



**ASEAN-Australia Development Cooperation Program  
Phase II**

**ASEAN Good Animal Husbandry Practices  
For Layers and Broilers**

Strategic Plan 2014-2016

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# 1 Executive Summary

The ASEAN Good Animal Husbandry Practices for Layers and Broilers Food Safety Module was developed by a team of experts from each ASEAN Member State (AMS) in 2014 under an activity funded by the ASEAN-Australia Development Cooperation Program Phase II (AADCP II). This document has two major aims; firstly it will serve as a template for the four countries (Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar) that currently do not have a GAHP standard in place in the broiler and layer industry. Secondly it will serve as a standard for countries with existing GAHP (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam) to start a harmonisation process so that ultimately all 10 member States will have elements of a common standard.

To sustain the immediate and long-term development of the ASEAN GAHP for Layers and Broilers the following strategic issues must be addressed:

The establishment of a mechanism to manage ASEAN GAHP for Layers and Broilers

The implementation of the GAHP for Layers and Broilers Food Safety Module in the ASEAN Member States including implementation by countries that do not have a standard in place yet and its alignment with the national standards that have already been developed.

The enhanced awareness of ASEAN GAHP to relevant stakeholders

The purpose of this strategic plan is to provide a blueprint for sustaining the immediate and long-term development and use of the ASEAN GAHP for Layers and Broilers standard.

## 2 Background

The agriculture sector remains the backbone and dominant sector of the ASEAN community, in terms of the large workforce it employs and its contribution to gross domestic products. The agriculture sector has also been identified as a priority area for ASEAN as it ensures food security for the region. As the ASEAN economic integration approaches there is an urgent need to finalise standards. Harmonisation of standards is the key to facilitate intra ASEAN trade and goes a long way to fulfil the requirements of international trade. These two aims work hand in hand in addressing ASEAN's objectives of strengthening food security in the region and increasing the competitiveness of ASEAN agricultural industries.

Among the issues that have greatly impacted agriculture is food safety, which is increasingly becoming a global challenge both by virtue of its public health impact as well as its economic and political implications. Such dynamic and complex interaction is apparent in the livestock sub-sector especially at a time when Asia faces twin health problems of infectious diseases stemming from animals and the emergence of drug-resistant strains of pathogens that make treatment difficult.

Food safety must be addressed throughout the food chain that is from production until distribution or from farm to table. This requires close collaboration and cooperation among all stakeholders along the



food chain, and clearly defined jurisdiction, responsibilities and mechanisms of cooperation in dealing with existing and emerging food safety challenges.

The best way to introduce food safety at the farm level in the broiler and layer industry is by the use of Good Animal Husbandry Practices (GAHP). These are practices that if followed ensure a safer chicken meat and egg supply for the consumer. The concept of Good Practices in the agricultural industry is fast developing with many sectors of agriculture already following Good Practices to ensure safe foods.

Different ASEAN Member States (AMSs) are at different levels in terms of food safety management and administration. Some member States have developed advanced GAHP that include large elements of food safety, other member States are in the process of implementation and yet some member States have nothing in place at the moment. Therefore it is important that a regional GAHP document is produced and is used to harmonise existing GAHP and also used as a template to base new GAHP being developed at the moment.

Over the course of the AADCP II project, the ASEAN member States came together to develop a regional food safety GAHP for broiler and layer chickens suitable for the ASEAN region. This report is about the development of an operational plan for the implementation and adoption of this standard across the ten Member States of ASEAN.

### **3 Purpose and Scope for Strategic Plan**

The Vientiane Action Program identified Agro based products as one of the initial 11 priority sectors for economic integration in the ASEAN region. The animal industry and in particular the chicken industry (broiler and layer) has been identified by all AMS to be important for economic development and food security. As ASEAN economic integration nears and the ASEAN Free Trade Agreement (AFTA) is implemented there is a need to develop harmonised standards in the area of animal husbandry. The ASEAN-Australia Development Cooperation Program Phase II (AADCP II) project “Establishment of ASEAN Good Husbandry Practices” through a number of workshops and mutual agreement between a group of experts from the AMS has developed the first part of the ASEAN GAHP standard, focusing on the chicken industry (broiler and layer). This first part has focused on food safety but there are plans to expand this to a full GAHP standard and to develop other GAHP standards for other sectors of the animal industry in the future.

