

SPS Balance Sheet for CLV

Strengthening links between supply and demand of SPS-related technical assistance in a sub-group of ASEAN countries (Stage 2)

Research work for the Standards and Trade Development Facility

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**This report reflects the views of the author alone and does not represent the
views of the STDF or any of its partner agencies or donors.**

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AADCP	ASEAN-Australia Development Cooperation Program
ACIAR	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
ACMECS	Ayeyawaddy-Chao Phraya-Mekong Economic Cooperation Strategy
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AEC	ASEAN Economic Community
AFTA	ASEAN Free Trade Area
AI	Avian influenza
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
APHIS	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (United States)
APO	Asian Productivity Organization
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CLV	Cambodia, Lao PDR, Vietnam
CLMV	Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Vietnam
CSF	Classical swine fever
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
EC	European Commission
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FMD	Foot and mouth disease
GAP	Good agricultural practice
GMS	Greater Mekong Subregion, includes Cambodia, China (Yunnan Province and Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region), Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam
HACCP	Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points
HPAI	Highly pathogenic avian influenza
IF	Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to least developed countries
IPM	Integrated pest management
ISPM	International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures
IPPC	International Plant Protection Convention
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
Lao PDR	Lao People's Democratic Republic
Multi	multi-country
MUTRAP	Multilateral trade assistance project
NAFIQAD	National Agro-Forestry and Fisheries Quality Assurance Department
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
NZ	New Zealand
NZAID	New Zealand's International Aid & Development Agency
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OIE	<i>Office International des Epizooties</i> or World Organisation for Animal Health
PCB	Phytosanitary capacity building
PRA	Pest risk assessment
RPS	Regional partnerships scheme
SEAFMD	Southeast Asian Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme
SECO	State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (Switzerland)
SPS	Sanitary and phytosanitary

SPSCBP	The Sanitary and Phytosanitary Capacity Building Program
STDF	Standards and Trade Development Facility
TA	Technical assistance
TAD	Transboundary animal disease
TBT	Technical barriers to trade
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

1. Introduction

1. The objective of this STDF research work is to further strengthen the linkage between "supply" and "demand" of technical cooperation in the area of food safety, animal and plant health (collectively known as sanitary and phytosanitary or SPS) requirements. As such, this research is being carried out in the framework of the broader Aid for Trade initiative. The work builds on existing capacity assessments in the SPS area conducted by international organizations such as the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) as well as other studies and reports. It is not a capacity evaluation, but rather an attempt to consolidate the results of previous studies.

2. Individual balance sheets for Cambodia, Lao PDR and Vietnam (CLV) have been prepared which present needs for and supply of SPS-related technical assistance. The balance sheets aim to establish the link between supply and demand for SPS-related technical cooperation by:

- acting as a vehicle for information sharing of needs evaluations and ongoing and planned activities; and
- identifying gaps where they exist and further mobilizing the provision of capacity building resources as necessary.

3. This report presents a similar balance sheet from a regional perspective. In contrast to the country balance sheets, it does not discuss institutional and legislative issues. The focus is instead on enforcement issues that can be dealt with at regional level, such as surveillance and monitoring and diagnostic capacity.

2. SPS capacity building in the GMS region: National and Regional challenges

4. Regional economic cooperation is a driving force for SPS capacity building. Ongoing efforts to liberalize trade in the region under the ASEAN¹ Free Trade Agreement (AFTA) and the commitment to establish an ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) by 2015 imply harmonization of standards.

5. ASEAN, Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS), WTO and bilateral requirements pose a serious compliance challenge for Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam. The more developed ASEAN and GMS countries increasingly ask their neighbours to provide better information on plant pests, animal diseases and potential food safety hazards, under international rules. Moreover, the main trading countries China, Thailand and Vietnam, which have major exports to demanding OECD markets, want to reduce the risk of importing products from neighbors that could affect trust in their own products in world markets. Therefore, imports of food and agricultural products from Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar to neighbouring trading partners necessitate monitoring, surveillance, and reporting.

