

SPS Balance Sheet for Vietnam

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 authors 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)
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
DAH	Department of Animal Health
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DTIS	Diagnostic Trade Integration Studies
EC	European Commission
ETV2	European Technical Assistance Programme for Viet Nam
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FMD	Foot and mouth disease
GAP	Good agricultural practice
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHP	Good hygienic practice
GLP	Good laboratory practice
GMP	Good manufacturing practice
GMS	Greater Mekong Subregion, includes Cambodia, China (Yunnan Province and Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region), Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam
GTZ	German Technical Cooperation
HACCP	Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points
HCMC	Ho Chi Minh City
HPAI	Highly pathogenic avian influenza
IF	Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to least developed countries
IPM	Integrated pest management
IPPC	International Plant Protection Convention
ISPM	International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
Lao PDR	Lao People's Democratic Republic
LDC	least developed country
MARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOST	Ministry of Science and Technology
Multi	multi-country
MUTRAP	Multilateral trade assistance project

ND	Newcastle Disease
NAFIQAD	National Agro-Forestry and Fisheries Quality Assurance Department
NAFIQAVED	National Fisheries Quality Assurance and Veterinary Directorate
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
NPPO	National plant protection organization
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
PPD	Plant Protection Department
PQ	Plant Quarantine
PRA	Pest risk assessment
RPS	Regional partnerships scheme
SEAFMD	Southeast Asian Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme
SMTQ	Standards, metrology, testing and quality
SPS	Sanitary and phytosanitary
SPSCBP	The Sanitary and Phytosanitary Capacity Building Program
STAMEQ	Directorate for Standards and Quality
STDF	Standards and Trade Development Facility
TA	Technical assistance
TAD	Transboundary animal disease
TBT	Technical barriers to trade
TCP	Technical Cooperation Programme, FAO
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
VASEP	Vietnamese Association of Seafood Exporters and Producers
VCCI	Vietnamese Chamber of Commerce and Industry
VFA	Vietnam Food Administration
VINAFOSA	Vietnam Food Safety Association
Vinafruit	Vietnam Fruit Association
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

1. Introduction

1. The objective of this STDF research work is to strengthen the linkage between "supply" of and "demand" for 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) and the World Bank, as well as other studies and reports. It is not a new capacity evaluation, but rather an attempt to consolidate the results of previous studies. Progress in the implementation of findings of previous assessments were taken into consideration as well as evolving priorities as reported by the stakeholders during a consultative mission on 6-12 March 2008.

2. This report presents a balance sheet of SPS needs and supply of technical cooperation for Viet Nam. Similar balance sheets are being developed for Cambodia and Lao PDR. The aim of this report is to strengthen the link between supply of and demand for SPS-related technical cooperation by:

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

2. Overview of SPS needs

3. The World Bank estimates that total losses to the Vietnamese economy from SPS problems surpass US\$1 billion per year. Losses are concentrated on three main areas: public health, agricultural health and lost market access. Food-borne pathogens and high level of toxins in foodstuffs, plant pests and animal diseases (including highly pathogenic avian influenza or HPAI) are the main problems faced.

4. The highest profile public health risk from SPS problems is that related to HPAI. Of the 106 human cases of HPAI reported since 2003,¹ 52 have been fatal. According to WHO data, five HPAI fatalities have been reported since January 2008. The disease burden from food-borne pathogens is lower in profile and harder to estimate, but may be as high as 1.5 cases of diarrhoea per person per year, with 20 per cent of those cases requiring medical attention. Sources of food contamination include biological pathogens and chemical agents. Of particular concern are problems with pesticide residues and health concerns related to the inappropriate application of farm chemicals. Overall, the total cost to the economy of food-borne disease is estimated to surpass US\$ 450 million per year (not including HPAI effects).

5. Plant pests and animal diseases cause direct economic production losses. Fruit flies, coconut beetles, udbatta disease, sugar cane white grub, powdery scab and borrowing nematodes all negatively impact fruit and vegetable production. HPAI, classical swine fever (CSF), foot and mouth disease (FMD), Newcastle disease (ND), sheep and goat pox and rabies in turn affect productivity in terrestrial animal production. Production in the aquatic animal sector is hampered by white spot syndrome virus, yellow head virus and Taura syndrome virus in shrimp and red

¹ Cumulative number of confirmed human cases of avian influenza AI (H5N1) reported to the World Health Organization (WHO), 17 April 2008.

spots in catfish. According to World bank's estimate, direct production losses surpass US\$ 400 million per year.

6. Viet Nam's export oriented growth strategy has turned it from a net food importer to a leading exporter. Agricultural growth has averaged between 3 and 4 per cent for much of the last decade, but agricultural export growth has been running at a much higher rate, at approximately 14 per cent per year. Principal products include rice, fisheries, coffee, fruit and vegetables, cashews, pepper, and tea. The one exception has been livestock products where, as a result of a combination of high domestic demand and the domestic disease situation, exports have declined since 1997.

