



LOCAL COUNCIL BOARD
GOVERNMENT OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA



Hand Held Guide on Basic Hygiene Requirements for Market Operators

This guide gives advice on Good Hygiene Practice (GHP) for market operators. The guidance is based on international best practice. The document was technically lead by UNIDO with the participation of relevant public and private sector stakeholders in the meat value chain from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan.

This guide is the result of the activities from the Project for Agri-Food and Agro-Industry Development Assistance (PAFAID) initiative for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa funded by the Government of Japan through the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).



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Background

Market Operators and animal handlers in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are subject to the requirements of Animal Contagious Diseases Act (1948) and of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (1890 and updated in 1937). In addition, the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Food Safety and Halal Food Authority (Licensing and Registration) Regulations 2017 is used for infrastructures and hygiene requirements.

These regulations state how to react to a contagious disease, how to prevent animals' cruelty and what basic requirements should be applied in the markets.

This manual provides advice, OIE recommendations and practical guidance to Markets' Operators (MO) and Animal Inspectors on what facilities/equipment should be used and on how to handle and manage animals in the Market.

Why the guidance is needed

Animal and food legislations have been written in such a way that it applies to all categories of food business at the primary and secondary level. This typically results in regulations that are very general. The requirements may be difficult to interpret consistently, especially in a specialist sector. Market's Operators may have many choices available to them in a modern industry and will not want to waste money on stuff and equipment which may be inappropriate.

This document lists the requirements of the above mentioned regulations but also the OIE standards, international standards and provides advice on what that means for a markets' operators.

How the guidance was developed

The guidance was developed by an Expert Working Group which included participants from:

- The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Food Safety and Halal Food Authority (KPFSHFA), which is a regulatory body whose responsibility is to regulate and monitor the food value chain;
- The Livestock and Dairy Development Department (L&DD); which enforces certain regulations related to the livestock sector and undertakes targeted research on the sector.
- Local Council Board (LCB) as public authority being in charge for the administration of public slaughterhouses
- International experts in food safety, inspection and regulation;
- Academics and international experts

The final guidance was developed with representatives of the KPFSHFA, L&DD and the LCB. The participants include Dr. Asad Shah, Dr. Asal Khan, Dr. Nawaz Sharif, Dr. Shaista Jan, Dr. Iqbal Khattak, Dr. Hina Ali, Dr. Fawad Ahmed and Dr. Mukhtar Ahmad from Lⅅ Dr. Abdul Sattar, Mr. Atif Shehzad, Ms. Muzna Banur, Dr. Imran Taj from KPFSHFA; and Mr. Muhammad Idrees, Ms. Shehroon Pervaiz and Mr. Mohtaram Shah from Local Council Board.

To ensure the enforcement of these guidelines, supporting inspection protocol was developed for the competent authorities which follow the principles of risk-based approach.

How to use this document

This manual describes how to use the Good Animal Husbandry Practices (GAHP) and how to improve the facilities and equipment from when the animals arrive and then are sold in the Markets. This document helps the Market Operators on how they can comply with the basic standards on the market's lairage infrastructures, facilities and equipment.

In this document contains explanations on how the structural requirements, cleaning systems, traceability, animal handling, animal welfare and the animal transportation can help to reach the basic requirements improving the cattle meat chain value.

Primary Checklist

The primary checklist contains the basic requirements for structure, equipment, systems and personnel. This can be used for new businesses to help meet the licensing requirements. Provision and issue of license is the mandate of KP FS&HFA as per Act, 2014; (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Food Safety & Halal Food Authority Act, 2014). It can also be used for existing businesses to ensure there is still compliance when renewing the existing licence the hygiene requirements. If the Markets do not need the licence, the primary checklist can be used to monitor monthly and yearly the facilities/equipment status and also to assess the procedures.

Daily Checklist

This document lists the minimum items that a Market Operator should check regularly to ensure hygienic operation of the business. Some check should be carried out before trading starts. Any non-compliance, such as dirty equipment or lack of soap, should be sorted out before the start of trading and sales. The final sections of the daily checklist cover aspects that should be checked before final closing at the end of the trading period. It also invites the Market Operator to record any issues that may have occurred during the day such as rejected deliveries, breakages, equipment maintenance, staff issues etc. If there were no problems, the Market Operator can state that and sign off the checklist for that trading day. These simple records can help to provide a history of compliance in the event of an inspection or customer complaint.

What this document does not cover

This document strictly focuses on management and Good Animal Husbandry practice in the Markets and it does not focus on the quality aspect of the animals, even if a good management and good GAHP normally reflect on the protection of the animals (and then meat) quality. This document does not give indications or guide on how to manage animal health issues and animals disease and this is left to the veterinarians.

Market's lairage infrastructure, facilities and equipment

Key objectives:

- Improve the standards of the markets' facilities.
- Design and maintenance of handling facilities and market equipment to improve the animal's welfare.
- Preparation of facilities for the arrival of new livestock.
- Provision of a safe environment, water and food (if needed) in order to improve the meat quality
- Cleaning procedures, waste management and pests' control.
- Use and maintenance of loading and unloading facilities and equipment to prevent injuries.
- Animals' physical checks and animals' documents control.

It lists how a Market Operator (market manager) can comply with the basic standards on the market's infrastructures, facilities and equipment.

Reg. 2017. Requirements for FBO: "...Operator is responsible to maintaining all facilities, equipment, containers and vehicles used in connection with primary production and associated operations... in clean conditions, and where necessary, disinfect them after cleaning in an appropriate manner".

The animals' market can be a source of stress, welfare issues and health risk for the animals. New smells, noisy environment, precarious facilities and contact with other animals should create issues and they should be tackled as soon as possible in order to make the all cattle meat chain safe and much more productive. The infrastructures and facilities must be comfortable for the animals, easy to use for the animals handlers and keep the animals protected from adverse weather condition and from diseases. This GAHP is designed to allow safe and effective use of facilities and equipment whilst protecting or improving both animal welfare and carcase quality. It is scientifically recognised that reducing the animals welfare issues to none and keeping the animal health high, the meat quality improves and the number of meat rejections will decrease considerably. The Five Freedoms of Animal Welfare must be taken in consideration all the time and fully respected: 1) Freedom from Hunger and Thirst. 2) Freedom from Discomfort. 3) Freedom from Pain, Injury and Disease. 4) Freedom to Express Normal Behaviour. 5) Freedom from Fear and Distress. The final goal of this protocol, linked with all the other chapters, is to increase the meat quality, at the end of the chain, improving the animal welfare and the animals health. In the below standards, the market area where the live animals are kept, is defined "lairage" and it includes also the loading facilities. Any other areas, where the animals are not allowed to go or stay, do not go under the above definition and they are not included in the below guidance.

Market's Requirements

- With the definition of "Market", it is intended the permanent ones, which are run regularly in a specific site, and also the temporary ones which they are put in place during specific period of the year (i.e. Eid days)
- Each animals' Market, permanents and temporaries, must be licensed with KPFS&HFA with a unique alphanumeric number to refer for traceability. This should be done in order to control and map all the market in the region and monitor them in case of a disease outbreak.
- Each market should have technical and well trained staff.
- Each market workers should have a license (grandfather rights for the old expert ones) to control all the meat industry workers.
- The staff licenses and certificates should be issued staff license and certificate will be issued by KPFS&HFA.
- The abattoir must accept animals coming only from licensed with KPFS&HFA markets.
- The market must accept only animals for which it is possible to be identified and have the linked "cow's book" and the keeper declaration (described in the chapters above) with them.
- Market animals' capacity may be licensed on the basis of species and daily throughput.
- The bovine must be accepted in the market lairage only once the animal documentary check is carried out and they are compliant.



