

Summary Report of STDF Working Group Meeting

3 February 2006

WTO Headquarters, Geneva

Present:

STDF partners:

FAO: Mr Ezzeddine Boutrif (Chairman)

WHO: Ms Margaret Miller

World Bank: Mr Cornelis van der Meer

Codex: Ms Selma Doyran

IPPC: Mr Richard Ivess

OIE: Mr Dewan Sibartie

WTO: Ms Gretchen Stanton, Mr Michael Roberts (Secretary), Ms Maria Perez-Esteve, Mr Panos Antonakakis.

Donors:

Canada: Ms Jennifer McLean

Netherlands: Mr Bert Vermaat

Denmark: Mr Christian Bundegaard

United States: Ms Christine Strossman, Ms Kathy McKinnell (New donor)

Beneficiaries:

India: Ms Shashi Sareen

Costa Rica: Ms Magda Gonzalez Arroyo

Namibia: Dr Herbert Schneider

Observers:

United Kingdom: Ms Terri Sarch

European Commission: Ms Claire Gaudot, Mr Sergio Pavon, Ms Veronica White

Mr David Smith (evaluation consultant)

REPORT BY SECRETARY ON STDF OPERATION AND ON-GOING PROJECTS

1. The STDF Secretary introduced document STDF 124 to the Working Group. He noted that since the last Working Group, funds had been received from four donors – two of whom were new donors to the STDF (Sweden and the US). As a new donor, the US was taking part in the Working Group for the first time and was invited to consult with other donors on joining the rotation mechanism. The Secretary noted that, with the exception of Denmark and the Netherlands, it was unclear if contributions made by a number of donors in 2005 would be repeated in 2006. Total resources in the STDF at year end 2005 were CHF 1,480,796. Commitments of CHF 1,247,840 had been made by donors for 2006.

STDF 19: Model Arrangements for SPS Stakeholder Involvement at the national level

2. Project implementation by the consultancy firm Abt Associates was progressing well with inception reports completed for both pilot countries: Sri Lanka and Paraguay. STDF 19 was scheduled to finish in the second half of 2006.

STDF 20: Country based plans for SPS related development

3. The objective of the project was to develop and apply a generic methodology which would provide analysis on the costs and benefits of compliance with specific SPS measures. The Secretary recalled that problems had been encountered with the development of the methodology, but that field work had successfully started in Peru - one of the pilot countries. It was hoped that input from this fieldwork would assist in improving the methodology ahead of its application in the other pilot country, Uganda. The Secretary reported that the consultants had requested a supplement to the project budget to allow a further field trip so as to collect specific information for the cost-benefit methodology. It was agreed that the Secretary should be cautious in his consideration of the request since the project was primarily focused on methodology development. STDF 20 was planned to finish in the second half of 2006.

STDF 52: Development of regional initiative to assist SADC exporters overcome aflatoxin contamination in the paprika and groundnut sector (Malawi and Zambia)

4. The Secretary recalled that the Working Group had approved a joint project preparation grant for both Malawi and Zambia to look at post harvest management problems, especially aflatoxin contamination, in the paprika and groundnut sectors of the two countries. A consultant had been contacted to undertake the contract and terms of reference for the project preparation grant were being developed. The representative of the FAO recalled that the terms of reference should take into account ongoing work by the FAO on mycotoxin contamination in the SADC region. The representative of the European Commission suggested that the terms of reference should also refer to on-going training on aflatoxin contamination by the EU. The Secretary hoped to have fieldwork completed and a project proposal for review by the STDF Working Group at its meeting in June.

STDF 56: Capacity building for implementation of the Codex Alimentarius Code of Practice for Animal Feeding

5. The Secretary recalled that the International Feed Industry Federation was implementing the project. The project was supposed to generate a manual of good practices for animal feeding through three regional workshops in support of the implementation of the Codex Code of Practice for animal feeding. In November 2005, a draft manual of good practices for the feed industry was completed and circulated for comments. A final publication was expected in mid-2006. The project would be completed by mid- 2006.

