

Overview of SPS-related assistance for Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic and Vietnam (2001-06)

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
AHIF	Avian and Human Influenza Facility
AI	Avian influenza
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
APHIS	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (United States)
ARL	ASEAN Reference Laboratory
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
BSE	Bovine spongiform encephalopathy
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CLV	Cambodia, Lao PDR, Vietnam
CSF	Classical swine fever
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
EC	European Commission
ELISA	enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay
EMPRES	Emergency prevention system
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FDA	Food and Drug Administration (United States)
FMD	Foot and mouth disease
GAP	Good agricultural practice
GMS	Greater Mekong Subregion
GPAI	Global Program for Avian Influenza
HACCP	Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point
HPAI	Highly pathogenic avian influenza
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
Lao PDR	Lao People's Democratic Republic
Multi	multi-country
MUTRAP	Multilateral trade assistance project
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
NZ	New Zealand
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OIE	<i>Office International des Epizooties</i> or World Organization for Animal Health
PHRD	Policy and Human Resources Development
PRA	Pest Risk Analysis
RAISE SPS	Rural Agricultural Incomes with a Sustainable Environment, Assistance for Trade Capacity Building in Relation to the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures
RPS	Regional partnerships scheme
SEAQIP	Seafood Export and Quality Improvement Project
SECO	State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (Switzerland)
SMTQ	Standards, metrology, testing and quality
SPS	sanitary and phytosanitary
STAR	Support for Trade Acceleration (United States)
STDF	Standards and Trade Development Facility
TA	technical assistance
TBT	Technical Barriers to Trade

TCBDB	(Doha Development Agenda) Trade Capacity Building Database
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
US	United States
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USDI	United States Department of Interior
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

Currency exchange rates, as of end of 2006:

Australia

A\$ 1 = US\$ 0.79
A\$ 1.26582 = US\$1

Canada

C\$ 1 = US\$ 0.8547
C\$ 1.17 = US\$1

Denmark

DKK 1 = US\$ 0.17668
DKK 5.66 = US\$1

Euro

€1 = US\$ 1.31930
€0.75798 = US\$1

New Zealand

NZ\$1 = US\$ 0.71
NZ\$1.408 = US\$1

Thailand

1 Thai Baht = US\$ 0.02782
35.94396 Thai Baht = US\$1

Executive Summary

1. Research work by the WTO's Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF) seeks to determine the sufficiency, adequacy and effectiveness of SPS technical assistance. The first phase of the research work is an overview of SPS-related technical co-operation in the Southeast Asia region for the period 2001-2006 with a focus on the countries of Cambodia, Lao PDR and Vietnam (CLV). In the second phase detailed fieldwork study will be undertaken on a sample of projects in these countries to identify good practice which can be replicated elsewhere.
2. The starting point for the research work was the WTO/OECD Trade Capacity Building Database. However, the information gathered in this database is only partial and had to be supplemented from other sources such as donors' databases, websites, requests for information etc. Furthermore, no information on the activities of the private sector or private foundations could be collected. Broad descriptions of projects were available, but project documents were not always available on websites—in particular, for assistance concerning Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI). Approximately one third of the initial requests for information made to donor contact persons went unanswered although subsequent follow-ups eventually were more successful. Against this background, one conclusion which emerges is the need for better collection and management of information on technical co-operation flows if an accurate picture is to be obtained.
3. An estimated total of US\$401 million was provided in assistance to CLV for SPS-related assistance in the period 2001-06. Of this total, Vietnam was the largest recipient of funds by value with US\$162 million or 40% of the total for the entire period. Cambodia and Lao PDR received 4% and 6%, respectively, of the assistance by value. About 50% of the total value of assistance given was provided through multi-country projects.
4. The regional distribution of projects is different if the number of projects is considered. Multi-country projects become the largest category with 60% of the total of 151 projects. The total number of projects for Vietnam is 22% with Cambodia and Lao PDR accounting for 9% each. One reason for the difference in figures between number of project and value of assistance provided is a project provided by Denmark to the fisheries sector in Vietnam. This project alone accounted for 21% of the total value of assistance included in this report.
5. The high number of multi-country projects reflects the strength of regional institutions, notably ASEAN, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), and Asian Development Bank (ADB). There is South-South technical cooperation among the developing countries in the region as exemplified by the Ayeyawaddy-Chao Phraya-Mekong Economic Cooperation Strategy (ACMECS) program of Thailand and the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) initiative of ADB.
6. Australia, Canada, the EC and its member states, Japan and Norway were the most important bilateral donors by value to CLV. In terms of the number of projects, the United States was the second largest supplier of technical co-operation. Donor operations were also directed at specific areas. Australia was most active in the plant health sector, while Japan and the USA primarily directed assistance to food safety. The tendency to provide multi-country assistance was also reflected in the operations of bilateral donors.
7. The majority of SPS assistance were soft infrastructure development projects concerned with, for example, updating legal frameworks or providing technical skills for inspection, diagnosis and surveillance for food safety, plant and animal health. Soft infrastructure projects

accounted for 66% of the total number of projects in the period. Information and training projects have been related to WTO accession processes and have inevitably declined in importance after the accession of Vietnam and Cambodia.

8. The number of projects per year has risen over the period surveyed. In 2001, a total of 15 projects were provided to CLV, rising to 26 in 2004 and 44 in 2006. The main reason for the increase in assistance between 2004 and 2006 has been the fight against HPAI. A total of 21 projects on HPAI started in 2006, representing 48% of total number of projects for the year. This figure is also likely to rise since disbursement rates of committed funds on HPAI remain low for CLV: 34% for Lao PDR and Vietnam and 46% for Cambodia. Overall, control of HPAI accounted for 44% of total assistance by value in the 2001-06 period.

9. There is significant variation in where assistance has been directed. For example, in the area of food safety, Vietnam received a total of fifteen projects in the 2001-06 period while Cambodia received only two and Lao PDR, one. It should, however, be noted that 29 multi-country projects were implemented in the food safety area over this period.

10. From the preceding analysis, the following trends are clearly discernible:

- (a) A strong tendency towards multi-country interventions among all donors;
- (b) Considerable differentiation between countries and specific sectors (food safety, animal health, plant health, avian flu, general issues) in the volume and value of assistance received;
- (c) Overall growth in SPS-related assistance to the region as a result of HPAI;
- (d) A preference among donors to provide soft, rather than hard infrastructure development projects.

2. Introduction

1. Towards the end of 2005, international donors and development agencies started a new initiative called Aid for Trade which seeks to provide further assistance to developing countries to take advantage of the trade liberalization occurring in the global markets. The assistance would increase the country's supply-side capacity to expand trade and access markets. An initial step to determine the adequacy and effectiveness of current technical assistance is a global review of technical cooperation activities that aims to look at trade needs identified by individual countries and the suitability and adequacy of donor response. In this light, the Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF) initiated a research work to examine technical assistance that focuses on a specific issue: sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures.

2. The general objective of the research work is to examine supply and demand of SPS-related technical co-operation in the three regions of Central America (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama), the East African Community (Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda) and a sub-group of Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) member countries (Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic (PDR) and Vietnam or, simply, CLV). For this report, the specific objective is to verify with donors current and forthcoming SPS-related technical cooperation projects and programs and to provide an overview of all SPS-related technical co-operation in the Southeast Asia region for the period 2001-2006 with a focus on the countries of Cambodia, Lao PDR and Vietnam.

3. Chapter 2 of this report discusses methodology. Chapter 3 provides an overview of technical cooperation projects in the three countries and in the Southeast Asia region as a whole. Chapter 4 presents the conclusions, lessons learned and recommendations.

2. Methodology

4. A starting point for the gathering of information on SPS-related projects was the Doha Development Agenda Trade Capacity Building Database (TCBDB). The database was a joint effort of the WTO and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) to provide information on trade-related technical assistance and capacity building projects to facilitate coordination at the (beneficiary) country, international and inter-agency levels. Bilateral donors and multilateral/regional agencies provide the information; database includes projects from 2001 to 2005 and some for 2006. No information is reported in the database on technical co-operation offered through private sector channels, e.g. trade associations or charitable foundations (such as the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation).

5. The project search was supplemented by information from the databases of OECD, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Trade Capacity Building Database. Other important sources of information were the websites and staff of the donor agencies (see Appendix 1 for a list of sources and websites). For USA projects, the documents (G/SPS/GEN/181) submitted by the USA to the WTO's Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures, list US SPS-related technical assistance projects.

