



Technical Assistance Report

Project Number: 49190-001
Knowledge and Support Technical Assistance (KSTA)
February 2018

Modernizing Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures to Facilitate Trade

(Cofinanced by the Regional Cooperation and Integration Fund
and the People's Republic of China Poverty Reduction and
Regional Cooperation Fund)

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Asian Development Bank

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
BCP	–	border crossing point
CAREC	–	Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation
GOST	–	<i>gosudarstvennyy standart</i> (state standard)
HACCP	–	hazard analysis and critical control point
IPPC	–	International Plant Protection Convention
OIE	–	World Organisation for Animal Health
PRC	–	People's Republic of China
SPS	–	sanitary and phytosanitary
TA	–	technical assistance
WTO	–	World Trade Organization

NOTE

In this report, "\$" refers to United States dollars.

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KNOWLEDGE AND SUPPORT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AT A GLANCE

1. Basic Data		Project Number: 49190-001
Project Name	Modernizing Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures to Facilitate Trade	Department/Division EARD/EAPF
Nature of Activity Modality	Capacity Development Regional	Executing Agency
Country	REG (AFG, AZE, GEO, KAZ, KGZ, MON, PAK, PRC, TAJ, TKM, UZB)	
2. Sector	Subsector(s)	ADB Financing (\$ million)
✓ Industry and trade	Industry and trade sector development	0.75
		Total <u>0.75</u>
3. Strategic Agenda	Subcomponents	Climate Change Information
Inclusive economic growth (IEG) Regional integration (RCI)	Pillar 1: Economic opportunities, including jobs, created and expanded Pillar 2: Trade and investment	Climate Change impact on the Project Low
4. Drivers of Change	Components	Gender Equity and Mainstreaming
Knowledge solutions (KNS) Partnerships (PAR) Private sector development (PSD)	Knowledge sharing activities Implementation Regional organizations United Nations organization Conducive policy and institutional environment	No gender elements (NGE) ✓
5. Poverty and SDG Targeting		Location Impact
Geographic Targeting Household Targeting SDG Targeting SDG Goals	No No Yes SDG8	Regional High
6. Risk Categorization	Low	
7. Safeguard Categorization	Safeguard Policy Statement does not apply	
8. Financing		
Modality and Sources		Amount (\$ million)
ADB		0.75
Knowledge and Support technical assistance: Regional Cooperation and Integration Fund		0.75
Cofinancing		0.80
People's Republic of China Poverty Reduction and Regional Cooperation Fund (Full ADB Administration)		0.80
Counterpart		0.00
None		0.00
Total		1.55

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The knowledge and support technical assistance (TA) will support the Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC) Common Agenda for the Modernization of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures for Trade Facilitation by (i) creating national bodies in each country and a regional body to lead the modernization process; (ii) developing regulations, procedures, and requirements that are aligned with international standards; and (iii) improving the capability of border agencies to implement these measures at selected common borders.¹

2. The TA supports the national priorities of CAREC countries as described in their country partnership strategies. They aim for economic growth through diversification and competitiveness, with strategies to develop agriculture-based value chains and improve quality through better services that incorporate sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures. Regional SPS modernization also forms part of the CAREC Transport and Trade Facilitation Strategy 2020, contributing to the overall CAREC 2020 strategic objectives of expanded trade and improved competitiveness.² It further supports the longer-term objectives of CAREC 2030 such as to promote regional trade in agriculture through alignment of SPS measures with international standards, build capacity on product quality and diversity, and improve shipment linkages.³ The TA puts into effect the CAREC SPS Common Agenda to upgrade SPS measures and complement customs-related and trade-facilitating initiatives.⁴

