



# Overview of STDF

**BIO-BRIDGE INITIATIVE**  
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## Importance of enhancing SPS capacity in LDCs

- Agriculture employs up to **70%** of the labour force in LDCs
- Growth in agriculture delivers more poverty reduction than growth in other sectors in low economic economies (World Trade Report, 2014)
- As tariffs fallen, non-tariff measures have become the most significant hurdle to unlocking the agricultural export potential of the LDCs → constraints related to SPS measures

## Importance of enhancing SPS capacity in LDCs

- **Food and agricultural exports** (primarily in unprocessed form) trigger SPS compliance challenges
  - Rejections of shipments for non-compliance with SPS requirements result in:
    - stricter scrutiny by importing countries
    - increased transaction costs
    - damaged reputation and loss of confidence in the exporting country's competent authority
    - economic loss
- Adequate capacity to control SPS risks is crucial for LDCs to gain and maintain access to foreign markets

## STDF history

- 2001: Joint statement  
Executive heads (Doha)
- 2002: Seed funding  
WB/WTO
- 2004: First business plan  
- formally established

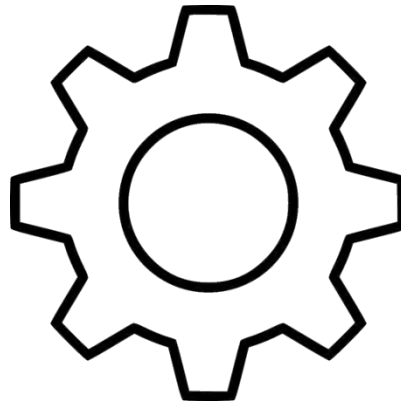


# STDF's Global Partnership

**Goal:** Increased capacity of developing countries to implement international SPS standards, guidelines and recommendations, and ability to gain and maintain market access

## Coordination mechanism and knowledge hub to

- identify good practice
- strengthen coherence
- avoid duplication
- enhance results



## Funding for project development and implementation, focus on:

- innovative, collaborative projects that develop SPS capacity to gain and maintain market access



# Structure

A blue circle containing the text "Policy Committee".

## Policy Committee

- High level representatives
- Decides on policy and strategy

A blue circle containing the text "Working Group".

## Working Group

- Partners (**FAO, OIE, WB, WHO, WTO**, incl. **Codex/IPPC**)
- Donors (11)
- Developing country SPS experts (6)
- Observer organizations (OECD, UNIDO, ITC, IICA,...)

A blue circle containing the text "Secretariat".

## Secretariat

- Implements the STDF annual work plan
- 7 staff members
- Housed at the WTO

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**SPS Coordination  
Mechanism**

- **SPS advocacy and information exchange**
  - Working Group meetings
  - Briefing notes, e-newsletter, etc.
  - STDF website
  - STDF virtual library
  - Film products – “Trading Safely” and “Safe Trade Solutions”
- **Inputs into other SPS-related programmes, initiatives**
- **Thematic activities on cross cutting topics**

**How do you set trade related priorities in your country?**



# Prioritizing SPS Investments for Market Access (P-IMA)

- Many diverse SPS investment needs in countries
- Resource constraints (in government budgets, donors)
- Decision-making processes often ad hoc and lack transparency



→ P-IMA is a tool to inform SPS decision makers and help prioritize SPS capacity building options for market access

# P-IMA Framework

**A framework to help *inform* and *improve* SPS planning and decision-making processes**



## **Benefits**

- Enhanced public-private dialogue
- Evidence to support project design and fundraising
- High-level awareness about value of investing in SPS capacity building
- Transparency and accountability
- Greater resource efficiency

*Complements sector-specific SPS capacity evaluation tools*





Decision Criteria		Decision Weights	Model of Car				
			Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5
1	Cost (\$)	20%	50,000	20,000	35,000	15,000	50,000
2	Maximum speed (Km/hour)	30%	150	120	180	100	140
3	Recommended by friend	30%	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
4	Fuel consumption	20%	High	Low	Moderate	High	Low

## How does P-IMA work?

- Small group (SPS and trade expertise, economist) to lead information collection / analysis work
- Stakeholders consulted on:
  - SPS investment **options** to be considered (choice set)
  - Decision **criteria** and **weights**
- Collection and assembly of data and information
- Prioritization using **multi criteria decision analysis**
- Share, discuss, review and validate report/priorities
- Follow-up



## P-IMA User Guide

- Step-by-step guidance on the steps involved
- “Aflandia” case study
- Experiences from countries that have used P-IMA
- Based on in-country work



*User Guide was peer reviewed by national experts involved in using P-IMA, as well as interested STDF partners*

