

**Global
Food
Safety
Partnership**

**Global Food Safety Partnership
Activity Report (2012- 2020)**



SAFER FOOD STRONGER ECONOMIES HEALTHIER WORLD

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Foreword

In December 2012, the Global Food Safety Partnership (GFSP) was established to support global cooperation for food safety capacity building in developing countries. It followed the signing, in 2011, of an MOU between the World Bank and APEC to pilot food safety management training. This collaboration served as an incubator and successful model of public private cooperation for the GFSP, which brought together diverse stakeholders committed to address an important development issue – the safety of food, because if it is not safe, it is not food.

The global food supply chain is rapidly changing, increasingly expanding and growing in complexity. While this growth is generating significant development opportunities, it also raises the need to address food safety challenges on a global scale. Safer food is instrumental to achieving better public health outcomes, to meeting a growing global population's demand for food, and to improving farmers', processors', and retailers' access to national, regional, and global food supply chains. Within this increasingly complex system, food safety is an indispensable element of food security necessary to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

COVID-19 has highlighted fragilities in the food system. As countries around the world try to contain the spread and impact of the coronavirus, vulnerable people are facing food scarcity and hunger due to loss of incomes and disruptions in domestic food supplies, but also illness and loss of jobs. Because the disease first appeared in connection with a food market, it comes as a strong reminder that health of people and health of animals are interdependent. Such an interdependence is summarized by the concept of One Health, at the heart of food safety. Now more than ever, food system safety is an essentiality, one which the GFSP model bolsters through its continued efforts to build food safety knowledge, enhance food safety capacity and infrastructure, and assist with program implementation.

The accomplishments of the GFSP are only possible due to the generous contributions of donors, technical partners and other stakeholders. The World Bank, as trustee of the GFSP Multi-Donor Trust Funds (MDTF), Chair of the governing body of the GFSP, and host of the GFSP Secretariat is recognized for its foresight in galvanizing support for the creation and operation of the GFSP. Recognition is also paid to the initial donors, the United States, the Netherlands, the Danish, Canada, Mars Inc. and Waters Corporation, who by their contributions, made the partnership a reality. This report focuses mainly on the contributions to the GFSP MDTF that funded the GFSP over its life, and acknowledges other contributions made to the GFSP through other funding vehicles, which are no less important than the MDTF contributions. As the GFSP closes in December 2020, it is also of importance that Food Safety is now being addressed fully within the Agriculture and Food Global Practice of the World Bank, under the FoodSystems2030 umbrella Trust Fund.



Lystra N. Antoine, CEO, GFSP

Summary of Funding Received by the GFSP MDTF

The Global Food Safety Partnership (GFSP) was established late in 2012 with the creation of a Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) – TF071937, which became active on September 27, 2013. In order to apply the Bank's new cost recovery provisions as of fiscal year 2016, the Bank established a new parallel trust fund account (Trust Fund No. TF072655) (the "Parallel Account") for purposes of receiving contributions for the GFSP MDTF, which is administered in parallel with the original trust fund account (Trust Fund No. TF071937) (the "Original Account"), both of which constitute the Global Food Safety Partnership Multi-donor Trust Fund. TF072655 became active on October 12, 2016 and its end-disbursement date is December 30, 2020.