II. ISSUES

3. A number of regional and global agri-food trends underscore the need to devote serious attention to agriculture in CAREC countries. First, income and consumption demand are increasing faster than agri-food production growth in the region. For instance, annual gross domestic product growth averaged 6.9% in 2006–2015 and consumption expenditure per capita averaged 6.1%; while agriculture value added grew only at 4.2%.⁵ With the increase in income comes demand for quality and safe food. Second, while the agriculture sector contributed an average of 15% to gross domestic product in 2015, this is a drop from the 2006 share of 19%, with 9 of the 11 countries experiencing such contraction. The sector continues to engage one-third to one-half of the total workforce.⁶ Third, local demand is increasingly being met by imports. Relative to agriculture production, exports fell from 24% to 21% while imports rose from 36% to 42%.⁷ Yet agriculture exports are a larger proportion of total exports (22%) than agriculture imports are of total imports (14%). Available data shows the main exports to be commodity crops such as cotton, wheat, barley, fruit and vegetables, and corn. Pasture-based livestock production also predominates, yet trade in meat products appears to be limited.

¹ The CAREC SPS Common Agenda, which was adopted by CAREC countries in 2015, will (i) promote concerted reforms and modernization in the implementation of SPS measures consistent with international standards in ways that facilitate safe trade within and outside the region, and (ii) identify and prioritize investment needs to modernize SPS measures and their implementation.

² ADB. 2014. *CAREC Transport and Trade Facilitation Strategy 2020*. Manila

³ ADB. 2017. *CAREC 2030 Connecting the Region for Shared and Sustainable Development*. Manila

⁴ The TA first appeared in the business opportunities section of ADB's website on 15 May 2017.

⁵ Data for gross domestic product growth and agriculture value added are based on 10 countries (Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, People's Republic of China (PRC), Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Mongolia, Pakistan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan), while consumption expenditure data is based on seven countries (Azerbaijan, PRC, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Mongolia, Pakistan, and Tajikistan).

⁶ Data for seven countries (Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Mongolia, Pakistan, and Tajikistan).

⁷ Data for eight countries (Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Mongolia, Pakistan, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan).

4. Agri-food demand is increasing globally because of growing populations, more urbanization, and rising incomes. Patterns of food consumption are changing toward more livestock products, vegetable oil, and sugar. Thus, CAREC has great potential for expanding trade in agricultural and food products, which will in turn spur more production and diversification. This potential cannot be realized if animal and plant health is poor or food is unsafe. Quality is particularly critical for agri-food products to reach markets abroad, since trade is conditional on guarantees of freedom from pests and diseases. SPS measures must be effective and efficient in mitigating the risk of foodborne disease and the vulnerability of agriculture to pests, diseases, and hazardous substances that increased trade brings.

5. An initial assessment of CAREC SPS systems in 2012 revealed (i) the continued use of GOST,⁸ which is complex and not aligned with the World Trade Organization (WTO) SPS Agreement or international standards; (ii) the absence of risk-based analysis, and (iii) inefficient SPS controls at border points. A more detailed assessment in 2015 confirmed the following: (i) existing plant pests are not known because of limited expertise in pest risk analysis, regulations on plant health are absent; animal diseases and zoonoses listed by the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) that affect trade are endemic in the region, GOST and nationally developed standards are still used; hazard analysis and critical control point (HACCP) is not mandatory, regulations for primary production and processing are prescriptive, and final-product testing uses prescriptive product standards rather than risk-based inspection;⁹ (ii) there is limited or no basic laboratory capacity to provide protection against quarantine pests, detect and identify viruses and phytoplasmas, implement full surveillance and testing for OIE-listed diseases, or analyze the entire series of chemical contaminants or pathogenic bacteria; moreover, chemical contaminant parameters are not harmonized with international standards, Codex standards for sampling procedures are not applied, and food safety parameters are inappropriate; and (iii) SPS border management lacks a system of risk assessment for plant products, or the capacity to prevent the introduction of animal diseases, zoonotic diseases, or microbiologically or chemically contaminated products of animal origin; efficiency of border veterinary control is hindered by technical deficiencies, lack of infrastructure and personnel; thus, there are overlapping and excessive inspections and delays.