Critical to achieving the vision and goal for ASEAN GAHP and sustaining the project outcomes are the implementation of a process and the establishment of a mechanism for on-going development and management of ASEAN GAHP within the ASEAN structure. The purpose of this strategic plan is to provide a blueprint for sustaining the immediate and long-term development and use of ASEAN GAHP.

### **4 Vision and Purpose of ASEAN GAHP for Layers and Broilers**

The vision of ASEAN GAHP for Layers and Broilers document is to start the process of establishing GAHP standards across the AMS. The version of the ASEAN GAHP for Layers and Broilers developed by the team of experts from ASEAN contains a core of common minimum agreed practices designed to enhance the harmonisation of GAHP programs related to the broiler and layer industry within the ASEAN region. This will fulfill one of the major requirements set down by the AEC



blueprint for integration by 2015. The AEC Blueprint will transform ASEAN into a single market and production base, a highly competitive economic region, a region of equitable economic development, and a region fully integrated into the global economy.

The ASEAN GAHP for Layers and Broilers standard document covers practices that are mainly aimed at preventing or minimizing the risks of food safety in the broiler and layer industry. The ASEAN GAHP for Layers and Broilers will serve as a harmonization document for countries that already have a GAHP in place for this sector of the industry. The document can also serve as a template for countries that do not have a GAHP for Layers and Broilers in place.

## 5 Regional Developments on GAHP

### 5.1 Status of GAHP in AMS

Many ASEAN member States are familiar with the concept of GAHP and some ASEAN member States have well advanced GAHP in place, others are just starting the process and others yet are lagging behind, this section of the report summarises the status of GAHP in each of the member States.

#### **Brunei Darussalam**

Brunei Darussalam has a strong egg industry and is completely self sufficient in eggs. Eggs produced in Brunei Darussalam are estimated to have a retail value of \$24 million. Brunei Darussalam also has a very active poultry industry. Three areas in Brunei Darussalam are important for the poultry industry, these are the Brunei & Muara district, Tutong district and Belait district. Together they generate over US \$ 80 Million per year. These companies use mainly private sector quality assurance systems for food safety and they use private veterinarians and professionals to assist them with husbandry practices. The government however also supports programmes for the livestock industry which includes the promotion of good animal husbandry practices, regular farm monitoring and animal inspection or treatment, the conduct of meat inspection and hygiene monitoring and ensuring the availability of veterinary laboratory services, which are all provided by the government veterinary services from the Livestock Industry Division, Department of Agriculture and Agrifood.

#### **Cambodia**

Cambodia Department of Animal Production and Health (DAPH/MAFF) has a draft law: related to animal production entitled “Law on Animal Health and Animal Production” which was prepared as part of its strategic development planning framework for livestock for 2011 to 2020. This law appears to be is still at a draft stage and covers a range of issues related to sustainable small landholder animal production.

It has elements of village biosecurity such as isolation of newly purchased animals and sanitation procedures, it has elements of appropriate production systems to increase yields and returns for farmers and specifies chickens. It also has elements of strengthening markets by encouraging the formation of associations and establishing mechanisms for improved communication between farmers, sellers and consumers.



This law however has not been implemented yet and there are areas of concern such as registration/certification procedures, information, education and communication and research to support the law. In addition the exact role played by the Department of Animal Production and Health needs to be clarified.

This is also a far ranging law that has many elements of good animal husbandry practices but nothing really aimed specifically at food safety in the broiler and layer industry. A stand alone subcomponent of food safety would benefit Cambodia in its strategic development plan for livestock.

### **Indonesia**

The broiler and layer industry is fragmented and is mainly carried out by small scale farmers and the sector employ more than 80% of the workforce in the livestock industry hence it is an important economic driver for rural areas in Indonesia.

Indonesia has a number of policies related to the poultry industry that support good animal husbandry practices. There are a number of agencies responsible for implementing regulations in the livestock sector, the most important is the Directorate General Livestock and Animal Health Service but this is supported by the National Centre Research and Development for Animal Husbandry and the National Veterinary Research Institute. With this level of policy support a National GAHP program has started, it is being implemented in an integrated manner in accordance with ministerial regulations.

Broiler industry has been better at the take up of the national GAHP due to established partnerships with processors and other investors. The GAHP has a number of aspects including, feeding, disease control and biosecurity.