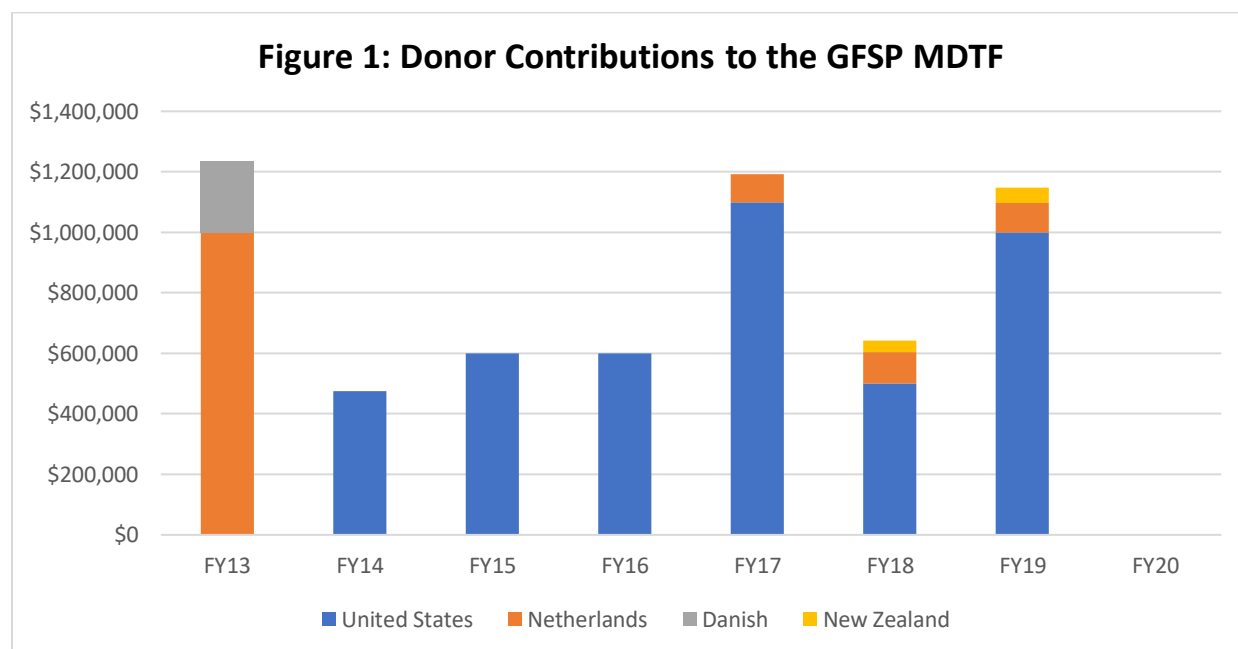
The Administrative Agreement (AA) governing the receipt of funding and the governance of the fund requires that within six months of the end disbursement date of the Trust Fund (TF), the Bank shall furnish the Donors with a final report on the activities financed by the Trust Fund. See annex 1 for details of the AA. This report is prepared to satisfy the requirement for a report on activities funded by the GFSP MDTF. While the report makes mention of other funding received by the GFSP, it will largely focus on the activities funded by the MDTF, as required for submission to the donors of the MDTF. Note as well that this report is not meant to be an assessment or review of the results achieved by the GFSP.

Four donors, as shown in table 1, the United States through the Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), the Netherlands, through its Ministry of Agriculture Nature and Food Quality, the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DANIDA) and New Zealand through its Ministry of Primary Industries contributed a total of **USD 6,231,764** to the GFSP MDTF.

Table 1. Contributors to the GFSP MDTF

Donor	TF071937	TF072655	Total
US	1,675,000	2,600,000	4,275,000
New Zealand		86,222	86,222
Netherlands	1,305,340	293,577	1,598,917
Danish	271,625		271,625
	3,251,965	2,979,799	6,231,764

The yearly contributions to the GFSP MDTF (TF071937 and TF 072655) are shown in figure 1 below.