6. There are no coordinated or comprehensive national SPS strategies, resulting in ad hoc interventions and incoherent institutional arrangements. SPS issues and their economic significance are not fully appreciated; hence, SPS services are not a priority and are under-resourced, resulting in the inability to provide adequate protection. Numerous bilateral and multilateral agreements provide a framework for cooperation on SPS issues, but these have only been declaratory rather than effective, and no lead country could foster the process and push for coherence and regional cooperation.

7. The CAREC SPS Common Agenda recognizes the need to revamp CAREC countries' SPS systems in a concerted manner in view of their similarity in agro-ecosystems, products, and

⁸ GOST = *gosudarstvennyy standart* (state standard). Originally developed by the former Soviet Union as part of its national standardization strategy, GOST is now being administered by the Euroasian Interstate Council for Standardization, Metrology and Certification. With more than 20,000 titles used extensively for conformity assessment and as regulatory bases for certification programs in the CIS, GOST is prescriptive, mandatory, and inflexible in responding to new health risks or consumer demand.

⁹ GOST provides end-product certification, which is at variance with the process-based HACCP. Provided in the Codex Alimentarius, HACCP is an internationally recognized system used to identify and manage significant food safety hazards and ensure food safety, and can be used throughout all stages of the food chain.

agricultural practices. The common agenda seeks compliance with the WTO SPS Agreement, which provides principles and rules that enable countries to maintain SPS measures while ensuring they do not impede trade. The agreement prescribes the standards of the OIE, International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), and Codex Alimentarius Commission for food safety. A best-practice SPS system supports sustainable, resource-efficient, and secure agri-food production and consumption. Currently, eight CAREC countries are members of WTO.¹⁰ Four countries have formally included SPS Agreement principles in their primary legislations; however, the requirements and practices are still not fully harmonized with SPS standards.¹¹ The rest are either new, observers, or preparing for accession, thus their SPS regulations have yet to be aligned with the agreement.¹²

III. THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

A. Impact and Outcome

8. The TA is aligned with the following impacts: (i) trade expanded and competitiveness improved;¹³ and (ii) movement of people and goods along CAREC corridors and across borders made efficient.¹⁴ The TA will have the following outcome: modernized SPS systems with capacity to ensure food safety, animal and plant health.¹⁵

B. Outputs, Methods, and Activities

9. **Output 1: Sanitary and phytosanitary working groups organized.** The TA will assist each country in creating a national SPS working group, which will develop and oversee the implementation of national strategies to modernize SPS measures.¹⁶ The group may be a subset of the National Trade Facilitation Committee or similar mechanism if it already exists, or a precursor of such once it is constituted. Representatives from these groups will constitute the regional SPS working group.

10. **Output 2: National sanitary and phytosanitary measures substantially aligned with international standards.** Regulations, procedures, and requirements will be formulated to align with the principles of the SPS Agreement and international standards under the OIE, IPPC, and Codex Alimentarius Commission. National SPS working groups will define risk-based (i) national pest lists and import requirements, (ii) categories of animal diseases important to trade, goods subject to veterinary control, and notifiable diseases, (iii) assessment criteria and categories for food products. These groups will set up risk-based inspection and testing through a mandatory HACCP system, and harmonize chemical and microbiological food safety parameters and sampling protocols with Codex and other standards. The regional SPS working group will develop CAREC unified certificates for export, import, and transit and agree on mutual recognition of laboratory results.

¹⁰ Afghanistan, PRC, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Mongolia, Pakistan, and Tajikistan.

¹¹ Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Mongolia, and Tajikistan.

¹² Afghanistan is a new member, Azerbaijan and Uzbekistan are observers, and Turkmenistan is preparing for accession.

¹³ ADB. 2012. *CAREC 2020: A Strategic Framework for the CAREC Program 2011–2020*. Manila.

¹⁴ ADB. 2014. *CAREC Transport and Trade Facilitation Strategy 2020*. Manila.

¹⁵ The design and monitoring framework is in Appendix 1.

