Partnership Overview
June 2014

Global Food Safety Partnership

SAFER FOOD  STRONGER ECONOMIES  HEALTHIER WORLD
Outline and Overview

- Introduction to Global Food Safety Partnership
  - Objectives
  - Structure
  - Partners
  - Program components

- Country Capacity Building Needs Assessments
  Example from Zambia
First partnership supported by the World Bank combining public and private money (multi-donor trust fund -- MDTF) and public and private implementation.

Formally established December 2012 at the first GFSP conference in Paris.
The Global Food Safety Partnership

SAFER FOOD

STRONGER ECONOMIES

HEALTHIER WORLD

- Reduce risks to consumers and businesses
- Improve skills, efficiencies and public health
- Create economic opportunity
GFSP Coordinated Approach for Greater Impact

Separate Independent (variably linked) actions

Collective and Cohesive Approach (More Collaboration, Coordination, Communication, Connection)

GFSP Support
Dual Approach

5-year initial capacity building work plan with defined activities, supported by the MDTF

In parallel, use the experience to learn and develop a new cooperation model for future collaboration
Operational Structure

- Harmonization of Training
- Improving Outcomes from Training
- Ensuring Best Practices for Monitoring and Evaluation
- Cross-sector Coordination & Collaboration
- Developing a Common Baseline for Training Standards

Contributions

GFSP Secretariat

Multi Donor Trust Fund

Funds for:

Industry
National Governments
International Organizations
Universities
NGOs
Other Stakeholders
Service Providers

Preparing for the future
Implemented by contracted and in-kind service providers
- Advisory Working Groups (WGs)
  - IT/Learning Systems
  - Food Safety Technical
  - Communication
  - Monitoring and Evaluation
- Combined WG co-chairs meetings with IOs and Donors (Coordination Committee)
- Donor’s Advisory Council and Leadership Group
- Secretariat (hosted at World Bank)
1. Following consultation process and selection of initiatives resulting needs assessments passed into NAEWG

2. NAEWG identifies gaps and passes assessments to relevant WGs

3. EWGs examine gaps and formulate/evaluate appropriate capacity building response

4. FSTWG consolidates responses and makes recommendations to Secretariat

Food Safety Technical Working Group

Needs Assessment EWG
(Contains representation from all other EWGs)

Secretariat (in consultation with Co-chair coordinating committee)

Regulatory Issues EWG
Primary Production EWG (GAP etc)
Processing / Manufacturing EWG (GMP/HACCP etc)
Lab Capacity EWG

M&E Working Group
K&L Working Group

Structure and function of FSTWG Expert Working Groups
Financing Sources

Initial contributions
- US$ 1 m

Program design and pilots
- US$ 1.2m

World Bank

Advisory Working Groups

Multi-Donor Trust Fund
- US$ 45-50 m (pending)

Global scaling up
# Current Partners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governments (Donors in red)</th>
<th>Multilateral &amp; International Organizations</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>FAO</td>
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<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>Network of Aquaculture Centers in Asia-Pacific (NACA)</td>
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<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>UNIDO</td>
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<td>FSANZ</td>
<td>WHO</td>
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<td>United States</td>
<td>World Bank/IFC</td>
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<tr>
<th>Governments (Pilot countries)</th>
<th>Industry and Associations</th>
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<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>Mars Inc.</td>
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<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Waters Corporation</td>
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<td>Kazakhstan</td>
<td>Cargill</td>
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<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>Food Industry Asia (FIA)</td>
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<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>General Mills</td>
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<td>Zambia</td>
<td>Grocery Manufacturers</td>
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<td>Association (GMA)</td>
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Current Partners cont.

Universities, NGOs and In-kind and Implementing Partners

- Food and Environment Research Agency (FERA), UK DEFRA
- Food Standards Australia New Zealand (FSANZ)
- Global Aquaculture Alliance/Responsible Aquaculture Foundations (GAA/RAF)
- GLOBALG.A.P
- International Life Sciences Institute (ILSI)
- Institute of Food Technologists (IFT)
- International Union of Food Science and Technology (IUFoST)
- Massey University
- Michigan State University
- Network of Aquaculture Centers of Asia-Pacific (NACA)
- Orange House
#1 Training Program
APEC/FSCF+
- Supply chain management
- Incident management
- Laboratory competency
- Risk analysis
- Food safety regulatory system
- On-farm quality assurance

#2 Global Scaling up
Country Capacity Building Needs Assessments
- East Asia
- South Asia
- Latin America
- East Europe & Central Asia
- Africa
- Middle East
- “Responsive activities”

#3 Program Facilitation
- Learning Platform
- Open Education Resources
- Curriculum Development
- Food Safety Technical
- Communication
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- GFSP Secretariat
Country Selection Criteria

- Partner priorities and cost sharing
- Country policy environment
- Potential for scaling up
- Public-Private commitment
- APEC countries

Countries are selected using criteria based on each category.
Food Safety Capacity Building Needs Assessments

First Pilot in Zambia

Joint effort with FAO – New food control systems assessment toolkit

Integrating various approaches

Country level coordination of otherwise separate programs
Short description of capacity building needs
- Regulatory reforms
- Government sector training
- Any analysis that has been done within last 5 years (EU, OIE, USDA...)
- On-farm good ag practices
- Information systems, infrastructure needs to be upgraded
- Current food safety organization of roles and responsibilities and options of unified food safety system as deemed appropriate
- Incorporate OIE PVC, IPPC PCE – plant health side and animal health side

Detailed budget and investment plan
- Number of TORs to make the implementation possible

What can be implemented through GFSP support?
Food Safety Capacity Building Assessment Framework

1. Identify and prioritize value chains
   - Where is the demand?
   - Who are the key buyers?
   - What are the buyers’ standards requirements?
   - What are capacities and what are the capacity gaps?

2. Identify opportunities
   - How can improved food safety capacity create new jobs?
   - How can improved food safety promote trade?
   - How can improved food safety improve public health?

3. Create an investment plan
   - What are the costs associated with capacity building?
   - Who and how will implement it?
   - What are the local capacities for training?
   - What are potential funding sources?
Lack of Food Safety Capacity

Causes:
- Lack of public awareness
- Bad infrastructure/near absence of cold chain
- Weak or near absent demand for safe food
- Extreme poverty and inequality
- Lack of data on foodborne illnesses
- Weak regulations and poor government finances

Effects:
- Foodborne illnesses, mortality and morbidity
- Constrained access to markets, especially export
- Unrealized opportunities to improve public health

Problem:
- Lack of Food Safety Capacity
The Pyramid of Food Safety

Public demands safer food, improved food safety resulted in significant public health outcomes

Market pull, increased opportunities for high-value exporters, new investments

Advocacy and awareness building in the retail sector, market push

Private sector capacity building, investment support

Public awareness, data collection, improved regulatory assistance and enforcement

Basic Needs: Access to Safe and Nutritious Food

Introduction of Risk-Based Food Safety Systems in Food Value Chains

Food Safety is a Requirement for Market Access, Most Domestic Retailers Demand Risk-Based Certifications (e.g. HACCP)

Compliance with Export Requirements of Major Markets; Increased Opportunities for High-Value Exports

Improved Outcomes for Public Health

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The Global Food Safety Partnership

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