7. Despite high rates of agricultural export growth, SPS issues exert a break on further growth, in particular in the context of diversification and penetration of higher income markets (with typically more stringent SPS import regimes). HPAI has curtailed already declining poultry sales. Classical Swine Fever (CSF) and FMD are also major constraints on exports of pigmeat. Few countries will trade in meat and meat products with Viet Nam - typically only those with a similar animal health status and often then on an informal basis.

8. In the fruit and vegetable sector, the World Bank has estimated that the fruit fly situation in the country deprives Viet Nam of access to a potential market for tropical fruit estimated at over US\$ 250 million. Aquatic diseases create market access difficulties for prawn exports to Australia. Despite improvements after an incident in 2001 involving banned antibiotics in shrimp exported to the EC, recent data² confirmed cases of border interceptions of shrimp containing prohibited veterinary drugs. An EC Food and Veterinary Office report noted the lack of an effective control system for veterinary medicinal products. (Given that the export of fishery products are projected to reach US\$4 billion by 2010, SPS compliance issues must be carefully monitored). The same issues with veterinary medicinal products arise also for honey and royal jelly.

9. There are many diverse gaps in SPS capacity in Viet Nam due to the country's large size, its diversified agriculture and decentralized administrative system. Unfortunately, there is no readily available general overview of all these gaps. The World Bank Action Plan listed a series of gaps, but there has been no monitoring or periodic update of the status of these and other needs. It is clear, however, major gaps of a strategic nature remain in: (1) the legal and institutional field; (2) designing risk-based monitoring and surveillance systems; (3) inspection and diagnostics; and (4) the control of various animal and plant pests and diseases.

3. Overview of ongoing and planned donor assistance

10. Significant progress is being made by the Vietnamese authorities in tackling the aforementioned issues with assistance from the international community. Viet Nam may be considered a model of what may be achieved through targeted international assistance.

11. Viet Nam has been a major beneficiary of international assistance. In the period 2001-2006, Viet Nam received an estimated US\$ 162 million in SPS-related technical assistance. It also benefited from some of the US\$200 million in assistance involving SPS issues at regional level among ASEAN members.

² EU's Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed weekly reports 2007.

12. Most of the direct assistance received by Viet Nam has been targeted at food safety (approximately US\$111 million), which includes two projects in the fisheries sector offered by DANIDA accounting for US\$85 million. More recently, efforts to control HPAI have dominated much of the donor focus on SPS issues, particularly in the animal health area. Continued international concern at the risk to human health posed by HPAI means that donor assistance on this issue should continue to grow in future years as pledges become disbursements. WTO accession and participation in regional trading arrangements have also been powerful factors mobilizing national and donor efforts towards SPS compliance.

13. Continued donor assistance in the SPS area means that many of the SPS needs identified in prior SPS capacity evaluation studies are being addressed. The following projects with SPS components are either on-going or in the pipeline: Asian Development Bank Quality and Safety Improvement of Agricultural Products, DANIDA Fisheries Support programme, post-WTO accession multi donor trust fund, European Technical Assistance Programme for Viet Nam, EC Multilateral Trade Assistance Project (MUTRAP II), JICA assistance on plant quarantine and heat treatment, NZAID support on plant quarantine, NZAID/FAO support for food safety, NZAID PCPB project, OIE SEAFMD, UNIDO Establishment of SMTQ infrastructure, UN Joint Programme for Trade Development in Viet Nam (including related FAO activities), Joint UN-Viet Nam Avian and Human Pandemic Influenza Programme and other HPAI related programmes, Swiss and US training assistance on pest risk analysis, pest databases and the World Bank Livestock Competitiveness and Food Safety Project. Some of these projects are in a planning phase and have scope for providing contributions to SPS capacity building.

14. From this overview, it is clear that Viet Nam can expect a continuation of international assistance. However, many needs remain or have been insufficiently addressed. Perhaps the biggest challenge facing national SPS decision-makers and donors relates more to providing clarity on outstanding areas of needs, the targeting of planned assistance and ensuring that duplication of effort is avoided so that donor programmes complement past, present and planned activities.

4. Overview of outstanding SPS needs

15. In 2005, the World Bank, in consultation with relevant Vietnamese Government agencies, prepared an action-oriented SPS plan with identified priorities. The gaps identified by the current report reiterate the needs expressed in this Action Plan: (i) clarity in the institutional framework; (ii) strengthening of the surveillance system (including the monitoring of agricultural inputs) and (iii), development of the capacity for risk analysis.