¹⁶ Includes laws, decrees, regulations, requirements, and procedures related to (i) end-product criteria, (ii) processes and production procedures, (iii) testing, (iv) inspection, (v) certification and approval procedures, (vi) quarantine treatments, (vii) statistical methods, (viii) sampling procedures, (ix) methods for risk assessment, and (x) packaging and labeling.

11. **Output 3: Technical capacities on SPS measures at selected common borders improved.** National SPS working groups will develop and implement a border SPS management strategy, formulate standard operating procedures for border control, and select at least two border points to pilot the strategy.¹⁷ The TA will train personnel on the modernized SPS regulations, procedures, and requirements.

C. Cost and Financing

12. The TA is estimated to cost \$1,550,000 equivalent, of which (i) \$750,000 equivalent will be financed on a grant basis by the Regional Cooperation and Integration Fund,¹⁸ and \$800,000 equivalent will be financed on a grant basis by the People's Republic of China Poverty Reduction and Regional Cooperation Fund¹⁹ and administered by ADB. Appendix 2 lists the key expenditure items.

13. The governments in each country will provide counterpart support in the form of an order instructing their SPS- and trade-related agencies to constitute a national SPS working group, as well as other in-kind contributions. The governments will also designate personnel to carry out the tasks outlined in their national SPS strategies. Each national SPS working group will nominate a representative to the regional SPS working group.

D. Implementation Arrangements

14. ADB will administer the TA and serve as executing agency. The Public Management, Financial Sector, and Regional Cooperation Division of ADB's East Asia Department, responsible for the CAREC Trade Facilitation Program, will serve as the focal point and supervise the activities in coordination with the CAREC Unit of the Central and West Asia Department, the concerned resident missions in CAREC countries, and the CAREC Institute. ADB will engage individual consultants who will work closely with ADB to discuss progress and findings. For TA activities in Mongolia, the consultants will coordinate with the ADB Regional Upgrades and SPS Measures for Trade Project, particularly the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (executing agency) and the project implementation unit, to ensure complementarity of inputs and outputs.²⁰ ADB will organize the workshops. Meetings involving ADB, SPS working groups, SPS agencies, and other stakeholders and consultants will be held when necessary to provide guidance to consultants and review draft reports. ADB will consult with and obtain technical inputs from specialized agencies such as OIE, IPPC, and Codex Alimentarius Commission.

¹⁷ Possible border points for improving SPS operations and facilities (with emphasis on perishables) include (i) Chaldovar–Merke (Lugovaya) border crossing point (BCP) between the Kyrgyz Republic and Kazakhstan; (ii) Ak-Zhol–Korday and Aktilek–Karasu BCPs between Kazakhstan and the Kyrgyz Republic; (iii) Dostuk–Dustlik road BCP between the Kyrgyz Republic and Uzbekistan; (iv) Istaravshan–Khavast BCP between Tajikistan and Uzbekistan; (v) Torkham–Peshawar/Landi Kotal BCP between Afghanistan and Pakistan; (vi) is Shirkhan Bandar - Nizhni Pianj BCP between Afghanistan and Tajikistan; (vii) Hairaton–Termez (Ayraton) BCP for cotton and grain exports from Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan to Pakistan; (viii) Red Bridge or Krasnyi Most (road BCP) and Beyuk Kesik (rail BCP) - Gabdabani between Georgia and Azerbaijan port on Caspian Sea; and (ix) Zamiin-Uud–Erenhot BCP between Mongolia and the PRC. ADB. 2013. *Technical Assistance for Promoting Cooperation in Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures for Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation*. Manila (TA-8386-REG).

¹⁸ Established by ADB. Financing partner: the Government of Japan.

¹⁹ The fund was originally named People's Republic of China Regional Cooperation and Poverty Reduction Fund in the 2005 Board paper.

²⁰ ADB. 2015. *Report and Recommendation of the President to the Board of Directors: Proposed Loan to Mongolia for Regional Upgrades of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures for Trade Project*. Manila.