6. Donor agencies were contacted to verify and add to the list of projects, to provide additional information not found in the databases and websites, and relevant project documents, such as progress and evaluation reports. An overview of the projects based on the information received is presented in the next chapter. It is to be noted that this report as a whole is a survey and not an assessment of SPS projects. An evaluation of a sample of SPS projects will be made in the second phase of this research project.

7. The following points were noted in the gathering of information on projects:

- *Project identification* Projects included were those which concentrated on food safety, plant and animal health, metrology and conformity assessment and WTO accession. Other projects with a focus on trade facilitation, competitiveness or private sector development that were not included may also have had sub-components dealing with SPS issues.
- *Project documents* The websites of the Asian Development Bank (ADB), ASEAN-Australia Development Cooperation Program (AADCP), Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) and Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) have project documents available (for most, if not all, projects). The Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) and Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) have project descriptions, duration and budget indicated. The rest have lists of projects with the corresponding budget (for some) and duration. It has been noted by some of the donor agencies that a number of these project documents are not in the public domain.
- *Updates* Updates for ongoing projects are generally not available, instead contact persons are provided.
- *Staff response* Enquiries made to web administrators and contact persons listed received various responses—from immediate and helpful to non-response. Approximately one-

third of initial enquiries were unanswered. Subsequent follow-ups eventually garnered needed information.

2.1 Comparability of statistics

8. The use of the (total) numbers and (project) values below is a tool to have some indication of the focus of projects, some measure of the “activities” by themes or by countries. Comparability of projects requires some care, however, since projects differ in the number of countries covered, the components included or the time frame. Thus, a country workshop does not compare to a region-wide food safety capacity building project. Also (since most of the projects are multi-country) reference to multi-country totals (number of projects or values) does not refer to the whole Southeast Asia region considering that projects gathered are those involving only Cambodia, Lao PDR and Vietnam.

3. Overview of SPS-related Projects

3.1 Classification

9. Projects were classified according to the following categories:

Type of assistance

10. The Secretariat of WTO's SPS Committee classified technical assistance according to four general categories (WTO 2000)¹:

- Information—assistance (conferences, seminars or workshops conducted) to improve awareness and general understanding of the SPS agreement either for public officials involved with SPS implementation or policymaking or for the general public or media;
- Training—assistance (seminars, workshops or training courses) on specific SPS issues such as risk analysis, dispute settlements, and establishment of enquiry points;
- Soft infrastructure development—assistance with more technical or scientific orientation such as training activities for veterinarians, plant pathologists, food chemists and microbiologists; development of SPS-related software or regulatory frameworks; consumer education programs; initiatives in harmonization of standards; training in certification, surveillance, risk assessment, laboratory practices, diagnostic techniques, HACCP techniques;² and
- Hard infrastructure development—assistance that provides equipment and infrastructure, facilities, create databases, or establish systems (such as surveillance systems).

Country

11. The projects were carried out either in one of CLV or more than one country (“multi-country”), that is, either involving the three countries, one of the three countries with other Asian countries, a sub-regional group (the Mekong countries) or the ASEAN group as a whole.

Theme

12. The projects were classified by theme—food safety, plant or animal health, highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) or “general”. General category includes projects about WTO accession and projects involving two or more of the major themes, thus, projects on laboratories, standards, metrology and conformity assessment that have both food safety and animal health, for example. HPAI was treated as a separate category because of the numerous assistance considering the seriousness of the problem and because a number of such projects involve both animal and public health components.

Donor

13. The major donors for CLV are regional neighbors such as Australia, Japan and New Zealand, trading partners such as Canada, the European Union (EU) (as a group and individual member states) and USA, regional bodies such as ASEAN and APEC and international

¹ G/SPS/GEN/206.

² For this report, survey, analysis and research work were also included under soft infrastructure projects.

institutions such as ADB, FAO, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), World Health Organization (WHO), WTO and the World Bank.

3.2 Projects by types of assistance

14. Tables 1 and 2 show the breakdown by types of assistance for each country and theme, respectively.³

Table 1. Types of SPS assistance by country, 2001-2006

	Cambodia	Lao PDR	Vietnam	Multi-country	Total	In %
Number of projects						
Information				4	4	2.6
Training	1	2	3	8	14	9.3
Soft infrastructure	8	7	23	61	99	65.6
Hard infrastructure	5	5	7	17	34	22.5
Total	14	14	33	90	151	
In per cent	9.3	9.3	21.8	59.6		100
Value of Projects (US\$'000)						
Information				2,329	2,329	0.6
Training	2,350	1,859	7,340	8,499	20,048	5.0
Soft infrastructure	8,078	3,166	34,001	133,792	179,037	44.6
Hard infrastructure	5,122	18,891	121,007	55,067	200,087	49.8
Total	15,550	23,916	162,348	199,687	401,501	
In per cent	3.9	6.0	40.4	49.7		100

Table 2. Types of SPS assistance by theme, 2001-2006

	Food safety	Animal health	Plant health	HPAI	General	Total	In %
Number of projects							
Information					4	4	2.6
Training					14	14	9.3
Soft infrastructure	42	13	19	14	11	99	65.6
Hard infrastructure	5	5	3	19	2	34	22.5
Total	47	18	22	33	31	151	
In %	31.1	11.9	14.6	21.9	20.5		100
Value of Projects (US\$'000)							
Information					2,329	2,329	0.6
Training					20,048	20,048	5.0
Soft infrastructure	34,990	21,671	10,237	93,848	18,291	179,037	44.6
Hard infrastructure	102,528	12,898	1,790	81,139	1,732	200,087	49.8
Total	137,518	34,569	12,027	174,987	42,400	401,501	
In %	34.2	8.6	3.0	43.6	10.6		100

15. About 88 per cent of the listed projects are infrastructure projects with soft infrastructure development projects comprising 66%, followed by hard infrastructure development projects (23%). Training (9%) and information projects (3%) have smaller shares. It is to be noted that hard infrastructure projects are generally training activities supplemented with the provision of

³ The basic table is Appendix 2. It is a list of SPS assistance to CLV provided by trading partners, neighbors, regional and international bodies and donor agencies for the period covering 2001 to 2006.

equipment and or facilities and, as such, are soft infrastructure projects as well. This dominance of the soft infrastructure projects can also be seen in the country level for all three countries. Most of the information and training projects are given on a multi-country basis and not to individual countries. Soft infrastructure projects are also the main types of assistance for food safety and plant and animal health (see Table 2).

16. In terms of values, however, the infrastructure projects make up 94% of the total, with soft and hard infrastructure projects having 45% and 50%, respectively. In Cambodia, soft infrastructure projects make up 50% of total project value followed closely by hard infrastructure projects (33%). For Vietnam, about three-fourths of the total project value consists of hard infrastructure; for Lao PDR, the corresponding share is about four-fifths. A greater share of the project value for food safety is in the form of hard infrastructure; for the other areas, soft infrastructure has the bigger share.

3.3 Projects by year

17. Table 3 presents the number of projects for each year by type of assistance, country and theme. The projects were classified according to the indicated starting year; projects with starting years prior to 2001 were grouped as a separate category. The distribution does not provide an indication of the length of the projects—whether short-, medium- or long-term—thus, years with little or no projects do not necessarily indicate an absence of activities.

Table 3. Number of projects by year

	Prior to 2001	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total
By type of assistance								
Information			1	3				4
Training	2	3	4	3	1	1		14
Soft infra	3	11	7	10	16	18	34	99
Hard infra	5	1	1	2	9	6	10	34
By country								
Cambodia			3		3	4	4	11
Lao PDR	1		1	1	4	-	7	14
Vietnam	4	2	3	4	4	5	11	33
Multi-country	5	13	6	13	15	16	22	90
By theme								
Food safety	2	8	4	6	7	8	12	47
Animal health	3	1	1	1	4	4	4	18
Plant health	3	3		1	3	8	4	22
HPAI					8	4	21	33
General issues	2	3	8	10	4	1	3	31
Total	10	15	13	18	26	25	44	151

- 89% of all information and training projects were prior to 2004.
- 70% of all infrastructure projects were within 2004-2006.
- Vietnam started receiving assistance earlier than Lao PDR and Cambodia.
- The number of multi-country assistance projects has been increasing since 2003.
- Assistance on avian flu started after the 2004 outbreak.