STDF 38: Agricultural health and food safety laboratory needs assessment for CARICOM countries

6. The Secretary recalled that delays in the implementation of the project preparation grant had been encountered as a result of contracting difficulties. The Caricom Secretariat

had finally signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the WTO last year and had recently selected a consultant, Ms Beverley Wood, who would start working on the project in February 2006. It was suggested that the Secretary contact IICA so as to ensure consultation between IICA and CARICOM members when putting together the project proposal.

STDF 62: Cameroon standards training

7. The STDF Secretary recalled that the project proposal had been approved at the last STDF Working Group meeting in September 2005. Implementation of the project was scheduled to start after Easter 2006 following consultations between FAO and WTO on project implementation arrangements.

STDF 64: Djibouti Veterinary Health

8. The Secretary recalled that a project grant proposal to strengthen Djibouti's veterinary services had been approved at the Working Group's last meeting. The OIE representative mentioned complementarity between this project and the implementation of STDF 13 and suggested that the same consultants be used for both projects. The project would begin after consultations between FAO, OIE, WTO and local stakeholders in Djibouti once implementation arrangements had been finalized. The representative of the European Commission informed the Working Group about on-going EU projects aimed at disease eradication and enhancing veterinary services in sub-Saharan Africa.

STDF 68: Assistance to SAARC Secretariat on regional SPS co-operation

9. The Secretary noted that the original project idea stemmed from a need expressed in the Integrated Framework diagnostic trade integration study of Nepal. In designing the terms of reference, the Working Group underlined the need to take into account existing technical assistance activities, including FAO work on harmonization of regional standards and EU regional programmes benefiting SAARC. Project implementation would start as soon as terms of reference are finalized.

STDF 88: Human Resource development for SPS implementation in Nepal

10. The Secretary reported that a project preparation grant for Nepal was approved at the September 2005 STDF Working Group meeting. Implementation of the project would involve applying the biosecurity capacity evaluation tool developed by FAO. Discussions were ongoing with FAO about the best way to meet the needs expressed by the Nepalese authorities regarding the implementation of this project preparation grant.

STDF 100: Cape Verde food safety evaluation

11. The terms of reference of the project preparation grant would focus on assessing food safety capacity in the fisheries sector. The implementation of the project would be initiated and the terms of reference finalized as soon as the authorities had selected a consultant.

STDF 101: Eritrea food safety project preparation grant

12. The Secretary reported that the terms of reference of the project preparation grant had been finalized and the consultant had already completed his first fieldwork mission in

January. The consultant would apply the food safety capacity evaluation tool developed jointly by FAO and WHO. A project proposal would be submitted to the STDF Working Group for evaluation at its next meeting.

STDF 102: Mali plant health project preparation grant

13. The terms of reference for the Mali project preparation grant were currently being reviewed by the consultant and the government authorities. The project would focus on assessing SPS constraints in the horticulture sector in Mali and in turn preparing a project proposal to address these constraints. Implementation of the project preparation grant was planned to commence in February 2006.

STDF 103: Rwanda plant health project preparation grant

14. The terms of reference of the project preparation grant in Rwanda had been approved by the Government of Rwanda and a consultant selected to undertake the project. The consultant would make his visit to Rwanda at the end of February as part of a national SPS seminar organized by the WTO to launch the STDF project preparation activities.

STDF 105: Compartmentalization project preparation grant

15. The Secretary reported that the project preparation grant was at its conceptual stage as there were difficulties to identify partner countries to apply it on a pilot basis. The OIE representative suggested the project preparation grant should be put on hold until further guidance on how to apply the concept of compartmentalization had been agreed at the OIE International Committee in May 2006.

REPORTS ON CURRENT PROJECTS

STDF 9: Model Programme for Developing Food Standards within a Risk Analysis Framework: Pilot Application in Asian and Pacific Countries (jointly with WHO)

16. FAO reported that STDF 9 was under implementation in close collaboration with WHO relevant Regional Offices. A sub-regional Workshop on the subject was held in Bangkok, in December 2005 for South East Asian countries. Another sub-regional workshop is planned to take place in the next few weeks for the small island states of the South West Pacific. He informed the Group that the course material will be put together and published for use in other training activities, and would also be placed on the web by the end of March 2006. The project should be completed by September 2006.