Table 1: Implementation Arrangements

Aspects	Arrangements		
Indicative implementation period	March 2018–September 2020		
Executing agency	Asian Development Bank		
Implementing agencies	Public Management, Financial Sector, and Regional Cooperation Division of the East Asia Department will administer and supervise the TA in coordination with the CAREC unit of Central and West Asia Department (for regional activities), CAREC Institute (for training workshops), and resident missions in respective countries (for in-country activities).		
Consultants	To be selected and engaged by ADB		
	Individual selection (international consultants)	17 person-months	\$315,000
	Individual selection (national consultants)	120 person-months	\$600,000
Disbursement	The TA resources will be disbursed following ADB's <i>Technical Assistance Disbursement Handbook</i> (2010, as amended from time to time).		

ADB = Asian Development Bank, CAREC = Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation, TA = technical assistance.
Source: Asian Development Bank.

15. **Consulting services.** The TA will require 17 person-months of international and 120 person-months of national consultant inputs. The level of effort will be intermittent. The international consultants will be experts in plant health, animal health, food safety or related fields, and knowledgeable on the SPS Agreement and international standards. National consultants will serve as focal points for each of the 11 countries and have degrees in management or related discipline, good command of English, and organizational skills. A project coordinator will ensure that the work of international and national consultants, national SPS working groups, and the regional SPS working group are synchronized and complement each other. The consultants will be engaged in accordance with ADB's Procurement Policy (2017, as amended from time to time) and the associated project administration instructions and TA staff instructions.²¹

16. Reporting requirements include inception, interim, and final reports, which will contain the results of output 2 (regulations, procedures, and requirements formulated to align with the principles of the SPS Agreement and international standards under the OIE, IPPC, and Codex Alimentarius Commission) as well as the outputs of the SPS working groups.

IV. THE PRESIDENT'S DECISION

17. The President, acting under the authority delegated by the Board, has approved (i) the Asian Development Bank (ADB) administering a portion of technical assistance not exceeding the equivalent of \$800,000 to be financed on a grant basis by People's Republic of China Poverty Reduction and Regional Cooperation Fund and (ii) ADB providing the balance not exceeding the equivalent of \$750,000 on a grant basis by the Regional Cooperation and Integration Fund for Modernizing Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures to Facilitate Trade, and hereby reports this action to the Board.

²¹ Terms of Reference for Consultants (accessible from the list of linked documents in Appendix 3). Lump sum payments and output-based contracts for consulting services will be considered in line with ADB. 2014. *Midterm Review of Strategy 2020 Action Plan*. Manila (items 2.9.2 and 2.10.2).

DESIGN AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK

Impacts the TA is Aligned with			
Trade expanded and competitiveness improved (CAREC 2020: A Strategic Framework for the CAREC Program, 2011–2020) ^a			
Movement of people and goods along CAREC corridors and across borders made efficient (CAREC Transport and Trade Facilitation Strategy 2020) ^b			
Results Chain	Performance Indicators with Targets and Baselines	Data Sources and Reporting	Risks
Outcome Sanitary and phytosanitary systems modernized	By 2021 Time for compliance with SPS measures reduced by 20% (2017 baseline: not applicable)	Consultant's report Surveys (ex-ante and ex-post) Standards and Trade Development Facility Good Regulatory Compliance Survey	Government commitment not sustained Trading partners' demand changes Major new health hazards emerge Primary legislation of some countries need amendments
Outputs			
1. SPS working groups organized	1a. National SPS working groups established by Q3 2018 (2017 baseline: not applicable) 1b. SPS modernization strategy and work plan formulated by Q1 2019 (2017 baseline: not applicable) 1c. Regional SPS working group established by Q3 2018 (2017 baseline: not applicable)	1a. TA Progress reports 1b. TA Progress reports 1c. TA Progress reports	High-level commitment not shared by some agencies SPS agencies reorganized Limited staff to undertake the tasks
2. National SPS measures substantially aligned with international standards	2a. Animal health regulations made consistent with OIE standards. Risk-based categories of (i) animal diseases important to trade, (ii) goods subject to veterinary control, and (iii) notifiable diseases developed by Q1 2020 (2017 baseline: not applicable) 2b. Plant health regulations made consistent with IPPC standards; risk-based national pest lists and import requirements developed by Q1 2020 (2017 baseline: not applicable) 2c. Food regulations made consistent with Codex Alimentarius;	2a. TA Progress reports 2b. TA Progress reports 2c. TA Progress reports	