- There were more “general issues” projects for 2002-2003, most of which pertain to WTO accession.

Projects by country and theme

18. Table 4 shows the distribution of projects for each country by thematic area.

Table 4. SPS projects by country and by theme, 2001-2006

	Cambodia	Lao PDR	Vietnam	Multi-country	Total
Number of projects					
Food safety	2	1	15	29	47
Animal health	3	4	2	9	18
Plant health	1	0	6	15	22
HPAI	5	4	4	20	33
General	3	5	6	17	31
Total	14	14	33	90	151
Value of Projects (US\$'000)					
Food safety	301	750	111,558	24,909	137,518
Animal health	6,931	7,056	12,559	8,023	34,569
Plant health	56	0	2,152	9,819	12,027
HPAI	4,633	12,295	27,451	130,608	174,987
General	3,629	3,815	8,628	26,328	42,400
Total	15,550	23,916	162,348	199,687	401,501

19. Among the three countries, Vietnam has received most country projects.⁴ In terms of values, Vietnam has received 40% of the total assistance to the region. The total number of projects for the three countries, however, is only about 40% of the total listed projects. A greater number of the projects are multi-country—either involving the three countries, one of the three countries with other Asian countries, a sub-regional group (the Mekong countries) or the ASEAN grouping as a whole.

20. Vietnam also has more food safety projects, both in number and in value. In fact, food safety projects make up the biggest share in the number of projects. Avian influenza has the next highest number of projects followed by general issues, plant health, and animal health. More generally by value, HPAI has the highest value, followed by food safety, general issues, animal health and plant health. As will be discussed below, support for country programs in HPAI for Southeast Asian countries stands at US\$234 million in the period 2001-06.

Donor activities by country and by theme

21. Table 5 classifies donor projects by country, while Table 6 does it by thematic area.⁵ A number of projects are joint efforts between a funding agency and an implementing agency. For projects that were joint efforts of two or more agencies, the projects were classified under all agencies.⁶

⁴ See Appendix 4 for more detailed information.

⁵ Appendix 3 is a summary table of these projects by donors, by countries and by themes.

⁶ Totals were not indicated in the tables as these would only exceed actual number and value of listed projects.

Table 5. SPS projects by donor, 2001-2006

	Cambodia	Lao PDR	Vietnam	Multi-country	Total
Number of projects					
Australia	4	5	6	20	35
Canada			1	1	2
EC	5	3	2	4	14
-Austria	1				1
-Denmark			2		2
-France				1	1
-Germany	1	1	2	1	5
-Ireland			1		1
-Italy		1			1
-Netherlands				1	1
-Sweden				1	1
Japan			3	8	11
New Zealand				3	3
Norway				3	3
Switzerland			1		1
USA	2	1	11	12	26
APEC				15	15
ASEAN				3	3
ADB			1	5	6
World Bank		2	2		4
FAO	5	4	2	19	30
UNDP		1	1		2
UNIDO	1		1	1	3
WHO	1			1	2
WTO			1	4	5
Value of Projects (US\$'000)					
Australia	337	2,284	7,652	19,756	30,029
Canada			14,530	7,692	22,222
EC	9,907	8,437	19,261	41,962	79,567
-Austria	619				619
-Denmark			85,323		85,323
-France				7,784	7,784
-Germany	3,142	2,911	10,965	1,928	18,946
-Ireland			321		321
-Italy		750			750
-Netherlands				495	495
-Sweden				6,600	6,600
Japan			57	15,943	16,000
New Zealand				2,929	2,929
Norway				6,540	6,540
Switzerland			1,113		1,113
USA	1,280	1,000	2,876	507	5,663
APEC				1,609	1,609
ASEAN				2,593	2,593
ADB			500	76,532	77,032
World Bank		8,150	19,750		27,900
FAO	4,666	5,045	2,321	42,781	54,813
UNDP		639	5,530		6,169
UNIDO	619		1,113	1,695	3,427
WHO	158			1,278	1,436
WTO			-	305	305

Table 6. Donors' SPS projects by theme, 2001-2006

	Food safety	Animal health	Plant health	Avian influenza	General	Total
Number of projects						
Australia	5	9	11	5	5	35
Canada	1				1	2
EC	4	3		1	6	14
-Austria					1	1
-Denmark	2					2
-France				1		1
-Germany	2			3		5
-Ireland				1		1
-Italy	1					1
-Netherlands				1		1
-Sweden				1		1
Japan	5	1	1	3	1	11
New Zealand	1		2			3
Norway	1		1		1	3
Switzerland					1	1
USA	12	2	4	4	4	26
APEC	8		2		5	15
ASEAN	2		1			3
ADB	1	1		4		6
World Bank				2	2	4
FAO	3	3	3	21		30
UNDP				1	1	2
UNIDO					3	3
WHO	1			1		2
WTO	1				4	5
Value of Projects (US\$'000)						
Australia	3,856	4,984	4,257	7,671	9,261	30,029
Canada	14,530				7,692	22,222
EC	15,669	25,725		18,112	20,061	79,567
-Austria					619	619
-Denmark	85,323					85,323
-France				7,784		7,784
-Germany	10,965			7,981		18,946
-Ireland				321		321
-Italy	750					750
-Netherlands				495		495
-Sweden				6,600		6,600
Japan	78	2,186	896	12,835	5	16,000
New Zealand	1,278		1,651			2,929
Norway	98		4,747		1,695	6,540
Switzerland					1,113	1,113
USA	462	39	170	4,280	712	5,663
APEC	741		231		637	1,609
ASEAN	2,518		75			2,593
ADB	500	1,000		75,532		77,032
World Bank				27,600	300	27,900
FAO	2,778	1,635	5,699	44,701		54,813
UNDP				5,530	639	6,169
UNIDO					3,427	3,427
WHO	1,278			158		1,436
WTO					305	305

22. The largest donors in terms of the number of projects were Australia, the EC and its member states, the USA, and Japan. Among the international organizations, FAO is involved in the most number of projects in the three countries or Southeast Asia region, as a whole.

23. By value, the EC and its Member States were the largest donors to the three countries. Two projects by DANIDA in Vietnam account for 21% of the total value of (listed) assistance. Australia, Canada and Japan were the next largest donors by value with multi-country projects making up the highest portion of assistance for both Australia and Japan. This tendency towards multi-country interventions was also noticeable among international organizations with ADB, APEC, FAO and WTO providing most of their assistance on a multi-country basis; the ADB, FAO and the World Bank contributing greater assistance.

24. In terms of the number of projects, Australia is most active in plant and animal health. Japan, USA and APEC have more projects in food safety. EU has more projects dealing with general issues (metrology and WTO accession). FAO has most projects dealing with HPAI.

25. Table 7 classifies donor projects by type of assistance.

Table 7. Donors' projects by types of assistance, values in US\$'000, 2001-2006

Donors	Information		Training		Soft infrastructure		Hard infrastructure		Total	
	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
Australia	1	2,230	1	639	26	21,995	7	5,165	35	30,029
Canada					1	7,692	1	14,530	2	22,222
EC			3	10,298	10	62,673	1	6,596	14	79,567
Austria							1	619	1	619
Denmark							2	85,323	2	85,323
France					1	7,784			1	7,784
Germany					3	12,893	2	6,053	5	18,946
Ireland					1	321			1	321
Italy					1	750			1	750
Netherlands					1	495			1	495
Sweden							1	6,600	1	6,600
Japan	1	5			8	12,199	2	3,796	11	16,000
New Zealand					1	302	2	2,627	3	2,929
Norway					3	6,540			3	6,540
Switzerland							1	1,113	1	1,113
USA			3	687	21	2,826	2	2,150	26	5,663
APEC			4	521	11	1,088			15	1,609
ASEAN					3	2,593			3	2,593
ADB					3	44,990	3	32,042	6	77,032
World Bank					2	300	2	27,600	4	27,900
FAO					14	30,196	16	24,617	30	54,813
UNDP			1	639	1	5,530			2	6,169
UNIDO					1	1,695	2	1,732	3	3,427
WHO							2	1,436	2	1,436
WTO	2	94	2	211	1	-			5	305

- Most donors have targeted their assistance at infrastructure projects—soft and hard.
- WTO is the largest provider of information and training projects.
- Australia had the most number of hard infrastructure projects.
- Among the hard infrastructure projects, the fisheries project of DANIDA was the largest by value.

