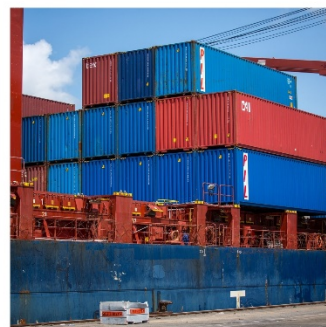




Standards Alliance

ANNUAL REPORT YEAR 6: 2018-2019



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INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The following report contains a summary of the major activities completed and outcomes achieved during the sixth year of implementation of the Standards Alliance, a public-private partnership between the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). Additional information is provided through quarterly performance reports submitted to USAID by ANSI.

The [Standards Alliance](#) was announced by USAID in November 2012 as a new funding facility designed to provide capacity-building assistance to developing countries, specifically related to the implementation of the World Trade Organization (WTO) Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Agreement. In May 2013, USAID and ANSI entered a public-private partnership, which coordinates subject matter experts from the private sector-led U.S. standardization system to deliver training and other technical assistance to interested Standards Alliance countries.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Standards Alliance currently engages five countries across the African continent on a wide range of capacity-building activities. The program focuses on continually building participating countries' capacity to fulfill World Trade Organization (WTO) obligations and increasing practical knowledge on the WTO Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Agreement. In year 6, the Standards Alliance completed 16 TBT-related trainings, and workshops, which included more than 700 participants together. These activities have advanced U.S. business interests in a variety of export categories, paved the way for U.S. investment, and helped Standards Alliance countries move a step forward in their path towards self-reliance, as described further in this annual report.

Standards are foundational to the global trade system and efforts under the Standards Alliance help cultivate fertile ground for reciprocal, two-way trade between the U.S. and Standards Alliance partners. Over the past six years, the Standards Alliance has supported sustainable partnerships and promoted self-reliance through targeted assistance, to develop quality infrastructure or the institutions that support strong TBT compliance. These efforts help bolster market confidence and expand market access by decreasing barriers to trade, increasing transparency, improving regulatory development, and fostering market predictability. These contributions further support the health and safety of consumers in participating countries through the increased understanding and utilization of international best practices for consumer products.

In year six, Standards Alliance activities built on the strong foundation laid by previous trainings, leading to noticeable developments across multiple program activities. For example, following consistent efforts by the Standards Alliance and the USAID-funded, Support Program for Economic and Enterprise Development Plus (SPEED+), Mozambique finalized and released its National Quality Infrastructure (NQI) Act in early 2019. The Act provides the legal underpinning to support the development of quality institutions, in line with Mozambique's commitments under the WTO TBT Agreement. Preceding the finalization of Mozambique's NQI Act, the Standards Alliance and SPEED+ held a two-day training activity focused on the importance of standards and conformity assessment in supporting market access. This event also served to celebrate the release of the *Standards, Metrology, and Conformity Assessment Handbook*, which was developed by Mozambique's National Institute of Standards and Quality (INNOQ) and USAID. The handbook is the first work in this field in Mozambique and is intended to create awareness and the importance of Standards, Metrology and Conformity Assessment as they relate to trade facilitation and economic growth in Mozambique. Building NQI will enable Mozambican enterprises to meet the demands of a multilateral trading system and provide credible proof that their products conform to international standards, technical regulations and conformity assessment requirements. At the same time, a strong NQI in Mozambique will improve the business environment for U.S. exporters and investors by increasing transparency and predictability in market requirements.