16. After a year of WTO membership, Viet Nam's SPS management system is going through adjustments as a result of the reorganization of various ministries. The Ministries of Industry and Trade have merged into the new Ministry of Industry and Trade; the Ministry of Fisheries has been integrated into the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD). As part of this integration, the former National Fisheries Quality Assurance and Veterinary Directorate (NAFIQAVED) has been transformed into the National Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Quality Assurance Department (NAFIQAD) with a wider mandate for safety and quality management of fisheries and other agricultural products. Consequently, there is a need to update laws and regulatory frameworks, to define roles and responsibilities of agencies, and at the same time to solve a lack of clarity with regard to the delineation of functions and responsibilities and a number of overlapping mandates.

17. In the areas of monitoring, surveillance and reporting of plant and animal health and food safety hazards, problems remain, particularly in relation to meeting the requirements of trading partners. Risk-based surveillance and inspection is still in its infancy and there is much to do before risk-based monitoring and inspection systems are fully implemented. One particular case in point is Viet Nam's SPS border controls which are based on 100 per cent inspection of shipments. The Greater Mekong Subregion Agreement on cross-border trade, which aims at promoting intra-regional trade through reduced border controls, among others by compliance with SPS risk-based principles, cannot yet be implemented.

18. Although Viet Nam is increasingly able to manage risks in its large-scale export industries, serious problems remain for managing food safety, animal and plant health in domestic markets. Not only do the main costs of human and agricultural health estimated by the World Bank Action Plan originate in the domestic sector, there is also a continuous risk of spill-over of hazards to the export sector.

19. Viet Nam has been at the fore front of the fight against HPAI. Significant improvements have been achieved in disease surveillance, reporting and outbreak management for HPAI. In addition to the on-going challenge of managing HPAI, a major task remains in controlling other animal diseases, such as CSF and FMD, particularly in relation to trade with Viet Nam's neighbours. Ensuring that HPAI assistance also plays a part in the control of other livestock diseases is essential.

20. Another key challenge in the area of SPS-related technical assistance is to ensure that national donor coordination mechanisms function appropriately to ensure maximum impact and that all stakeholders learn lessons from each other on good practice in this area.

21. At a disaggregated level, many possibilities for further SPS assistance exist. At a more aggregate level there are major gaps in SPS capacity of a strategic nature. These outstanding priority areas which could be addressed through forthcoming projects include:

- Strengthening the institutional and legislative frameworks for food safety and animal and plant health that will include clear definition of responsibilities and necessary provisions for enforcement;
- Promoting greater awareness of SPS issues for public health, agricultural health and trade performance:
 - Among policymakers in the central government to support the SPS system, both financially and through an appropriate risk-based regulatory framework;
 - Among implementing offices at provincial and district levels to more effectively implement and enforce safety measures; and
 - Among food producers and processors, food handlers and consumers through knowledge and application of hygienic and safe practices.
- Intensifying information and educational programmes on good practices in food production, processing and preparation for farmers, processors and consumers and related enforcement actions by regulatory authorities;
- Designing and implementing more effective risk-based monitoring and control systems for agro-chemicals, surveillance and reporting of pest and diseases; and
- Enhancing overall SPS capacity for diagnosis and enforcement. Capacity includes inspection and certification, surveillance and monitoring and risk analysis. Assistance

should address needs related to facilities, equipment and human resources based on an evaluation to identify priority needs.

SPS Balance sheet: Vietnam³

Overview of SPS priority action areas				Priorities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the institutional and legislative frameworks for food safety, animal health and plant health with necessary provisions for enforcement. Promote greater awareness of food safety issues for both trade and public health, especially for provincial government officials. Intensify information and education programmes on good practices in food production, processing and preparation for farmers, processors and consumers. Develop more capacity for data collection on pests, diseases and food hazards (through surveillance) and risk assessments needed to better manage risks of food safety, plant and animal health. Provide training on IPM/GAP for agricultural products, in particular, fruit and vegetables, and quality management (such as HACCP) for food processing establishments. Design and implement more effective monitoring and control systems for agro-chemicals. Enhance capacity for diagnosis and enforcement. 				1 1 1 1 2 2 3
Status	Needs	Assistance	Gaps	Priorities
Specific market access constraints Plant pests and diseases (coconut beetle, fruit fly). Endemic diseases such as FMD, CSF, ND and HPAI. Lack of an effective control system for veterinary medicinal products (EU FVO report).	Strengthen biosecurity controls on the basis of risk-based approach	AusAID SPSCBP, AADCP JICA assistance with facility for vapour heat treatment Various HPAI projects OIE SEAFMD EU MUTRAP II on mutual recognition agreements EU training on residues/contaminants in honey and honey products	In general, improved plant and animal health management and monitoring of agricultural inputs as expressed in various gaps below	

³ See notes for clarification at the end of the table.