Market layout

- There must be enough space to accommodate all the animals in the pens during the day.
- The animals can stay overnight in a market only if stalls are available.
- The animals must have enough space to protect themselves from adverse weather conditions during the day and the night.
- Each animal should have enough space to stand up and lie down and, when confined in a pen, to turn around.
- There should be an effective drainage system in place at the lairages.
- The lairage should have different locations or physically separated pens where accommodate any group of animals from different farms, in order to avoid health and welfare issues.
- Any contact between animals of different farms must be strongly avoided and forbidden.
- Water trough should always be available in the pens and the type used should be appropriate to the size of animal held.
- The feeding and drinking animal facilities' location and design must prevent contamination with animal faeces, urine or any other contaminant.
- Troughs should be designed and installed in such a way as to minimize the risk of bruising and injury in animals, and should not hinder the movement of animals.
- The lairage should have in place a physical separation between any dirty stuff (waste or manure) and where the animals are kept.
- Workers and public toilets should be far and physically separated from where the animals are kept in order to avoid any disease transmission.
- The lairages must have a specific area for sick animals.
- The market shall be in a suitable location
- Establishments shall be located in a suitable location, kept clean and maintained in good conditions at all the times. The location shall be away from populated and other industrial areas and the area shall not be prone to pests and rodents.

- In case of new markets location should be chosen in order to protect the animals from any kind of health risk and welfare issues which can make the animal sick and the final product (meat) unfit for human consumption.
- Working Surfaces in animal contact area shall be made of washable corrosion resistant and non-toxic material and maintained in a sound condition, be durable and allow for easy cleaning and disinfection
- The layout of the market shall permit good animal husbandry and good hygiene practices, including protection against animals' diseases, pest access and infestations.
- The layout and the animal facilities size of the market should be proportional to the species and the number of animals in order to breed them in a healthy manner for the safety of the final product (meat).

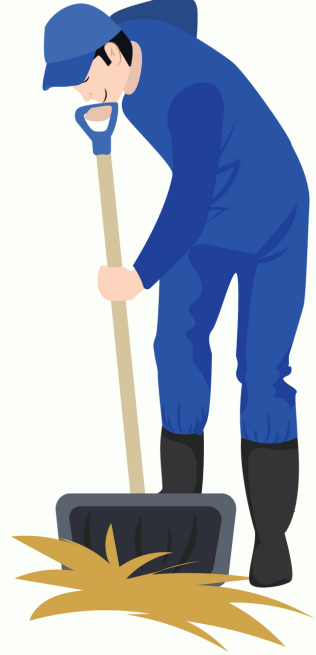


Pest control

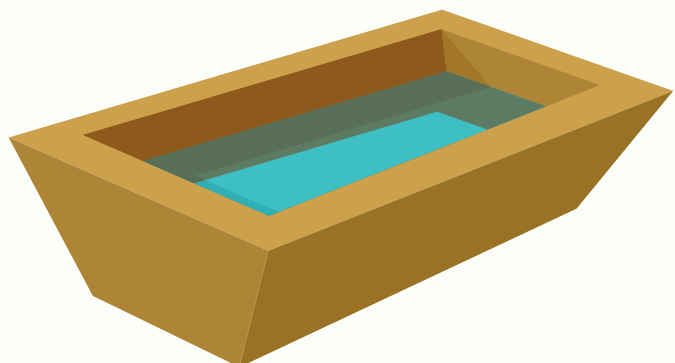
- Buildings and animals facilities should be kept in good repair and condition to prevent pest access and to eliminate potential infestation sites. Holes, drains and other places where pests and wild animals are likely to gain access should be kept sealed.
- The fences, including its posts and gates, should be effectively designed to prevent entry of stray and wild animals, and also avoid the farm animals can escape or get injured
- Holes, drains and other places where pests are likely to gain access should be kept sealed
- All the drainage main holes should have a fine meshed grill.
- Lairage building must be in good general conditions
- Lairage area should be kept clean and free of potential conditions conducive to breeding of pests, animal parasites and diseases outbreaks.
- Each market' lairages should have availability of chemical for cleaning and disinfection of animal facilities.
- The daily cleaning and disinfection protocol should be in place for all the animal facilities.
- The layout of the market shall permit good animal husbandry and hygiene practices, including protection against pests' access and infestation
- Adequate procedures must be in place to control pests and prevent wild and domestic animals (excluding the work animals as the dogs) from having access to places where the animals are kept.



Structural and equipment general standards

- The lighting in the lairage should be subdued and even; consistent lighting areas encourages calm animal movement reducing the stress.
 - Minimize the visual stimulation surrounding the pens to reduce the stress.
 - Walls and ceilings must be well constructed and in good repair in order to protect the animals from adverse weather conditions.
 - All the structures used for the animals must be designed to avoid any animal injury or welfare issue.
 - The lairage need to be designed in order to accommodate the right number of animals according the daily throughput.
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- Sufficient pens' number and enough pens' capacity (m² per animal) should be provided to prevent overcrowding and permit necessary segregation of animals.
 - The lairage should protect the animals from adverse weather conditions and from getting in contact with other animals and pests.
 - Enough troughs should be available according to the animals' number. All the cattle and calves must have free and easy access to the troughs all the time.
 - The feeding and drinking facilities' location and design should help prevent contamination from animal faeces and urine.
 - The pens should be made with metal frames or any other material strong enough to hold the cows and in the same time not dangerous for the animals. No nails, screws or other sharp stuffs should be present in the fence.
 - The animals' facilities and the pen's floor should be non-slip. If this is not possible, it should be covered with dry straw and replaced once wet. The animals must be moved slowly to reduce slipping.

- Keep enough mangers according to the animals' number. Easy access for all cattle and calves is a really crucial point to reduce the feeding stress (applicable only when the animals will stay overnight)
- Feeding troughs should be designed at appropriate height, according to their age, so that animals can comfortably eat.
- Trough should be made of the material which easily washable and cleanable and having no edges and irregular inner surface to avoid feed residues accumulation.
- Feeding place should be under a covered area to avoid harsh weather stress, wind etc.
- Feed stores should be physically separated from animals' facilities and they should be pests and rodents free.
- Feed's stores should be designed in such a way that they are easy to clean and humidity free.
- Silage should be stored away from the drainage, manures and waste area
- It should be strictly prohibited to keep animal feed close to non-feed items or chemicals and disinfectants. It should be kept away from them.
- Checks should be done often in the animals' feeding area during the day in order to check if the water is available in all the pens and the water troughs are in working order, with no leaks or overflow. Make sure that the flow rate is sufficient to provide all livestock with their daily intake of water (and food if they stay overnight).
- The feeding and drinking facilities' location and design should help prevent contamination with animal faeces, urine and other contaminants.
- Materials used for the internal and external facilities should be durable, prevent build-up of dirt, be easy to clean and maintain and be safe for staff and animals.



- The production site should be of a suitable size, location and construction, and be maintained to reduce the risk of contamination and facilitate the production of safe and hygienic finished products (bovine ready to be sold)
- The market structure should protect the animals from any health and welfare issues.
- There should be a source of electricity at least during the main daily key activities in the lairage.
- Machinery and equipment must be in good sanitary condition and shall not be of a state which is likely to affect the animal welfare and the animal health.
- The feeding facilities should have the right design in order to avoid any welfare and health issue. They must be kept in good sanitary and maintenance conditions.

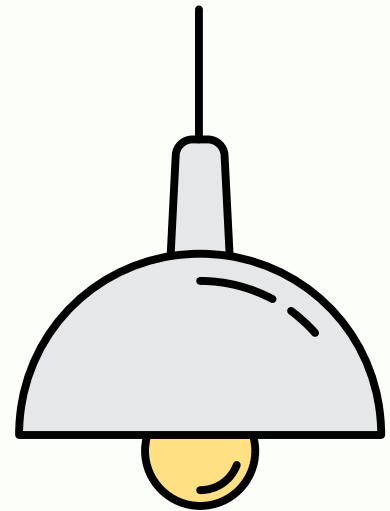
Cleaning and waste management

This refers more on the good animal cleaning procedures. It should be done in order to minimize the risk of diseases spreading, to reduce the animal welfare issues and to decrease the risk for the animals being exposed to transmittable diseases.

- Maintaining all facilities, equipment and vehicles used in connection with primary production and associated operations in a clean condition and, where necessary, disinfect them after cleaning in an appropriate manner.
- Establishments shall be provided with appropriate facilities and procedures in place to ensure that any necessary cleaning and maintenance is carried out effectively and to an appropriate degree
- Establish cleaning and disinfection programs to ensure the correct hygiene standards are met (for the animals).
- Provide potable water for cleaning, disinfection and hand washing.

