This is the second Progress Report on the FAO/WHO Codex Trust Fund and covers the first six months of 2017.

A. TECHNICAL SECTION

CTF supported projects in countries
Activities continued in Ghana and Senegal and got underway in Madagascar in the first half of 2017. The summary project document for Kyrgyzstan was signed in June 2017 and activities will get underway in July. Summaries of the results frameworks for all countries can be found on the Codex Trust Fund website at http://www.who.int/foodsafety/areas_work/food-standard/codextrustfund/en/index4.html. Short summaries of project activities and any results to date can be found in Annex 2.

Information sessions on the Codex Diagnostic Tool and to help countries prepare robust applications
An information session was held at CCAFRICA22 to provide information on the scope, focus and activities of the new Codex Trust Fund and assist countries in using the Codex Diagnostic Tool and prepare robust applications. An information session on the “Diagnostic tool for Assessing Status of National Codex Programmes” (Codex Diagnostic Tool) was held for all countries attending CCNE9 to help countries understand the Codex Diagnostic Tool and how they can make best use of it in their country. An informal session was held with countries in the region which had applied in the first application round to help them understand the written feedback provided and give information on how to prepare robust applications. On 24 March 2017 the FAO Food Safety Technical Network in collaboration with WHO-PAHO, IICA and the FAO Regional Office organized a first webinar for English-speaking countries of the Caribbean on the FAO/WHO Codex Diagnostic Tool to increase confidence among the Codex community to apply the tool. The recorded version of the webinar can be viewed at https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WMAolqrDo2Q. Similar webinars are planned for different sub-regions and regions.

Monitoring and Evaluation of CTF2
Work continued in the first quarter of 2017 on the logical framework that will be used as the basis for the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework for CTF2. The draft framework will be tabled for inputs at the 3rd meeting of the Codex Trust Fund Advisory Group that will take place on 13 July 2017.

Opening of Round 2
A new “Call for Applications” will open on 17 July 2017. The deadline for receipt of applications in the on-line system is set at midnight (Geneva time) on 15 October. Two announcements on the opening of the new application round will be sent out in early July to all Codex Contact Points of eligible countries. The list of eligible countries is updated annually and the revised list is available in Annex 1.

The application forms have been revised to make them more user-friendly and to harmonize the way information is provided in the applications. All countries applying for support in the second round should use the revised applications which can be accessed at http://www.who.int/foodsafety/areas_work/food-standard/codextrustfund/en/index1.html.
B. FINANCIAL SECTION

2017-2020 Financial Projections
The balance of funds carried forward to 2017 was US$ 637,116 (net of PSC). Contributions that have been recorded as received in WHO during the period from 1 January to 15 June 2017 and contributions expected between June and December 2017 (based on firm written pledges or completed paperwork for contributions) appear in Table 2 below.

Table 2
Contributions received as at 15 June 2017 and expected during May to December 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Donor</th>
<th>Amount expected/received (in contribution currency)</th>
<th>Amount expected/received (in US$)</th>
<th>Agreement period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>CDN$ 60,000</td>
<td>45,802</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>EUR 50,000</td>
<td>54,289</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>NZ$ 23,515</td>
<td>16,654</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>EUR 400,000</td>
<td>424,628</td>
<td>2017-2021 (1st tranche)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>CHF 18,000</td>
<td>17,751</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total approximate funds received or expected</strong></td>
<td><strong>559,124</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The carryover to 2017, together with the recorded and expected contributions in the table above will total approximately US$1,123,554 (net of PSC).

In light of the current funding situation, the Steering Committee at its 16th meeting held by teleconference on 3 May 2017, reviewed ways to reduce costs and delay expenditures in the short term until sufficient funding becomes available to support the Codex Trust Fund as planned in the founding project document. In light of this the provisional budget for the Codex Trust Fund for 2017, agreed by the Steering Committee, was established at US$ 840,620. The breakdown of expected expenditures for 2017 appears below and will allow for a small surplus at the end of 2017. The cumulative funding gap for the period 2017-2020 currently stands at $3.9 million.