6. A regional integration initiative in which CLV countries are involved is implementation of the GMS Cross-Border Transport Agreement. The GMS Agreement covers all aspects of cross-border transport facilitation. Of particular interest in the area of SPS controls are provisions for single-stop/single-window customs inspection and transit traffic regimes which include exemptions from physical customs inspection as well as phytosanitary and veterinary inspection.

¹ ASEAN member countries are Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.

Implementation of this agreement requires movement away from current mandatory inspection of consignments to SPS controls based on surveillance and risk assessment.

7. Capacity in Cambodia, Lao PDR and, to a lesser extent, also in Vietnam, for dealing with cross-border issues is limited. Much of the trade between the three countries takes place on an informal and uncontrolled basis. Thus many of the SPS needs of these three countries impinge on their ability to engage in regional integration processes. Particular SPS needs include the following areas:

- monitoring and surveillance of hazards in food safety, plant health and animal health;
- exchange of information;
- controlling transboundary animal and plant pests and diseases;
- diagnostic capacity;
- harmonization of standards and equivalence; and
- developing and implementing mutually agreed SPS border procedures

3. Overview of ongoing and planned donor assistance

8. In the period 2001-2006, there were 90 multi-country projects involving either one or more of CLV or with other ASEAN countries, with a total value of approximately US\$200 million (see table 1 below). These projects are being led by regional institutions, primarily ASEAN and Asian Development Bank (ADB).

Table 1: Multi-country SPS assistance, 2001-2006

Number of projects		Value of Projects	(US\$'000)
Food safety	29	Food safety	24,909
Animal health	9	Animal health	8,023
Plant health	15	Plant health	9,819
HPAI	20	HPAI	130,608
General	17	General	26,328
Total	90	Total	199,687

9. When Cambodia, Lao PDR and Vietnam became ASEAN members, it was understood that these new members were behind the existing members in economic development and that special effort would be needed to bridge the gap.² International donors were asked to provide special support for the less developed ASEAN members. As a result, donors launched several regional SPS support projects bilaterally and through ASEAN, APEC and GMS. Support is mainly from developed countries in the region such as Australia, New Zealand and Japan. There is also South-South technical assistance provided by Thailand, China, and Vietnam under Ayeyawaddy-Chao Phraya-Mekong Economic Cooperation Strategy (ACMECS) and GMS.

10. The more important multi-country projects are the NZAID/FAO/WHO Food Safety project, the OIE Foot and Mouth Disease project in Southeast Asia, NZAID's Phytosanitary

² ASEAN was established on 8 August 1967. Vietnam acceded on 28 July 1995, Lao PDR and Myanmar on 23 July 1997, and Cambodia on 30 April 1999.

Capacity Building for the countries of Cambodia, Lao PDR and Vietnam and the various donor projects on avian flu. A detailed overview of regional SPS support is provided in Annex 1.

11. Since the first detection of HPAI cases in 2004, assistance in the area of HPAI has come to dominate SPS-related regional assistance. In the period 2001-2006, HPAI accounted for 65 per cent of all SPS assistance at regional level. This figure will probably grow further as additional HPAI assistance commitments become disbursements.

12. To implement the agriculture component of the ASEAN Vision 2020, two strategic action plans were agreed on ASEAN co-operation in food, agriculture and forestry (1999-2004 and 2005-2010). The SPS elements of the latest Action Plan are reproduced in Annex 2. Funding and implementation of this Action Plan, however, are still to be decided.

13. Possibilities are explored of a lending project to the GMS countries by the World Bank and/or ADB for implementing GMS action plans with an SPS component.

4. Overview of outstanding regional SPS needs

14. Promising areas for bilateral and sub-regional cooperation include:

- Joint preparation of priority plant pest lists;
- preparing lists of plant products with high, moderate and low risks in bilateral trade as the basis for border control measures;
- Joint cross-border programs for the containment and reduction of priority animal diseases.³
- Exchange of information about major food safety risks;
- Joint monitoring programs on the use of agrochemicals;
- Developing and implementing mutually agreed SPS border procedures for GMS; and
- A joint assessment of needed laboratory and other diagnostic facilities in the region, which includes consideration of affordability for small countries and possible designation of sub-regional centers for expensive tests and highly specialized tasks.

