Partnership Overview June 2014





Outline and Overview

- Introduction to Global Food Safety Partnership
 - Objectives
 - Structure
 - Partners
 - Program components
- Country Capacity Building Needs Assessments Example from Zambia

Global Food Safety Partnership Breaking New Ground

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

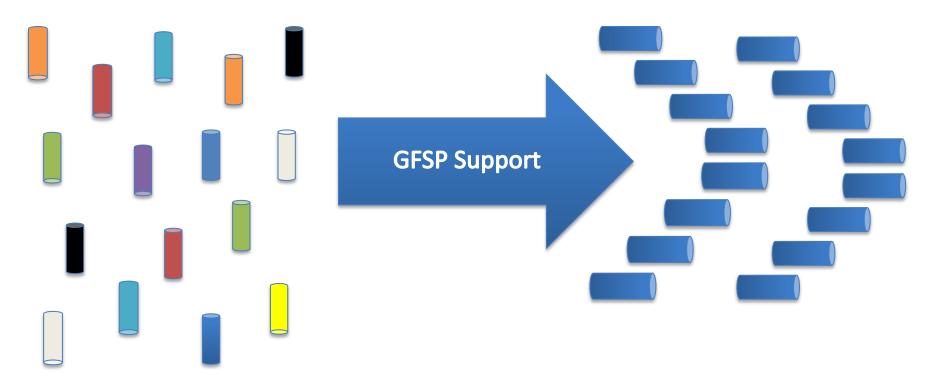
SAFER FOOD STRONGER ECONOMIES HEALTHIER WORLD

- Reduce risks to consumers and businesses
- Improve skills, efficiencies and public health
- Create economic opportunity



Separate Independent (variably linked) actions

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





Dual Approach

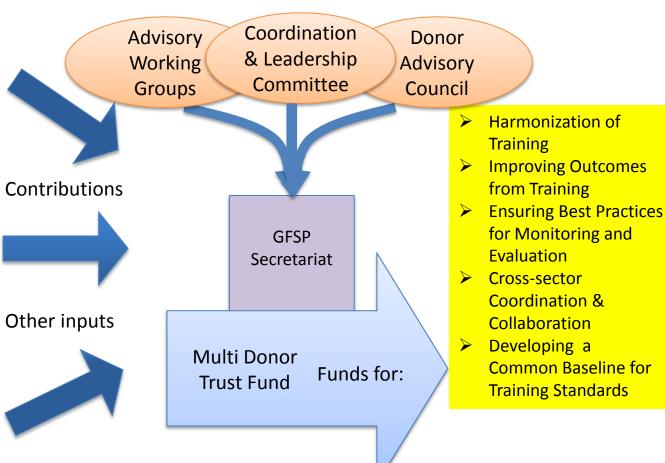
5-year initial capacity building work plan with defined activities, supported by the MDTF

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



Operational Structure

Industry **National Governments International Organizations** Universities **NGOs** Other Stakeholders Service Providers