Synthesis: explaining the statistics

Regional approach

26. The multi-country projects reflect the shared concerns of CLV and the transboundary nature of pests and diseases. Multi-country initiatives are being led by the major regional institutions for Southeast Asian countries: ASEAN, APEC and ADB. Cambodia, Lao PDR and Vietnam are the newest members of the ASEAN—Vietnam joined in 1995, Lao PDR in 1997 and Cambodia in 1999. Of the three, Vietnam is the only member of APEC, although Lao PDR and Cambodia are among the countries aspiring to join when the membership moratorium is lifted in 2007.

27. ASEAN has several regional cooperation activities most of which involve the standardization of safety measures for plant, fishery and livestock products, and levels of residues for pesticides. For plant products, activities include the development of pest lists through pest surveys. For livestock, there are activities on strengthening animal disease control programs for foot and mouth disease (FMD), classical swine fever (CSF) and avian flu such as the development of animal disease diagnostic techniques.

28. APEC is another regional body with a different composition of members. For both ASEAN and APEC, projects are carried out in partnership with bilateral or regional donors. EC-ASEAN is involved with conformity assessment capacity building and a number of plant and animal health-related projects are being implemented through the AADCP. Australia, Canada and the USA utilize APEC as another channel for assistance.

29. The Asian Development Bank's Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) initiative, comprising of Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam and the Yunnan Province of the People's Republic of China, seeks to promote growth through economic cooperation and market integration. The component on facilitation of cross-border agricultural trade includes activities on sanitary and phytosanitary standards.

South-south technical cooperation

30. In 2003, Thailand initiated the Ayeyawaddy-Chao Phraya-Mekong ⁷ Economic Cooperation Strategy (ACMECS) that include Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Vietnam. Under the leadership of Thailand, the countries undertake joint projects in transportation, agriculture and trade facilitation, among others. One of the group's objectives is the strengthening and standardization of SPS measures for food crops and livestock. Some of the collaborative activities are undertaken within the context of ADB's GMS programs.

31. The People's Republic of China is another developing country providing technical assistance in agricultural health, particularly on avian flu, to CLV mostly within the GMS program of ADB.

SPS concerns and assistance

32. The dominance of the infrastructure technical assistance projects—(mostly) soft and hard—is evidence of the extensive capacity building that is going on in CLV and, likewise, reflects the wide-ranging needs of these countries in the SPS area.

⁷ Ayeyawaddy, Chao Phraya, and Mekong are the three rivers running through the region.

WTO accession

33. Cambodia, Lao PDR and Vietnam were in the thick of negotiations for WTO accession for most of the period covered in this report. Cambodia became a member of the WTO on 13 October 2004 and Vietnam on 11 January 2007. Lao PDR applied for membership July 1997; the second meeting of the working party was held in November 2006 and the country submitted its first offer on market access for goods in December 2006.

34. A significant number of the general information and training technical assistance projects have concerned the WTO agreements, in particular the SPS agreement. EC with the Multilateral Trade Assistance Project (MUTRAP) gave specific assistance such as the establishment of TBT and SPS enquiry points.

Standards, metrology, testing and quality (SMTQ)

35. Implementation of SPS measures requires SMTQ capacity that includes laboratories and compliance infrastructure such as inspection and certification, and accreditation of labs and certification bodies. UNIDO is active in SMTQ capacity building. The multi-country UNIDO-NORAD⁸ project made an assessment of the lab capacities and SMTQ infrastructures of CLV. Subsequent UNIDO joint projects with Austria and Switzerland funded the upgrading of labs in Cambodia and Vietnam, respectively.

36. EC-ASEAN facilitated the establishment of ASEAN Reference Laboratories (ARLs)—one of the designated ARLs for microbiology is Vietnam's Food Testing Laboratory, Quality Assurance and Testing Centre No. 3. AADCP, a joint undertaking of ASEAN and Australia, has a project that focuses on accreditation of labs and certification bodies.

Food safety

37. Food safety measures have obvious implications for public health yet are essential components for export market access. The level of pesticide residues in products is a big issue for vegetables and fruit, especially for exports to the European Union and Japan, thus, the many projects on the proper application of pesticides and analysis for residues. For fishery products, the EU has concerns about the illegal use of antibiotics and the USA requires the Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) for the fish processors.

38. Trading partners provide assistance to increase the capacity of source countries for safe foods. Thus USA has held workshops and training for the proper implementation of HACCP for fish industries and on pest risk assessments for fruit and vegetable exports. EU workshops explain EU import requirements for perishable agrofood products, fish, fruit and vegetables. Japan, as a major food importer in the region, has several projects on food safety. Among CLV, Vietnam has the biggest export volume which may explain the higher number and amount of assistance the country receives from trading partners. APEC and ASEAN (through AADCP) have several multi-country food safety projects to encourage regional trade in agrofood products.

39. Research studies on the SPS capacity of developing countries were conducted under USAID's RAISE SPS⁹ to enable USAID to respond appropriately to requests for SPS-related

⁸ Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation.

⁹ Rural Agricultural Incomes with a Sustainable Environment, Assistance for Trade Capacity Building in Relation to the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures.

assistance. The three-year US\$5.6 million program prepared project evaluations and research on impacts of supermarkets and private agrofood standards on SPS capacity building and third-party certification. Towards the latter part of the project, assistance was extended to cover HPAI. For the Southeast Asian countries, there is a case study on third-party certification for Indonesia, an assessment of avian flu for the Philippines and a number of SPS reports for Vietnam.

40. Technical cooperation in the area of food safety for CLV range from information and education campaigns and various trainings for food industry groups on quality assurance, for health workers on food-borne disease surveillance, or training of trainers courses to the provision of equipment to food inspectorates and food laboratories. There were workshops to identify potential hazards or to establish procedures for health certification and quarantine measures for fish products. There was assistance for the drafting of legislations, preparation of national plan of actions and drafting of regulations and standards for harmonization. Important outputs include the establishment of an ASEAN horticulture website and the development of the ASEAN Good Agricultural Practices (GAP).

41. The NZAID-FAO-WHO joint project on food safety for CLV is an important ongoing project covering assistance on institutional, legislative and diagnostic capacity.

42. Of all the projects, support of the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) for Vietnam's fishery sector is the longest running assistance program and the largest by value. In fact, the first phase of the Seafood Export and Quality Improvement Project (SEAQIP) was completed in 1999 and the SEAQIP component of the Fisheries Sector Program Support I was already the second phase (Nguyen and Huynh 2004). This long-term support has led to the establishment of Vietnam's National Fisheries Quality Assurance and Veterinary Department that implements food safety and aquatic animal health measures, enabling Vietnam fisheries sector to expand export capacities. The present assistance seeks to extend the hygiene controls already established in the export sector to processing for domestic consumption.

Plant health

43. Through the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR), Australia has a number of projects looking at the management of both animal and plant pests and diseases. ACIAR has already developed surveillance manuals (survey toolbox) for plant, animal and aquatic diseases.

44. Training conducted for plant health taught the diagnosis of pests and diseases and explain the Pest Risk Analysis (PRA) principles and process of importing countries. There are projects to assist the drafting of legislations for plant protection and to provide labs with equipment and supplies. Other projects aim to develop a national pest list or pest lists for priority crops. There is coordination between the Australia and New Zealand projects—since the Australian project is ASEAN-wide, the New Zealand project focuses on Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Vietnam. There is also a South-South component with Vietnam providing specialist pest identification services (funded by New Zealand) to Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar.

Animal health

45. Projects generally aim to strengthen management of diseases endemic to the countries such as FMD and CSF and control of transboundary animal diseases. Animal health training focuses on diagnosis and surveillance of animal diseases, quarantine measures and vaccine quality control. Other assistance conducted serological survey on specific diseases to verify

prevalence, upgrade regional reference diagnostic labs or establishes national (and regional) disease information systems. With the emergence of avian flu, technical assistance now includes trainings on AI diagnosis and surveillance and the provision of related reagents and equipment.

Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI)

46. The first HPAI outbreak of the H5N1 strain in poultry in the Southeast Asian region was reported in Vietnam at the beginning of 2004. In the same period, Vietnam also confirmed the first human case. Successive outbreaks were reported in the neighboring countries of Thailand, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Malaysia and China and in the archipelago of Indonesia. Human cases also occurred in Thailand, Cambodia, Indonesia and China. 2005 saw the spread of H5N1 to countries in Central Asia and Eastern Europe and in 2006, the virus was reported in Africa. More recently, there had been multiple outbreaks in unvaccinated poultry in Vietnam. As of October 2007, there were 268 confirmed human cases of HPAI in the Southeast Asian region (see Table 8), with most cases occurring in Indonesia. Economic losses have been significant. The World Bank estimated losses at US\$10 billion in 2005 (World Bank 2006b).

Table 8. Number of confirmed human cases of AI in Southeast Asia, as of October 2007

	Number of cases	Number of deaths
Cambodia	7	7
China	25	16
Indonesia	109	87
Lao PDR	2	2
Thailand	25	17
Vietnam	100	46
Total	268	175

Source: WHO, as of 12 October 2007.

47. With regard to the capacity to control HPAI, an oft cited weakness is the lack of skilled staff—for Cambodia, the lack of trained technical personnel in Ministries; for Lao PDR, limited number of epidemiologists and for Vietnam, the current situation simply stretches the already limited human resources.

Assistance on HPAI

48. An International Pledging Conference on Avian Influenza was held in Beijing, China on January 2006. It was able to garner pledges of about US\$1.8 billion in grants and credits. In another avian flu conference in Bamako, Mali on December 2006, an additional US\$493 million was pledged, bringing the cumulative pledged amount to US\$2.3 billion. Of this amount, US\$1.4 billion have been committed, of which US\$742 million (53%) has been disbursed.¹⁰ The committed funds are distributed as follows: US\$509 million for country support, US\$75 million for country support but channeled through the Avian and Human Influenza Facility (AHIF) (total of US\$584 available for country programs), US\$240 million for international organizations (such as the FAO, WHO, and OIE¹¹), US\$194 million for regional organizations (such as ADB) and US\$340 for others.

49. As of 31 October 2006, support for country programs stood at US\$531 million¹² with US\$236 million for loans, US\$215 million in grants and US\$79 million in kind. 44% of the

¹⁰ www.worldbank.org/avianflu; <http://go.worldbank.org/UM4NAPEFM0>

¹¹ World Organization for Animal Health.

¹² US\$509 + US\$12.4 (AHIF) + US\$9.5 (PHRD). PHRD is Japan's Trust Fund for Policy and Human Resources Development that is administered by the World Bank.

country funding or US\$234 million has been committed to the Southeast Asian countries. The main donors in the region are ADB (US\$41 million), Australia (US\$20 million), EC (US\$18 million), Germany (US\$16 million) and the USA (US\$16 million). More than half (US\$129 million) of the committed funds are grants, 27% (or US\$63 million) are loans and 18% are in-kind.

50. Table 9 shows the commitments and disbursements received by the Southeast Asian countries (World Bank 2007a). Vietnam, Indonesia, Cambodia and Lao PDR are the countries with the highest received commitments, not only in Southeast Asia but in the world (top recipients outside the region include Nigeria, Turkey and Romania). Yet these are also the countries with low disbursement rates which may indicate a long-term and sustained assistance program or may be an indication of limited absorptive capacity or governance issues.

51. South-south assistance is exemplified by Thailand's contribution of US\$2.5 million to Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar through ACMECS (not shown in Table 9, ACMECS being a regional organization).

52. The World Bank has pledged to make available US\$500 million for grants and credits to finance country plans under the Global Program for Avian Influenza (GPAI). The Bank has already committed funds to CLV: US\$18.6 million for Vietnam, US\$6 million for Cambodia and US\$4 million for Lao PDR. The Bank also administers two trust funds that may be used for AI: Japan's Policy and Human Resources Development (PHRD) and the newly-established trust fund AHIF mentioned above.

53. The two WB projects for Lao PDR and Vietnam are included in the list of projects in this report; the Cambodia project is included in the list of forthcoming projects. The rest of the avian flu projects in the list (with a value of US\$67 million) are mostly implemented by FAO.

Forthcoming projects

54. The latter part of Appendix 2 shows projects that started 2007 and some that are planned to start in 2008 or 2009. Following the pattern discussed above, most of the future technical assistance is multi-country and in the form of soft infrastructure development projects. Three of the big-value projects are for Vietnam: ADB's project on food safety agricultural products, and World Bank's projects on livestock and continuation of avian flu support.

Table 9. Committed and disbursed funds on avian flu for Southeast Asian countries (US\$ millions)

Recipients	Cambodia		China		East Timor		Indonesia		Lao PDR		Malaysia		Myanmar		Philippines		Thailand		Vietnam		Total	
Donors	CF	DF	CF	DF	CF	DF	CF	DF	CF	DF	CF	DF	CF	DF	CF	DF	CF	DF	CF	DF	CF	DF
Australia	1.45	1.45	0.38	0.38			11.84	4.13					0.76	0.76					5.35	0.92	19.78	7.64
Canada							4.13	4.13											2.64	1.65	6.77	5.78
EC							17.78	0													17.78	0
-Czech Rep																			0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
-Finland																			8.08	8.08	8.08	8.08
-France	1.24	0.62							2.49	0.62											3.73	1.24
-Germany	3.11	0					4.98	0	3.11	0									4.98	0	16.18	0
-Netherlands			0.04	0.04			2.41	1.00									0.10	0.10	1.41	1.41	3.96	2.55
Japan																			8.08	0	8.08	0
Korea, Rep							0.25	0.25													0.25	0.25
Singapore							0.6	0.31													0.6	0.31
Switzerland																			0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40
USA	9.56	9.35	8.14	7.21	0.38	0.38	24.65	20.86	7.69	7.44	0.96	0.96	0.16	0	1.61	1.61	8.68	7.78	13.37	13.32	75.2	68.91
AHIF			2.65	0					2	0											4.65	0
PHRD	3	0							2	0											5	0
ADB	9.00	1.14					0.40	0.05	6.00	1.16	0.40	0.05			0.40	0.05			24.70	1.13	40.9	3.58
WB									4	0									18.6	2.49	22.6	2.49
Total	27.36	12.56	11.21	7.63	0.38	0.38	67.03	30.73	27.29	9.22	1.36	1.01	0.92	0.76	2.01	1.66	8.78	7.88	87.81	29.60	234.15	101.43

Note: "CF": Committed funds

"DF": Disbursed funds

Figures as of December, 2006.

Source: World Bank 2007a, Annex Table 2.

http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTTOPAVIFLU/Resources/Details_RecipientCountry_Jan25_2007.pdf

4. Findings, recommendations and lessons learned

Findings

55. The main form of technical assistance in terms of total project numbers is soft infrastructure development—mainly training for inspection, diagnosis and surveillance for food safety, plant and animal health.

56. Most of the SPS assistance projects are multi-country. Cambodia, Lao PDR and Vietnam, together with Myanmar are contiguous countries, with common borders, ecosystem and concerns about animal and plant pests and diseases. There are, thus, good reasons to adopt a regional approach to addressing SPS issues. Nonetheless, these multi-country projects, although having the same goals and objectives for various countries have activities tailored to the specific circumstances of individual countries.

57. There is a high degree of regional cooperation with very active regional institutions — such as the ASEAN, APEC and initiatives by the Asian Development Bank.

58. There is growing South-South technical cooperation provided by Thailand and the People's Republic of China within the ACMECS program and the GMS initiative of ADB. Given the small number of participating countries in these programs (five in ACMECS, six in GMS), the individual countries have more involvement, responsibilities and interaction with the other countries.

59. The direct beneficiaries are the public sector staff—veterinarians, plant pathologists, laboratory personnel and food inspectors, among others—receiving technical knowhow and skills. Some projects have train the trainers approach and skills eventually transfer to the private sector.

Lessons learned

60. Project information and documents are essential to be able to carry out an evaluation of technical assistance. The following are observations from (and proposed solutions to) the data gathering activity:

61. There is no one single repository or database which includes all projects. If there is going to be a regular review of technical assistance as part of the Aid for Trade initiative, there is a need for a project database to facilitate such an evaluation activity.

62. Project documents are not always available; some of which are not in the public domain. Although there may be a list of projects in a donor's website, the documents are not available making it difficult to ascertain what the project was about or what it accomplished. Specific activities are hard to determine from project titles or descriptions only.