15. Many of these areas are covered by the ASEAN strategic action plan, which is not funded. So most gaps are remaining. Some gaps, e.g., in diagnostic infrastructure could be funded through other planned assistance such as World Bank / ADB GMS co-operation. Moreover, main challenges for bilateral and sub-regional cooperation are to overcome differences in capacity and resources between countries and asymmetries in costs and benefits. The solution might be found in combining bilateral cooperation between GMS countries with outside donor support.

16. In recent evaluations the cost effectiveness of some of regional (ASEAN) projects appeared low because of components that could better have been dealt with in bilateral or sub-regional projects. In particular high transaction costs, language difficulties, differences in formal education of participants, and differences in needs at the workplace require selectiveness in topics to be included in international project. However, regional approaches in capacity building can

³ The SEAFMD project is an example of such a project. Although opinions about the success of this project differ, it may provide good lessons for setting up regional projects for other livestock diseases.

provide major advantages if there are synergies. In particular, in the GMS sub-region there are major opportunities for beneficial cooperation. The countries have similar agro-ecological characteristics, long porous borders and pests and diseases prevalent across borders. Plant and animal disease outbreaks and food safety hazards in one country can easily spread to neighbouring countries and therefore countries have a common interest in the containment of risks.

SPS Balance sheet: Regional

Overview of SPS priority action areas				Priorities
Develop capacity for surveillance for plant and animal pests and diseases and food borne diseases in domestic markets, data management and risk evaluation				1
Design and implement more effective monitoring and control systems for agro-chemicals				1
Assessment of diagnostic capacity for the region, to identify “regional” labs that may be utilized by any of the CLV				1
Status	Needs	Assistance	Gaps	Priorities
<p>Specific market access constraints</p> <p>For animal and animal products and plant and plant products, access to markets of certain developed countries may be barred due to animal and plant pests and diseases present in CLV (such as FMD, AI and fruit fly).</p> <p>For markets where CLV already have accessed, usual SPS issues include banned agrochemicals and hygiene problems.</p> <p>Findings by EU FVO of a lack of an effective control system for veterinary medicinal products</p> <p>Development of improved border procedures for SPS under GMS Cross-border transport agreement</p>	<p>Better control of sale and use of agrochemicals among CLV</p> <p>Stronger bio-security controls for protection of plant and animal health</p>	<p>Various donor projects (mentioned below) have provided assistance on animal and plant health management, surveillance and diagnostic capacities.</p> <p>ADB GMS secretariat</p> <p>Possibly World Bank and ADB lending</p>	<p>More effective monitoring of agrochemicals</p>	1

SPS Balance sheet: Region

Status	Needs	Assistance	Gaps	Priorities
<p>Animal health (aquatic and terrestrial)</p> <p><i>Surveillance.</i> There may be some degree of surveillance programs (at least reporting systems) from projects involving FMD, AI and village veterinary workers, though information may not be properly managed through database.</p> <p><i>Input monitoring.</i> There is overall lack of capacity for surveillance, diagnosis and control of sale and use of veterinary drugs.</p> <p><i>Diagnostic capacity.</i> There are varying degrees of capacity for three countries based on donor assistance received</p> <p><i>Risk analysis.</i> There is overall limited capacity for risk analysis.</p> <p>Six labs of NAFIQAD (Vietnam) accredited for ISO 17025 to perform microbiological and chemical analyses; 2 labs accredited to use advanced analytical methods for pesticide and drug residues and heavy metals. One lab was designated by ASEAN as reference lab in toxic algae and marine biotoxin analyses.</p>	<p>Increase capacity to do surveillance of animal health, specifically for diseases other than FMD and AI</p> <p>Establish databases on animal health situation</p> <p>Increased capacity to do risk assessment (Vietnam) and risk evaluation (Lao PDR and Cambodia)</p> <p>Increased diagnostic capacity</p>	<p>FAO/ADB on transboundary animal diseases</p> <p>OIE SEAFMD</p> <p>AusAID SPSCBP</p> <p>JICA animal disease control project</p>	<p>Design of surveillance programs, management of data bases of animal diseases (establishment of database in the case of Lao PDR and Cambodia) manage data bases and do more risk analysis</p> <p>Assessment of diagnostic capacity for the region, to identify “regional” labs that may be utilized by any of the CLV</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p>
<p>Plant health</p> <p><i>Surveillance.</i> Vietnam has a pest surveillance action plan and pest surveillance programs for PRA for market access requirements. Lao PDR and Cambodia have no such programs and only <i>ad hoc</i> surveillance activities by donor programs for selected pests and products.</p> <p>There is no program for monitoring of pesticides in three countries.</p> <p><i>Diagnosis.</i> Lao PDR and Cambodia have no capacity for pesticide residue analysis. Vietnam lacks capacity in virology and weed science.</p>	<p><i>Surveillance and monitoring</i> There is limited capacity to reduce risk of pest introduction or early detection, especially for Lao PDR and Cambodia.</p> <p><i>Diagnosis</i> Overall very limited capacity to undertake pest diagnosis due to lack of skilled human resource, procedures and labs</p>	<p>NZAID PCBP – plant health structure, pest diagnosis, surveillance, database, PRA</p> <p>Japan-FAO GCP Phytosanitary Capacity Building, assessment of phytosanitary capacity</p>	<p>Design and implementation of surveillance programs for main exports and imports and establishment of data bases on plant health hazards</p> <p>Assessment of diagnostic capacity for the region, to identify “regional” labs that may be utilized by any of the CLV</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p>