SPS Balance sheet: Vietnam

Status	Needs	Assistance	Gaps	Priorities
Institutional structures, clarity and capacity				
<i>SPS institutions</i>				
<p>Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) – state management of agriculture, forestry, fisheries, irrigation and rural development.</p> <p>Plant Protection Department (PPD) – plant health, NPPO.</p> <p>Department of Animal Health (DAH) – animal health (both terrestrial and aquatic animals).</p> <p>National Agro-Forestry and Fisheries Quality Assurance Department (NAFIQAD) – control of quality and safety of agricultural, forestry, fishery and salt products (including exports, imports for further processing and/or domestically produced products before leaving factory for local consumption); Competent Authority for fish exports.</p> <p>Ministry of Health (MOH) – foods imported for direct consumption, domestically-produced foods after leaving factory for domestic consumption.</p> <p>Vietnam Food Administration (VFA) under MOH – manages food safety, develops and issues policies, regulations and technical regulations related to food safety.</p> <p>Directorate for Standards and Quality (STAMEQ) under Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) – issues standards for agricultural products and processed food.</p> <p>Provincial agencies, managed by People’s Committees – implements and supports surveillance, response, declaration of outbreaks, compensation.</p>	<p>Survey to assess assignment of functions and duties between MOH and MARD, and among involved institutions under MARD regarding food safety management to avoid overlap of roles and responsibilities</p> <p>Survey to assess capacity of institutions involved in food safety management</p>	<p>World Bank – SPS Action Plan</p> <p>European Technical Assistance Programme for Viet Nam (ETV2) - Component.6 “Standards and Quality Insurance” – assistance for NAFIQAD and STAMEQ</p> <p>UNIDO Integrated Programme’s Establishment of SMTQ infrastructure -defines SMTQ infrastructure for both public and private service providers and identifies testing gaps</p>	<p>Greater clarity on delineation of functions and responsibilities; to be defined in a major update of the law and regulatory framework</p>	1

SPS Balance sheet: Vietnam

Status	Needs	Assistance	Gaps	Priorities
Institutional structures, clarity and capacity				
<p>Public-private interaction Producers' and processors' associations play increasing role but relatively weak at providing services to members.</p> <p>Vietnam Fruit Association (Vinafruit) is facilitator of Tien Giang GAP programme.</p> <p>Vietnamese Association of Seafood Exporters and Producers (VASEP) cooperated with public sector to improve capacity of fishing industry.</p> <p>VASEP signed a Cooperative Arrangement with MARD to become a first-ever "partner" of a state agency.</p> <p>Vietnam Food Safety Association (VINAFOSA) is involved with public awareness programmes for producers and consumers.</p> <p>The Vietnamese Chamber of Commerce and Industry (VCCI) has a key role in public-private interaction.</p>	<p>Strengthening of private associations</p> <p>More assistance on HACCP, GAP, GMP</p>	<p>ETV2 Component 6 – involvement of VCCI in awareness raising programmes</p>	<p>More assistance on HACCP, GAP, GMP</p>	<p>2</p>
<p>International participation WTO, ASEAN, APEC, ACMECS, Codex, GMS, OIE, IPPC</p> <p>Codex and TBT Enquiry Point – STAMEQ</p> <p>SPS Enquiry Point – International Cooperation Department- MARD</p>		<p>EU MUTRAP II for SPS EP</p> <p>ETV2 Component 6</p> <p>Various USDA-funded technical assistance, study tours, trainings and workshops on SPS Enquiry Point, SPS Agreement and transparency provision</p>	<p>No gaps can be identified</p>	

SPS Balance sheet: Vietnam

Status	Needs	Assistance	Gaps	Priorities
Animal health (aquatic and terrestrial)				
Awareness				
<p>There is understanding of SPS issues among senior and provincial officials in MAF.</p> <p>DAH has public awareness programme using the mass media (newspapers and TV) to inform farmers on animal health management and veterinary legislation.</p> <p>Multi-sector effort to educate fish farmers was significant in the lifting of the EU ban.</p>	Expansion of public awareness through public media	<p>FAO TCP Fisheries sector</p> <p>AusAID SPSCBP – awareness of senior officials on SPS-trade linkages</p> <p>FAO HPAI project</p> <p>WB – SPS Action Plan</p> <p>DANIDA Fisheries sector support programme I/II</p>	Greater understanding of impacts of animal health issues on food safety among provincial officials for more effective animal health management	1
Regulation				
<p>Veterinary Ordinance in place; a number of regulations are either lacking or inconsistent on quarantine, disease surveillance, registration on veterinary drugs. Weak implementation in movement control, emergency measures, meat inspection and vaccine quality control and use.</p> <p>Fishery Law with food safety and SPS aspects in place, supported by 30 regulatory documents consistent with Codex. In area of aquatic animal health, regulations not fully consistent with OIE Aquatic Animal Health Code.</p>	<p>Assistance on drafting of legislation (Veterinary Law) and regulations</p> <p>A major up-to date veterinary law is needed that is harmonized with international principles and that provides a base for a good regulatory framework for control of animal diseases</p>	<p>FAO TCP Fisheries sector</p> <p>Joint Government/FAO/UN avian and human pandemic influenza programme</p> <p>DANIDA Fisheries sector support programme I/II</p> <p>FAO RAS and TCP (under UN Joint Programme for Trade Development in Viet Nam) – support for review of existing legislation and regulation</p>	A major up-to-date veterinary law is needed that is harmonized with international principles and that provides a sound regulatory framework for control of animal diseases. Support provided covers only 10 per cent of the needs.	1