# Aflandia case: decision criteria and weights

Decision Criteria	Decision Weight
<b>Cost</b>	
Up-front investment	15%
On-going cost	9%
<b>Trade Impact</b>	
Change in absolute value of exports	21%
<b>Domestic Spillovers</b>	
Impact on domestic agricultural productivity	13%
Impact on domestic public health	11%
Impact on local environment	7%
<b>Social Impacts</b>	
Impact on poverty	14%
Impact on vulnerable groups	10%
TOTAL	100%



## How can LDCs benefit from the P-IMA framework?

- Generate evidence to support project development
- Help mobilize resources
- Guide the development of action plans, investment strategies
- Funding requests to use P-IMA (STDF PPGs, other)?
- Improve planning and decision-making processes
- **Madagascar** requested application of the P-IMA tool to prioritize SPS investment capacity building needs

# STDF Funding Mechanism

1

Seed funding for Project  
development →  
**Project Preparation Grants  
(PPGs)**

2

Funding for Project  
Implementation →  
**Project Grants (PGs)**

## STDF Funding Mechanism: PPGs

STDF supports grants up to **US\$ 50,000** for advice/support on SPS **project development**

- Project preparation grants (PPGs)
  - Help countries overcome constraints in the articulation of their SPS needs into complete project proposals
  - Application of capacity evaluation / prioritization tools, feasibility studies, project formulation
  - Synergies with other initiatives
  - Mobilization of donor funds
- Since 2004, STDF has financed 86 PPGs (**66 in LDCs**)

# Capacity building in Indian Spices (PPG/517)



- Applicant: Spices Board India
- Objectives:
  - Identify critical capacity building needs in six spices (Chillies, Black Pepper, Coriander, Cumin, Fennel, Nutmeg and Mace)
  - Take stock of SPS elements of ongoing and planned **projects** that supports the spices value chain
  - **Develop a comprehensive project proposal** to address SPS capacity building needs in the supply chain (production, post-harvesting, processing and trading) to promote export growth
- Implementation: Ms Shashi Sareen (International Food Safety Expert)
- Budget: US\$ 50,000



## Project Grants

STDF provides funding of up to **US\$ 1M** for **projects** to improve SPS situation and enhance market access

- Focus on projects that:
  - identify, develop and/or disseminate good practice
  - are replicable
  - include regional/global approaches
  - are innovative, collaborative, inter-disciplinary
- Since 2004, STDF has financed 80 projects **(53 in LDCs)**





# STDF PROJECTS IN 2016



**Food Safety**  
12 projects



**Plant Health**  
7 projects



**Cross-cutting SPS**  
3 projects



**Animal Health**  
1 project

# Enhancing capacity in the Sri Lankan cinnamon value chain (PG/343)

Vision: “making cinnamon a one billion USD industry”

Needs/Weaknesses included:

- Enhance compliance with safety & quality requirements by upgrading facilities, production & processing facilities → “compliance culture” along the value chain
- Investment in human capital, erase social stigma associated with cinnamon peeling though certified vocational training
- Lack of competitiveness, focus on value addition

Project timeline: 2012- 2016,  
STDF contribution: USD 630,000





# Key Results

- Created a framework for vocational training, certification scheme coupled with an innovative delivery mechanism “**The Cinnamon Training Academy**”
- GMP certification for selected cinnamon processing centres and developing a GMP brochure → upgrading in the traditional kalli processing system → **improvement in peelers working conditions**
- Providing the underlying safety and quality standards required for establishment of the **Pure Cinnamon mark (GI)**



CTA -Kosgoda



# Building trade capacity of small-scale shrimp and prawn farmers in Bangladesh

## Key results:

- improved compliance with international SPS standards
- Total of 40 farming clusters involving around 1000 small-scale farmers organised into registered clusters
- Good aquaculture practices (GAPs) and better management practices (BMP) in shrimp and prawn aquaculture applied
- Traceability system established







## How to request STDF support?

- ✓ Review eligibility criteria on STDF website
- ✓ Read Guidance Note for Applicants
- ✓ Download application form
- ✓ Consult relevant stakeholders in country/region
- ✓ Contact STDF Secretariat with questions
- ✓ Submit application by e-mail
- ✓ Requests considered two times per year - next deadline is 22 December 2017

## Join STDF's network

- Share SPS results with the Working Group
- Access SPS information and tools on the website
- Sign up for the latest STDF news

[Email: STDFSecretariat@wto.org](mailto:STDFSecretariat@wto.org)

[Web: www.standardsfacility.org](http://www.standardsfacility.org)