In addition to creating space for durable progress, the Standards Alliance increased its profile by collaborating with regional and international organizations on trade-related events. In year six, the Standards Alliance participated in the 2018 African Organisation for Standardisation (ARSO) General Assembly, the June 2019 WTO TBT Committee's Thematic Session on Transparency, and the 2019 U.S.–Africa Business Summit. The Standards Alliance



Program also received notable mention in the Office of United States Trade Representative's (USTR) *2019 Trade Policy Agenda and 2018 Annual Report*, for its efforts in providing training and technical assistance to help integrate developing countries into the global trading community.¹

These partnerships and mentions demonstrate the increasing recognition of the Standards Alliance Program internationally and across the African continent, which helps support and promote future collaborations in related standards and conformity assessment activities. This is a critical element in the sustainability of the Standards Alliance, as increasing presence and influence in international and regional programming will help ensure that the U.S. perspective is included and recognized at the highest levels in

¹ [Trade representative's 2019 Trade Policy Agenda and 2018 Annual Report](#).¹

international fora and proceedings. As regions like the European Union and China continue to commit billions of dollars to support favorable market access/ conditions on the African continent, it is imperative for U.S. programing in the standardization field to counterbalance these perspectives and offer high-quality alternatives and solutions to some of the challenges in this region.

Looking ahead to the seventh year of the project, the Standards Alliance will continue to support and encourage programming that emphasizes self-reliance and ensures long-term, sustainable results in the five partner countries. The Standards Alliance will also continue to emphasize the development of robust transparency mechanisms to bolster credibility and legitimacy while also ensuring awareness and market access for U.S. stakeholders. Capacity building assistance, with a long-term vision toward self-reliance and sustainable partnership, will help pave the way for increased market access, improved investment climates, and amplified two-way trade.

SUMMARY OF PROJECT OUTPUTS

According to the “Standards Alliance Year 6 Plan” (August 2018), a set of activities were identified for execution. Additional activities beyond the Year 6 Plan were also carried out, as agreed with USAID and when appropriate for the scope and resources of the project.

The primary outputs of the sixth year of the Standards Alliance included:

- *West Africa Risk-Based Consumer Protection Workshop Series (June 2018)*
- *Standards Alliance Participation at the ARSO General Assembly (June 2018)*
- *Training for Zambia on Regulatory Impact Assessment 1.5 (July 2018)*
- *West Africa National Enquiry Point/National Notification Authority Trainings with Diane Thompson (October 2018)*
- *Workshop on Liquid Cooking Fuels with Zambia (November 2018)*
- *U.S.-Mozambique Workshop on Standards and Conformity Assessment: Tools to Facilitate Trade and Market Access (December 2018)*
- *Cote d'Ivoire Training on ISO37001: Anti-Bribery Management Systems (March 2019)*
- *Reactivation of the Senegal Commission on Food Safety (March 2019)*
- *Evidence-based Regulatory Decision Making in Zambia: Regulatory Impact Analysis (RIA) “Training of Trainers” Workshop (May 2019)*
- *GRP Roundtable at US-Africa Business Summit (June 2019)*
- *World Trade Organization Transparency Workshop (June 2019)*

All of the projected outputs described in the Year 6 Plan were completed or begun and/or rescheduled for Year 6. The most cited reason for postponed or rescheduled outputs in Year 6 was staff turnover at counterpart agencies or funding gaps in USAID partner projects. The 2018-2019 outputs and related status are summarized by country/region in the table from the work plan.

ACTIVITY	PROPOSED COUNTERPART	OUTPUT	STATUS	EXPECTED IMPACT
Cote d'Ivoire				
1. Workshop on Good Regulatory Practices in Cote d'Ivoire	CODINORM, Ministry of Trade and Industry	Capacity Building Workshop	October 2019	Increased understanding of international best practices and familiarity with U.S.-based organizations, leading to an improved trade environment for U.S. companies
2. ISO37001 Workshop in Cote d'Ivoire	CODINORM, HABG, and relevant ministries	Capacity Building	March 2019 COMPLETE	Improved understanding of international best practices leading to an improved business environment for U.S. companies.
3. ISO37101 Awareness building Workshop	CODINORM and relevant ministries	Awareness Building	August 13, 2019	Improved understanding of international best practices for city planning and sustainable development to support CDI initiatives to empower urban planners
Ghana				
4. Workshop on Good Regulatory Practices in Ghana	GSA and relevant Ministries	Capacity Building Workshop	October 2019	Increased understanding of international best practices and familiarity with U.S.-based organizations, leading to an improved trade environment for U.S. companies
5. Standards to Support the Ghana National Building Code <i>(formerly, Standards Specific Workshop in Ghana)</i>	GSA and relevant ministries	Capacity Building	Tentative Sept 2019	Improved understanding of international best practices supporting an improved business climate for U.S. companies. Increased understanding of AGOA requirements for sector-specific items
Mozambique				