<i>Risk analysis.</i> The three countries have limited capacities to do risk analysis, more so for Lao PDR and Cambodia, because of lack of surveillance data.				
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SPS Balance sheet: Region

Status	Needs	Assistance	Gaps	Priorities
<p>Food safety</p> <p><i>Surveillance.</i> There is no active surveillance program on food safety. There is no database on food-borne hazards.</p> <p><i>Input monitoring.</i> There is overall lack of capacity for surveillance and diagnosis of pesticides.</p> <p><i>Diagnosis.</i> There are agencies that perform physical, chemical and microbiological analyses of food samples. Capacities are at varying levels among three countries, generally still limited and no lab has been accredited.</p> <p><i>Risk analysis.</i> Given the limitation in surveillance information, there is little capacity for risk analysis. Trainings have been given.</p> <p><i>Border inspection.</i> Cambodia and Vietnam have procedures for food inspection at the border. Laos mandate was abolished by PM decree. Inspections are still not risk-based.</p>	<p><i>Surveillance</i> Lack of program for surveillance of food-borne diseases</p> <p>Weak capacities for monitoring agricultural inputs, especially pesticides and veterinary drugs</p> <p><i>Diagnosis</i> Lack of analytical capacity on microbiology, and chemical (pesticide residue) analysis</p>	<p>NZAID/FAO/WHO food safety management – diagnosis, surveillance, inspection, national plan for pesticide residue testing</p> <p>ASEAN workshops on handling of perishable crops and standardizing pesticide tests</p>	<p>There is a need for a well designed program of surveillance that provides information on main risks of food borne diseases.</p> <p>There is a need for a coordinated and effective monitoring and control systems for agro-chemicals</p> <p>Assessment of diagnostic capacity for the region, to identify “regional” labs that may be utilized by any of the CLV</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>

Notes to the Balance sheet

Columns	Notes
Status	The capacities are based on country reports from FAO conferences, donor project documents and other available studies (See References below), and updated in interviews with stakeholders in government, private sector, donors and international agencies.
Needs	Obtained from the same sources.
Assistance	The donor activities were from projects identified in the research work prepared for the Manila Aid for Trade workshop (in References).
Gaps	These are needs that have not been addressed by present or forthcoming donor work.
Priorities	Priority scales used: 1 – high and immediate priority; 2 – medium-term priority; and 3 – low and long-term priority
Principles used for prioritization:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Impact• Costs and benefits• Sequencing<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Rule of law: major investment in diagnostics and inspection has to be preceded by legal framework and risk management	

References

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Annex 1: Multi-country SPS-related Technical Assistance, 2001-2006