63. Initially, a number of contact offices/persons were not able to provide information. They were either not responsive or not helpful referring the enquiry back to the website. In several cases, there is no single contact person and researchers resorted to contacts from previous work who provided invaluable help.

Recommendation

64. The reporting of project information is an essential element of Aid for Trade. To ensure that reporting is also a vehicle for co-ordination, it is recommended that national databases of technical co-operation activities are established. A possible location for these databases is the TBT/SPS enquiry point. In this case, donors need not submit another set of information to a third party since the country (enquiry point) has the responsibility to update and add on to the list.

65. The database should make available basic information about the project—description, duration, beneficiaries or ministry involved. In addition, there should be project documents to provide more details and the relevant contact office or persons. Also, the database should indicate if the project is completed and maybe provide completion, evaluation report or some output report; if the project is ongoing, progress reports would be helpful. The site should be properly referenced to and/or have links in the various ministry websites to make it easy to be located. The creation of this project database, in itself, however, requires assistance.

66. Responsibility for the country database increases the country's involvement in matters regarding technical assistance. The countries are in a position to take stock of the various assistance given and their capacities and priorities. For the Southeast Asian countries, there are a number of channels, other than bilaterals, from which to seek assistance—ASEAN, APEC, ADB, ACMECS or GMS. With greater involvement in the development and management of technical assistance, such as the identification of needs, coordination of projects, countries may benefit by having more appropriate assistance, projects that complement and supplement one another to create synergy and will have more efficient use of resources.

Appendix 1. Sources and Contacts

WTO/OECD Database <http://tcbdb.wto.org/>
OECD Database on aid www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline
Cambodian Rehabilitation and Development Board
Council for the Development of Cambodia <http://cdc.khmer.biz/index.asp>

ACMECS

Ayeyawady-Chao Phraya-Mekong Economic Cooperation Strategy www.acmeecs.org

ADB

Asian Development Bank www.adb.org

APEC

Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation www.apec.org

ASEAN

www.aseansec.org

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ASEAN Australia Development Cooperation Program (AADCP)

Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) www.aadcp.org

www.aciar.gov.au

Canada

Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)

www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/acdicida.nsf/En/NIC-5483548-GSJ

EC

Koen Everaert, EC–Cambodia

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FAO

Ezzedine Boutrif, FAO

Richard Ivess, FAO

Olaf Thieme, Animal Products and Health Division

FAO Database of FAO projects www.fao.org/tc/tcom/index_en.htm

GTZ

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Debbie Rubas, USDA
USAID Trade Capacity Building Database <http://qesdb.usaid.gov/tcb/index.html>
WTO SPS Committee - G/SPS/GEN/181 docs

World Bank

Avian flu www.worldbank.org/avianflu
Country assessments and action plans <http://go.worldbank.org/J81C6VDEA0>

Exchange rates

International financial statistics tables, International Monetary Fund
Oanda currency site <http://www.oanda.com/>

Appendix 2. SPS-related Technical Assistance Projects for Cambodia, Lao PDR and Vietnam covering the period 2001-2006

Projects	Assistance	
	Value (US\$'000)	Type
Cambodia		
Food safety		
Cambodia freshwater fisheries export training (EC, 2005-2006)	115	S
Improving quality practices in the rice and fish sector in Cambodia (EC, 2004-2006)	186	S
Animal health		
Capacity building for community fisheries management in the Department of Fisheries (FAO, 2005-2007)	265	S
Support to the livestock sector (EC, 2002-2005)	6,596	S
Assessing and controlling the risks of disease spread in Mekong countries with an initial focus on Cambodia (ACIAR, 2006)	70	S
Plant health		
Emergency assistance to control brontispa longissima – coconut hispine beetle in Cambodia (FAO-Australia, 2005-2007)	56	S
Avian influenza		
SPS workshop in Cambodia on wild bird influenza and SPS issues (USAID, USDA, USDI, 2006)	130	S
Immediate TA to strengthen emergency preparedness for HPAI (FAO-USA, 2006-2007)	1,150	H
Building capacity at the grassroots level to control AI (FAO-Germany, 2006-2009)	3,142	H
Assistance for prevention and control of AI (Australia-FAO Cambodia, 2004)	53	H
Assistance to strengthen surveillance and response capacities to AI (Australia-WHO Cambodia, 2005)	158	H
General		
EC-Cambodia project on standards, quality and conformity assessment (EC, 2004-2008)	660	S
Multilateral trade assistance (EC, 2002-2005)	2,350	T
Market access support for Cambodia through strengthening of capacities related to metrology, testing and conformity (Austria-UNIDO, 2002-2006)	619	H
Lao PDR		
Food safety		
Improvement and development of fruit and vegetable crops in Lao PDR (Italy-FAO, 2004-2007)	750	S
Animal health		
Livestock farmer support (EC, 2004-2005)	6,596	H
Management of CSF and FMD at the village level in Lao PDR (ACIAR, 2003-2008)	414	S
Scoping study: assessment of current and potential animal vaccine use in Lao PDR (ACIAR, 2006)	20	S
Diagnosis and epidemiology of foot and mouth disease in Lao PDR 1997-2006 (ACIAR, 2006-2007)	26	S
Plant health		
<i>*Laos included in multicountry projects on plant health (see below)*</i>		
Avian influenza		
Immediate TA to strengthen emergency preparedness for HPAI (FAO-USA, 2006-2007)	1,000	H
Lao PDR avian and human influenza control and preparedness project (World Bank-	8,000	H

Projects	Assistance	
	Value (US\$'000)	Type
GPAI, 2006-2010)		
Building capacity at the grassroots level to control AI (FAO-Germany, 2006-2009)	2,911	H
Emergency assistance for the control of AI (FAO, 2004-2005)	384	H
General		
EC-Laos project on standards, quality and conformity assessment (EC, 2004-2008)	621	S
Multilateral trade assistance (EC, 2002-2005)	1,220	T
Support for Lao PDR's integration into the international trading system (UNDP-Australia, 1999-2004)	639	T
Assistance to Lao PDR integrated framework process (Australia, 2006-2008)	1,185	S
SPS standards management: Action plan for capacity building (World Bank, 2006-2007)	150	S
Vietnam		
Food safety		
Training workshop on drafting secondary biosafety regulations (WTO, 2006)	-	S
Capacity building for prevention of food-borne diseases (ADB, 2001-2003)	500	S
Food and agriculture products quality (CIDA, 2005-2010)	14,530	H
Food sanitation (Japan, 2004)	6	S
Mycotoxin inspection in food (Japan, 2003)	12	S
Food hygiene and safety (Japan, 2002)	39	S
Improving compliance with internationally agreed food safety standards in catfish production (Germany, 2005-2009)	10,965	S
Training course on food chain management (Germany, 2004)	-	S
Fisheries sector support programme I (DANIDA, 2000-2005)	46,466	H
Fisheries sector support programme II (DANIDA, 2006-2010)	38,857	H
FDA inspections of and consultations on aquaculture facilities (USA, 2006)	44	S
TA to food facilities on seafood, frozen shrimp evaluation (USA, 2005)	100	S
Cochran program training on US inspection procedures and regulations for meat, poultry and eggs (USA, July-Aug2006)	13	S
Cochran program training on fish safety, risk analysis and HACCP (USA, July-Aug2006)	13	S
Cochran program training on food safety and regulations of processed products (USA, Aug2006)	13	S
Animal health		
Cochran program training on animal health, including risk analysis, data collection, disease prevention and control and meat inspection (USA, Sept-Oct 2006)	26	S
Strengthening veterinary services in Vietnam (EC, 1998-2004)	12,533	S
Plant health		
Managing pest fruit flies to increase production of fruit and vegetable crops in Vietnam (ACIAR, 2006-2008)	675	S
Diseases of crops in the central provinces of Vietnam: diagnosis, extension and control (ACIAR, 2005-2008)	395	S
Diagnosis and control of plant diseases in northern Vietnam (ACIAR, 1998-2001)	258	H
Low cost disinfestation systems for fruit (ACIAR, 1998-2003)	183	H
Transfer biotechnology skills on soybean rust resistance (USA, 2004-2007)	30	S
Developing disease management capacity in Vietnam (ACIAR, 2001-2004)	611	S
Avian influenza		
Immediate TA to strengthen emergency preparedness for HPAI (FAO-USA, 2006-	2,000	S

Projects	Assistance	
	Value (US\$'000)	Type
2007)		
Avian influenza emergency recovery project (World Bank-GPAI/AHIF/PHRD, 2004-2006)	19,600	H
Emergency assistance for control of HPAI in Vietnam (FAO-Ireland, 2006-2007)	321	S
Assistance to control AI (Australia-UNDP, 2005-2007)	5,530	S
General		
Food safety and agricultural health action plan (World Bank, 2006)	150	S
MUTRAP II – multilateral trade assistance project (EC, 2003-2008)	6,728	T
APHIS workshop on pest risk assessment and BSE (USA, 2002) -- plant and animal health, inspection and quarantine	25	S
Market access support through strengthening of capacities related to metrology, testing and conformity (SECO-UNIDO, 2003-2006)	1,113	H
STAR program with WTO accession component (USA, 2002-2006)	600	T
Trade and law exchange and partnership program with WTO accession and SPS components (USA, 2003-2004)	12	T
Multicountry		
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 ¹³ 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

¹³ Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay.