6. Establishing a Mozambique Uniform System for the Preparation, Adoption, and Application of Technical Regulations	INNOQ, CTA, SPEED+, other relevant industry associations	Technical training and Capacity Building Workshop	Nov 2018 COMPLETE	Two-day training to sensitize Mozambican government officials, policymakers, and regulators to best practices for standards development and increase understanding of the WTO TBT agreement related to existing Mozambican laws.
7. <i>NQI Roundtable in coordination with the US-Africa Business Summit</i>	INNOQ, SPEED +, and relevant ministries	Capacity Building Workshop	June 2019 COMPLETE	Improved understanding of international best practices leading to an improved business environment for U.S. companies. Topics of interest have been personal care products, oil and gas, and food labeling.
8. Standards for Clean Liquid Fuels	INNOQ, CTA, SPEED+, other relevant industry associations	Capacity Building Workshop	Sept 2019	Sensitizing Mozambique's government to the role and importance of international standards to support clean, safe, and reliable fuels for consumers as well as to support U.S. market access.
9. Delegation Visit to the US: The US Standards System and Global Best Practices (<i>pending SPEED+ funding approval</i>)	INNOQ, CTA, Members of the National TBT Committee	Delegation Visit and Workshop series	CANCELED	Canceled due to SPEED+ budget constraints.
Senegal				
10. Workshop on Good Regulatory Practices and TBT Principles in Senegal	ASN	Capacity Building Workshop	October 2019	Increased understanding of international best practices and familiarity with U.S.-based organizations, leading to an improved trade environment for U.S. companies

11. Sector Specific Standards Workshop in Senegal <i>Potentially Ethanol fuels</i>	ASN, DCI, and relevant ministries	Capacity Building	TBD 2019	Improved understanding of international best practices leading to an improved business environment for U.S. companies
12. Reactivation of the Food Safety Commission	ASN, DCI, and other relevant ministries	Institutional Development	March 2019 COMPLETE	Reestablishment of the 1967 Food Safety Commission, supporting increased government coordination in the area of food safety and decreasing agency overlap in food testing and inspection.
Zambia				
13. Clean cooking fuel workshop in Zambia	ZABS	Capacity Building	November 2018 COMPLETE	Uptake of and education on the value ASTM E3050-6 and other international standards that will lead to U.S. market access for ethanol fuel exports
14. Globally Harmonized System for Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) Training or similar	ZABS, ZEMA, ACC	Capacity Building	TBD 2019	Training to support Zambia's implementation of the GHS to create a more predictable framework for chemical imports/exports and to promote chemical safety
15. Best Practices to Support the Development and Adoption of Energy Efficiency Standards in Zambia (or similar)	ZABS; BRRA; MCTI; Ministry of Mines, Energy, and Water	Capacity Building and Technical Training	August 2019	Increased awareness of international best practices and standards to support sustainable mining practices and to promote a more stable investment environment for U.S. companies
16. In-depth Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) training and Train the Trainer event	BRRA, Ministry of Commerce, Trade and Industry, Zambian Regulators	Capacity Building	May 2019 COMPLETE	In-depth training activity to support regulatory review and Regulatory Impact Assessments to boost private sector confidence in the Zambian regulatory environment