Projects	Assistance	
	Value (US\$'000)	Type
Food safety		
EU food standards and import requirements for fishery and aquaculture (EC, 2006)	7,684	S
EU food standards and import requirements for fruit and vegetables (EC, 2006)	7,684	S
WTO compliance -capacity building training in the development of food standards (based on risk management framework) (APEC, 2003-2004)	57	S
APEC capacity building workshop and symposium for harmonization of food safety regulation in fisheries and seafood products (APEC, 2003)	98	S
Training in risk assessment in support of food safety measures (APEC, 2001-2002)	95	S
Management of marine algal toxins in seafood products in the APEC region (APEC, 2001-2003)	38	S
Development and validation of phycotoxin analytical methods, standards and reference materials for seafood product certificate and safety (APEC, 2003)	204	S
HACCP cooperation among APEC members (APEC, 2006-2007)	113	S
Capacity building on GAP for developing APEC economies (APEC, 2006)	63	S
Capacity building for implementation of management systems for food safety and quality control of agricultural products in Vietnam and other APEC economies (APEC, 2005-2006)	73	S
Technology cooperation on the improvement of efficiency in the handling of perishable crops in ASEAN countries (ASEAN, 2001-2004)	1,032	S
Standardizing test methods for residues of pesticides and food additives in crops and food commodities, study on production of monoclonal antibodies to develop ELISA ⁴ kits (ASEAN, 2001)	1,486	S
Improving food safety and its management in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Vietnam (NZ-FAO/WHO, 2003-2008)	1,278	H
Strengthening risk assessment capability to support food safety measures project (AADCP, 2005-2007)	942	
Quality assurance systems for ASEAN fruit and vegetables (AADCP, 2004-2007)	1,397	H
Quality assurance and safety of ASEAN fish and fishery products handling, processing and packaging (AADCP, 2004-2007)	731	S
Food microbial control (Japan, 2002)	6	S
Operationalize guidelines on responsible movement of live food finfish project (AADCP-RPS, 2005-2007)	206	S
Monitoring mycotoxins and pesticides in grain and food production systems for risk management in Vietnam and Australia (ACIAR, 1999-2004)	580	S
Conference on harmful algae management and mitigation (USA, 2001) -- Vietnam included	20	S
USFDA Food safety conference for Asia (USA, 2001) -- Vietnam included	150	S
Cochran program workshop on food safety (USA, July-Aug2002) -- Vietnam included	6	S
Cochran program-funded training on marketing of high-value agri products (USA, May2002)-Vietnam included	13	S
Cochran fellowship-funded training workshop on food storage (USA, April-May2004) - Vietnam included	26	S
Conference on food safety programs influencing public health and trade (USA, Aug2001) - Cambodia and Vietnam included	6	S
Improving food safety in the fish sector (Norway, 2006-2007)	98	S

⁴ Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay.