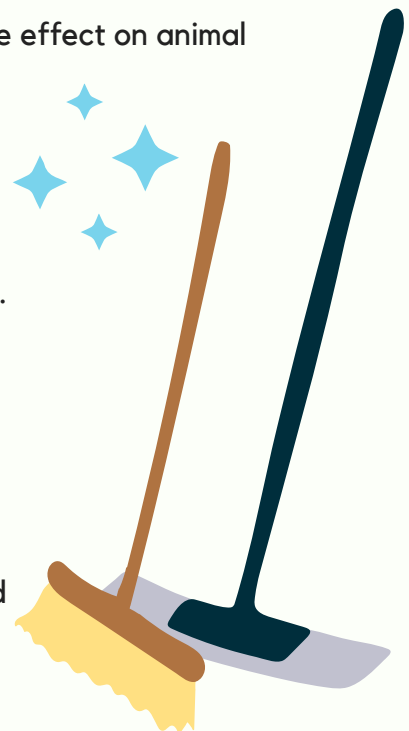


- There must be enough daily clean overalls, coat and boots for any worker which handle the animals or use the animals' facilities/equipment.
- There must be enough washing stations for cleaning the workers PPE after each duty or break.
- The washing station must have a supply of running water. Soap and disinfectant dispenser should be available
- There should be sufficient light to ensure adequate cleaning, pest control and hygiene in all parts of the market.
- Sufficient subdued and even light must be present in the lairage; consistent lighting areas encourages calm animal movement reducing the stress. During the day, strong contrast in light between open yards and shaded pens and races can affect animal movement. Cattle prefer to move from dark to light areas rather than from light to dark.
- Any animal activity, including unloading and uploading, must be planned during the day-time taking in consideration the daily light time.
- Lighting must be adequate to permit animals inspection at all the time from the market operators, the Authority and the buyers.

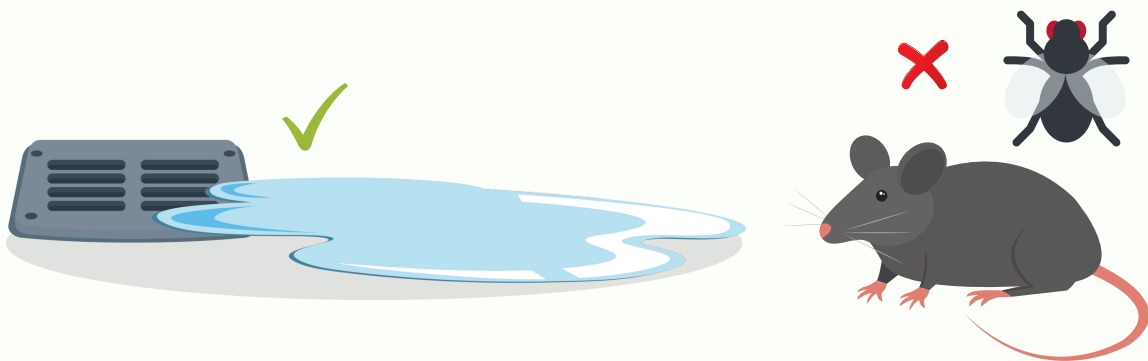


- The animals' facilities should have in place a ventilation system (natural or artificial) in order to control ambient temperature and humidity and to reduce smell and odour, but it should not expose the animals to any airborne contamination.
- The lairage must be well-designed with shelter from sun and rain and with good ventilation

- The animals' facilities must be clean and disinfected every time they are left empty and before accommodate a new livestock batch from another farm.
- When a new livestock batch is going to arrive at the market, all the facilities (as unloading facilities, races' pens and empty pens) must be cleaned and disinfected before unloading the new animals.
- If the market does not have animals' vehicle disinfection and cleaning facilities, the animals should be transported only on the same truck. It means that vehicle cannot be used for transporting any other animals from different farms. If the animals are bought from someone else, the animals must be transported in a clean and disinfected vehicle or, if it is not possible, on the same truck which it was used to bring the animals to the market.
- Simple cleaning procedures should be followed daily by the lairage workers in order to keep the animals' facilities to an appropriate cleaning degree.
- A daily maintenance program should be followed by the lairage workers in order to reduce the risk of animal injuries and to keep the facilities to an appropriate maintenance degree.
- The market should have always available containers to store hygienically any cleaning waste.
- The market should have designated areas or room to store the maintenance tools and cleaning equipment.
- Any facilities that may cause injury or have an adverse effect on animal welfare must be repaired immediately or not used.
- Any standing water and poorly drained areas in the animals' pens must be dried off immediately.
- Water troughs should be cleaned and filled again with fresh water any time during the day when it is needed.
- Sawdust and/or straw provide the animal with a non-slip pad which absorbs urine and faeces and prevent animal health issues. This has also an effect on the animals' facilities cleaning, making easier for the lairage workers the cleaning duties.
- Where bedding is used, it should be regularly changed when animals from a different farm are accommodated.



- There must be a reliable supply of potable water into the lairage, with adequate drainage.
- Potable water should be as specified in the WHO Guidelines for Drinking Water
- No waste or dirty water can be used or re-used for any purpose, not even for cleaning duties or watering the fields if chemical were used.
- No waste or dirty water can be used to water the animals in order to avoid infections and toss-infections which can have a strong effect on the animal health and on the meat quality and safety.
- In order to keep a healthy air in the lairage and keep away pests (rodents) and insects (flies) all extraneous runoff, waste water and sewerages need to be removed from the animals' facilities as many times as possible and disposed way as far as possible from the animals.



- All waste from water troughs and the manure build-up in pens should be cleaned every time and disposed as far as possible from the market's lairage to avoid animal health issues.
- Any waste must be stored in sealed containers and far from animals and their facilities.
- It must not be accepted and permitted, by the authority, to have over-filled waste tanks and containers. If occasionally extra waste is produced in the market, a collection company should be booked immediately and before having the waste tanks and containers overfilled.

- There must be adequate procedures for the storage and disposal of waste and all waste must be eliminated in an hygienic and environmental friendly way
- Establishment shall provide appropriate containers and suitable waste storage area. Establish adequate procedures for the storage and removal of waste.
- There must be an adequate system in place also to drain and eliminate the waste.
- The animals feed must be protected from any source of contamination or pest.
- Any animals feed must be kept in sealed containers
- Any animals feed must be storage in a clean and dry facility.
- Lairages should be designed in such a way that protects animals from windstorm, dust storm, rain, heat and any other adverse weather condition etc.



- Hazardous materials, products and chemicals should be disposed correctly and stored away from animals' facilities.
- Check animal recoveries, pens, and all the animals' facilities first in the morning before starting and any time before livestock arrival.
- Ensure that there are a sufficient number of pens and enough meter square space to accommodate the planned number of livestock
- Before unloading livestock, check the unloading facilities (if there is any) and area to ensure that they will not cause injury to the animals. Check for damage to flooring, such as potholes that can cause animals to fall. Damage to metal rails and panels can cause injury to the cattle.
- If the unloading facilities are likely to cause injury, animals must be off-loaded elsewhere or the damage must be fixed first.
- Check that the surface of the unloading ramp is not slippery. Dry bedding placed on the surface, for example rice hulls or saw dust, will help the animal to grip during unloading, especially when the ramp is wet. Wood beams can also be fitted to provide the animals with a good grip.

Market Animal Husbandry procedures

Key objectives:

- Using the natural behaviour of livestock to move and draft livestock in appropriate groups
- Low-stress animal handling
- Improve the animal welfare; identify and manage sick animals
- Effective use of a cattle talker to move stock
- Provision of food, water and a safe environment

It lists how a Market Operator can comply with the basic standards on the market's lairage Good Animal Husbandry Practice (GAHP). This SOP covers the new livestock management in the market in order to protect the animal welfare and health. It explains as the animals should be handled and how the animals' welfare and health should be managed. It is important that market's lairage operators understand animal behaviour and the basic principles of low-stress animal handling. The animals' market can be a source of stress, welfare issues and health risk for the animals. New smells, noisy environment, precarious facilities and contact with other animals could create issues and they should be tackled as soon as possible in order to make the all cattle meat chain safe and much more productive. This GAHP is designed to protect and improve animal welfare and health. It is scientifically recognised that reducing the animals welfare issues to none and keeping the animal health high, the meat quality improves and the number of meat rejections will decrease considerably. In the below standards, the market area where the live animals are kept, is defined "lairage" and it includes also the loading facilities. Any other areas, where the animals are not allowed to go or stay, do not come under the above definition and they are not included in the below guidance.