				by supporting early notification and stakeholder engagement
West Africa (Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, and Senegal)				
17. TBT and SPS National Enquiry Point/National Notification Authority Trainings by Thompson Consulting	CODINORM, GSA, ASN, DVP	Technical Training and Capacity Building	October 2018 COMPLETE	Training to support Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, and Senegal's transparency commitments under the WTO TBT agreement and to strengthen private sector confidence in West African regulatory environments
18. Workshop to support the harmonization of ECOWAS Petroleum Standards	CODINORM, GSA, ASN, relevant ministries, and other relevant ECOWAS members (Nigeria, SON)	Capacity Building and knowledge sharing Workshop	October 2019	Workshop to support ECOWAS efforts to harmonize petroleum standards for transportation, distribution, and exploration that will support increased investment opportunities in West Africa by creating predictable and consistent regional standards and regulation for petroleum.
19. Workshops with U.S. Investors to Sensitize Stakeholders on International Standards	CODINORM, APEX-CI, ADB	Capacity Building Workshop	August 2019	Sensitization to U.S. standards and conformance systems as well as an increased understanding of international best practices to pave the way for an improved regulatory environment for U.S. investors

SUMMARY OF MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In addition to delivering progress on projected outputs for the sixth year of the initiative, the Standards Alliance recognized several key milestones and accomplishments that may be highlighted as indicative of future successes. This section includes examples of these accomplishments, most of which build off the major successes highlighted in the Year 5 report and quarterly reports for 2018-2019.

1. Zambian Regulatory Review: Building self-sustaining, regulatory transparency and predictability

In recent years, the topic of regulatory cooperation has rapidly grown and gained prominence in the trade and development agenda due to the benefits it offers a wide range of stakeholders. However, in order for regulatory cooperation to be effective, the process undertaken to develop regulations needs to encompass internationally recognized best practices. In year 6, through jointly planned Standards Alliance activities, Zambia worked towards building a baseline against which they can demonstrate good practices in regulatory design, with the aim of increasing quality outcomes and decreasing cross-border challenges.

Beginning in 2017, ANSI in collaboration with the Zambian [Business Regulatory Review Agency](#) (BRRA) established a robust work stream aimed at strengthening and institutionalizing Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) in Zambia. The first awareness-building activity was held in April 2017 and introduced the fundamental concepts of RIA. The workshop highlighted the value and importance of using well-developed regulations to support trade and investment in Zambia. Building on the success of the first event, ANSI and BRRA hosted a follow-up three-day training for regulators in July 2018, where BRRA and the Zambian Ministry of Commerce, Trade and Industry (MCTI), unveiled Zambia's *Regulatory Impact Assessment Handbook for Regulatory Agencies and Public Bodies*. The handbook, which was developed by BRRA, describes the legal underpinnings for RIA and is a blueprint for Zambian public bodies and regulatory agencies to use, as a guide when undertaking RIA in the policy and legislation-making process. The RIA handbook, which is intended for use by Zambia regulators, provides a systematic guide on how to effectively conduct RIA, in accordance with the *Business Regulatory Act, 2014*, and the standards and guidelines issued by BRRA.

Following the July 2018 workshop and keen interest from workshop participants, the Standards Alliance and BRRA organized another intensive five-day, training for RIA trainers in May 2019. The event provided systematic training to government regulators and trainers on the essential requirements for performing RIA. The workshop also highlighted training strategies and methods for participants to effectively train and engage adult learners. The main aim of the workshop was to ensure that at least one or two government representatives at each agency were familiar with RIA concepts



Participants at the July 2018 Training on Evidence-based Regulatory Decision Making: the Role of RIA and Public Consultation

and capable of defining a regulatory problem and establishing baseline criteria for regulations that should be subject to RIA in Zambia. Approximately 70 participants from various Zambian ministries attended the event, including expert speakers from international organizations and the U.S. public and private sectors. Experts provided presentations and interactive activities to bolster participants' understanding and use of international best practices when performing RIAs. Additionally, targeted group exercises provided hands-on guidance and opportunities for participants to critically analyze existing RIA reports in Zambia. These

sessions emphasized practical training on how to write and structure a RIA report, gather qualitative and quantitative data from relevant stakeholders, conduct consultations, and effectively utilize cost-benefit and cost-effective analysis. In follow-up to this event, BRRRA consulted with various Ministerial level officials to get buy-in for the institutionalization of RIA within each agency. The hope is that each government agency will allocate funding and a leadership team to explore various policy options, conduct cost-benefit analysis (CBA), public consultation and other RIA related activities, prior to drafting a regulation.