Projects	Assistance	
	Value (US\$'000)	Type
FDA Senior-level discussions on SPS issues and future TA programs (USA, 2006) - Vietnam included	58	S
Global inventory, reference materials and food safety training program for improving the quality and safety of fresh fruit and vegetables (FAO, 2005)	750	S
Third country training course on transfer technology of food sanitation to neighboring countries (Japan, 2003)	15	S
Animal health		
EMPRES emergency centre for transboundary animal disease operations (FAO, 2004-2006)	370	S
Strengthening animal health management and biosecurity in ASEAN (AADCP, 2004-2006)	875	S
OIE South East Asia Foot and Mouth Disease Campaign (Australia, 1995-2007)	3,003	H
Transboundary animal disease (TAD) control in the Greater Mekong Sub-region (FAO-ADB, 2005-2007)	1,000	H
Strengthening aquatic animal health capacity and biosecurity in ASEAN (AADCP-RPS, 2005-2007)	272	S
Establishment of a reference laboratory for the Southeast Asian foot and mouth disease control program (AADCP-RPS, 2005-2007)	191	S
Animal disease control in Thailand and neighboring countries (JICA, 2001-2006)	2,186	H
Cochran program-APHIS' import-export control system for live animals/animal products (USA, July2004)-Vietnam included	13	S
Improved diagnostic and control methodologies for livestock diseases in Lao PDR and Yunnan Province, PRC (ACIAR, 1997-2003)	113	H
Plant health		
Support for control of coconut beetle (USA, 2005)	20	S
Capacity building in the surveillance and diagnosis of leafminer, whiteflies, thrips and mealybug pests in developing APEC economies for improved market access (APEC, 2006-2007)	129	S
Building biosecurity planning and surveillance capacity for APEC member economies (APEC, 2005)	102	S
China-ASEAN training course on plant pest risk and analysis (ASEAN, 2004)	75	S
Strengthening ASEAN plant health capacity (AADCP, 2005-2007)	1,115	S
Integrated control of mango insect pests using green ants as a key element (ACIAR, 2001-2005)	556	S
Management of phytophthora diseases of durian (ACIAR, 1998-2003)	305	S
Survey toolbox for plant pests - A practical manual for the surveillance of agricultural crops and forests (ACIAR, 2004-2005)	79	S
Phytosanitary assessment (NZ, 2001)	302	S
Phytosanitary capacity building in the Mekong (NZ, 2005-2009)	1,349	H
Cooperation for the improvement for phytosanitary capacity in Asian countries through capacity building (FAO-Japan, 2006-2009)	896	S
Development and application of integrated pest management in vegetable growing in south and southeast Asia, phase II (FAO-Norway, 2005-2007)	4,747	S
Plant disease diagnostic manual (ACIAR, 2006-2007)	24	S
FAS-funded training workshop for plant quarantine officials (USA, Oct2003) - Vietnam included	20	S
FAS and American Seed Trade Association training workshop on plant quarantine (USA, April2005) - Vietnam included	100	S
Avian influenza		

Projects	Assistance	
	Value (US\$'000)	Type
Diagnostic laboratory and surveillance network coordination for control and prevention of AI in Southeast Asia (FAO, 2004-2006)	394	H
Emergency regional support for post AI rehabilitation (FAO, 2004-2005)	398	S
Emergency regional coordination assistance for the control of AI in Southeast Asia (FAO, 2004-2005)	384	H
Support to and collaboration with FAO to control HPAI in Asia (FAO-Netherlands, 2005-2007)	495	H
Emergency assistance for the control and prevention of AI (FAO-Multi, 2005-2007)	19	H
Emergency assistance for the control and prevention of AI (FAO-Multi, 2006-2007)	3,697	H
Emergency assistance for the control and prevention of AI (FAO-Sweden, 2006-2007)	6,600	H
Japan-FAO joint emergency program for the control of AI in Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Vietnam (FAO-Japan, 2004-2005)	1,610	H
Surveillance and investigation of the epidemic situations in Southeast Asia (France, 2006-2010)	7,784	S
Regional coordination of AI control and prevention in Asia (FAO-ADB, 2006-2008)	6,490	S
Prevention and control of AI in Asia and the Pacific (ADB, 2006-2008)	38,000	S
Regional communicable diseases control project (ADB, 2006-2010)	30,900	H
Emergency regional support to address the outbreak of SARS and emerging diseases (ADB, 2004)	142	H
Strengthening the control and prevention of HPAI and enhancing public awareness (FAO-Japan, 2006-2008)	10,794	S
Strengthening coordination network for diagnosis and surveillance for the control and prevention of HPAI in Southeast Asia (FAO-Japan, 2006-2009)	431	S
AI response program in countries affected by the epizooty (FAO-Multi, 2006-2008)	500	H
The epidemiology, pathogenesis and control of HPAI in ducks in Indonesia and Vietnam (ACIAR, 2006-2009)	982	S
Control of HPAI in ASEAN countries (EC, 2006)	18,112	S
Promoting strategies for prevention and control of HPAI that focus on smallholder livelihoods and biodiversity (FAO-Germany, 2006-2009) - Cambodia included	1,928	
Awareness raising of AI (Australia-CARE, 2006)	948	S
General		
Trade law course for developing countries in Asia and the Pacific region – Introduction to the WTO for LDCs and countries in Accession; introduction to the multilateral trading system; market access and tariff negotiations; agreements on agriculture and SPS (WTO, 2003)	18	I
Coordination of APEC's capacity building response to DOHA (APEC, 2002)	116	S
Capacity and awareness building on import risk analysis for aquatic animals (APEC, 2001-2004)	116	T
Operation of national points of enquiry under the TBT and SPS agreements of the WTO (APEC, 2001-2003)	177	T
APEC resource pack and symposiums for operation of national points of enquiry under the SPS and TBT agreements of the WTO (APEC, 2001-2002)	177	T
Pilot for training in the application of risk analysis in conformity assessment of foods (APEC, 1999-2001)	51	T
Regional training course for APEC/ASEAN countries on WTO Agreements on Agriculture/SPS (Japan, 2003)	5	I
US Codex office technical seminar on risk analysis (USA, 2002) -- CLV included	75	T
Applied training in the SPS Agreement (WTO, 2004)	71	T