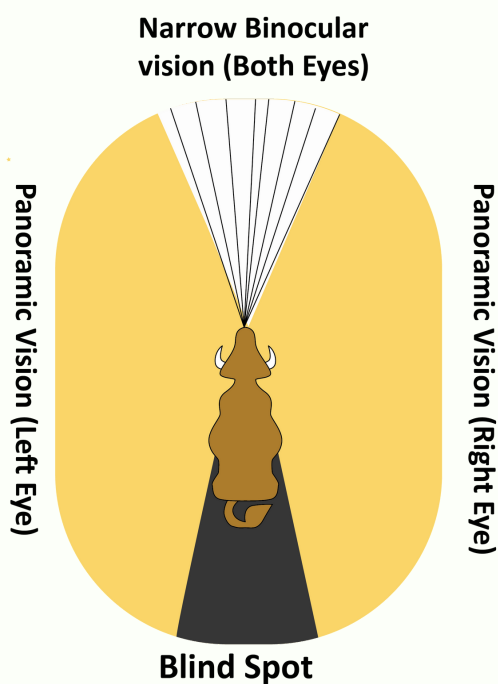
ANIMAL MOVEMENT

The animal movement plays an important role from the welfare point of view. The cows can get easily stressed by forcing them to do something they are scared to do. Sometimes it is also frustrating for animals handlers which can result in violence events. The OIE standards state that "Painful procedures should not be used to move animals". These include: whipping, tail twisting, use of nose twitches, pressure on the eyes, ears or external genitalia, use of goads or other aids that cause pain and suffering (including large sticks, sticks with sharp ends, lengths of metal piping, fencing wire or heavy leather belts). So, the cattle movement in the market during the normal days and the animal uploading and unloading on the trucks have a key effect on the animal welfare. For this reason, there are stated below few recommendations to follow in order to reduce the animal stress and not compromise the animal welfare and health.

At the markets the following Good Animal Husbandry Procedures should be followed:

- Work as a team to move and draft livestock—with all aware of their responsibilities and duty, avoiding to create chaos and noise which could agitate the cows. Minimize stress by limiting human interaction with the cattle. Keep unnecessary people and any other animal (i.e. dogs) out of the way.
- Learn about animal behaviour and use this knowledge to move cattle calmly and effectively. If the handler knows and interpreter well the animals signs, their movement will be easier and less stressful for the livestock and the animals' handlers, too.
- Using movement and position to move cattle, always work on the side of the animal. Do not stand directly behind it in its blind spot. An understanding of animal behaviour is important when handling animals.
- Always be aware of your surroundings, and remember to close the gates behind you.
- Avoid getting animals too excited. All handling should be performed calmly and quietly.
- Never hit or put pressure on an animal that is already moving in the right direction.

- Do not chase lone animals, or cause an animal to become isolated from the group. Always move the last two animals in a pen together; do not leave a single animal on its own. Cattle have a herding instinct and naturally like to follow each other and stay in a group. Use this behaviour as much as possible when handling animals in pens and in the pasture field. A lone animal can be dangerous.
- Keep sudden movements and loud noises to a minimum. Do not whistle, shout or bang gates. They can stress, scare and make the animals really nervous.
- Do not leave animals in the race or in a small pen during break times or delays. The herd needs space to move if get nervous.



The handler uses the zones of the animal's vision to communicate with it. 'Pressure and release'. Handler moves into flight zone behind the point of balance to start animal to move, and then moves back when it is going in the right direction.

Apply pressure to the group by moving across the back of the group (left to right).

CATTLE TALKER

The cattle talker is a simple (and easy to home make) tool to make the handler appear bigger when moving livestock. The noise produced by the plastic strips on the cattle talker can make the animals move forwards. Position of the animal handler, with a good understanding of the animal's flight zone, is the most effective, and least stressful, tool for moving livestock. Movement of the body, such as waving hands, helps make the handler appear bigger to the animal. But the talker must not be used to hit or prod livestock. This breaches the basic animal welfare standards. It is important to remind again that "Painful procedures should not be used to move animals" (OIE's standards). This means that the cattle talker must not be used in any way as a stick to cause any pain and suffering

Cattle talker helps to move animals without striking them.

How to use it:

- Touch only the hindquarters of the animal with the cattle talker.
- Never use the cattle talker directly on the face of an animal in an attempt to make it stop or turn. It can make the animal really nervous and have a dangerous reaction.
- Cattle talkers should not be used repeatedly if the animal fails to respond or move. Investigate if there is anything preventing the animal from moving.
- Use cattle talkers to assist in controlling and communicating to animals. They are not to be used to injure or hit animals.



The cattle talker is used as an extension of the stockman's body.

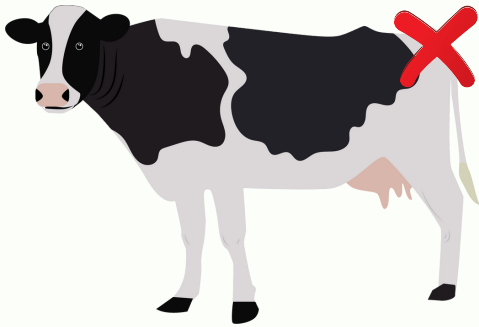
ANIMAL HEALTH AND GENERAL ANIMAL HUSBANDRY PRACTICE

The market operator should always be responsible for maintaining good health of the animals, through proper management practices that include prevention and diseases control and also having in place containment measures of the diseases affecting the animals. Early detection of problems relies almost exclusively on using skilled observers.

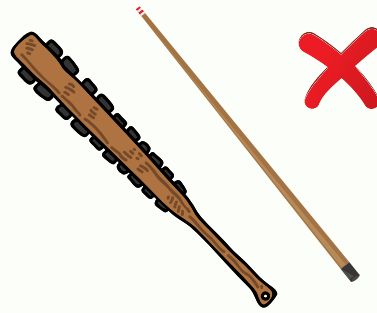
All cattle should be seen standing and moving during inspections. Any observations should be recorded on a notebook (cow's book) and shown to the veterinarian, if needed. It can help the Vet to recommend an effective management of the animals for an optimum efficiency. All the husbandry procedures should use best practice and good hygiene.

- The market operator must be sure that the animals' cleanliness is protected during their time in the market
- The market operator should be sure that only clean and healthy animals are unloaded in the market lairage. If they are not clean the animals should be not be unloaded.
- The market operators must check the animals' health status before unload them in the market lairage. If they are not healthy, the animals should not be unloaded and they should be transported at the closer slaughterhouse.
- If any suffering animal is identify once already in the market lairage, the market operator must appoint a veterinarian for a clinic visit. This is in order to take immediate actions as emergency slaughter or drugs treatments, to stop diseases spreading
- Check often during the day if the water is available in all the pens and check that water troughs are in working order, with no leaks or overflow. Make sure that the flow rate is sufficient to provide all livestock with their daily intake of water.
- Any equipment used for the sick animals must be disinfected before using them for the other animals in the farm.
- The livestock should be separate according to farm of origin.
- Different farm animals should be kept separated to avoid health issues and ensure safety of animals.
- Accommodate the animals in the pens according their needs. I.e. Temperate breeds are more prone to heat stress, so pen them in the hotter parts of the lairage during the winter and in the colder parts during the summer.

- Remember to do not isolate individual animals. They can become stressed and nervous as explained above.
- Inspect the market facilities/equipment and animals at least twice a day. Inspections should involve observations of animal behaviour and general appearance, the environment and other indicators of animal health such as appearance of fresh dung and feed/water intake. It is particularly important that you watch calves/cows carefully for signs of diarrhoea or respiratory disease, such as coughing or rapid or laboured breathing, both of which could spread rapidly.
- During inspection, look for animals that are not eating, look 'hollow', or have runny dung. Remove any animals with these symptoms and place in a separate in suitable covered accommodation with dry and extra comfortable bedding and call the veterinarian if needed
- Perform additional inspections on sick animals.
- Clean pens regularly to minimise dung build-up will help to prevent the infection of hooves, legs and hides. Faeces, urine and uneaten or spilt food shall be removed as often as necessary to minimise smell and to avoid attracting flies or rodents.
- The animals must be protected from the adverse weather conditions. It means also that the animals need to be kept inside the stables (if available) or in shadow area (better if it is a tree shadow rather than an artificial tend) during the warmer hours of the day when the temperature goes over 25° C for cows and during the coldest hours of the day when it reaches 5° C for cows. In both cases they must have easy and free access to the water.
- Each animal in the farm should have a dedicated individual "cow's book" where the livestock keeper and the veterinarian must register any animal sickness, abnormality, treatment, vet drug, additive, chemical food compound and chemical substances given to the animals.
- All bovines shall be provided with appropriate bedding and it should be changed regularly once dirty or once the pen is cleaned and disinfected before accommodating the next livestock batch.



