 2021, with the number of staff on call reduced to 10% as of July 2021. Project implementation has been significantly impacted.

Lessons learned across projects

20. The online survey asked project implementing organizations to share lessons learned during the COVID-19 pandemic in relation to project strategy and design, project implementation and institutional arrangements, capacity building, communications, etc. The key findings (shared in the word cloud below) reflect lessons that were identified in previous COVID-19 risk reports, as well as in discussions in the STDF Working Group meetings and other STDF virtual events. These include the importance of adopting virtual tools and approaches for communication, delivery and training, the role of national expertise, and the need for flexibility and patience to address the challenges and uncertainty of the situation.

Lessons learned across projects during the pandemic



Impact and risk mitigation measures across PPGs

21. The pandemic is also impacting the implementation and delivery of STDF PPGs. The STDF Secretariat is in close contact with key organizations and consultants responsible for ongoing and/or approved PPGs to review the situation, provide necessary guidance and ensure that work is able to move forward as far as far as reasonably possible. Given their reliance on international experts, and challenges related to international travel, the delivery of some PPGs (contracting, mission travel, delivery of reports) has been delayed.

Annex 1

Table 1: STDF Projects

Code	Project Title	Beneficiary	Implementing organization	Start year	End year
STDF/PG/375	Strategy for strengthening Togo's SPS system	Togo	Europe-Africa-Caribbean-Pacific Liaison Committee (COLEACP)	2018	2022*
STDF/PG/432	Promoting IT solutions for surveillance and pest reporting	Cambodia, Lao, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam	Australia's Department of Agriculture and Water Resources (DAWR)	2016	2022*
STDF/PG/435	Upgrading the Sudanese sesame seed value chain	Sudan	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	2018	2021
STDF/PG/447	Improving food safety in honey and apricots to boost exports	Tajikistan	International Trade Centre (ITC)	2018	2022*
STDF/PG/477	Improving sanitary capacity to facilitate livestock exports	Ethiopia	FAO Ethiopia	2018	2021
STDF/PG/481	Strengthening phytosanitary capacity for plant exports	Zambia	EIF National Implementation Unit, Zambia	2018	2021
STDF/PG/495	Accreditation of diagnostic tests for animal diseases	Belize, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama	Organismo Internacional Regional de Sanidad Agropecuaria (OIRSA)	2016	2022*
STDF/PG/498	Strengthening Guinea's phytosanitary system	Guinea	Europe-Africa-Caribbean-Pacific Liaison Committee (COLEACP)	2019	2022
STDF/PG/503	Rolling out systems approach globally	Developing countries	International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) Secretariat	2018	2021
STDF/PG/517	Strengthening the spice value chain in India and improving market access	India	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	2019	2023*

Code	Project Title	Beneficiary	Implementing organization	Start year	End year
STDF/PG/521	Laboratory capacity building to support fish exports	Solomon Islands	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	2017	2021
STDF/PG/534	Piloting an improved animal identification and registration system	Mongolia	FAO Mongolia	2019	2021
STDF/PG/543	Enhancing the capacity of Uganda's fruit and vegetable sector to comply with EU Phytosanitary requirements	Uganda	Centre for Agricultural Bioscience International (CABI)	2019	2022
STDF/PG/553	Expanding cocoa trade	Papua New Guinea	PNG Cocoa Board	2018	2021
STDF/PG/566	Reduction of aflatoxin contamination in Burkina Faso maize	Burkina Faso	EIF National Implementation Unit, Burkina Faso	2019	2022
STDF/PG/567	Establishment and maintenance of fruit production areas free and under low prevalence of fruit fly pests	Mozambique, South Africa	Agricultural Research Council-Tropical and Subtropical Crops (ARC-TSC)	2020	2023
STDF/PG/569	Enhancing capacity for food safety management in the Kyrgyz fruit and vegetable industry	Kyrgyz Republic	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	2020	2022
STDF/PG/577**	Improving coordination to support management of cadmium levels in cocoa in Latin America and the Caribbean	Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Trinidad & Tobago	IICA	TBD	TBD
STDF/PG/593	Improving SPS capacity in the Penja pepper value chain	Cameroon	Europe-Africa-Caribbean-Pacific Liaison Committee (COLEACP)	2019	2022
STDF/PG/606	Mainstreaming SPS investments into CAADP and other frameworks	COMESA members	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)	2018	2022*