Projects	Assistance	
	Value (US\$'000)	Type
Applied training in the SPS Agreement for Asian economies, including OIE training for veterinary officials (WTO, 2005)	140	T
Application and implementation of the SPS agreement in selected Southeast Asian countries (WTO, 3/2003)	76	I
Regional WTO capacity building program (Australia, 2002-2006)	2,230	I
EC-ASEAN Standards and Quality Co-operation Programme (EC, 2003-2006)	8,482	S
SPS capacity building program (Australia, 2003-2004) -plant and animal health	3,516	S
Strengthening ASEAN standards and conformity assessment project (AADCP, 2004-2007)	1,691	S
APEC economic integration program (CIDA, 2003-2009) --CLV included	7,692	T
Market access and trade facilitation support for Mekong Delta countries through strengthening institutional and national capacities related to standards, metrology, testing and quality NORAD-funding countries (NORAD-UNIDO, 2003-2005)	1,695	S
Forthcoming projects (including projects starting in 2007)	Value (US\$'000)	
<i>Food safety</i>		
Harmonization and implementation of ASEAN good agricultural practices (AADCP-RPS, 2007)		339
Strengthening of food inspection and certification for shrimp and bivalve molluscs in ASEAN member countries (AADCP-RPS, 2007)		338
Latest developments and challenges in food safety and opportunities for practical actions in the APEC region (APEC, 2007)		51
<i>Animal health</i>		
Understanding livestock movement and the risk of spread of transboundary animal diseases (ACIAR, 2007-2012)		219
<i>Plant health</i>		
Plant quarantine capacity development training (JICA, 2007-2009) - CLV		-
<i>Avian influenza</i>		
Sharing experiences with the management of the avian influenza H5N1 threat (APEC, 2007)		61
Implementation of APEC action plan on the prevention and response to avian and influenza pandemics: progress review and building capacity for future work (APEC, 2007)		75
<i>General</i>		
FAO regional training workshop "Integrated approach to food safety, animal health and plant health (biosecurity) and the assessment of biosecurity capacity needs (FAO-Norway, 2007)		500

Note: "I" – Information
"T" – Training
"S" – Soft infrastructure development projects
"H" – Hard infrastructure development projects

*Table was derived from Appendix 2 of Ignacio (2007).

Annex 2: Strategic Action Plan for ASEAN Co-operation in Food, Agriculture and Forestry – main SPS action (2005-10)