In year 7 of the Standards Alliance, BRRRA will continue to build Zambia's self-reliance by implementing additional awareness-building activities that will further cement RIA into Zambia's regulatory processes. In BRRRA's most recent work plan, the agency indicated that a number of parliamentarians, including Ministers of Parliament (MPs), were not well informed of the regulatory obligations for conducting RIA and its importance in fostering a conducive business environment for trade and investment in Zambia. In order to ensure that these government regulators make better regulatory decisions, BRRRA has proposed a plan of action to sensitize key decision-makers on RIA. It is expected that once the Permanent Secretaries and MPs are sensitized, they will be better positioned to scrutinize regulatory frameworks and ensure that new and existing policies and laws contribute to a conducive business environment, which will, in turn, facilitating trade and investment in Zambia. In consultation with the Standards Alliance and the World Bank, BRRRA is also developing an e-registry notice and comment system, which will be used by regulatory agencies during the public consultation process.

2. Improving Risk-Based Consumer Protection: Senegal

Consumer protection ensures that buyers have access to information that will enable them to make educated decisions about products and that they are not subject to unfair trade practices in the marketplace. In parts of Africa, where consumer protection is still in its infancy, it has become increasingly important for government agencies to start looking for solutions and proactive ways to protect their citizens, especially when it comes to food products. The Standards Alliance has been one avenue through which Senegal has been able to start addressing this challenge.

The issue was first introduced through two Standards Alliance events on consumer protection held during Year 5 of the project, the October 2017 West Africa Risk-Based Consumer Protection Delegation Visit to Washington DC and the June 2018 West Africa Consumer Protection Roadshow, which introduced participants to various aspects of the U.S. risk-



Participants at the Standards Alliance Workshop on Senegal's Food Safety Commission

based consumer protection system. Following the successful conclusion of these activities, DCI expressed an interest in reactivating its dormant Food Safety Commission, which was established in 1966 to improve food safety, reliability and quality in Senegal.

On March 28, 2019, the Standards Alliance in collaboration with the Senegalese Ministry of Trade (DCI) hosted a workshop in Dakar, Senegal to discuss the reactivation of Senegal's Food Safety Commission. More than 50 consumer associations and government agencies attended the reactivation meeting in March 2019, including the Minister of Commerce and the President of the Senegalese Consumer Association (ASCOSEN). The aim of the event was to provide participants with the foundational concepts and concrete examples on risk/evidence-based approaches to ensure consumer safety. The reactivation of Senegal's Food Safety Commission creates the vital link between government agencies to ensure effective collaboration as they look to harmonize legal and institutional frameworks. The ultimate goal of this activity is to help the government set up broader-based practices and a systematic approach to reducing public health risk in light of limited resources and additional factors that may be considered, in line with international best practices.

Recognizing the importance of legal and institutional coordination, the government of Senegal has made the Food Safety Commission a high priority to streamline government activities and safeguard citizens. In the coming year, the Commission will coordinate legal frameworks, as well as monitor and control instruments to more efficiently identify hazardous or low-quality goods in the Senegalese market. The Commission plans to reconvene on a monthly basis to ensure consistent communication between agencies and private sector stakeholders related to food safety and consumer protection.

3. Promoting Trade and Investment in Mozambique through a National Quality Policy

International trading relationships are built on the principle of trust, which heavily depends on a structure of internationally accepted standards, agreements, codes and regulations, designed to ensure that consumers get the products they expect to receive from manufacturers. For these standards, agreements, and codes to carry weight, they must be written and implemented rigorously and consistently in ways that give everyone involved a high level of confidence in the outcome. One tool that governments can use to ensure a rigorous and consistent process is to implement a national quality infrastructure as part of a broader national quality policy.