STDF 10: Support to pilot activities for national implementation of International Portal on Food Safety, Animal and Plant Health (Turkey, Uganda)

17. FAO reported positive feedback from participants at training events in Turkey and Uganda. Needs assessments had been undertaken in both countries and a national node connecting with the international portal had been established in both countries. Two regional workshop were planned to showcase an accompanying handbook in 2006. The project was scheduled to finish by September 2006.

STDF 37: Assistance to developing countries in the implementation of ISPM 15

18. IPPC reported that the final report for the workshop in Canada on ISPM 15 implementation, training manuals and the background work material were available on the IPPC website. The evaluation of the workshop by participants had been very positive.

STDF 79: Quality information on SPS issues- a prerequisite for capacity building (FAO)

19. FAO reported that this project aimed at supporting and expanding the use of the international portal (also referred to in project STDF 10) by improving information sharing between the standard setting bodies so as to make more detailed information readily available. Implementation of the project would commence once contracting formalities had been agreed with the WTO.

STDF 89: International plant health risk analysis workshop (FAO/IPPC)

20. IPPC reported that the pest risk analysis workshop had taken place and that the presentations and exercises had been posted on the IPPC website. IPPC recommended that the material from this workshop be used in response to national pest risk analysis workshop requests from other countries. IPPC informed the Working group that the project activities would be finished by October 2006.

STDF 13: Development of strategy and action plan for selected African regions to enhance public and private sector capacity in meeting sanitary standards for international trade of livestock and livestock products

21. OIE reported that there had been long delays in the implementation of this project, but that a consultant, Dr Yves LeBrun, had been selected and a project document outlining how implementation of the project would be undertaken would be circulated to the STDF Secretary shortly after the meeting.

STDF 14: Veterinary capacity evaluation tool

22. OIE reported that a veterinary capacity evaluation tool had been developed with IICA and first used in the Central American region. It was being adapted for use in the African region and would be evaluated at a seminar to be held on 13-15 February 2005 in N'djamena, Chad. It was envisaged that the tool would be formally presented to the OIE International Committee at its session in May 2006.

STDF 15: Training of trainers project

23. The OIE representative reported that standard training materials had been developed by the OIE collaborating centre in Lyon and that the first implementation workshops in Mali and Thailand had been successfully completed in 2005. A further three workshops were planned for 2006.

EVALUATION OF PROJECTS RECEIVED

(a) Projects resubmitted from previous STDF Working Groups

STDF 46 rev.1: WHO Africa project- establishment of food law/policy

24. The application had been first evaluated at the March 2005 Working Group meeting. It had been subsequently resubmitted by the WHO Africa office. The Working Group felt, however, that the applicants had not answered the comments made on the proposal with regard to a clarity in the programme of work, references to on-going FAO/WHO activities in these countries, detail on the budget. The EU informed the Working Group of on-going EU projects on food safety for ACP countries and contributions to the Codex Trust Fund. It was decided by the Working Group that a project preparation grant should be approved to assist the WHO Africa office develop its project ideas into a more focused proposal which would also take into account on-going work by USDA, the African Development Bank and the EU. It was agreed that the Secretary would communicate an upper limit for the budget of the project.

STDF 47 rev.2: Strengthening the capacity and information exchange for food quality and export promotion in West Africa: a regional perspective

25. The Secretary recalled that this project proposal had been scrutinized by the STDF Working Group at its meetings in March and September 2005. Despite assistance in project formulation from a consultant, the Working Group found that the resubmitted proposal was still too ambitious in scope since it did not focus on a specific SPS concern in a specific country, and did not provide enough detail on its implementation plan and its budget. The application for funding was rejected.