Expected expenditures may be modified as a function of funding available and/or decisions of the Steering Committee to revise budgetary lines:

- $182,620 for support to project countries from Round 1.
- $450,000 for staff and administrative costs of the Codex Trust Fund Secretariat.
- $80,000 for consultants to provide technical assistance to CTF.
- $60,000 to support technical assistance provided by FAO/WHO to CTF eligible countries and/or countries whose applications were successful in the first application round.
- $15,000 to cover costs associated with Monitoring and Evaluation activities of the Codex Trust Fund, including the design and development of an M&E framework.
- $53,000 to support administrative costs of the CTF Secretariat and consultancy contracts for short-term assistance with specific activities.

Fundraising activities

Donor relations and fundraising continued to be an intensive area of activity in the first six months of 2017. A donor appeal letter was sent out to all past, present and potential donors in January 2017 to highlight the need for higher levels of funding and more visibility of funding commitments over time. Individual follow up has been undertaken with all donors. In order to boost the fundraising capacity of the Codex Trust Fund further, the Steering Committee agreed to seek professional expertise in fundraising from a consulting company with
experience in assisting IGOs/INGOs to increase, diversify and sustain their funding base. A Request for Proposal (RFP) was issued in May 2017 and a company selected from among the respondents. The consultancy firm will work for an eight week period from end June to end August 2017. Expected outputs are as follows:

- Prospective research to see if there is a "market" for the work of CTF (i.e. interest in contributing to the programme).
- Prospective research into potential funders (bi-laterals, foundations, regional development banks).
- Assistance in making the case for support for the work of CTF and approaches to different potential funders.
- Five year investment model and action plan.
- Assessment of the fundraising preparedness of CTF to take on an active programme of fundraising.
- Recommendations for next steps, resource requirements to carry out a programme of fundraising etc.
Annex 1

Codex Trust Fund table of eligible countries

List of countries eligible for support from CTF2 (as at 4 May 2017)
103 eligible countries, subject to change with new Codex members or change in status of countries currently eligible
Includes all countries with low & medium HDI, other low or middle income SIDS and LLDCs with high HDI
LDCs & LICs are indicated in bold font
Changes from previous version: Nauru no longer eligible due to high income status. Transition measures will be available for countries whose eligibility status has changed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Codex region</th>
<th>Asia (15)</th>
<th>Europe (9)</th>
<th>Latin American &amp; Caribbean (17)</th>
<th>Near East (5)</th>
<th>South-West Pacific (9)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo Rep., Côte d'Ivoire,</td>
<td>Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan</td>
<td>Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Paraguay, St. Lucia, St Vincent &amp; the Grenadines, Suriname,</td>
<td>Yemen</td>
<td>of), Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DR Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi,</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria,</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa,</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>South Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Uganda, United Rep. of Tanzania, Zambia,</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, DPR Korea, India, Indonesia,</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lao PDR, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Vietnam</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations:
LDC – least developed country
LIC – low income country

Sources of information:
For income status - [http://data.worldbank.org/about/country-and-lending-groups](http://data.worldbank.org/about/country-and-lending-groups)
HDI – human development index
http://unohrls.org/about-ldcs/country-profiles/
SIDS – small island developing state
LLDC – landlocked developing country

For lists of SIDS and LLDCs - http://unohrls.org/about-sids/country-profiles/ and

Annex 2

Reports from CTF-supported countries

Ghana
Implementation of planned activities:

All planned activities for the first half of 2017 have been initiated and are roughly on-track.

Outputs to date include:

1. Second draft Ghana Codex Procedural Manual under development
2. Agreed outline of website structure and content (work ongoing to develop the website)
3. Plan for Codex training elaborated
4. Concise report on preparedness of GSA lab for analytical training (being used as the basis to plan the training programme)

Lessons learned from project implementation to date:

The mainstreaming of “twinning” or “peer learning” activities within the project has been highly beneficial and has enriched discussions on the website development and the development of the procedural manual.