Do not isolate individual animals



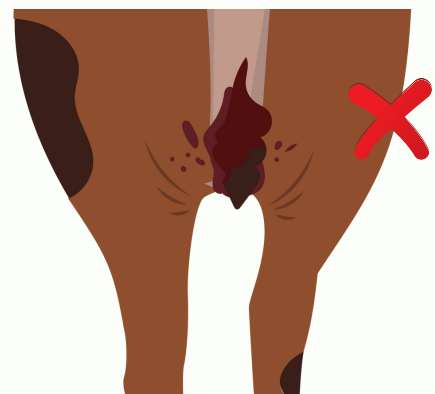
Never use sticks, clubs or pipes to hit animals



Allow new arrivals to rest on good bedding for three days.



Acidosis can be a major cause of sickness and results from incorrect feeding. The signs are watery dung and bubbles of gas.



Injured tail, often seen on animals that are sick and want to stay lying down.

ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION

COW'S BOOK: It should be an Official document provided by the authority (LLD) to the bovine keeper every time a new animal is born or a new bovine, devoid of "cow's book", arrives in the farm. Each bovine must have an individual "cow's book" and it should be kept in a secure place by the farmer and when they are at the market by the market operator. The "cow's book" should be issued by the authority with a unique number in order to avoid any falsification or not authorized reproduction. The "cow's book" it should be a crucial document when an animal is sent to the market or to the abattoir. This is why it is an official back-up document for the "owner declaration" where it states the animal identity and indicates any veterinary products or other treatments administered, dates of administration and withdrawal periods. Both documents will help the abattoir animals Inspectors to value if accepting or not the animals and which AMI and PMI protocol (tests) should be applied to the animal. Each "cow's book" must have some identification pages where the animal physical characteristics are fully detailed listed. Also the faithful drawn colour silhouette of the descriptor bovine and the tattoo/ear tag number (when used) should be included. The identification pages must be as much as possible accurate and detailed to make the animal identification possible and ensure from the Authorities and the Veterinarians.

The "cow's book" should be used by the livestock keeper (up to the medium standard) or the veterinarian (for the higher standards) to record any sickness, identity change, treatment, vet drug, additive, chemical food compound and chemical substances given to the animal.

The "cows' book" is important to keep track from born to slaughter of the animal physiologic or pathologic history and of the drugs or chemical administrated to the animal during its entire life. It is also used to keep trace of the animal owner. Every time the animals change owner, it should be recorder in the "cow's book".

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

- No one should perform, to the animals arrived in the market, any activity, such as vaccination, tagging, marking, blood testing etc.
- If possible, keep groups that arrive together in the same pen.
- Perform additional inspections on any new livestock and or sick animal.
- You should not put young calves on totally slatted floors. Suitable bedding should always be provided.
- Check the watering points more frequently after animal arrive.
- You should not offer milk from other farms cows to calves fed on whole milk.
- Check that all cattle can easily access a constant supply of clean water at all times.
- Ensure that feed of sufficient quality and quantity is available to all animals.
- Remove any moldy feed from troughs/mangers once spotted.
- Make sure that the water troughs have not been contaminated with dung or feed, and clean any dirty troughs.

SICKNESS MANAGEMENT

- Each OIE listed diseases if occurred and spotted in the market should be immediately reported to the concerned authorities.
- Each market should have a separate area for sick animals and the handler should ensure that a bedding is provided to allow animals to rest comfortably, that shade and protection against extreme conditions are in place, that feed and water are always readily available and last but not least that a visual and audible contact with other cattle of the same herd is kept.
- OIE standards states that water, and feed if appropriate, should be available for each sick or injured animal.
- The sick animals should be inspected by a veterinarian or a knowledgeable and well instructed (by the veterinarian) animal handler at least twice a day.
- Diseases spreading in the market can be largely prevented through good management by emphasising husbandry, biosecurity and preventive health programs.

- Animals that are too sick should be taken to the local slaughterhouse, as soon as possible, if they can be transported. If the animal movement causes them pain and unnecessary sufferance they should be humanely slaughtered in the farm under the veterinarian supervision, if no public health risk is involved.
- Shade should be available at all the time, to the cattle during hot environmental conditions. Cattle from temperate regions are more likely to show signs of heat stress during extreme temperature. Provide adequate shade to alleviate heat stress.
- Check animals for signs of heat stress by looking for rapid breathing. Normal breathing rate is around 25–40 breaths per minute. Heat-stressed animals may have a breathing rate around 150 breaths per minute, and may also show signs of drooling with their tongue out.
- Check water troughs more frequently, to ensure that livestock have an unlimited supply of fresh water.
- Consider spreading stock out in the market to decrease the density in the pens and increase air circulation. Heat-stressed cattle should be handled calmly and quietly. Move them only if absolutely necessary.
- In cold weather, hold stock in pens that are protected from the prevailing winds, and move susceptible animals to the warmer areas of the market. Animals that are susceptible to the cold include cattle with thin coats, young stock and wet animals. Dirty animals are more prone to heat stress.



Sign of heat stress – rapid breathing and drooling

TRACEABILITY

Good traceability is important to control hazards. The drivers and animals' owners must be able to identify the sources of their animals and who buys from them in the market. The animal identification is crucial for all the meat value chain. It can be the milestone for stopping the black market and have a proper animal and meat traceability system in place, increasing the controls and so the animals/meat quality.

- A regulatory measure at federal level is strongly recommended in order to regulate the traceability. At the moment the bovines traceability in the markets could be difficult to implement because animals from other regions and provinces are mixed together for sale. A Federal regulation may help in this regard.
- An appropriate animal identification system must be put in place in the market in order to track and trace all the animals which they go through the market facilities.
- All the commercial and semi-commercial farms' bovines should be clearly identifiable using a clear animal identity system (ears tag, tattoo, microchip or any other kind of identification system) with unique identification numeric or alpha-numeric number.
- The Identity system must be linked with the "cow's book" through the unique number and the animal silhouette.
- The non-commercial and familiar farm's animals do not need to be ear tagged or tattooed or microchipped but all the animals should have an individual "cow book" with the animal silhouette drawn (fur colour, marks, characteristic signs) and well describe animal identification characteristics in order to make the animal identification possible and easy.
- All the other bovines, coming from other areas of the country where this guidance is not applicable, must be accommodated in a separate area of the market and far from all the identified animals.
- All the not identified animals must be inspected by a veterinarian on behalf of the authority and a "cow's book" should be issued if the animals are sold or if they are intended to be slaughtered.
- If any animal is slaughtered in the market for welfare issues, the AMI must be done before by a veterinarian. The carcass must be transported, as soon as possible, at the closer abattoir where it will go through a deep and full PMI carried out by the inspectors. If an AMI was not carried out the carcasses cannot be intended for human consumption.

- The animals coming from non-commercial farms should be declared high risk and accommodate in the lairage area far from the animals coming from commercial and semi-commercial farms.



Hygiene of personnel in the market

- Adequate personal hygiene and sanitary facilities must be provided in the market.
- Animals handlers shall maintain a high degree of personal cleanliness, wear suitable clean and protective clothing, refrain from any behaviour that may risk contamination of animals feed and wash/disinfect their hands , as appropriate
- Animals handlers suffering from any disease that can be transmitted to animals are prohibited from handling animals until clear of the disease, animals handlers with cuts, sores, wounds or boils must cover the relevant area with suitable water proof dressings or, if this is not possible, refrain from handling animals.
- Animals handlers must be medically fit to work and provide a medical fitness certificate
- All animals' handlers must be trained as applicable to their assigned tasks and have the necessary skills to enable them to handle animals following the good animals husbandry procedures.