STDF 48 rev.1: Improvement in quality control of agri-food products in Benin, West Africa

26. The Secretary recalled that this project proposal had also been scrutinized at meetings in March and September 2005. The Working Group was broadly favourable to the revised project, but expressed reservations with respect to funding equipment for IITA as part of the project activities. The Working Group decided to approve the project application subject to removal of budget lines for laboratory equipment. It was suggested that a laboratory in Ghana, established with DANA funding, could be used to fulfill the project's testing requirements. IITA would be invited to review its budget for the project activities if the resultant testing costs were beyond the budget envelope foreseen in the project grant.

STDF 77: Strengthening Infopeche Member countries' compliance with SPS and TBT

27. The Secretary reported that the revised proposal had not addressed the comments made by the Working Group at its September meeting. The application failed to address a specific SPS concern and did not provide information on who was providing the training. Moreover, no detail on the project budget had been added. The application was rejected for funding by the STDF.

STDF 108 and 108 add.1: IICA project grant application

28. The Secretary informed the Working Group of the reply he had received to concerns raised on the proposal at the September meeting. The Working Group was of the opinion that the information provided was insufficient and that information provided orally at the meeting by members of the IICA Steering Committee needed to be reflected in the project document itself. It was concluded that IICA should be invited to resubmit the project, revised to take into account the Working Group's earlier concerns and the additional information provided at the meeting.

STDF 61: Project grant for Cambodia

29. The STDF Secretary recalled that the Working Group had approved the project proposal at its last meeting contingent on opinions from the FAO and World Bank field offices. Subsequent to the meeting, both field offices cast serious doubts on the project feasibility. In addition, the Working Group questioned the fundamental approach behind the proposal and whether or not the employment of long-term external consultants would yield the desired results. The Working Group decided that the proposal should not be retained for funding at this point in time.

(b) Requests for project preparation grants

STDF 113: Application of HACCP in Burundian enterprises

30. The Working Group expressed concerns over the focus of the project on HACCP compliance, arguing that other more basic food safety approaches might be more profitably employed given Burundi's level of development. The Working Group decided to fund a project preparation grant which would use the joint WHO/FAO evaluation tool of official control services to survey the food safety situation and recommend a trade-related project. FAO agreed to provide names of possible consultants to undertake the preparation grant.

STDF 116: Costa Rica project preparation grant on traceability

31. The Working Group supported the request, but felt that the preparation activities should focus on (a) researching experience with equivalent systems both regionally and internationally and (b) social cost-benefit questions related to traceability schemes and their long-term sustainability. The importance of implementing a system which would be regarded by trading partners as "equivalent" was underlined. A project preparation grant was approved with a ceiling of \$20,000.

STDF 123: WHO-FAO Infosan project preparation grant

32. FAO/WHO explained that the activity for which funding was being sought would not otherwise be undertaken as part of either organization's regular activities. The Working Group failed to reach a consensus on the preparation grant funding application. In view of both organizations' expertise, it was decided that WHO/FAO should be invited to submit a full project application on this topic for review by the WG at its next meeting.

STDF 126: Tanzanian Horticulture Association study on EAC pesticide registration

33. The project preparation grant originated from a private sector organization with support from the Ministry of Trade and Industry of Tanzania. The request was well received and a project preparation grant was approved.

(c) Requests from Least Developed Countries or Other Low Income Countries

STDF 117: Capacity building for ECOWAS member countries to deal with food safety concerns

34. The Working Group expressed concerns over the absence of any obvious trade component to the project, latitude in the budget and the absence of support from either the Government of Benin or the collaborating agencies mentioned. The application for funding was rejected.

STDF 119: UNIDO Mauritania Livestock proposal

35. The UNIDO submitted project stemmed from needs expressed in the Integrated Framework and sought to build on a forthcoming UNIDO/EU project focusing on the development of standards, laboratory and metrology capacity in Mauritania and other West African countries. The proposal was considered too ambitious with respect to the number of activities it aimed to implement and it was agreed that the proposal should not be funded at this stage. However, it was suggested that UNIDO work with OIE and the Government of Mauritania to draft a proposal which would first assess veterinary capacity. The need for sequencing of projects was underlined by the EC, as was the need to focus first on regional markets rather than the focusing first on the most demanding markets for export.