SPS Balance sheet: Vietnam

Status	Needs	Assistance	Gaps	Priorities
Animal health (aquatic and terrestrial)				
Enforcement				
<p><i>Border control</i> DAH manages 45 border stations with quarantine facilities at varying levels of capacities.</p> <p><i>Surveillance</i> Field level surveillance carried out by subdepartments of Animal Health which are under provincial governments and People's Committees. There are about 23,000 paraveterinarians with varying levels of training working at grassroots level. Drug Management Division does surveillance of market (for banned antibiotics) together with Ministry of Industry and Trade. Two legislations relevant on surveillance: Goods Law and Vet ordinance. A number of FMD- and CSF-free zones have been established but regulations on these zones do not meet OIE guidelines. Quarantine surveillance and recording systems are still weak.</p> <p><i>Diagnosis</i> National Centre for Veterinary diagnosis and the lab of the Regional Animal Health Office N0. VI (HCMC) operate at international standards. Six labs of NAFIQAD accredited by 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><i>Risk analysis</i> Weak capacity in risk analysis.</p>	<p>Improve border quarantine stations</p> <p>Increase capacity for surveillance of animal health</p> <p>Establish better databases on animal pests and diseases</p> <p>Weak capacity to do risk analysis</p> <p>Improve labs of two National Centres for Veterinary Hygiene Inspection</p> <p>Improve inspection of meat products</p> <p>Insufficient control of veterinary drugs</p>	<p>FAO TCP Fisheries sector</p> <p>AusAID SPSCBP</p> <p>FAO/ADB on transboundary animal diseases</p> <p>World Bank Livestock Competitiveness and Food Safety</p> <p>OIE SEAFMD</p> <p>FAO HPAI project – vet structure, diagnostic, surveillance (reporting), emergency response</p> <p>Various HPAI projects</p> <p>Swiss-funded training on risk assessment</p> <p>JICA animal disease control project</p> <p>EC Livestock Support</p> <p>DANIDA Fisheries sector support programme I/II</p>	<p>Capacity to expand surveillance, manage data bases and do more risk analysis</p> <p>There is overall need for increased capacity for various areas of enforcement (surveillance, border quarantine, risk assessment and labs), however, this should be based on prior risk assessments to determine the exact needs.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>3</p>

SPS Balance sheet: Vietnam

Status	Needs	Assistance	Gaps	Priorities
Animal health (aquatic and terrestrial)				
<p>Enforcement (continued) <i>Control of agro-chemicals</i> Residue monitoring programme implemented in 30 aquaculture areas in 7 provinces. No adequate aquatic animal disease surveillance (at farm/pond level), reporting or control systems. Reporting delayed by provincial sub-departments. There is a bivalve mollusk monitoring programme. A recent EU FVO inspection report concluded that there is no effective control system in place for veterinary medicinal products.</p> <p><i>Hygiene inspection</i> Inspection of meat products is weak, resulting in food-borne diseases. Only 3 of 290 slaughterhouses meet international standards.</p> <p><i>Quality systems/good practices</i> HACCP required for both fish exporting processing companies and for companies processing for domestic markets. NAFIQAD supports fish factory labs in good laboratory practices (GLPs).</p>		<p>USDA training on animal disease diagnosis (AI component)</p> <p>ETV 2 Component 6 includes “Assessment and Support to strengthening the capability of the NAFIQAVED System”</p> <p>FAO-UNIDO joint programme (under UN Joint Programme)</p>		
Plant health				
<p>Awareness There is understanding of SPS issues among senior and provincial officials in MAF.</p>	<p>Awareness for the private sector with regard to export requirements (for example, ISPM requirement on packing materials)</p> <p>Awareness for the public sector on the importance to support private sector</p>	<p>AusAID SPSCBP – awareness of senior officials on SPS-trade linkages</p> <p>NZAID PCBP- awareness among senior officials of plant quarantine systems</p> <p>WB – SPS Action Plan</p>	<p>More “targeted” awareness workshops or trainings for public and private sectors</p>	1