Results Chain	Performance Indicators with Targets and Baselines	Data Sources and Reporting	Risks
3. Technical capacities on SPS measures at selected common borders improved	<p>risk-based assessment criteria and categories for food products developed; chemical and microbiological food safety parameters and sampling protocols harmonized with Codex; HACCP system made mandatory by Q1 2020 (baseline: not applicable)</p> <p>2d. CAREC unified certificates for export, import, and transit developed; agreement on mutual recognition of laboratory results drafted by Q2 2020 (2017 baseline: not applicable)</p> <p>3a. Institutional arrangement in place for coordinated surveillance of key quarantine pests and notifiable diseases by Q1 2019 (2017 baseline: not applicable)</p> <p>3b. Manual of operating procedures for SPS border control developed by Q 2019 (2017 baseline: not applicable)</p> <p>3c. Risk-based inspection and testing established by Q4 2019 (2017 baseline: not applicable)</p> <p>3d. At least 90% of border personnel trained reporting enhanced knowledge on modernized SPS measures, e.g., pest risk analysis, HACCP implementation by Q4 2019 (2017 baseline: not applicable)</p> <p>3e. Live pilot implemented of SPS measures in at least two selected border points by Q2 2020 (2017 baseline: not applicable)</p>	<p>2d. TA Progress reports</p> <p>3a. TA Progress reports</p> <p>3b. TA Progress reports</p> <p>3c. TA Progress reports</p> <p>3d. TA Progress reports</p> <p>3e. TA Progress reports</p>	
<p>Key Activities with Milestones</p> <p>1. SPS working groups organized</p> <p>1.1 Liaise with each government to issue an order constituting a national SPS working group consisting of SPS-related agencies and specifying its mandate and responsibilities. (Q1-Q3 2018)</p> <p>1.2 Each national SPS working group will formulate a strategy for modernizing SPS measures using the guidelines and gap analysis of previous SPS TA^c and a work plan for implementing the strategy. (Q3 2018- Q1 2019)</p> <p>1.3 Representatives from national working groups will constitute the regional SPS working group, which will discuss and forge agreements on SPS measures. (Q2 2018 – Q3 2020)</p> <p>2. National SPS measures substantially aligned with international standards</p>			