MARKET PRIMARY CHECKLIST

Date _____

This primary checklist will help identify if there are parts or procedure in the market which may not meet the basic requirements. This needs to be completed each year or when a temporary market is planned to open, typically before some special day or festival. The checklist will help to spot if market facilities and procedures meet the requirements for a Good Animal Husbandry and hygiene practice.

The heading indicates the category and lists the legal requirement from the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Food Safety and Halal Food Authority (Licensing and Registration) Regulations 2017 Schedule III Food hygiene requirements for Food Business Operator (FBO) and the requirements of the World Animal Health Organisation (OIE) standards throughout all the individual points.

For each requirement under 'what does this mean?' tick yes or no. According to your answer, you can decide if anything needs to be changed so the market can meet the basic requirements.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?	YES / NO	WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE?
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Is the market as far as possible from any landfill, open sewer and contaminated and infested areas so there is no smell or contamination sources?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	If no, how can the premises be protected in order to avoid and prevent any sort of animal sickness and pests infestation?
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Is the market as far as possible from waste materials and rubbish dump to prevent disease occurrence, establishment of breeding ground for pests and avoid environmental degradation?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	If no, how can the premises be protected in order to avoid and prevent any sort of animal sickness and pests infestation?
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Is the market affected by smells, air pollution or other environmental hazards?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	If no, how can the premises be protected in order to avoid and prevent any sort of animal sickness and pests infestation?
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Is the market far enough away from any polluted river or uncontrolled wild area?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	If no, how can the premises be protected in order to avoid and prevent any sort of animal sickness and pests infestation?



MARKET PRIMARY CHECKLIST

Date _____

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?	YES / NO	WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE?
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Are the walls well-constructed and in good repair to protect the animals from adverse weather conditions?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	If no, what needs to be repaired or replaced?
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Are the floors of the animals' facilities and the pens made of either: concrete, granolithic concrete, tiles or any other non-slippery material?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	If no, what material will be used to replace the floors? It could be covered with dry straw and replaced once wet.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Are the floors, well-constructed and in good repair?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	If no, what needs to be repaired or replaced?
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Do the floors prevent pooling of water and slope uniformly to the drains?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	If no, how can this be achieved?
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Are all the animals facilities surfaces easily cleaned and disinfected where possible?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	If no, which ones need to be replaced?
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Are all the animals facilities surfaces in good repair?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	If no, what needs to be repaired or replaced?
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Are the ceilings well-constructed and in good repair to protect the animals from adverse weather conditions?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	If no, what needs to be repaired or replaced?
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Are all the structures in the market made from durable materials that are easy to clean and where necessary, disinfect?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	If no, list which ones need to be replaced or repaired
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Are the pens made with metal frames or any other material strong enough to hold the cows and at the same time not dangerous for the animals? (No nails, screws or other sharp stuffs should be present in the fence).	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	If no, what needs to be done to achieve it?
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Is there a source of electricity at least during the main daily key activities?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	If no, what need to be done to achieve it?
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Do you have a daily maintenance program for the animals facilities to follow in order to reduce the risk of animal injuries and to keep the facilities to an appropriate maintenance degree?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	If no, a daily maintenance program must be designed.



MARKET PRIMARY CHECKLIST

Date _____

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?	YES / NO	WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE?
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Is there enough space to accommodate all the animals in the pens?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	If no, can the stalls be hygienically and safely expanded? If no, the number of animals must be reduced
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Is there enough space to protect the animals from adverse weather conditions and from other animals (predators) during the day and the night, in the pens?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	If no, how can you guarantee that welfare's animal is protected for all of them? If no, the number of animals must be reduced
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Does the market have in place a physical separation between any dirty stuff (waste or manure) and where the animals are kept or can go?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	If no, how can this be achieved?
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Are there different locations or physically separated pens where accommodate any group of animals coming from different farms, in order to avoid health and welfare issues?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	If no, how can this be achieved? Any contact between animals of different farms must be strongly avoided and forbidden.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Is the location and the design of the feeding and drinking animal facilities designed to prevent contamination with animal faeces, urine or any other contaminant?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	If no, how can this be achieved?
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Are the feeding and drinking facilities designed to give free access to each bovine breed, age and size?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	If no, how can this be achieved?
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Are the troughs designed and installed in such a way as to minimize the risk of bruising and injury in animals, and should not hinder the movement of animals?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	If no, how can this be achieved?
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Is there an effective drainage system in place at the pens?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	If no, how can this be achieved?
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Can the dirty animals waste get in contact with the animals' feed, the clean bedding and the clean animals facilities during the husbandry procedures because of the market layout?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	If yes, what needs to be done to guarantee this never happens?



MARKET PRIMARY CHECKLIST

Date _____

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?	YES / NO	WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE?
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Is the pens' layout designed for the lighting to be subdued and even in order to encourages calm animal movement reducing the stress and the calories consuming?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, how can this be achieved?</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Is the environment surrounding the pens designed to minimize the animals' visual stimulation and reduce the stress?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, how can this be achieved?</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Are all the structures used for the animals designed to avoid any animal injury or welfare issue?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, how they can be modified in order to guarantee the animals' welfare?</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Are there sufficient pens' number and enough pens' capacity (m² per animal) provided to prevent overcrowding and permit necessary segregation of animals?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, how can this be achieved?</u> <u>If it is not possible the number of the animals must be reduced.</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Is there enough space for each animal to stand up and lie down and, when confined in a pen, to turn around.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, how can this be achieved?</u> <u>If it is not possible the number of the animals must be reduced.</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Are the pens designed to protect the animals from adverse weather conditions, provide sufficient ventilation and protection from other animals and pests.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, how it can be achieved?</u> <u>This is a must basic requirement.</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Are sheds, pens, stables, canopies and/or any other kind of similar structures available all the time for the animals in order to protect them from adverse weather conditions?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, how it can be achieved?</u> <u>This is a must basic requirement.</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Are the feeding places under a covered area to avoid harsh weather stress, wind etc.?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, how it can be achieved?</u> <u>This is a must basic requirement.</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Is the animals feed stores physically separated from animals' facilities to avoid any feed contamination?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, how can this be achieved?</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Is the feed stores designed in such a way that it is easy to clean and humidity free?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, how can this be achieved?</u>



MARKET PRIMARY CHECKLIST

Date _____

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?	YES / NO	WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE?
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Are the workers and public toilets as far as possible and physically separated from the animals' facilities in order to avoid any disease transmission?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	If no, how can the market be re-arranged so there is good separation between animals' facilities and workers toilette?
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Are there enough washing station for the workers and visitor to clean the PPE?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	If no, how can this be achieved?
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Are all the washing station connected to a supply of running water?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	If no, how can this be achieved?
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Is soap and disinfectant available in all the washing stations?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	If no, how can this be achieved?
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Are the animals facilities designed to provide sufficient light in order to ensure adequate cleaning, pest control and hygiene in all parts of the market, even in the stalls?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	If no, what remedial action could be put in place?
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Is there sufficient subdued and even light in the pens?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	If no, how can this be achieved?
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Is there in place a ventilation system (natural or artificial) in the animals' facilities, in order to control ambient temperature and humidity and to reduce smell and odour without exposing the animals to any airborne contamination?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	If no, how it can be achieved?
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Are the pens well-designed with shelter from sun and rain and with good ventilation?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	If no, what can be put in place to achieve a similar outcome?
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Have the market a designated areas or room where to store the maintenance tools and cleaning equipment?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	If no, how can this be achieved?