### **Lao PDR**

Regulation on livestock farm management from the Ministry of Agriculture regulation No 0209/MAF dated 06 February 2013 have now come into force in 2013. The regulation sets out the principles, technical standards, measures & methods related to the establishment, monitoring & control of livestock farms for effective animal production, increased food safety and reduced environmental impacts. It lists all the procedures and requirements for establishing a farm such as permits, required standards, conditions to farming activities and inspection requirements by the different livestock management authorities. The regulation defines the type of farm in question. Under the regulation there can be a large farm (more than 5000 broilers or 10000 layers per year), a medium farm (2000 to 5000 broilers and 2000 to 10000 layers per year) and a small farm (1000 to 2000 broilers and layers). The regulations apply to anyone wishing to set up a livestock farm. The regulations lists the process for approval and licensing of farm establishment, extension of approval and licensing, procedure in case the permit is declined, process for the cancellation, suspension or withdrawal of permit. The most relevant components of the regulation are article 10 and 11. Article 10 deals with components of the livestock farm including location, farming system, and housing of animals. Article 11 deals with the components of the farm management including hygiene. The other components of the regulation deal with animal feed, water, farm resources including veterinarian care, animal health management and environmental controls. There are provisions for dealing with urgent measures such as disease control. The regulation lists the rights and duties of farmers in the animal production industry and their obligations. It lists the Department of Livestock and Fisheries (MAF), provincial and district (towns) officers as the implementers of these regulations.



There are certain elements of food safety in this regulation but the essence of this document is to set out regulations aimed primarily at disease control and environmental management. Lao PDR would benefit from a subset linked to this regulation that deals primarily with the food safety component.

### **Singapore**

Singapore is a relatively small island and being land scarce, there is limited land for agricultural purposes. Singapore has three layer farms, which supply about 23% of the eggs, consumed in Singapore, and is working to increase the local supply of eggs to 30% of consumer requirements. Singapore imports live broiler chickens, chilled and frozen chicken meat from a number of countries such as Malaysia, the USA and Brazil. Table hen eggs are imported from several countries such as Malaysia, Japan and Australia. Every country that exports to Singapore will have to comply with Singapore's SPS requirements. These include accreditations of overseas farms and health certifications before products leave the exporting country. In 1999, the AVA has developed a GAHP named the Singapore Quality Eggs Scheme (SQES) which was revised in June 2011. The quality of eggs produced by local layer farms is assured under this scheme. The SQES is a comprehensive quality food safety system that covers the entire farm, actual flock, the poultry feed, vermin control, egg collection, cleaning and disinfecting, manure disposal, hygiene and quality control in the egg grading room, and packing. Eggs are required to be stamped with a farm code and production date for traceability purposes. A recall system is in place to ensure immediate recall and removal of eggs from the retail outlets if necessary.

This scheme has many elements of a GAHP for food safety and currently all three layer farms are members of SQES. As members, they can label their products with the SQES logo, which aims to boost consumer confidence and encourage sales of local eggs. Regular audits are carried out on the farms, and renewal of SQES membership is carried out once a year, and termination of membership may occur if the farm is found to have non-compliances.

### **Malaysia**

Malaysian standard MS 2027:2006, Good Animal Husbandry Practices (GAHP) of SALT was released in 2006 with the scope of prescribing the minimum requirements in rearing practices of animals. It relates to the establishment of husbandry practices for continuous improvement and sustainable production of safe quality food and non-food products, whilst ensuring health, safety and comfort to both the operators and the animals, with no degradation to the environment. The SALT (GAHP) standard is supported by policies that make it a requirement for all farms that export from Malaysia to have SALT certification as well as all farms that export to Sabah and Sarawak. These policies have encouraged the uptake of the standard and at the moment over 1000 farms in Malaysia are SALT certified.

Overall the Malaysian standard is wide ranging and covers many other areas of animal husbandry aside from food safety. It has extensive areas of environmental management, disease control, animal welfare and farm design.

### **Philippines**

The Philippine Government is assisting the chicken meat and egg industry in a number of ways including the introduction of a Good Animal Husbandry Practice code for the industry. The code is supported by an administrative order and was first adopted in 2008. Training of trainers and



establishment of inspection teams, development of training manuals and the conduct of seminars and workshops occurred from 2009 to 2010. This culminated on the granting of the first certificate in 2011. There are now many farms certified under this code. The Code of Good Animal Husbandry Practices (GAHP) aims to set out the general principles of good practice and the minimum requirements in the rearing/farming of animals.