Code	Project Title	Beneficiary	Implementing organization	Start year	End year
STDF/PG/611	Promotion of Codex standards and codes of practice in the smoked fish sector and consequences on food safety in other sectors in Mali	Mali	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	2021	2024
STDF/PG/619	Safer spices: boosting food safety and market access for the peppercorn value chain	Cambodia, Lao PDR, Viet Nam	CABI South East Asia	2020	2023
STDF/PG/634	Asia Pesticide Residue Mitigation through the Promotion of Biopesticides and Enhancement of Trade Opportunities	Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Nepal, Sri Lanka	Asia-Pacific Association of Agricultural Research Institutions (APAARI)	2020	2023
STDF/PG/665	Piloting the use of voluntary Third-Party Assurance Programmes in Africa (Mali and Senegal) to improve food safety outcomes for public health and trade	Mali and Senegal	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	2020	2023
STDF/PG/672**	Meeting sanitary standards to improve the safety of shellfish in Senegal and boost market access	Senegal	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	TBD	TBD
STDF/PG/681	Improving institutional capacity to mitigate trade barriers due to high cadmium levels in cacao	Colombia, Ecuador	Katholieke Universiteit Leuven (KU Leuven)	2020	2023
STDF/PG/682	Piloting the use of Third-Party Assurance Programmes in Central America (Belize and Honduras) to improve food safety outcomes for public health and trade	Belize and Honduras	Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)	2020	2023
STDF/PG/694	Enhancing Trade Through Regulatory Harmonisation and Biopesticide-Based Residue Mitigation in the SADC Region	Botswana, Kenya, Mozambique, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe	International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (ICGEB)	2021	2024

Code	Project Title	Beneficiary	Implementing organization	Start year	End year
STDF/PG/759**	Ensuring food safety capacity of the pepper value chain in Jamaica to access strategic export markets	Jamaica	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	TBD	TBD

* No-cost extension requested and granted

** In the process of contracting or still to be contracted

Table 2: STDF PPGs

Code	PPG Title	Beneficiary
STDF/PPG/616	Supporting the establishment of a bee sanctuary in Niue	Niue
STDF/PPG/665	Piloting the use of TPA programmes to improve food safety outcomes for public health and trade in Africa	Mali, Senegal, Uganda
STDF/PPG/669	Promote compliance with international SPS requirements in food of animal origin and feed for food-producing animals	Afghanistan
STDF/PPG/709	Applying the P-IMA tool in Ecuador	Ecuador
STDF/PPG/716	Food Safety Risk Analysis capacity building programme in Latin America	Colombia, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama
STDF/PPG/720	Assessing the Establishment of a HPAI Free Compartment in Egypt	Egypt
STDF/PPG/721	Strengthening food safety and quality compliance in select spices	Sri Lanka
STDF/PPG/722	Piloting the use of Regulatory Impact Assessment in the agriculture and fisheries sector	Philippines
STDF/PPG/733	Piloting the use of P-IMA in the CARICOM region	CARICOM countries
STDF/PPG/734**	Strengthening Capacity for border inspection and control of plants, animals and their products for biosecurity and food safety in Bhutan	Bhutan
STDF/PPG/753	Latin American Residue Mitigation through the Promotion of Biopesticides	Latin America
STDF/PPG/755	Enhancing seed trade in the Asia Pacific region through phytosanitary compliance and public private partnerships	Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam
STDF/PPG/761*	Applying the P-IMA framework in Armenia to promote export of agricultural products	Armenia
STDF/PPG/765*	ISO 17025 accredited mobile laboratory for food safety testing in the SADC region	Eswatini, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa
STDF/PPG/767	Feasibility study on implementation of zoning as means to control infectious diseases in aquaculture in Peru	Peru
STDF/PPG/768*	Harmonizing the phytosanitary legislation framework in Central Africa	Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon

Code	PPG Title	Beneficiary
STDF/PPG/770*	Post-COVID-19 voluntary food quality control in West Africa through digitisation	Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Niger, Mali, Senegal, Togo
STDF/PPG/782*	Remote inspection practices in food safety for improved trade	Developing countries
STDF/PPG/786*	Supporting implementation of the National Policy for Aflatoxin Control in Food and Feed in Ghana using the P-IMA framework	Ghana

* To be contracted

** Delay to contract within six-months due to COVID-19. Extension granted to contract PPG