MARKET PRIMARY CHECKLIST

Date _____

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?	YES / NO	WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE?
• Is all the equipment in good working order?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, what needs to be repaired or replaced?</u>
• Is all the equipment and machinery used in the market designed specifically for animals use?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, is there any risk to the animals from the use of non-food specific material or equipment?</u>
• Is all equipment that comes into contact with the animals feed rust-resistant and made of either stainless steel or plastic as required?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, how can this be achieved?</u>
• Are there sufficient equipment's sanitisers according to the number of tools used?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, how many need to be purchased?</u>
• Is the equipment easy to clean and disinfect?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, can this be improved?</u>
• Can equipment be easily disassembled where necessary for cleaning?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, how can this be achieved?</u>
• Are there enough troughs available according to the animals' number?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, how it can be achieved?</u> <u>This is a must basic requirement.</u>
• Have all the cattle and calves free and easy access to the troughs all the time?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, how it can be achieved?</u> <u>This is a must basic requirement.</u>
• Are there enough managers according to the animals' number?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, how it can be achieved?</u> <u>This is a must basic requirement.</u>
• Have all cattle and calves easy access to the managers in order to reduce the feeding stress and increase the fattening?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, how it can be achieved?</u> <u>This is a must basic requirement.</u>
• Are the feeding troughs designed at an appropriate height, according to the bovine age, so that animals can comfortably eat?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, how this can be achieved?</u>
• Are the troughs made of material which easily washable and cleanable and having no edges and irregular inner surface to avoid feed residues accumulation?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, how this can be achieved?</u>
• Can you clean and disinfect around and under any fixed equipment if needed?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, how can this be improved?</u>



MARKET PRIMARY CHECKLIST

Date _____

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?	YES / NO	WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are the silage and/or feed containers stored in a designated area away from the drainage, manures and waste area? 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, how can this be achieved?</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are the feeding and drinking facilities' location and design choose to prevent contamination with animal faeces, urine and other contaminants? 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, how can this be achieved?</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do you have enough containers to us for storing hygienically any waste? 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, how many need to be purchased?</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do you have a reliable supply of clean, potable running water into the market? 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, how can you get clean potable water for hand washing and cleaning equipment?</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do you have enough hand wash basins for the number of staff and visitors? (including in the toilet) 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, how many more do you need?</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do you have enough cleaning stations for washing equipment? 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, how many more do you need? Where can they be situated? They can be permanent or temporary/mobile if needed.</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is there adequate drainage for all the sinks and hand wash basins? 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, how can this be implemented? Which sinks or wash basins must be renovated?</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is the waste water routed in drainage? 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, how can this be achieved?</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are the drain access points covered with secure covers which are pest proof? 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, how can this be achieved?</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are the drains large enough to remove all the relevant material and avoid blockage? 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, how can this be achieved?</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are there sufficient toilets for the staff and the visitors? 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, how many more do you need? Where can they be safely situated? Do they need additional hand wash basins?</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are the toilets correctly situated so they do not open into the animals facilities areas? 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, how can this be changed?</u>



MARKET PRIMARY CHECKLIST

Date _____

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?	YES / NO	WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE?
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Is there a hand wash basin for every toilet, with hot running water?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, how many more do you need? Where can they be situated? They can be permanent or temporary/mobile if needed.</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Are the toilets built so the effluent is removed to the main sewer without any risk of contaminating the animals facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, how can this be changed to ensure there is no risk for the animals?</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Does the drainage system prevent odours, vermin, any objectionable material or storm water entering the facility?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, what changes must be made to prevent this contamination?</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Is the market, including the any animals facilities, stalls, pens etc. fully cleaned every day or every time they are used?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, ensure the premises is cleaned daily?</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Are the animals facilities floors cleaned every day or every time they are used?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, ensure floors are cleaned daily?</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Are any work surfaces in the animals facilities cleaned each time once they are used?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, train staff and supervise to ensure work surfaces are cleaned once they are used</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Is all equipment cleaned after every use?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, train staff and supervise to ensure equipment is cleaned after every use</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Are the storage units cleaned every day or after the end of trading?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, ensure storage units are cleaned daily at the end of trading</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Are the wash basins and sinks cleaned every day or after the end of trading?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, ensure all basins and sinks are cleaned every day or more frequently is required.</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Is the toilet cleaned every day or after the end of trading?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, ensure all toilets are cleaned every day or more frequently is required.</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Are the waste bins cleaned after emptying?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, train staff and supervise to ensure waste bins are cleaned after emptying at the end of trading.</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Are the water troughs and the feed mangers cleaned every day when needed and before adding any fresh water or feed	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, train staff and supervise to ensure they are cleaned regularly.</u>



MARKET PRIMARY CHECKLIST

Date _____

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?	YES / NO	WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are ceilings, light fittings, fly screens, window ledges and other parts of the market not specifically in contact with animals cleaned regularly? 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, plan a cleaning routine to ensure regular cleaning of all parts of the premises</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are all the animals' work tools disinfected at least weekly. 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, plan a disinfection routine to ensure regular disinfection of all the equipment and tools.</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do you have a disinfection protocol to follow in case a pathological condition is identified in any? 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, a disinfection plan, in case a pathological condition, must be available.</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do you disinfect the animal facilities before getting in the market any new livestock? 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, train staff and supervise to ensure the facilities are disinfected before accommodating any new livestock.</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is any standing water and poorly drained areas in the animals' pens dried off regularly during the work day? 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, train staff and supervise to ensure the animals' facilities are kept dry all the time where possible.</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is the sawdust and/or straw provided to the animal, as a non-slip pad and to absorb urine and faeces, is changed regularly? 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, train staff and supervise to ensure it is done regularly.</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is the bedding, where used, regularly changed and/or topped up? 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, train staff and supervise to ensure it is done regularly.</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is any waste or dirty water used or re-used for any purpose, as even for cleaning duties or watering the fields if chemical were used? 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>It should be absolutely forbidden</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are the areas for storage and handling of animals feed separate to the areas where waste is stored? 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, how can the premises be re-arranged so there is good separation between animals feed and any waste?</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is any waste or dirty water used to water the animals? 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If yes, this is totally unacceptable and it must be forbidden in order to avoid infections and zoonotic infections which can have a strong effect on the animal health.</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are there sufficient waste containers with lids? 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, how many are needed and where can they be situated?</u>



MARKET PRIMARY CHECKLIST

Date _____

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?	YES / NO	WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE?
• Are the waste containers made from durable waterproof material (plastic or steel) that can be easily disinfected?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, how many need to be replaced?</u>
• Is any waste (including all extraneous runoff, waste water and sewages) must be removed from the animals facilities area regularly and disposed way as far as possible from the animals?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, staff member must take responsibility for waste removal on a specified timetable in order to keep a healthy air in the market and keep away pests (rodents) and insects (flies).</u>
• Is the waste removed regularly from the market?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, how can this be arranged?</u>
• Is the waste removal frequency sufficient to prevent the build-up of waste?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, how much must it increase?</u>
• Is any waste storage in sealed containers or far from animals and their facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, which containers must be replaced? Or how can it be disposed far from animals?</u>
• Is the buildings and animals facilities kept in good repair and condition to prevent pest access and to eliminate potential infestation sites?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, how can this be achieved? How does this need to be repaired?</u>
• Are the fences, including its posts and gates, effectively designed to prevent entry of stray and wild animals, and also avoid the animals can escape or get injured?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, how can this be achieved? How does this need to be repaired?</u>
• Are all the holes, drains and other places where pests are likely to gain access kept sealed?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, how does this need to be repaired?</u>
• Are the all the walls, floors and ceilings in your business well-constructed and in good repair?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, what needs to be repaired or replaced?</u>
• Are there any gaps or holes around the pipework or wires that enter the building which could allow pests to enter?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, how does this need to be repaired?</u>
• Have all the drainage main holes a fine meshed grill?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, how does this need to be repaired?</u>
• Is the premises kept clean and free of potential conditions conducive to breeding of pests, animal parasites and diseases outbreaks?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, how can this be achieved?</u>



MARKET PRIMARY CHECKLIST

Date _____

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?	YES / NO	WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE?
• Do you prevent any domestic animals from entering the premises? (excluding work dogs)	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, how must this be implemented?</u>
• Do you prevent any wild animals from entering the premises?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, how must this be implemented?</u>
• Do you regularly check for evidence of pests?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, start doing daily checks</u>
• Do your staff know how to identify evidence of pests and what action to take if they see such evidence?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, train staff accordingly</u>
• Are the areas where waste is stored protected so that pests cannot access them for harbourage or food?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, protect the waste storage area or use pest proof containers to prevent access.</u>
• Is the animals feed store pests and rodents free?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, how can this be achieved?</u>
• Do you have a reliable supply of electricity to run the relevant equipment at least during the work hours?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, how can this be installed?</u>
• Is any animals feed kept in sealed containers?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, what containers must be purchased?</u>
• Is any animals feed stored in a clean and dry facility?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, how can it be achieved?</u>
• Do all the containers used to store and transport feed have covers that can be sealed?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, what needs to be replaced or changed?</u>
• Is the market designed in such a way to protects animals from windstorm, dust storm, rain, heat and any other adverse weather condition?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, what can be changed and what contingency plan ca be put in place to achieve it?</u>
• Are hazardous materials, products and chemical disposed correctly and stored away from animals' facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, what can be changed in order to achieve it?</u>
• Is the animals feed transported in clean, closed and sealed containers?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, what containers must be acquired?</u>