The Code was primarily designed to help Philippine exporters meet the requirements of importing countries and has many elements of food safety risk minimisation in the broiler and egg industry; however it also has large components of general farm management

## **Thailand**

Thailand's agriculture and livestock industries generate income for the country at the estimate of 12% of GDP. In the first half of 2010, the export of livestock products accounts for 4.80% of total export products with total value of 763.85 million USD.

The current situation in Thailand is that a number of GAHP standards have been applied in a number of animal industries under the name of GAP for livestock farm (farm Standards). Whilst the National Bureau of Agricultural Commodity and Food Standards (ACFS) established these agriculture standards they are implemented by the Department of Livestock Development (DLD) and by the Bureau of Livestock Standards & Certification (BLSC). They also act as authorised officials for all livestock farm standards. There are now 16 livestock farm standards in Thailand with approximately 811 new farms being certified each year and a total of 5318 farms renewing their certification each year. These related to broiler and layer include:

1. Poultry hatchery
2. Breeder chicken farm
3. Broiler farm
4. Layer farm

So in the broiler and layer industry there are commodities standards available in Thailand for eggs (Hen eggs TAS 6702-2548) and chicken meat (TAS 6700-2548) both introduced on the 28<sup>th</sup> of July 2005. These relate to the actual finished product and there are systems standards in place named:

- Guidance on Good Agricultural Practices for poultry hatchery
- Guidance on Good Agricultural Practices for broiler farm
- Guidance on Good Agricultural Practices for layer farm
- Guidance on Good Agricultural Practices for Chicken breeder farm

These standards cover many of the requirements of a GAHP for chickens.

The challenges and difficulties with the introduction of these GAHP standards in Thailand include:

- Reluctance by farmers to adopt the standards due to high cost.
- Unsuitability of the systems for small scale farmers
- Incentives for adoption of the standards are only there for large scale farmers
- Standards are not easy to comply
- Responsible Agencies have used the term GAP for livestock farm and it will be difficult to use the word GAHP to replace what the industry is already used to.





In conclusion, the agriculture commodity and food standards prepared by ACFS especially the system standards can be applied at farm level to reduce the food safety risks to consumers in the layer and broiler industry in Thailand.

## **Myanmar**

Myanmar has seen an expansion of livestock production since 1991. In 2011-2012 estimates of the poultry industry numbers ranged upwards of 172 million. The growth in the animal industry is a direct result of Government policies aimed at self-sufficiency in the animal protein industry and encourage export of surplus product. In encouraging this, the Government is also encouraging food safety to protect consumers and biosecurity measures in order to protect the industry. With this in place Myanmar however does not have an animal good husbandry practice in place. Myanmar has been largely preoccupied with biosecurity issues in the past few years which included outbreaks of bird flu and Newcastle disease. Myanmar needs in this area include a better education and awareness training for farmers, awareness of market opportunities, increasing veterinary extension services, developing veterinary legislation and increasing public awareness in this area. With increased potential for exports and increasing consumer awareness Myanmar would benefit from a food safety based GAHP.

## **Vietnam**

Vietnam has been tightening up food safety standards across many industries including the broiler and layer industry. Recent reports suggest that Inspections of food safety were stepped up across the board in 2012 with violations detected at 21 per cent of the 563,000 establishments. In addition the same report stated that the ministry's inspections also found that only 10.3 per cent of inspected livestock and poultry slaughter houses met safety standards. Up to 45 per cent of them had serious violations, most of which were located in the northern region.

As a result, food safety in Vietnam gained six major outcomes last year, including the promulgation of legal documents, the establishment of steering boards on food safety at Central and local levels and increased public education. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development has had a Good Animal Husbandry Practice for poultry in place since 2008. It is unclear however just many farms use this. Broiler and layer production has been also supported since 2005 by a regulation in animal health 3065/QD-BNN-NN entitled "Promulgation of regulations on conditions for poultry production, incubation, transport, slaughter and trade of poultry and poultry products" A project funded by the Official Development Assistance (ODA), the Vietnamese Government and private industry in 2011 in 12 cities and provinces was designed to introduce Good Animal Husbandry Practices. Given that most of the broiler and layer industry in Vietnam is non intensive or semi intensive there is a substantial amount of work to do to introduce these good animal husbandry practices to small farms.