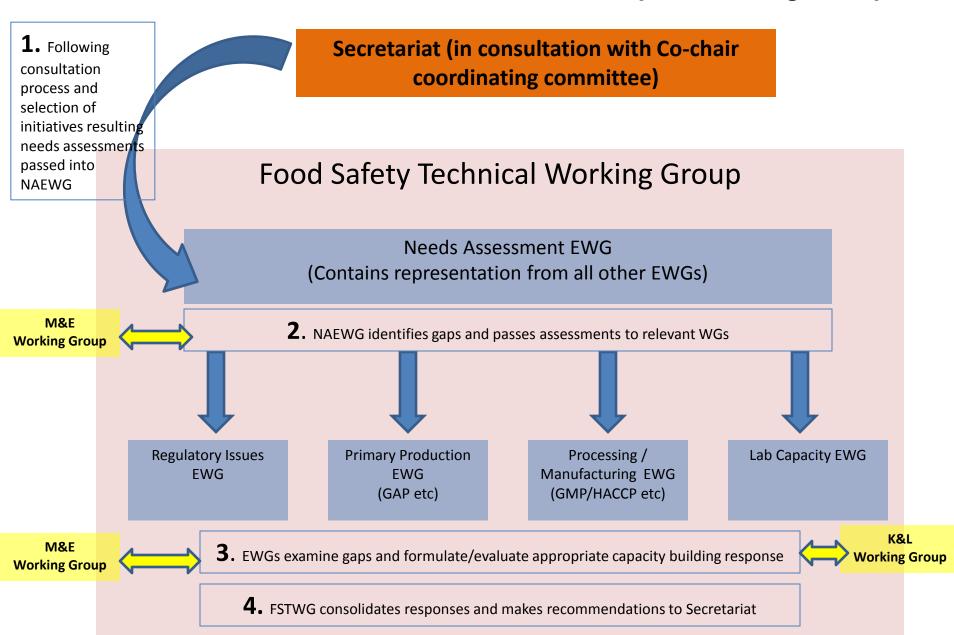


Preparing for the future

Organization & Management

- 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)

Structure and function of FSTWG Expert Working Groups





Financing Sources

Initial contributions

US\$ 1 m

Program design and pilots

World Bank

US\$ 1.2m

Advisory Working Groups

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

Global scaling up



Current Partners

Governments (Donors in red)

Canada

Denmark

Netherlands

FSANZ

United States

Multilateral & International Organizations

FAO

Network of Aquaculture Centers

in Asia-Pacific (NACA)

UNIDO

WHO

World Bank/IFC

Governments (Pilot countries)

China

Indonesia

Kazakhstan

Malaysia

Vietnam

Zambia

Industry and Associations

Mars Inc.

Waters Corporation

Cargill

Food Industry Asia (FIA)

General Mills

Grocery Manufacturers

Association (GMA)



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

Countries are selected using criteria based on each category

Potential for scaling up

Public-Private commitment

APEC countries

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?

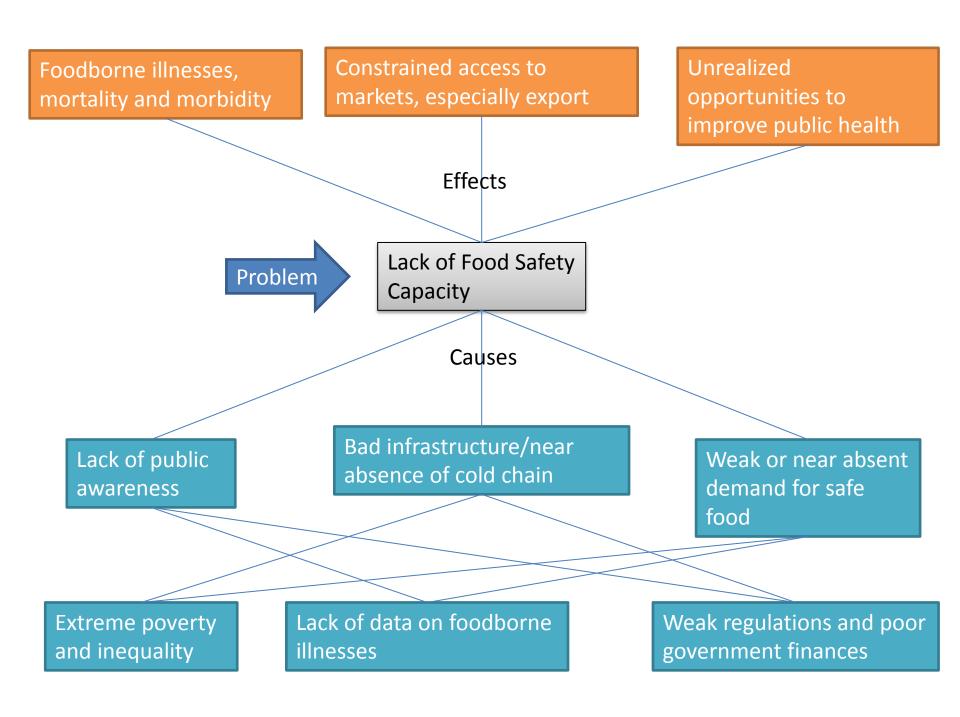
Food Safety Capacity Building Assessment Framework



- Where is the demand?
- Who are the key buyers?
- What are the buyers' standards requirements?
- What are capacities and what are the capacity gaps?

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

- 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?



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

Improved
Outcomes for
Public Health

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

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

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

Basic Needs: Access to Safe and Nutritious Food



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