STDF 120: India strengthening risk analysis

36. The Working Group approved the project application. The Secretary was requested to clarify the focus on risk assessment or risk management with the Government of India.

SDTF 69: Assistance on SPS to the Yemeni Seafood exporter's association

37. The Working Group approved the project application submitted by the Yemeni Seafood Exporters Association with support from the Ministry of Fish Wealth. The Secretary was however instructed to clarify in the project terms of reference the body which would provide accreditation for the industry standard scheme.

STDF 122: Strengthening COMESA and its member countries' international capacity in SPS

38. The Working Group welcomed the initiative by USDA to develop an IICA-style initiative for Africa. The Group recognized that a large portion of the capacity building suggested was to be undertaken at country-level. However, concerns were expressed over the size of the budget requested from the STDF and the sustainability of the project after the end of STDF funding. Questions were also raised over the choice of partner for the project and the commitments of individual governments to the project. It was suggested that the cost of inputs related to travel of delegates to Geneva should be removed or covered by bilateral

funding. The project was not accepted for funding. The applicants were recommended to reapply after taking the Working Group's comments into account.

(d) Projects from partner organizations

STDF 110: World Bank/ FAO grant proposal on SPS capacity building in developing countries

39. The World Bank informed the Working Group that it intended to reformulate and resubmit the project. The Working Group made preliminary remarks on the research nature of the project and questioned if it constituted original or so-called opinion-based research.

(e) Projects from or benefiting eligible organizations in other developing countries

STDF 114: Effective aflatoxin management in Brazil nut production

40. The Working Group approved the project subject to clarification by the applicants of two questions and e-mail circulation of a revised application for adoption by the Working Group after the meeting. The Working Group was concerned that the applicants clarify the regional element to the project, specifically sharing information with other stakeholders in Peru and Bolivia, and the nature of any commercial relationship entered into with R-Biopharm AG. The Working Group concluded that the proposal was well formulated and accepted the project for funding subject to clarification of these two questions.

STDF 118: UNIDO- Bolivia project on aflatoxin contamination in Brazil nuts

41. The Working Group expressed a number of reservations with respect to the budget and the absence of a letter or endorsement from the Bolivian Government or any contribution on behalf of the beneficiary to the cost of the project. Of the two approaches set out in STDF 114 and 118, it was felt that STDF 114 would deliver better results at lower cost. The Working Group rejected the application.

DECISIONS ON PROJECT FINANCING

42. Since the number of projects approved did not exceed the available STDF resources for the full-year 2005, there was no need to prioritize accepted proposals. With appropriate scheduling of commitments, the Secretary considered that all could be entered as commitments in the STDF accounts.

STDF EVALUATION- Report by Mr David Smith (STDF 76 add.1)

43. Triple Line Consulting was contracted in August 2005 to evaluate the STDF from its inception in 2002 until September 2005, to review the administration of the STDF and to make recommendations on actions necessary to ensure the smooth functioning of the Facility. Mr David Smith reported on the main findings of the STDF evaluation. (Mr Smith's power point presentation is attached.) The Group enjoyed a brief exchange of views on the results and the recommendations of the evaluation.

44. Denmark praised the performance of the STDF and welcomed the presence of experts from beneficiaries, donors and agencies alike. The issue of coherence of trade related

technical assistance in the field of SPS was also raised, as well as the need for STDF partners to communicate more with other bilateral and multilateral donors. The European Commission indicated that the evaluation was a useful tool for their reflection on whether or not to join other donors in contributing funds to the STDF. While complementarity with the IF was important and so far successful, the EC encouraged further co-operation and information exchange with other bilateral donors and agencies operating in the SPS field.