Projects	Assistance	
	Value (US\$'000)	Type
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
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

Projects	Assistance	
	Value (US\$'000)	Type
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		
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	18	I

Projects	Assistance	
	Value (US\$'000)	Type
agriculture and SPS (WTO, 2003)		
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
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>		
Quality and safety improvement of agricultural products (ADB, 2007) - Vietnam	750	
Quality and safety enhancement of agricultural products (ADB, 2009) - Vietnam	35,000	
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>		
Vietnam livestock competitiveness and food safety (World Bank, 2008) -- food safety and animal health	65,000	
Support to smallholder livestock production in Cambodia (EC-FAO, 2007-2010)	1,849	
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	-	
Scoping study to identify research and implementation issues related to management of the brown planthopper/virus problem in rice in Vietnam (ACIAR, 2007-2008)	87	

Projects	Assistance	
	Value (US\$'000)	Type
Effective phosphine fumigation - technology transfer (ACIAR, 2007) - Vietnam		47
<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
Avian and human influenza control and preparedness project (World Bank-GPAI, 2007) - Vietnam		35,000
Cambodia avian and human influenza control and preparedness project (World Bank-GPAI/AHI/PHRD, 2007)		11,000
<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
Laos trade facilitation and exports (World Bank, 2008)		-

Note: "I" – Information

"T" – Training

"S" – Soft infrastructure development projects

"H" – Hard infrastructure development projects

Appendix 3. Donors' projects by country and by theme, values in US\$'000, 2001-2006

Donors	Cambodia		Lao PDR		Vietnam		Multi-country		Total	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
Australia (AusAID, AADCP, ACIAR)	FS: AH: 1 PH: 1 AI: 2 Gen: Total: 4	FS: AH: 70 PH: 56 AI: 211 Gen: Total: 337	FS: AH: 3 PH: AI: Gen: 2 Total: 5	FS: AH: 460 PH: AI: Gen: 1,824 Total: 2,284	FS: AH: PH: 5 AI: 1 Gen: Total: 6	FS: AH: PH: 2,122 AI: 5,530 Gen: Total: 7,652	FS: 5 AH: 5 PH: 5 AI: 2 Gen: 3 Total: 20	FS: 3,856 AH: 4,454 PH: 2,079 AI: 1,930 Gen: 7,437 Total: 19,756	FS: 5 AH: 9 PH: 11 AI: 5 Gen: 5 Total: 35	FS: 3,856 AH: 4,984 PH: 4,257 AI: 7,671 Gen: 9,261 Total: 30,029
Canada	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: 1 AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total: 1	FS: 14,530 AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total: 14,530	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: 1 Total: 1	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: 7,692 Total: 7,692	FS: 1 AH: PH: AI: Gen: 1 Total: 2	FS: 14,530 AH: PH: AI: Gen: 7,692 Total: 22,222
EC	FS: 2 AH: 1 PH: AI: Gen: 2 Total: 5	FS: 301 AH: 6,596 PH: AI: Gen: 3,010 Total: 9,907	FS: AH: 1 PH: AI: Gen: 2 Total: 3	FS: AH: 6,596 PH: AI: Gen: 1,841 Total: 8,437	FS: AH: 1 PH: AI: Gen: 1 Total: 2	FS: AH: 12,533 PH: AI: Gen: 6,728 Total: 19,261	FS: 2 AH: PH: AI: 1 Gen: 1 Total: 4	FS: 15,368 AH: PH: AI: 18,112 Gen: 8,482 Total: 41,962	FS: 4 AH: 3 PH: AI: 1 Gen: 6 Total: 14	FS: 15,669 AH: 25,725 PH: AI: 18,112 Gen: 20,061 Total: 79,567
Austria	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: 1 Total: 1	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: 619 Total: 619	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: 1 Total: 1	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: 619 Total: 619
Denmark	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: 2 AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total: 2	FS: 85,323 AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total: 85,323	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: 2 AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total: 2	FS: 85,323 AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total: 85,323
Germany	FS: AH: PH: AI: 1 Gen: Total: 1	FS: AH: PH: AI: 3,142 Gen: Total: 3,142	FS: AH: PH: AI: 1 Gen: Total: 1	FS: AH: PH: AI: 2,911 Gen: Total: 2,911	FS: 2 AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total: 2	FS: 10,965 AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total: 10,965	FS: AH: PH: AI: 1 Gen: Total: 1	FS: AH: PH: AI: 1,928 Gen: Total: 1,928	FS: 2 AH: PH: AI: 3 Gen: Total: 5	FS: 10,965 AH: PH: AI: 7,981 Gen: Total: 18,946
Ireland	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: 1 Gen: Total: 1	FS: AH: PH: AI: 321 Gen: Total: 321	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: 1 Gen: Total: 1	FS: AH: PH: AI: 321 Gen: Total: 321

Appendix 3. Donors' projects by country and by theme, values in US\$'000, 2001-2006 (cont.)

Donors	Cambodia		Lao PDR		Vietnam		Multi-country		Total	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
Italy	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: 1 AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total: 1	FS: 750 AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total: 750	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: 1 AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total: 1	FS: 750 AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total: 750
Netherlands	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: 1 Gen: Total: 1	FS: AH: PH: AI: 495 Gen: Total: 495	FS: AH: PH: AI: 1 Gen: Total: 1	FS: AH: PH: AI: 495 Gen: Total: 495
Sweden	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: 1 Gen: Total: 1	FS: AH: PH: AI: 6,600 Gen: Total: 6,600	FS: AH: PH: AI: 1 Gen: Total: 1	FS: AH: PH: AI: 6,600 Gen: Total: 6,600
Japan	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: 3 AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total: 3	FS: 57 AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total: 57	FS: 2 AH: 1 PH: 1 AI: 3 Gen: 1 Total: 8	FS: 21 AH: 2,186 PH: 896 AI: 12,835 Gen: 5 Total: 15,943	FS: 5 AH: 1 PH: 1 AI: 3 Gen: 1 Total: 11	FS: 78 AH: 2,186 PH: 896 AI: 12,835 Gen: 5 Total: 16,000
New Zealand	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: 1 AH: PH: 2 AI: Gen: Total: 3	FS: 1,278 AH: PH: 1,651 AI: Gen: Total: 2,929	FS: 1 AH: PH: 2 AI: Gen: Total: 3	FS: 1,278 AH: PH: 1,651 AI: Gen: Total: 2,929
Norway	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: 1 AH: PH: 1 AI: Gen: 1 Total: 3	FS: 98 AH: PH: 4,747 AI: Gen: 1,695 Total: 6,540	FS: 1 AH: PH: 1 AI: Gen: 1 Total: 3	FS: 98 AH: PH: 4,747 AI: Gen: 1,695 Total: 6,540
Switzerland	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: 1 Total: 1	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: 1,113 Total: 1,113	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: 1 Total: 1	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: 1,113 Total: 1,113

Appendix 3. Donors' projects by country and by theme, values in US\$'000, 2001-2006 (cont.)