Linkages or partnerships that are being made that are adding value to the project:

1. The FAO-Ghana office has made available its Video conferencing facilities to support consultations with Canada, US, Netherlands and the FAO-HQ team.
2. Coordination with other FAO activities has enabled the lab assessment by FAO-IAEA Joint Division, participation in African food safety lab network training activities, face-to-face discussions with the FAO HQ project counterpart at no cost to the CTF project.
3. A discussion session with the Canada Codex team (twinning partner) was arranged on the margins of the Codex inter-regional consultation held in Quebec Canada in June 2017.

Kyrgyzstan
The summary project document for Kyrgyzstan was signed on 19 June 2017. Full implementation of phase one activities will begin in July 2017.

Implementation of planned activities:

1. Two delegates from Kyrgyzstan attended CCEURO30.
2. Two delegates from the Centre of Standardization and Metrology (Ministry of Economy) attended CCFICS23

Madagascar
Implementation of planned activities:

1. Project launch
2. Participation in the local Salon de l’agroalimentaire et de la cuisine, a trade show for all those working in the food production and catering sectors in Madagascar
3. Periodic meeting of members of the National Codex Committee
4. Meeting of the Project Monitoring and Supervision Committee

Outputs to date:

1. Report of the international expert with the recommendations from the workshop
2. Meeting reports
3. Presentations used during the training session led by the expert
4. Flyers on Codex and the project

Lessons learned:
It is important to give more time to the planning and organisation of activities to avoid delays
Linkages or partnerships that are being made that are adding value to the project:
1. Budget allocated to the Quality and Conditioning department/ Ministry of Trade and Consumption through Public Investment Programmes.
2. Support from FAO and WHO staff in Madagascar

Senegal
Implementation of planned activities:

All the planned activities have been implemented, with the exception of one sub-activity of the national awareness-raising campaign. This is the organisation of an annual Codex Day, which is set for early July 2017 due to a packed agenda.

Results to date:

1. Communication material about Codex: three posters, a leaflet explaining the role of the CNCA (national committee); 15 kakemonos, 11 describing the duties of the priority technical committees in Senegal, the other 4 describing the importance of Codex in terms of competitiveness of products and the health of populations; a brochure used for lobbying the authorities and a documentary film about Codex.
2. A forum resolution setting out recommendations for the contribution of various stakeholders to strengthen Codex activities.
3. Adoption is underway of the draft Decree setting out the reorganisation and operation of the Codex Alimentarius National Committee (CNCA) modifying Decree n°83-1024 of 24 November 1983;
4. Documents relating to the management of Codex
5. Commitment of certain Leaders to support Codex activities.

Lessons learned regarding project implementation:

1. Deciders need greater awareness of the role of Codex in protecting populations and regarding product access to markets
2. Coordination of the CNCA technical committees by other Ministries helps to ensure greater ownership of Codex activities
3. Active role played by consumers' associations in the lobbying of authorities
4. Need to involve more communication specialists to make the actions of Codex more visible

Linkages or partnerships that add value to the project:
The project has established links with other initiatives and activities underway in the country, notably including:

- The preparation of the National Response to Food Safety Emergencies (plan national de réponse aux urgences de sécurité sanitaire des aliments), produced with technical support from FAO and financial support from the Grand-Duchy of Luxemburg.
- Preparation of the National Food Safety Strategy (stratégie nationale de sécurité sanitaire des aliments) with the support of WHO;
- The implementation of a National Risk Assessment Programme;
  • preparation of food safety monitoring plans;
  • preparation of a national plan to strengthen ROI;
  • creation of an INFOSAN network in Senegal;
  • participation in the preparation of the national action plan against AMR;
- Generation of data on the MRL of pesticides, ML on arsenic and lead (AU/IBAR);
- Implementation of an action plan to fight against aflatoxins (PACA).