<p>2.1 National SPS working groups, with technical advice from TA experts, will review and amend secondary legislation or regulations, procedures, and requirements to ensure consistency with the standards of OIE for animals, IPPC for plants, and Codex Alimentarius for food. (Q3 2018-Q4 2019)</p> <p>2.2 National SPS working groups, with technical advice from the TA experts, will establish risk-based (i) national pest lists and import requirements; (ii) categories of animal diseases important to trade, goods subject to veterinary control, and notifiable diseases; (iii) assessment criteria and categories for food products. (Q3 2018-Q1 2020)</p> <p>2.3 National SPS working groups, with technical advice from TA experts, will set up risk-based inspection and testing through a mandatory HACCP system, be guided by the OIE Performance of Veterinary Services Pathway, and harmonize chemical and microbiological food safety parameters and sampling protocols with Codex and other standards. (Q3 2018-Q2 2020)</p> <p>2.4 Regional SPS working group, with technical advice from TA experts, will agree on regional SPS standards, unified certificates for export, import, and transit, and mutual recognition of laboratory results. These regulations, requirements, and documents will be issued and published digitally in national and CAREC websites. (Q2 2019-Q3 2020)</p> <p>3. Technical capacities on SPS measures at selected common borders improved</p> <p>3.1 National SPS working groups, with technical advice from TA experts, will develop a draft border SPS management strategy for the consideration of other border agencies including the institutional arrangement that defines each border agency's role and mechanisms for cooperation as well as for the flow of information. The strategy will enable coordinated surveillance of key quarantine pests and notifiable diseases through zoning, and include a program of investments in inspection, sampling, basic laboratory, and quarantine facilities to improve border SPS operations. (Q4 2018-Q1 2019)</p> <p>3.2 National SPS working groups, with technical advice from the TA experts, shall formulate standard operating procedures for border control which include risk-based inspection and testing system. (Q1-Q2 2019)</p> <p>3.3 Regional SPS working group will select at least two border points to pilot the strategy based on volume of agri-food processed and length of processing time (based on the list provided by previous SPS TA^c), and facilitate agreement between the countries concerned. (Q1-Q3 2019)</p> <p>3.4 The TA team will train personnel in the pilot border points on the modernized SPS regulations, procedures, and requirements (e.g., pest risk analysis, HACCP implementation). (Q4 2019-Q1 2020)</p> <p>3.5 The concerned national SPS working groups, with technical advice from TA experts, will conduct a live pilot implementation of the modernized SPS measures at the selected border points. (Q1 2020-Q2 2020)</p>
<p>Inputs</p> <p>Regional Cooperation and Integration Fund: \$750,000</p> <p>People's Republic of China Poverty Reduction and Regional Cooperation Fund: \$800,000</p> <p>The governments will provide counterpart support in the form of an order instructing their SPS and trade-related agencies to constitute a national SPS working group, and designate personnel to carry out the tasks; the national SPS working group will nominate a representative to the regional SPS working group. Governments will also provide counterpart staff and other in-kind contributions.</p>
<p>Assumptions for Partner Financing: Not Applicable.</p>

ADB = Asian Development Bank, CAREC = Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation, HACCP = hazard analysis and critical control point, IPPC = International Plant Protection Convention, OIE = World Organisation for Animal Health, SPS = sanitary and phytosanitary, TA = technical assistance.

^a ADB. 2012. *CAREC 2020: A Strategic Framework for the CAREC Program 2011–2020*. Manila.

^b ADB. 2014. *CAREC Transport and Trade Facilitation Strategy 2020*. Manila.

^c ADB. 2013. *Technical Assistance for Promoting Cooperation in Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures for Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation*. Manila (TA-8386-REG).

Source: Asian Development Bank.

COST ESTIMATES AND FINANCING PLAN
(\$'000)

Item	Amount
A. Regional Cooperation and Integration Fund^a	
1. Consultants	
a. Remuneration and per diem	
i. International consultants	140.0
ii. National consultants	265.0
b. International and local travel	60.0
2. Publications and translation	20.0
3. Training, seminars, workshops ^b	190.0
4. Contingencies	75.0
Subtotal (A)	750.0
B. People's Republic of China Poverty Reduction and Regional Cooperation Fund^c	
1. Consultants	
a. Remuneration and per diem	
i. International consultants	175.0
ii. National consultants	335.0
b. International and local travel	60.0
2. Publications and translation	10.0
3. Training, seminars, workshops ^b	180.0
4. Contingencies	40.0
Subtotal (B)	800.0
TOTAL (A+B)	1,550.0

Note: The technical assistance (TA) is estimated to cost \$1,550,000, of which contributions from the Regional Cooperation and Integration Fund and People's Republic of China Poverty Reduction and Regional Cooperation Fund are presented in the table above. The governments will provide counterpart support in the form of counterpart staff, office space, secretarial assistance, and other in-kind contributions. The value of government contributions are estimated to account for 10% of the total TA cost.

^a Established by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). Financing partner: the Government of Japan.

^b If ADB staff act as resource persons and/or facilitators, travel costs may be charged to the TA. Includes interpretation and translation costs.

^c Administered by the ADB.

Source: ADB estimates.

LIST OF LINKED DOCUMENTS

<http://www.adb.org/Documents/LinkedDocs/?id=49190-001-TARreport>

1. Terms of Reference for Consultants