Participants at the U.S.-Africa Business Summit and Standards Alliance Roundtable on National Quality Infrastructure in Mozambique, June 20, 2019.

Preceding the finalization of Mozambique's NQI Act, the Standards Alliance and SPEED+ held a two-day training activity in May 2018, which was attended by more than 70 participants. This event provided an opportunity for Mozambican and U.S. experts to exchange information and increase participants' understanding of metrology and the general principles for good regulatory practice. The workshop also served to celebrate the release of the *Standards, Metrology, and Conformity Assessment: Tools to Facilitate Trade and Market Assess Handbook*, which was developed by Mozambique's National Institute of Standards and Quality (INNOQ) and USAID. Beyond the NQI Act, Mozambique is looking to build out guidance documents, which will explain how the act will be implemented in Mozambique including the roles of each organization and institution involved, to meet the goals of the broad NQI Act.

The TBT Agreement requires WTO members to have a central government authority (Notification Authority) that provides notices of new or amended technical requirements proposed by regulatory authorities. Often it is difficult for U.S. producers to obtain information about the requirements their products must meet in order to be sold in Standards Alliance partner countries. Recognizing this challenge, the Standards Alliance has made notable efforts with partner countries in past 6 years to help support notifications to the WTO and transparency mechanisms particularly with Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, and Senegal.

WTO TBT Enquiry Point Guide

WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

TBT Technical Barriers to Trade

Trade and Environment Division

Making transparency work

plans to improve the effectiveness of the WTO TBT enquiry points and notification authorities and implement the action plans, including on-site training wherever possible. In 2016, the Standards Alliance provided support for the expansion of the Trade Africa initiative, which called for TBT-related capacity building in Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, and Senegal in West Africa, and Mozambique and Zambia in Southern Africa. This expansion provided an opportunity for Thompson Consulting to provide technical assistance to aid in the improvement of NEP and NNA operations under the TBT Agreement for the newly added Trade Africa countries. In October 2018, the Standards Alliance organized [three targeted training sessions](#) across West Africa to provide practical training for National Enquiry Point (NEP) and National Notification Authority (NNA) staff. This training built upon previous work under the Standards Alliance to support effective procedures and notification practices in line with the WTO TBT and SPS agreements. Topics covered included responding to enquiries, issuing notifications, handling and responding to comments, and written operating procedures, among other items.

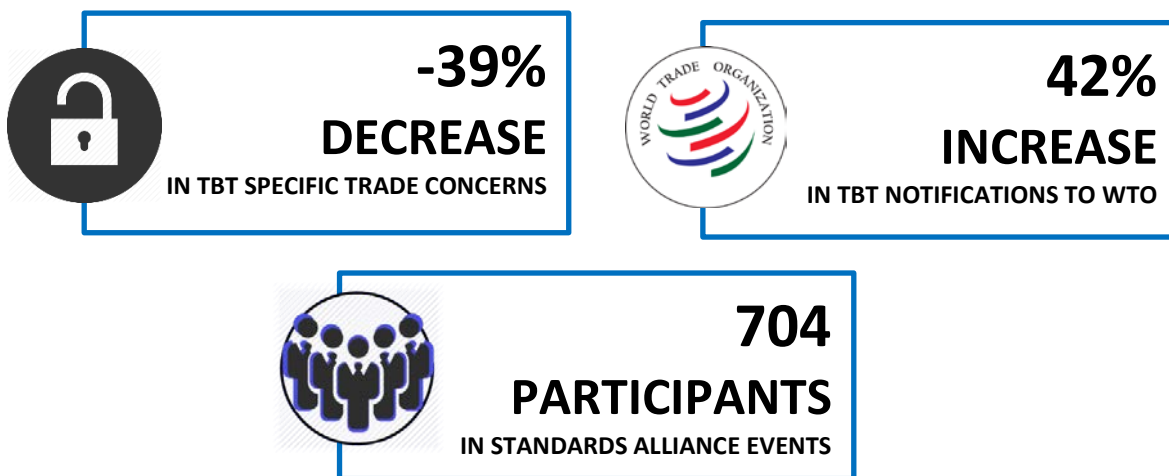
As a supplement to previous training and in coordination with the WTO, the Standards Alliance secured invitations for 8 individuals from current and past EP trainings to participation at the June 2019, *WTO TBT Committee Meeting* and *WTO Transparency Workshop* in Geneva, Switzerland. The weeklong *Transparency Workshop* was attended by 42 participants from various TBT enquiry points across the world, including representatives from Ghana, Cote d'Ivoire, and Zambia. The primary goal was to help participating countries improve their understanding of transparency requirements and existing tools to support notifications. Many participants at the workshop were attending the TBT Committee meetings for the first time and greatly appreciated the opportunity to join group exercises that encouraged learning from peer organizations and provided networking opportunities. Throughout the weeklong training, participants received an overview of WTO TBT transparency mechanisms and tools to increase notification of national regulations through the WTO's online notification platform, [ePing](#). Participants included multiple graduates from previous Standards Alliance enquiry point trainings including three current Standards Alliance partner countries: [CODINORM \(Cote d'Ivoire\)](#), [Ghana Standards Authority \(GSA\)](#), [Zambia Bureau of Standards \(ZABS\)](#). In particular, the WTO requested a former Standards Alliance trainee from the Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS), to lead the transparency workshop as one of the three lead expert trainers. At the conclusion of the event, individual work plans were created for delegates to specifically address transparency barriers identified, as a result of the training.