SPS Balance sheet: Vietnam

Status	Needs	Assistance	Gaps	Priorities
Plant health				
<p>Regulation New Plant Quarantine Decree (approved January 2007) consistent with IPPC requirements and SPS agreement.</p> <p>National Plant Protection and Quarantine database and strategic plan for 2007-2010 have been approved and are being implemented.</p> <p>Pesticide Regulations and Decisions are being revised.</p> <p>Currently drafting Law on Plant Protection and Quarantine for completion by 2010.</p>	Assistance for work on drafting legislation	<p>NZAID PCPB</p> <p>EU MUTRAP II</p> <p>FAO RAS and TCP (under UN joint programme) – support for review of existing legislation and regulation</p> <p>APHIS/USDA</p>	An up-to-date plant quarantine (or plant protection) law is needed that is harmonized with international principles and that provides a sound regulatory framework for control of plant pests and pesticide use	1
<p>Enforcement Eleven out of 29 ISPMs have been adopted.</p> <p>Plant Quarantine (PQ) station units at 40 border crossings; inspects imported germplasm and plant and plant products for import and export.</p> <p>Surveillance Pest surveillance programmes to serve for PRA for certain endemic pests to satisfy market access requirements. PPD has developed an extensive pest surveillance action plan.</p> <p>Diagnosis Two central labs are internationally accredited. Some capacity in pest diagnostics except in virology and weed science.</p> <p>Certification Nine PQ sub-departments under PPD issue phytosanitary certificates for more than 150 countries.</p> <p>Risk analysis Limited competencies to do risk analysis.</p> <p>Control For the mitigation of fruit flies, there are facilities for two post-harvest methods: irradiation and vapour heat treatment.</p>	<p>Overall lack of trained personnel</p> <p>Increased capacity to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - reduce risk of pest introduction or early detection - undertake pest diagnosis - adopt remaining ISPMs - do risk analysis 	<p>NZAID PCBP – plant health structure, pest diagnosis, surveillance, database, PRA</p> <p>FAO TCP on pest controls</p> <p>JICA Improvement of Plant Quarantine treatment against fruit flies</p> <p>USDA – PRA training</p> <p>APHIS assistance with regional pest list for irradiation method</p> <p>JICA assistance with facility for vapor heat treatment</p> <p>Japan-FAO GCP Phytosanitary Capacity Building</p>	<p>Capacity to expand surveillance, manage data bases and do more risk analysis</p> <p>There is overall need for increased capacity for various areas of enforcement (risk assessment, border inspection and diagnosis), however, this should be based on prior risk assessments to determine the exact needs.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>3</p>

SPS Balance sheet: Vietnam

Status	Needs	Assistance	Gaps	Priorities
Plant health				
<i>Enforcement (continued)</i>		FAO-UNIDO (under UN joint programme)		
Food safety				
<p>Awareness <i>Food safety</i> VFA has organized many training programmes on food safety for food managers, producers, traders and consumers.</p> <p><i>Pesticide management issues</i> Vegetable IPM programmes in 11 major vegetable growing provinces that include Farmer Field Schools and Training of Trainers courses.</p> <p>Southern Fruit Research Institute was involved in GAP programmes.</p> <p>There are 2 GAP programmes (HCMC and Tien Giang) both on dragonfruits, mangoes and pomelos. There is a GlobalGAP programme in Binh Thuan for dragonfruits.</p> <p>There are ongoing programmes on pesticide management.</p>	<p>Greater awareness and information for food producers and consumers</p> <p>Need for linking IPM with GAP, especially for fruit and vegetables</p> <p>Capacity building and support needed to participate in Codex Alimentarius activities</p>	<p>NZAID/FAO/WHO Food safety management – garner ministerial-level support; awareness for rural communities; training of trainers</p> <p>WB Agriculture Competitiveness Project</p> <p>IPM projects educate farmers on pesticide use</p> <p>WB – SPS Action Plan</p> <p>WHO/MOH annual programme</p> <p>FAO RAS (under UN joint programme)</p> <p>UNIDO (Under UN joint programme)</p>	<p>Greater awareness and information for food producers and consumers</p> <p>Training on IPM/GAP for agricultural products, in particular, fruit and vegetables, and quality management systems (such as HACCP) for food processing establishments</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p>