45. The Working Group discussed the need to establish a clearer strategy and more specific guidelines for accepting projects since approximately 70% of projects received were currently being rejected. On the issue of designing project "models" for funding, the Group agreed that this method could result in the STDF receiving "identical" proposals. WHO proposed to post approved projects on the STDF website as a possible guide. It was agreed that proposals to clarify project criteria should be examined at the Policy Committee meeting in June. The Secretary encouraged members of the Working Group to exchange ideas electronically.

46. Another shortcoming of the STDF identified during the discussion was the fact that all projects considered for funding had to be matched with existing resources in the STDF Trust Fund and could not be funded on the basis of pledges. On the recommendation made by the consultant for the creation of a program implementation unit, Canada expressed its concern whether the WTO was the best location for such a body. The WTO mentioned the need to ensure more involvement of partner agencies in scrutinizing project proposals. The WTO informed the Group of its intention to hire an additional staff member to assist with the growing workload of managing the STDF.

47. It was agreed that the Secretary would prepare a list of recommendations to be presented at the forthcoming STDF Policy Committee meeting.

INFORMATION ON PARTNER ACTIVITIES IN 2005

48. The World Bank announced that it was preparing national strategies on SPS for various countries in Asia and Africa and reported that a second e-learning initiative in co-operation with USAID had recently been launched. The European Commission reported that it was in the process of collecting information on the more than 300 technical assistance activities it was currently undertaking. Reference was made to a number of programmes, including a Euro 35 million pesticide programme and DG Sanco's on-going revision of EU animal health policies.

49. The IPPC related their funding difficulties to the Working Group noting that the number of staff working in the IPPC Secretariat had been cut from 9 to 5. WHO made reference to the "healthy market place" programme and underlined that more training was needed to stop the spread of zoonotic diseases. FAO reported on its reorganization which included the proposed creation of 16 sub regional offices which will strengthen FAO's work on capacity building. The WTO indicated that a report on its SPS-related technical assistance activities in 2005 would be circulated shortly. The Group suggested that further information on partner activities be circulated in writing after the meeting.

POLICY RELATED ISSUES

50. During discussion of project STDF 19, it was agreed that all progress reports on STDF projects would be made available, upon request, via email or through a password protected website.

51. During discussion of project STDF 103, the Working Group exchanged views on whether private standards should also be addressed in STDF project proposals. It was recognized that private standards represented a serious obstacle to trade for developing and least-developed countries. The Group recommended that clearer guidance should be developed as to whether or not the Facility should consider funding projects whose main or partial focus was to address private standards. The Secretary also recalled that the Business Plan allowed for projects which would meet both private and official standards. It was suggested that this issue could be further elaborated at the next STDF Policy Committee meeting.

52. The Working Group agreed at its September meeting that a one year period should be allowed between the date of approval and the start of implementation of STDF project grants. The Working Group felt that a shorter time period should apply between the date of approval and the start of implementation of project preparation grants unless the beneficiary could provide a valid justification. If implementation had not occurred in a six month period, the project preparation grant would either have to be resubmitted for approval or it would be rescinded and any monies transferred would have to be returned.

53. Discussion on project STDF 117 raised a question issue as to whether the STDF was favourably disposed to having consumer organizations provide training and education and where precisely this would fit with the trade element of the STDF eligibility criteria.

54. In discussing the recommendations of the STDF evaluation, a number issues arose including the need to provide more detailed guidance to applicants seeking STDF funding and the need to examine the possibility of establishing a program management unit for the STDF.

OTHER BUSINESS

55. The Working Group decided that the next meeting of the STDF Working Group would be held back to back with a meeting of the Policy Committee on 8-9 June 2006 and would be hosted by the World Bank. The location for the meeting would be communicated to Members of the Working Group following consultations with the World Bank and the OECD DAC Secretariat.



**Standards and Trade
Development Facility
STDF**

REVIEW

3 February 2006

David G.V.Smith

TRIPLELINE
CONSULTING

1. Introduction-Terms of Reference

1. To evaluate the operation of the STDF from inception in 2002 until September 2005; and
2. To review the administration of the STDF and to make recommendations on such actions as may be necessary to ensure the smooth functioning of the Facility in the future.