The Viet GAP document of Good Animal Husbandry Practices for poultry in Vietnam is a comprehensive document which was produced as a decision from the Minister of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development No: 1506 /QD-BNN-KHCN May 15, 2008 .

The content of this document has many of the food safety requirements for a broiler and layer industry, it covers antibiotic use and microbial contamination. It is however a large document trying to cover too much at once, given that the farms in Vietnam are small to medium, it would be more suitable to divide this document into smaller components, one of these could be the food safety component and introduce the requirements in blocks.



This preliminary review shows that the ASEAN member States are at different levels in terms of having GAHP standards in place and are at different stages of GAHP implementation. Some member States have no standard in place. Six member States including Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Philippines and Vietnam have well developed GAHP standards in place. Four member States including Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Laos PDR and Myanmar do not have standards in place yet.

## **5.2 Forces driving demand for GAHP in ASEAN**

There is a clear driver for the implementation of a GAHP by most AMS. The driver is directly related to the importance of the broiler and layer industry in terms of food security and export industries and the effect of bird diseases that have had a negative impact on this industry. Biosecurity issues have been the major driver, this can be seen by the fact that ASEAN has in place a biosecurity manual for poultry and that this biosecurity manual has been the start of GAHP in many AMS. However there are two other drivers, international trade requirements and to a lesser degree the protection of the health of consumers in their own countries. However the formation of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) by 2015 has emerged as an important new driver for the introduction of GAHP in the region. The AEC blueprint for integration focuses strongly on the concept of a single market and production base which comprise five core elements: (i) free flow of goods; (ii) free flow of services; (iii) free flow of investment; (iv) freer flow of capital; and (v) free flow of skilled labour. In addition, the single market and production base also include two important components, namely, the priority integration sectors, and food, agriculture and forestry. The latter is important as the goal is to enhance intra and extra-ASEAN trade and long-term competitiveness of ASEAN's food, agriculture and forestry products/commodities. A number of actions are listed to achieve this including the development and application of GAHP systems that ensure food safety and support the competitive position of ASEAN broiler and layer products on world markets. Given that the broiler and layer industry is important in every AMS it then becomes important that GAHP standards should be harmonised between countries if mutual recognition to fulfil the AEC requirements by 2015 are to be met.

## **5.3 Implementation of GAHP in ASEAN**

Ideally ASEAN should have one standard covering every AMS but in practice this is not possible as many countries have already started the process of GAHP implementation. However there are good reasons for the AMS's to agree on an ASEAN specific GAHP standard document even though some countries have established standards in place at country level. The major reason is to have a reference document for countries to harmonise their standards against, secondly it can serve as a template for countries that do not have a standard in place at the moment. In addition a reference document can be used to demonstrate unity within standards in the ASEAN region and commitment to standards when negotiating exports to countries outside the ASEAN region.



## 6 Strategic Goals and Recommended Actions

The output of the AADCP II project has produced an agreed ASEAN GAHP for Layers and Broilers, Food Safety Module. In order to sustain the development of this ASEAN GAHP, a strategic plan has identified a number of goals, priority actions, activities, schedules and responsibilities that must be followed to ensure the future viability of this standard.

Overall the strategic plan for ASEAN GAHP (broiler and layer) should be as follows;

Strategic Approach 1: Set up a mechanism to manage ASEAN GAHP for Layers and Broilers

Strategic approach 2: Implementation of ASEAN GAHP for Layers and Broilers in the ASEAN Member States including its alignment with the national standard

Strategic Approach 3: Enhance Awareness of ASEAN GAHP to relevant stakeholders

Strategic approach 1 is about the management of the GAHP process. In order to realise strategic approach 1 the ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Livestock must step in and appoint a team of experts from each AMS that have the ability to meet and develop a mechanism to manage the ASEAN GAHP standard in the short term and long term. The suggestion here is to appoint the current group of experts to further develop a strategy for the implementation and management of the ASEAN GAHP. The strategy for the implementation and management of the GAHP standard in ASEAN will include the development of a road map for the future of ASEAN GAHP, a communication strategy and suitable training material. In addition it is important that National working groups be established to undertake the required tasks at National level.