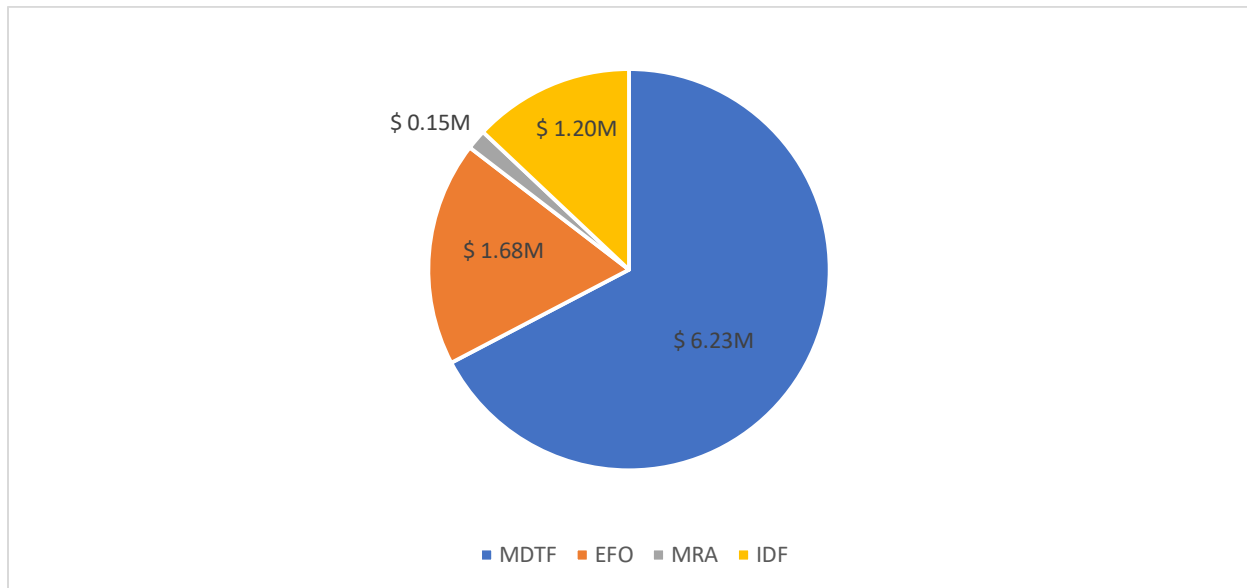
In addition to the MDTF contributions, USD 1,621,380 was contributed via Externally Financed Output (EFO) from Mars Inc., Waters Corporation, the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) and Food Industry Asia (FIA) as shown in table 2.

Table 2. Externally Financed Output Contributions

EFO Contributions	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	Total
Mars Corporation	500,000				
Waters Corporation	250,000				
Canadian Food Inspection Agency		300,000		421,380	
Food Industry Asia				150,000	
Sub-Total	750,000	300,000		571,380	\$1,621,380

The GFSP received USD 1,200, 000 at inception from the World Bank in the form of an Institutional Development Grant (IDF), and USD 150,000 via Miscellaneous Reimbursable Arrangement (MRA) from Mars, Walmart and Cargill (USD 50,000 each). Cash contributions to the GFSP therefore total **USD 9,203,144** as shown in figure 2 from MDTF, EFO, MRA and IDF contributions. In 2017, the Singapore Food Agency (SFA), formerly Agri-Food and Veterinary Authority of Singapore, also pledged to provide USD 175,000 in-kind yearly support to the GFSP, through training programs delivered for GFSP selected candidates at SFA facilities in Singapore.