2. Methodology and Approach

- Approach
 - Emphasis on reviewing programme and process rather than design/results of projects
- Methodology
 - Document Review
 - Key Stakeholder consultations with donors, partners and other facilities

3. Disbursements of STDF

	Project Preparati on Grants		Projects		Total Value
Approval Date	No	Value \$'000	No	Value \$'000	Value \$'000
2003	3	60.0	4	240.7	240.7
Sep-04	1	20.0	5	1,229.7	1,249.7
Mar-05	9	180.0	1	150.0	330.0
Sep-05	6	150.0	5	2,207.7	2,357.7
	19	410.0	15	3,828.1	4,778.1

4. Distribution of Projects

	PPGs	Projects	Total	PPGs % Accept	Projects % Accept
2003					
Applications	3	7	10		
Funded	3	7	10	100	100
2004					
Applications	3	7	10		
Funded	2	2	4	66	28
2005					
Applications	24	19	43		
Funded	14	6	20	58	32

5. Distribution of Projects-LDCs

	PPGs	Projects	Total	LDCs/ OLICS	DCs	Mixed/Na *
Applications	30	33	63	42	11	10
Funded	19	15	34	24	1	9
% Acceptance	63%	45%	54%	57%	9%	90%

6. Performance of the STDF

■ Ability to Attract Resources

- Objective of business plan achieved \$7mn+
- Business Plan was the catalyst for securing funds
- Continuity will be based on results and demonstration of achievement.

■ Ability to Utilise Resources

- Gradual Increase in Ratio of applications to funded projects
- Good spread of projects across themes and targetting LDCs

■ Contribution to Capacity Building of Partners

- Good process of trust building through working group process
- Challenge is to become a forum for knowledge sharing

7. Steering of STDF

■ Working Group is an effective forum but

- Increase in time between application and disbursement?
- Efficiency of working group in considering detail of project applications?
- Needs to become more of a knowledge sharing forum

8. Management of the STDF

Core Secretariat Functions	Project Management Functions
Coordination of STDF/Partners	Drafting ToR, Contracting PPGs
Preparation of Working Groups	Management of contracts
Public relations	Organising Tenders of Contracts
Fiduciary responsibility	Project Supervision
	Project Monitoring

9. Gaps in Management

■ Core Secretariat Functions

More resources needed to enable secretariat to take more of programme approach within key functions:

- Partner coordination/working group preparation
- Support to project screening
- Public relations/Raising Awareness
- Dissemination of results

10. Gaps in Management(2)

Project Management	Gaps
Drafting ToRs for PPG	More Resources Greater Partner Involvement?
Follow up on Project Decisions Management of contracts	More Resources Greater Partner Involvement?
Project Supervision & Monitoring, Evaluation	Definition, Roles & Responsibility, standardisation

11. Gaps in Management(3)

■ Financial Management

- Key Fiduciary role with secretariat
- Zero risk in disbursement. (Move to cash flow?)
- Cost Sharing Project(permanent solution needed- definition of roles and responsibilities of secretariat, partner and executing agency)

12. Key Recommendations(1)

1. Definition of Roles for Implementation Modalities

- Execution, Supervision, Monitoring, Evaluation, technical support and audit.
- Separate Core Secretariat Functions from Project Management

13. Key Recommendations(2)

2. Establish a Project Management Unit

- Within the WTO secretariat
- With one of the other partners
- Independent Entity

14. Key Recommendations(3)

3. Results Measurement

- Baseline
- Indicators
- Log frames/ project Monitoring tools

4. Strengthen PPG Process

- Ensure local ownership and locally driven
- Ensure local commitment/ participation/ workshop. STDF 101 Model

15. Key Recommendations(4) Towards a Programme

5. Enhance Complementarity

- Ensure complementarity with Aid for trade agenda and IF.

6. Knowledge Capture

- Within Project
- Between Projects

7. Towards Multiannual Programming