Strategic approach 2 is about encouraging the four countries that do not yet have a structured GAHP in place to introduce one so that they can assist their country to join in the ASEAN Economic Community. Countries such as Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar will have to accelerate their efforts to introduce a GAHP through the passage of relevant laws and/or regulations that will give the legal mandate for relative offices to carry out this function. Most important is the establishment of a National Technical Working Group (NTWG) in each country that will oversee the National Action Plan. The NTWG should have representation from various organizations with technical experts knowledgeable on GAHP as members. Through a series of internal workshops and/or meetings, the national action programme or roadmap to be developed in the four AMS with no GAHP in place yet should cover the approach and strategy to achieve the objectives required by the GAHP standard, the activities required to achieve this either through national funding or through donor agencies.

Strategic approach 2 is also about the harmonisation of AMS standards that have already been developed. Using the ASEAN GAHP for Layers and Broilers Food Safety Module as a template, the standards will be aligned in the six countries that have standards in place including Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Singapore (layer only) and Vietnam. It is important to note that many of these countries have other elements in their GAHP including country specific biosecurity



protocols, environmental procedures and worker welfare practices. The alignment required immediately is only with the practices listed in the ASEAN GAHP for Layers and Broilers standard that has been developed by the AMS representatives in the AADCP II project.

Strategic approach 3 is about enhancing the awareness to all relevant stakeholders including the private sector, civil society organizations (CSOs) non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and consumers. Several activities were identified, geared towards increasing the participation of private sectors in the activities towards enhancing awareness of ASEAN GAHP. Strategic Approach 3 also highlights the need to create a branding scheme or logo for ASEAN GAHP certified farms and farm produce. The ASEAN GAHP website which was suggested as part of strategic approach 1 can also be utilised to enhance the awareness to all stakeholders.

The Strategic Plan on Sustaining the Development of ASEAN GAHP identifies the following strategic approach and cover goals, priority actions, activities, schedules and responsibilities bodies. A Strategic Plan matrix appears as *Appendix I*.

### **Strategic approach 1: Set up a mechanism to manage ASEAN GAHP for Layers and Broilers**

**Goal:** To establish a mechanism to manage the evolution of ASEAN GAHP

**Priority action 1.1:** Appoint ASEAN technical working group on GAHP (ATWGGAHP). This can be done through the appointment of current experts that have developed ASEAN GAHP for Layers and Broilers standard

**Activities 1.1.1:** In order to realise strategic approach 1, the ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Livestock (ASWGL) must appoint a team of experts from each AMS that have the ability to meet and develop a mechanism to manage the ASEAN GAHP standard in the short term and long term. The suggestion here is to appoint the current group of experts to further develop a strategy for the implementation and management of the ASEAN GAHP. The strategy for the implementation and management of the GAHP standard in ASEAN will include the development of a road map for the future of ASEAN GAHP.

**Activities 1.1.2:** In addition it is important that national working groups be established to undertake the required tasks at national level. The implementation of ASEAN GAHP will involve benchmarking exercises, changes to National GAHP, changes to training material and retraining of farmers to meet the ASEAN GAHP standard, this work will need to be carried out by National teams, so it is important that National working groups be established at the start of this process.

**Priority action 1.2:** Set up a mechanism to communicate GAHP, including publishing of document (website and E-learning)

**Activities 1.2.1:** Establish a communication strategy, the group will need to work out how they will manage the communication between the 10 AMS in relation to managing the ASEAN GAHP. The group will need to determine what resources are needed to do this.



**Activities 1.2.2:** Production of a communication vehicle. In addition the group will need to determine how they will publish the ASEAN GAHP for Layers and Broilers and what resources they need to do this. Produce and publish on website training material for both implementers and farmers

### **Strategic approach 2: Implementation of ASEAN GAHP for Layers and Broilers in the ASEAN Member States including its alignment with the national standard**

**Goal:** To fast track the implementation of ASEAN GAHP in the Member States that do not have a GAHP in place (including Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar). In addition countries that already have a GAHP standard in place must harmonise this standard against the ASEAN GAHP for Layers and Broilers.

**Priority action 2.1:** Implementation or completion of National GAHP for Layers and Broilers programmes in Brunei Darussalam, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Cambodia, and Myanmar.