SPS Balance sheet: Vietnam

Status	Needs	Assistance	Gaps	Priorities
Food safety				
<p>Regulation Food Safety and Hygiene Ordinance No. 12/2006/PL-UBTQH11 of July 26, 2003.</p> <p>Decree 163/2004/ND-CP of September 7, 2004 details some articles of the Food Safety and Hygiene Ordinance No. 12/2006/PL-UBTQH11 of July 26, 2003.</p> <p>A Food Safety Law is being drafted.</p> <p>There is a Law on Standards and Technical Regulations and a Quality Law of Goods and Products is forthcoming.</p> <p>Legal documents on the control of quality and safety of agricultural products are scattered and not officially listed.</p> <p>There is a National Action Plan on Food Safety (Decision No. 43/2006/QD-TTg (20 Feb. 2006)) and a national programme on food safety for implementation during the period 2006-2010 (Decision No 149/2007/QD-TTg (September 10, 2007)).</p> <p>48% of food standards harmonized with Codex.</p>	<p>Updated list of legal documents on the control and safety of agricultural products</p> <p>Training on food safety regulations and requirements of main importing countries</p> <p>An up-to-date Food Law that is harmonized with international principles; that clearly spells out institutional responsibilities and that provides a sound regulatory framework for control of food safety along the entire food chain.</p>	<p>NZAID/FAO/WHO Food safety management</p> <p>European Technical Assistance programme for Viet Nam (ETV2)</p> <p>FAO RAS and TCP (under UN joint programme) – support for review of existing legislation and regulation</p> <p>USDA assistance on development of law</p>	<p>An up-to-date Food Law that is harmonized with international principles; that clearly spells out institutional responsibilities and that provides a sound regulatory framework for control of food safety along the entire food chain.</p>	1
<p>Enforcement, inspection and diagnosis National Food safety lab network of MOH with regional, provincial and district units, not all are fully functional and none has been accredited. Varying levels of capacity among regional labs. Regional labs responsible for imported foods.</p> <p>Lack of diagnostic capacity at farm level for pesticide monitoring.</p>	<p>High levels of contaminants, toxins, residues in foods within the domestic market</p> <p>Weak capacities for monitoring agricultural inputs in domestic markets, especially pesticides and veterinary drugs</p>	<p>World Bank Livestock Competitiveness and Food Safety</p> <p>ADB Quality and Safety Improvement of Agricultural Products</p> <p>USDA training on food safety/meat inspection</p> <p>CIDA Food and Agricultural Products Quality</p>	<p>Capacity to expand surveillance, manage data bases and do more risk analysis</p> <p>Design and implement more effective monitoring and control systems for agro-chemicals</p>	1 2

SPS Balance sheet: Vietnam

Status	Needs	Assistance	Gaps	Priorities
Food safety				
<p><i>Enforcement, inspection and diagnosis (continued)</i></p> <p>Lack of qualified public food safety inspectors. Work has been carried out by health inspectors. A new system of food safety inspection under the VFA is being considered in the PM's office based on proposal by Ministries of Health and Internal Affairs.</p> <p>Unfocused data collection; lack of staff with risk assessment knowledge and skills.</p> <p>STAMEQ has three centres performing food tests.</p> <p>On GAP: MARD issued Decision 106/2007/QD-BNN (December 28, 2007) on conditions of production and certification of safe vegetables. VietGAP is being recommended for voluntary application; the regulation on certification is being drafted.</p>	<p>Trainings and equipment for new food safety inspectors is most needed</p>	<p>ETV2 Component 6 includes "Updating and enlarging the STAMEQ product and system certification/consultancy knowledge"</p> <p>ETV2 Component 6 includes "Improving Quality System: Market Surveillance included"</p> <p>NZAID/FAO/WHO Food safety management – diagnosis, surveillance, inspection, national plan for pesticide residue testing</p> <p>UNIDO SMTQ – assistance on diagnostic capacity and accreditation of microbiological labs of STAMEQ's Quatest 3 and NAFIQAD's Branch 1; provided training on HACCP, GMP and ISO systems for company auditors.</p> <p>FAO-UNIDO (under UN joint programme)</p> <p>USDA assistance on food safety inspection capacity</p> <p>EU's "Better training for safer food" programme</p>	<p>There is an overall need for increased capacity for various areas of inspection and diagnosis, however, this should be based on prior risk assessment to determine the exact needs.</p>	<p>3</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. The gaps have been discussed and verified in interviews and meetings.
Priorities	Priority scales used: 1 – high and immediate priority; 2 – medium-term priority; and 3 – low and long-term priority

Principles used for prioritization:

- Impact
- Costs and benefits
- Sequencing
 - Rule of law: major investment in diagnostics and inspection has to be preceded by legal framework and risk management

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Annex 1: Working program, Hanoi, 7–14 March 2008