The impact of this cornerstone of Standards Alliance programming can be seen in the metrics described further below. Most notably, Standards Alliance partner countries have increased the overall number of TBT notifications submitted to the WTO by 42% since year 5. This added transparency benefits U.S. businesses by providing earlier and more regular information about the requirements that impact their products.

EVALUATION OF PROJECT ACTIVITIES

During the sixth year of the Standards Alliance, ANSI tracked the major performance metrics that will establish progress towards the project objectives. According to the Year One Plan and project “Mission Statement”, the following measures of success are applied:

1. Understanding of the WTO TBT measured through a comparison of knowledge assessments conducted before and after training sessions, communication frequency between inquiry points, and/or number of comments raised during bilateral or multilateral interaction.
2. Implementation of the Code of Good Practice (Annex 3 of the TBT Agreement) by central government and other standardizing bodies.
3. Transparency measured by the number and/or percentage of proposed technical regulations that are notified to the WTO Secretariat, and through comparison with baseline rates.
4. Increased engagement in international standardization measured by participation levels in organizations such as the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), and others.
5. Increased consultation with the private sector through workshops, stakeholder comments opportunities, responses to stakeholder questions, etc.
6. Progress in areas of trade concerns between the U.S. and partner governments, potentially including reduced compliance costs and/or greater market access for U.S. and domestic firms.



The table below summarizes outcomes witnessed for these metrics in 2018-2019.

Indicator	Relates to Measure	Definition	Unit of Measurement	Result
1	2, 4, 5	Participants trained on elements of the TBT Agreement (including the Code of Good Practice)	Number of Workshop Attendees	655 ²

² See complete list of activities on p. 4.

2	1, 3	WTO TBT notifications submitted by partner countries	Percentage increase	42% ³
3	1, 3	Partner countries showing an increase in WTO TBT notifications	Number of Countries	14 ⁴
4	4	ISO TCs/SCs in which partner countries participate	Percentage decrease	-1.7% ⁵
5	5	Workshops held or other opportunities for partner country governments to engage with local private sector	Number of Workshops	16 ⁶
6	5	Public-private participation at Standards Alliance events	Total Number of Participants	704 ⁷
7	1, 4, 6	WTO TBT Committee participation by Standards Alliance members	Percentage Decrease	31.7% ⁸
8	1, 4, 6	TBT specific trade concerns raised against Standards Alliance members since 2012	Percentage Decrease	39% ⁹
9	2,4	MoU's or informal arrangements established between partner country standards bodies and U.S. based SDO's	Number of Agreements signed	0 ¹⁰