**Activities 2.1.1:** Review the laws and/or legislation to strengthen the support for a GAHP if required

**Activities 2.1.2:** Implementation of GAHP. Request technical support from external sources including countries with experience with GAHP implementation or NGO. Report status at a workshop in September 2015

**Priority action 2.2:** Alignment of national GAHP programs to ASEAN GAHP

**Activities 2.2.1:** Desktop study to align National GAHP (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam) with ASEAN GAHP followed by a workshop to discuss alignment status

### **Strategic approach 3: To enhance awareness of ASEAN GAHP to relevant stakeholders**

**Goal:** Enhancing the awareness to all relevant stakeholders including the private sector, civil society organizations (CSOs) non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and consumers.

**Priority Action 3.1:** Enhance Awareness of ASEAN GAHP to relevant stakeholders

**Activities 3.1.1:** Business Networking between ASEAN GAHP farmers with modern markets, trade association (importers, exporters and traders) through seminars, workshop. Organisation of seminars and workshops in a number of important sites in ASEAN. Production of educational material on the purpose of ASEAN GAHP. Publicity related to ASEAN GAHP website. Large scale implementation of ASEAN GAHP in commercial farms

**Priority Action 3.2:** ASEAN GAHP website

**Activities 3.2.1:** Create and maintain an active ASEAN GAP website for ASEAN GAHP certified farms, ASEAN GAHP documents (standard, training material, certification guidelines), create E-learning programs. Designing the website should be a priority early on the project. The task of designing the website and organising the hosting is one for the ATWGGHP



**Priority Action 3.3:** Regional and global market awareness programs

**Activities 3.3.1:** Market promotion in collaboration with export markets for national GAHP/ ASEAN GAHP

**Activities 3.3.2:** Branding GAHP/ ASEAN GAHP certified farms and farm products



## Appendix 1: Detailed matrix of the Strategic Plan for ASEAN GAHP

### Strategic Approach 1: Set up a mechanism to manage ASEAN GAHP for Layers and Broilers at regional and national level

Priority Action	Tasks /Activities	Schedule	Responsible Agency/Body/Country	Remarks
1. Setting up a mechanism to manage ASEAN GAHP.	1.1.1-Appoint ASEAN technical working group (ATWGGAHP). This can be done through the appointment of current experts that have developed ASEAN GAHP (broiler and layer) standard	By August 2014	ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Livestock (ASWGL) to appoint ATWGGAHP	Establishment of technical working group responsible for ASEAN GAHP. Documents describing purpose, role and responsibility for technical working group
	1.2- Set up a mechanism to manage GAHP, including publishing of document (web site and E-learning)  The group will need to work out how they will manage the communication between the 10 AMS in relation to managing the ASEAN GAHP.	By December 2014	ATWGGAHP	Workshop 1 by September 2014 to decide on mechanism or process for managing ASEAN GAHP  Workshop 2 by November 2014 to complete this work.

	<p>The group will need to determine what resources are needed to do this. In addition the group will need to determine how they will publish the GAHP (broiler and layer) and what resources they need to do this.</p> <p>Produce and publish on website training material for both implementers and farmers</p>			<p>Workshop 3 in February 2015 to complete this work.</p>
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**Strategic approach 2: Implementation of GAHP (broiler and layer) in the ASEAN Member States including its alignment with the national standard**

<b>Priority Action</b>	<b>Tasks /Activities</b>	<b>Schedule</b>	<b>Responsible Agency/Body/Country</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
2.1 Implementation or completion of national GAHP (broiler and layer) programmes in Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Myanmar and Lao PDR.	2.1.1 Review the laws and/or legislation to strengthen the support for a GAHP if required	By May 2015	Relevant Departments responsible for GAHP in Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Myanmar and Lao PDR.	Regulation in place specifically listing requirement for GAHP as well as other requirements
	2.1.2 Implementation of GAHP. Request technical support from external sources including countries with experience with GAHP implementation or NGO. Report status at a workshop in November 2015	By July 2015	National working groups in Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Myanmar and Lao PDR.	Establishment of National Technical Working Group on GAHP for review and promotion of national GAHP program in Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Myanmar and Lao PDR. Use ASEAN GAHP as a guide to develop Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Myanmar and Lao PDR country specific GAHP. Reporting of results at

				workshop in September 2015 (workshop 6)
2.2 Alignment of national GAHP programs to ASEAN GAHP	2.2.1 Desktop study to align National GAHP (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam) with ASEAN GAHP Followed by a workshop in July 2015 to discuss alignment status	To August 2015.	Relevant Departments in each of the 6 countries that have GAHP in place (Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, Philippines, Vietnam and Thailand)	In country consultation and a final report showing alignment status reported at workshop in July 2015 (workshop 5)