Donors	Cambodia		Lao PDR		Vietnam		Multi-country		Total	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
France	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: 1 Gen: Total: 1	FS: AH: PH: AI: 7,784 Gen: Total: 7,784	FS: AH: PH: AI: 1 Gen: Total: 1	FS: AH: PH: AI: 7,784 Gen: Total: 7,784
USA	FS: AH: PH: AI: 2 Gen: Total: 2	FS: AH: PH: AI: 1,280 Gen: Total: 1,280	FS: AH: PH: AI: 1 Gen: Total: 1	FS: AH: PH: AI: 1,000 Gen: Total: 1,000	FS: 5 AH: 1 PH: 1 AI: 1 Gen: 3 Total: 11	FS: 183 AH: 26 PH: 30 AI: 2,000 Gen: 637 Total: 2,876	FS: 7 AH: 1 PH: 3 AI: Gen: 1 Total: 12	FS: 279 AH: 13 PH: 140 AI: Gen: 75 Total: 507	FS: 12 AH: 2 PH: 4 AI: 4 Gen: 4 Total: 26	FS: 462 AH: 39 PH: 170 AI: 4,280 Gen: 712 Total: 5,663
ADB	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: 1 AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total: 1	FS: 500 AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total: 500	FS: AH: 1 PH: AI: 4 Gen: Total: 5	FS: AH: 1,000 PH: AI: 75,532 Gen: Total: 76,532	FS: 1 AH: 1 PH: AI: 4 Gen: Total: 6	FS: 500 AH: 1,000 PH: AI: 75,532 Gen: Total: 77,032
APEC	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: 8 AH: PH: 2 AI: Gen: 5 Total: 15	FS: 741 AH: PH: 231 AI: Gen: 637 Total: 1,609	FS: 8 AH: PH: 2 AI: Gen: 5 Total: 15	FS: 741 AH: PH: 231 AI: Gen: 637 Total: 1,609
ASEAN	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: 2 AH: PH: 1 AI: Gen: Total: 3	FS: 2,518 AH: PH: 75 AI: Gen: Total: 2,593	FS: 2 AH: PH: 1 AI: Gen: Total: 3	FS: 2,518 AH: PH: 75 AI: Gen: Total: 2,593
World Bank	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: 1 Gen: 1 Total: 2	FS: AH: PH: AI: 8,000 Gen: 150 Total: 8,150	FS: AH: PH: AI: 1 Gen: 1 Total: 2	FS: AH: PH: AI: 19,600 Gen: 150 Total: 19,750	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: 2 Gen: 2 Total: 4	FS: AH: PH: AI: 27,600 Gen: 300 Total: 27,900

Appendix 3. Donors' projects by country and by theme, values in US\$'000, 2001-2006 (cont.)

Donors	Cambodia		Lao PDR		Vietnam		Multi-country		Total	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
WTO	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: 1 AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total: 1	FS: - AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total: -	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: 4 Total: 4	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: 305 Total: 305	FS: 1 AH: PH: AI: Gen: 4 Total: 5	FS: - AH: PH: AI: Gen: 305 Total: 305
UNIDO	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: 1 Total: 1	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: 619 Total: 619	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: 1 Total: 1	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: 1,113 Total: 1,113	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: 1 Total: 1	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: 1,695 Total: 1,695	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: 3 Total: 3	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: 3,427 Total: 3,427
UNDP	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: 1 Total: 1	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: 639 Total: 639	FS: AH: PH: AI: 1 Gen: Total: 1	FS: AH: PH: AI: 5,530 Gen: Total: 5,530	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: 1 Gen: 1 Total: 2	FS: AH: PH: AI: 5,530 Gen: 639 Total: 6,169
WHO	FS: AH: PH: AI: 1 Gen: Total: 1	FS: AH: PH: AI: 158 Gen: Total: 158	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total:	FS: 1 AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total: 1	FS: 1,278 AH: PH: AI: Gen: Total: 1,278	FS: 1 AH: PH: AI: 1 Gen: Total: 2	FS: 1,278 AH: PH: AI: 158 Gen: Total: 1,436
FAO	FS: AH: 1 PH: 1 AI: 3 Gen: Total: 5	FS: AH: 265 PH: 56 AI: 4,345 Gen: Total: 4,666	FS: 1 AH: PH: AI: 3 Gen: Total: 4	FS: 750 AH: PH: AI: 4,295 Gen: Total: 5,045	FS: AH: PH: AI: 2 Gen: Total: 2	FS: AH: PH: AI: 2,321 Gen: Total: 2,321	FS: 2 AH: 2 PH: 2 AI: 13 Gen: Total: 19	FS: 2,028 AH: 1,370 PH: 5,643 AI: 33,740 Gen: Total: 42,781	FS: 3 AH: 3 PH: 3 AI: 21 Gen: Total: 30	FS: 2,778 AH: 1,635 PH: 5,699 AI: 44,701 Gen: Total: 54,813

Note: "FS" – food safety
 "AH" – animal health
 "PH" – plant health
 "GEN" – general issues

Appendix 4. Types of assistance by country and by theme, values in US\$'000, 2001-2006

	Cambodia			Lao PDR			Vietnam			Multi-country			Total		
Food safety	Information:			Information:			Information:			Information:			Information:		
	Training:			Training:			Training:			Training:			Training:		
	Soft infra:	2	301	Soft infra:	1	750	Soft infra:	12	11,705	Soft infra:	27	22,234	Soft infra:	42	34,990
	Hard Infra:			Hard Infra:			Hard Infra:	3	99,853	Hard Infra:	2	2,675	Hard Infra:	5	102,528
	Total:	2	301	Total:	1	750	Total:	15	111,558	Total:	29	24,909	Total:	47	137,518
Animal health	Information:			Information:			Information:			Information:			Information:		
	Training:			Training:			Training:			Training:			Training:		
	Soft infra:	3	6,931	Soft infra:	3	460	Soft infra:	2	12,559	Soft infra:	5	1,721	Soft infra:	13	21,671
	Hard Infra:			Hard Infra:	1	6,596	Hard Infra:			Hard Infra:	4	6,302	Hard Infra:	5	12,898
	Total:	3	6,931	Total:	4	7,056	Total:	2	12,559	Total:	9	8,023	Total:	18	34,569
Plant health	Information:			Information:			Information:			Information:			Information:		
	Training:			Training:			Training:			Training:			Training:		
	Soft infra:	1	56	Soft infra:			Soft infra:	4	1,711	Soft infra:	14	8,470	Soft infra:	19	10,237
	Hard Infra:			Hard Infra:			Hard Infra:	2	441	Hard Infra:	1	1,349	Hard Infra:	3	1,790
	Total:	1	56	Total:			Total:	6	2,152	Total:	15	9,819	Total:	22	12,027
Avian influenza	Information:			Information:			Information:			Information:			Information:		
	Training:			Training:			Training:			Training:			Training:		
	Soft infra:	1	130	Soft infra:			Soft infra:	3	7,851	Soft infra:	10	85,867	Soft infra:	14	93,848
	Hard Infra:	4	4,503	Hard Infra:	4	12,295	Hard Infra:	1	19,600	Hard Infra:	10	44,741	Hard Infra:	19	81,139
	Total:	5	4,633	Total:	4	12,295	Total:	4	27,451	Total:	20	130,608	Total:	33	174,987
General	Information:			Information:			Information:			Information:			Information:		
	Training:	1	2,350	Training:	2	1,859	Training:	3	7,340	Training:	4	2,329	Training:	4	2,329
	Soft infra:	1	660	Soft infra:	3	1,956	Soft infra:	2	175	Soft infra:	8	8,499	Soft infra:	14	20,048
	Hard Infra:	1	619	Hard Infra:			Hard Infra:	1	1,113	Hard Infra:	5	15,500	Hard Infra:	11	18,291
	Total:	3	3,629	Total:	5	3,815	Total:	6	8,628	Total:	17	26,328	Total:	2	1,732
Total	Information:			Information:			Information:			Information:			Information:		
	Training:	1	2,350	Training:	2	1,859	Training:	3	7,340	Training:	4	2,329	Training:	4	2,329
	Soft infra:	8	8,078	Soft infra:	7	3,166	Soft infra:	23	34,001	Soft infra:	8	8,499	Soft infra:	14	20,048
	Hard Infra:	5	5,122	Hard Infra:	5	18,891	Hard Infra:	7	121,007	Soft infra:	61	133,792	Soft infra:	99	179,037
	Total:	14	15,550	Total:	14	23,916	Total:	33	162,348	Hard Infra:	17	55,067	Hard Infra:	34	200,087
										Total:	90	199,687	Total:	151	401,501

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