Notable results captured in the above table include the positive increase in WTO TBT notifications. The number of STCs raised against Standards Alliance countries fell by 39% when compared with the same period in 2012. Mexico and Guatemala participated the most out of the 27 partner countries during the 2017 and 2018 WTO TBT Committee meetings. According to the Twenty- fourth Annual Review report, which was released in February 2019, African Members were some of the most active in submitting TBT notification in 2018. Five of the top ten most prolific notifying Members are from Africa (four of which are members of the East African Community). Uganda submitted the most notifications of any Member for the second year in a row.

CONCLUSION

3 Percentage increase in WTO TBT notifications since year 5 (2017-2018)

4 Burundi, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, Kenya, Malawi, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, and Vietnam all demonstrated increased annual notifications from 2018 to 2019. Source: <http://tbtims.wto.org/>

5 Total TC/SC participation was measured across the 27 countries included in the Standards Alliance who are also ISO members. Source: ISO.

6 See complete list of activities on p. 4.

7 Includes participants in all of the above workshops

8 Decreased WTO TBT Committee participation was measured across 27 Standards Alliance countries based on comments made during WTO TBT Committee meetings. This percentage was calculated by summing the number of STCs raised by member countries during the three TBT Committee meetings in 2012 compared with STCs raised during the three TBT Committee meetings in 2018. This information can be found on the WTO TBT web page, <http://tbtims.wto.org/>

9 The decrease in STCs was measured across 27 Standards Alliance nations based on comments made at WTO TBT Committee Meetings. This percentage encompasses the total number of STCs raised against Standards Alliance countries during the three WTO TBT Committee meetings in 2012 compared with STCs raised against member countries during TBT Committee meetings in 2017. Minutes from WTO TBT Committee Meetings are available in the searchable WTO document database: docs.wto.org.

10 None reported.

The Standards Alliance continued to make substantial progress in 2018-2019, accomplishing a majority of its stated objectives and completing work plan deliverables, while continuing stakeholder outreach across the five countries. In addition to these successes, trainings focused on both foundational principles and sectoral priorities, maximizing program impact and potential for robust future work streams.

Through the ongoing pursuit of robust capacity-building assistance related to the implementation of the WTO TBT Agreement, the Standards Alliance continued to support enduring and positive standards-related changes in developing countries. In year 6, the Standards Alliance built the capacity for institutions in Zambia, Senegal, and Mozambique to increase transparency, consumer trust and market predictability for investors, which in turn supports U.S. industry and ensures quality products and better services for consumers in these local markets. In the future, partner countries who embrace and effectively implement GRP principles, will have begun their journey to self-reliance by demonstrating their "capacity to plan, finance and implement solutions to local development challenges, as well as the commitment to see these aspects through effectively, inclusively, and with accountability."¹¹

In the coming year, the Standards Alliance will further accentuate the continued utilization of transparency mechanisms by developing nations to strengthen both their confidence and international legitimacy while ensuring U.S. stakeholder awareness and access. These principles will further support the development of participating nations by contributing to quality infrastructure, more effective consumer protection mechanisms, and expanded local industry. Beyond its continued technical support for the five African partner countries, ANSI will continue to engage with and build on the relationships formed in the previous and next phase of the Standards Alliance Program.

Future success of the Standards Alliance will rely on continued engagement and support from a diverse stakeholder group in the U.S., including private and public sector experts. ANSI recognizes the contributions of all of the agencies and organizations that participated in the Standards Alliance this year, including the core strategic partner USTR, as well as the Department of Commerce, OMB-OIRA, and other regulatory agencies, and ANSI members from the private sector that participated. We look forward to continuing to bring the expertise of the U.S. public-private partnership for standards, conformity assessment and technical regulations in implementing the Standards Alliance.

¹¹ USAID Policy Framework: Ending the Need for Foreign Assistance Summary; Definition of self-reliance, 2019