MARKET PRIMARY CHECKLIST

Date _____

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?	YES / NO	WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE?
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Are the animal recoveries, pens and all the animals' facilities assessed before livestock arrives?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, train and supervise your staff in order to ensure that the facilities are ready to accommodate the new livestock.</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Do you ensure that there are a sufficient number of pens and enough meter square space to accommodate the planned number of new livestock?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, a procedure should be designed to ensure it?</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Are the unloading/uploading facilities (if there is any) and area checked before being used, to ensure that they will not cause injury to the animals?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, train and supervise your staff in order to ensure that the loading facilities are assessed before being used.</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Is any animal feed that fails to meet the hygiene criteria at delivery rejected?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, implement a policy to reject any feed which has not been delivered in accordance with the requirements in order to reduce also the risk of aflatoxins.</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Is the origin (farm) and the animals documents of the new livestock checked before unloading?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, check all animals documents before unloading them and reject any from unknown farms or without documents.</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Can you identify the origin (vendor and farm) of every animal you receive?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, develop a way to identify the origin of all animals, including the vendor, transporter and farm which transported the animals at the market.</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Can you provide information on every animal you have in the market, including the farm from which it originated, using its identity code and information from the cow book?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, compile a list of all animals, their source (farm and owner), the identity of the animals and the identity of the transporter from the place of origin (farm) to the market.</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">For every animal in the market can you provide the following:<ul style="list-style-type: none">the identity code (cow book) and origin (farm and owner)contact details of the delivery or transporter from the farm to the marketcontact details of the purchaser or vendor	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, compile a list which allows every animals to be tracked back to the farm where it originated and forward to the business who purchased it.</u>



MARKET PRIMARY CHECKLIST

Date _____

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?	YES / NO	WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can you identify all the animals feed you receive from any supplier using a batch or other identity code? 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, develop a way to keep a record of goods received so each can be identified with the date of receipt and supplier</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can you identify the name and contact details of every feed supplier you use? 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, compile a list of all suppliers contact details and the products they provide.</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are these contact details easily accessed if the inspector needs to see them? 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, make sure the details are accessible.</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are all your bovines clearly identifiable through a clear animal Identity system (ears tag, tattoo, micro-chip or any other kind of identification system) using an unique identification numeric or alpha-numeric number? 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, agree with the Livestock Department what kind of identification system you should use, and apply it to all the bovine arrived in the market.</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is the used identity system linked with the “cow’s book” though the unique number and the animal silhouette? (if applicable) 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, make sure with that the identification system and the cow book matched each other. If no, they must be amended as soon as possible</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are the “cow books” individually drafted describing the animal silhouette (fur colour, marks, characteristic signs) and all the other characteristics which they make easy the animal identification? 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, how can this be achievable?</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the animal is suffering and you need to slaughter it in the market, do you have a private or government vet contacts in order to assess the animal, doing the AMI and assist during the slaughter procedures? 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If yes, make sure the correct slaughter procedures and AMI checks are followed and then transport the carcass to the closer abattoir for a PMI inspection.</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are all the other bovines, coming from other areas of the country where the GAHP manual is not applicable, accommodated in a separate area of the market and far for all the identified animals? 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, how can this be achievable?</u>



MARKET PRIMARY CHECKLIST

Date _____

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?	YES / NO	WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is the used identity system linked with the “cow’s book” though the unique number and the animal silhouette? (if applicable) 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, make sure with that the identification system and the cow book matched each other.</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are the “cow books” individually drafted describing the animal silhouette (fur colour, marks, characteristic signs) and all the other characteristics which they make easy the animal identification? 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, they must be amended as soon as possible</u> <u>If no, how can this be achievable?</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the animal is suffering and you need to slaughter it in the market, do you have a private or government vet contacts in order to assess the animal, doing the AMI and assist during the slaughter procedures? 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If yes, make sure the correct slaughter procedures and AMI checks are followed and then transport the carcass to the closer abattoir for a PMI inspection.</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are all the other bovines, coming from other areas of the country where the GAHP manual is not applicable, accommodated in a separate area of the market and far for all the identified animals? 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, how can this be achievable?</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are all the not identified animals inspected by a veterinarian on be-half of the authority and a “cow’s book” is issued if the animals are sold or if they are intended to be slaughtered in the region? 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, how can this be achievable?</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are all the animals coming from non-commercial farms declared high risk and accommodated in a market area far from the animals coming from commercial and semi-commercial farms. 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, how can this be achieved?</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do you check that animals handlers are clean when they arrive at work? 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, do this every day.</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If any staff have cuts or wounds on their hands, are these covered with a waterproof dressing? 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, provide such a dressing or send the staff away until the wound has healed</u>



MARKET PRIMARY CHECKLIST

Date _____

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?	YES / NO	WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE?
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Are there enough daily clean overalls, coats and boots for any worker which handle the animals or use the animals' facilities/equipment?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, what needs to be provided and how will the protective clothing be washed hygienically?</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Do you provide a separate area for smoking and eating to prevent animals handlers engaging in these activities on the animals facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, how can a separate area for smoking and eating be provided away from the animals facilities?</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Do you check the medical certificates of your animals handlers every they come back from a sickness period?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, check the certificates every time</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• When an animals handler reports symptoms of an infectious disease do you ask him to stay away from the premises?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, develop a sickness policy which instructs workers to stay at home until 48 hours after symptoms cease if they have any infectious gastrointestinal diseases which cause diarrhoea, vomiting, fever.</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Do you train all new animals handlers within one month of starting work?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, develop a policy to train all staff within one month of starting work</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Do you train all casual workers?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>If no, develop a policy to provide basic hygiene and good animal husbandry training to all casual workers before they start working in the market on the first day at work.</u>



MARKETS' DAILY CHECKS LIST

Date _____

These checks should be carried out each working day by the Market authorities or its representing. They are a way to demonstrate continued compliance with the legal requirements for a hygienic market and Good Animal Husbandry practice.

Name of the business: _____

Date: _____

Name of person carrying out the checks _____

Before the market opens check the following. The operations should not start until any non-compliance or problem has been addressed.

CLEANLINESS	YES / NO		COMMENTS
• Are all parts of the market clean?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Cattle-sheds	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Pens and races	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Mangers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Water troughs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Feed room (or space)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Store facilities (or space)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Equipment room (or space)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Loading facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Any other animals facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Are all the work floors clean?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Are all the work walls clean?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Are all the work surfaces clean? (if applicable)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Are the workers hand wash basins clean?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Is there soap at every hand wash basin?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Is the boots wash station clean?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Is the PPE cleaning station clean?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Is all the work equipment clean and ready for use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Are the waste bins empty?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Are the waste bins clean?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Are the work toilets clean?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Date



MARKETS' DAILY CHECKS LIST

Date _____

GOOD ANIMAL HUSBANDRY PRACTICE DAILY CHECKS

YES / NO

COMMENTS

- Do you check the animals' cleanliness before unload them from the truck and before sending it to the slaughterhouse? ☐ ☐
- Do you check the animals' health status before unload it in the market? Sick animals should not travel or they should be slaughtered immediately. ☐ ☐
- Do you identify and take immediate actions if there is any suffering animal in the market? (e.g. did you appoint a veterinarian for a clinic visit? Did you accommodate the animal in an isolated pen providing extra bedding? ☐ ☐
- Do you check often during the day if the water is available for the animals in all the pens? Make sure that the flow rate is sufficient to provide all livestock with their daily intake of water ☐ ☐
- Is any equipment used for the sick animals disinfected before using them for the other animals in the market? ☐ ☐
- Is the livestock accommodated according to the herd, farm type and province? Animal coming from non-commercial farms or from other provinces should be kept far from the other animals. ☐ ☐
- Do you perform additional inspections on sick animals? ☐ ☐



Date



Date



LOCAL COUNCIL BOARD
GOVERNMENT OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