Sector	Overview	Specific actions
Crops	<p>Harmonization of phytosanitary measures for crop products</p> <p>Enhancement of compliance to WTO/SPS requirements for market access and competitiveness</p> <p>Strengthening national frameworks for Pest Risk Analysis (PRA).</p> <p>Biosecurity planning</p> <p>Harmonization of pesticide maximum residue limits (MRLs)</p> <p>Establishment of ASEAN Genetically Modified Food (GMF) Testing Network</p> <p>ASEAN Standards for Horticultural Produce.</p> <p>ASEAN-Pesticide Database Network</p> <p>Identification of improved production/ post-harvest technologies available in the region and elsewhere for possible adoption in ASEAN Member Countries</p> <p>Establishment of ASEAN –AVRDC Regional Network for Vegetable Research and Development.</p>	<p>Compilation and comparative analysis of endemic pest lists for selected crops.</p> <p>Development of cross-border management procedures for rice and potato</p> <p>Revision of quarantine/ endemic pest lists through surveys according to ISPM standards.</p> <p>Rehabilitation/ development of biological collections and databases to underpin pest lists.</p> <p>Capacity building and ASEAN cooperation in pest diagnostics and identifications. Regional protocols for pest surveys.</p> <p>Capacity building in PRA.</p> <p>Development of shared database of pest information and IRAs on exotic pest threats.</p> <p>Compilation of an ASEAN list of common exotic pest threats and potential invasive alien species, including comprehensive biological data and intervention strategies.</p> <p>ASEAN cooperation in contingency planning incursion management and emergency response procedures.</p> <p>Harmonization of MRLs of commonly used pesticides for vegetables that are widely traded between ASEAN Member Countries.</p> <p>Establishment of ASEAN Harmonized Standards (Mango, Pineapple, Durian, Papaya, Pummelo, Rambutan and Mandarin</p> <p>Compilation of information on the national pesticide regulations</p> <p>Common system for accessing database through electronic media</p> <p>Establishment of database on a range of aspects related to facilitation of control and management of pesticide</p>

Sector	Overview	Specific actions
Fisheries	<p>Standardization of Quality control measures and processing techniques for fish and fisheries products.</p> <p>Standardization and development of good aquaculture practices, particularly for shrimps. (2005-2010)</p> <p>Harmonization of fisheries SPS measures among ASEAN Member Countries.(2005-2010)</p>	<p>Establishment of the ASEAN Network on Cultured Shrimp Inspection Authority</p> <p>Assuring Quality and Safety in Shrimp Aquaculture Production and Trade</p> <p>Encourage and educate the fishery stakeholders to enable production of fishery products through a Code of Conduct measures issued by FAO to promote the development of “Made in ASEAN” products and services.</p> <p>Comply with Good Aquaculture Practices (GAP) in order to produce a better quality of aquaculture products that can compete in the international markets as an ASEAN Product</p> <p>Adopt the WTO Agreement on Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary Measures and develop implementation guidelines appropriate for ASEAN</p> <p>Comply with Hazards Analysis Critical Control Point standard unanimously among ASEAN countries that have been approved by WHO and FAO</p> <p>Establish MRA for selected fisheries products.</p>

Sector	Overview	Specific actions
Livestock	<p>Establishment of an accreditation scheme for livestock and livestock products that are widely traded between ASEAN Member Countries.</p> <p>Strengthening animal diseases control programme among ASEAN Member Countries.</p> <p>Facilitation of the intra-ASEAN trade in animal vaccines.</p>	<p>Develop and finalise criteria for accreditation of livestock and product establishments (Ducks for slaughter, Dairy Cattle, Duck eggs, Horses for sporting event, Porcine semen and embryo, Bovine semen and embryo, Sheep and goat for Breeding and Slaughter)</p> <p>Control and eradication of economically important animal diseases: FMD; Avian-flu; Classical Swine Fever.</p> <p>Establishment of Foot and Mouth (FMD) Diseases Free Zones in ASEAN Member Countries.</p> <p>Establishment of Animal Health Trust Fund</p> <p>ASEAN Mekong Basin Livestock Development Cooperation</p> <p>Mekong Basin Animal Quarantine Network</p> <p>Develop equivalent animal disease diagnostic technique amongst ASEAN Member Countries.</p> <p>Accreditation of animal vaccine testing laboratories in ASEAN Member Countries.</p> <p>ASEAN Register of Animal Vaccines.</p> <p>ASEAN Standard Requirements for Animal Vaccines.</p>
Training and Extension	<p>Establishment and maintaining of an information network for ASEAN Member Countries in agricultural and agro-forestry technology transfer, training and extension programmes.</p>	<p>Establishment and operationalisation of the ASEAN IPM Knowledge Network</p>
International co-	<p>Coordinating and strengthening joint</p>	<p>Developing ASEAN positions in international and regional fora and organizations such as</p>

operation	positions on	WTO, FAO, APEC, CODEX, OIE, IPPC, and ASEAN Dialogue Partners.
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