### Strategic Approach 3: Enhance Awareness of ASEAN GAHP to relevant stakeholders

Priority Action	Tasks /Activities	Schedule	Responsible Agency/Body/Country	Remarks
3.1 Enhance Awareness of ASEAN GAHP to relevant stakeholders	<p>3.1.1 Business Networking between ASEAN GAHP farmers with modern markets, trade association (importers, exporters and traders) through seminars, workshop</p> <p>Organisation of seminars and workshops in a number of important sites in ASEAN.</p> <p>Production of educational material on the purpose of ASEAN GAHP. Publicity related to ASEAN GAHP website</p> <p>Large scale implementation of ASEAN GAHP in commercial farms</p>	November 2015	ATWGGAHP and AMS	Seminars held, website working and being used (number of hits per day recorded and monitored), consumer education monitored.
3.2 ASEAN	3.2.1 Create and maintain an	By September	ATWGGAHP and	3 workshops for July 2015,



GAHP website	<p>active ASEAN GAP website for ASEAN GAHP certified farms, ASEAN GAHP documents (standard, training material, certification guidelines) Create E-learning programs</p> <p>Designing the website should be a priority early on the project. The task of designing the website and organising the hosting is one for the ATWGGAHP</p>	2016	AMS	September 2015 and November 2015
3.3 Regional and global market awareness programs	3.3.1 Market promotion in collaboration with export markets for national GAHP/ ASEAN GAHP	By November 2016	ATWGGAHP and AMS through the private sector and Government	<p>Workshops for July 2015, September 2015 and November.</p> <p>Also suggested is a Regional conference held in conjunction with workshop 7 in November 2015.</p>
	3.3.2 Branding GAHP/ ASEAN GAHP certified farms and farm products	By November 2016	ATWGGAHP and AMS through the private sector and Government	By November 2015 workshop (workshop 7)

**Appendix 2: Proposed time lines for strategic plan implementation.  
(red is completion time, workshops are in colour)**

Activity related to strategic plan	Month 2014					
	July 2014	August 2014	September 2014	October 2014	November 2014	December 2014
Strategic approach 1			Workshop 1 (2 day workshop)  Set up a mechanism to manage GAHP			
Strategic approach1					Workshop 2 (3 day workshop)  Set up a mechanism to manage GAHP and website	

Activity related to strategic plan	Month 2015					
	Jan 2015	February 2015	March 2015	April 2015	May 2015	June 2015
Strategic approach 1		Workshop 2 (3 day workshop)				

		<b>Develop training</b>				
<b>Strategic approach 1 and 2</b>					<b>Workshop 4 (3 day workshop)</b>  <b>Finalise training material and report on GAHP status (implementation and alignment)</b>	

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Month 2015</b>					
	<b>July 2015</b>	<b>August 2015</b>	<b>September 2015</b>	<b>October 2015</b>	<b>November 2015</b>	<b>December 2015</b>
<b>Strategic approach 3</b>	<b>Workshop 5 (2 days)</b>  Enhance Awareness of ASEAN GAHP also report alignment status		<b>Workshop 6 (2 days)</b>  ASEAN GAHP website and enhancing awareness (continued). Also reporting of GAHP implementation.		<b>Workshop 7 (2 days)</b>  ASEAN GAHP regional conference to enhance awareness to local and international markets	

## Glossary of Terms and Acronyms

AADCP II	ASEAN-Australia Development Cooperation Programme Phase II
ACFS	Agricultural Commodity and Food Standards
AFTA	ASEAN Free Trade Agreement
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
AMS	ASEAN Member States
ASWGL	ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Livestock
ATWGGHP	ASEAN Technical Working Group on Good Husbandry Practices
ASEAN GAHP	ASEAN Good Husbandry Practices
AVA	Agri-Food & Veterinary Authority
BLSC	Bureau of Agricultural Commodity and Food Standards
COFAF	Committee on Food, Agriculture and Forestry
DLD	Department of Livestock Production
MAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
NFPs	National Focal Points
NGOs	Non Government Organisations
NTWG	National Technical Working Group
SALT	Skim Amalan Ladang Ternakan
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary
SQES	Singapore Quality Eggs Scheme
ODA	Official Development Assistance
WTO	World Trade Organisation