<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Activities</i>	<i>Venue</i>
7 March (Friday)	9h00	SPS office (ICD-MARD)	ICD-MARD No 2 Ngọc Ha str.
	10h00	Department of Animal Health (MARD)	DAH office 15/78 Giai phong road
	14h00	Plant Protection Department (MARD)	PPD office 149 Ho Duc Di str.
10 March (Monday)	9h00	FAO	So 3 Nguyen Gia Thieu
	14 h00	NAFIQAD (MARD)	NAFIQAD office 10 Nguyen Cong Hoan str.
	16h00	USDA	US Embassy 6 Ngoc Khanh
11 March (Tuesday)	8h30	Department of Export and Import (MoTI)	DIMEX office 21 Ngo Quyen str.
	10h00	Directorate for Standards and Quality (MoST)	Directorate office 8 Hoang Quoc Viet str.
	14h00	Vietnam Food Administration (MoH)	VFA office 135 Núi trúc str.
	16h00	ICD-MARD	ICD-MARD No 2 Ngọc Ha str
12 March (Wednesday)	9h00	Verification meeting with stakeholders and donors	ICD-MARD No 2 Ngọc Ha str.
	17h00	EC	No 80 Ly Thong Kiet
13 March (Thursday)	16h00	UNIDO	No 72 Ly Thong Kiet
14 March (Friday)	11h00	MUTRAP	No 14 Ham Long
	15h00	Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry (VCCI)	No 9, Dao Duy Anh str.

Annex 2: List of People Interviewed

Mme. Hoang Thi Dzung, Deputy Director General, International Co-operation Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)

Dr. Le Thanh Hoa, Coordinator, SPS Notification Authority and Enquiry Point, MARD

Mr. Vu Van Minh, Plant Specialist, SPS Notification Authority and Enquiry Point, MARD

Mr. Dam Quoc Tru, Deputy Director General, Plant Protection Department, MARD

Mr. Dau Ngoc Hao, Vice Director, Department of Animal Health (DAH), MARD

Ms. Bui Thi Cuc, Vice Chief, Planning Division, DAH, MARD

Mr. Pham Van Dong, Chief, Animal Quarantine and Inspection Division, DAH, MARD

Mr. Le Ba Anh, Deputy General Director, NAFIQAD, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)

Dr. Tran Dang, Director General, Vietnam Food Administration (VFA), Ministry of Health (MOH)

Ms. Tran Viet Nga, Director, Foreign Relation and Integration Division, VFA, MOH

Mr. Nguyen Xuan Sinh, TBT Office, Import-Export Administration Department, Ministry of Industry and Trade (MOIT)

Ms. Pham Thi Kim Yen, Deputy Director, TBT Office, Directorate for Standards and Quality (STAMEQ), Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST)

Ms. Nguyen Thi Mai Huong, Officer, Conformity Assessment Department, STAMEQ, MOST

Ms. Nguyen Thi Lan, Officer, Standards Department, STAMEQ, MOST

Mr. Andrew Speedy, FAO Representative in Vietnam

Mr. Vu Ngoc Tien, Assistant FAO Representative, FAO

Mr. Ian Robertson, Legislation Consultant, FAO

Mr. Paolo Morelli, Consultant, European Technical Assistance Programme for Vietnam (ETV2)

Mr. Nguyen Minh Tuan, Deputy General Director, Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry (VCCI)

Mr. Pham Dinh Vu, Expert, VCCI

Mr. Paolo Vergano, Consultant, EU MUTRAP

Mr. Antonio Berenguer, Trade Counsellor, Delegation of the European Commission to Vietnam (EU)

Ms. Vu Thi Tuan Anh, Programme Officer, EU

Ms. Nilgün Taş, Representative, UNIDO

Ms. Nguyen Hong Nga, National Programme Officer, UNIDO

Mr. John Wade, Agricultural Counselor, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA

Ms. Bui Thi Huong, Agricultural Specialist, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA

Annex 3: Agenda of workshop on SPS Balance Sheet, 12 March 2008

Hosted by the SPS Notification and Enquiry Point (ICD-MARD)

Chair: Mme. Hoang Thi Dzung (ICD-MARD) and Mr. Andrew Speedy (FAO)

9.00 **Opening by the Chair**

9.10 **SPS capacity building in Cambodia: a regional perspective**

Mr. Kees van der Meer, consultant

9.30 **Presentation of draft Balance Sheet**

Ms Laura Ignacio and *Kees van der Meer*, consultants

10.00 **Observations by representatives of donors and international organizations**

10.15 **General discussion**

10.45 **Observations and next steps** by *Kees van der Meer*

11.00 **Closing remarks by the Chair**

Annex 4: SPS-related Technical Assistance, Vietnam and Multi-country, 2001-2006

Projects	Assistance	
	Value (US\$'000)	Type
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

Projects	Assistance	
	Value (US\$'000)	Type
Avian influenza		
Immediate TA to strengthen emergency preparedness for HPAI (FAO-USA, 2006-2007)	2,000	S
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
Multi-country (includes one or more of CLV and/or other Southeast Asian countries)		
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

Projects	Assistance	
	Value (US\$'000)	Type
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
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,	370	S

⁴ Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay.

Projects	Assistance	
	Value (US\$'000)	Type
2004-2006)		
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

Projects	Assistance	
	Value (US\$'000)	Type
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		

Projects	Assistance	
	Value (US\$'000)	Type
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
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	

Projects	Assistance	
	Value (US\$'000)	Type
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
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

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