Figure 2: Total financial contributions to the GFSP

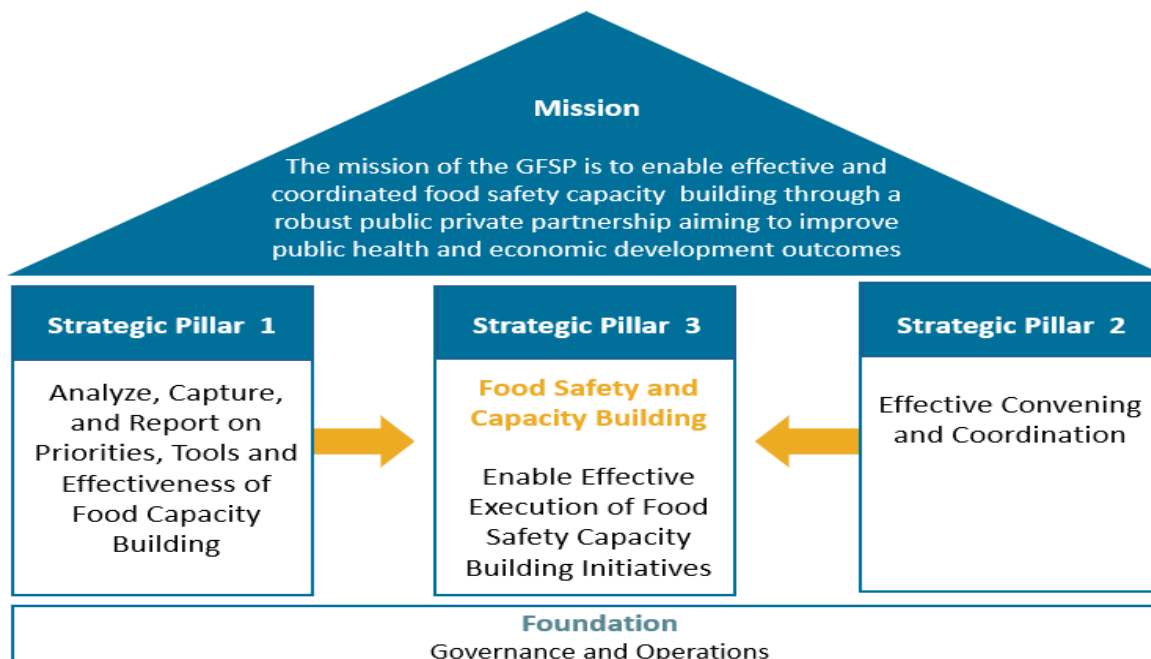


Governance of the GFSP

The GFSP never achieved the ambitious funding goals set at the time of its establishment. In the absence of the projected funding, the GFSP underwent a series of administrative and governance changes. This included implementation of : (1) a tiered system of funding allocation based on project priorities in FY13; (2) adoption of a Charter in FY16; (3) a strategic framework to better serve client needs and priorities aligned to funding realities; (4) a strategic review of the GFSP in FY18 and (5) a simplified governance structure to lead greater transparency and accountability to donors in FY18.

GFSP Strategic Framework and Charter: In June 2015, a Strategy Retreat was held with the extended GFSP stakeholder community to develop a shared vision for the future and adopt a new strategic framework. The Strategic Framework (see figure 3) reflected an updated vision that was in line with the Partnership’s expected funding levels and its operating model was updated to promote a balance of activities associated with food safety knowledge management, donor and expert coordination, and project facilitation and implementation. Several countries and regions such as China, Vietnam, Indonesia, and East Africa were also identified as primary GFSP target countries.

Figure 3: GFSP Strategic Framework (2015-2020)



In accordance with the updated framework, GFSP activities would be guided by three Strategic Pillars (of equal importance) plus a foundational pillar to support its internal governance and operations.

1. Strategic Pillar I activities focused on analyzing and reporting on priorities, tools, and the effectiveness of food safety capacity building, including the development and implementation of food safety capacity building knowledge dissemination.
2. Strategic Pillar II activities encompassed steering the development and implementation of food safety capacity building initiatives towards consensus priorities set by public-private partners.
3. Strategic Pillar III activities focused on the development and implementation of practical and effective processes to enable the execution of coordinated food safety capacity building initiatives.
4. Foundational Pillar activities includes a broad set of governance and operations efforts including: the development and implementation of a governance structure that supported the GFSP’s operations and ensuring proper investment in the GFSP secretariat functions to enable the GFSP’s sustainable leadership in steering food safety capacity building globally.

The GFSP Charter was adopted on December 15, 2015 and amended on March 30, 2016. It laid out the organizational structure of the GFSP to include Partners; a Governing

Council (see composition in figure 4) whose membership was explained, and would be a decision-making body of the GFSP; a Secretariat, an International Organization Advisory Group; and Task Groups, which could be proposed through the Secretariat.

Figure 4. Governing Council



Strategic Review of the GFSP: During the time from 2014 to the middle of 2016, the GFSP staff was reduced to two full-time staff. The Strategic Framework that was devised also included a staffing plan (see annex 2) for the GFSP that was considered the minimum needed to allow the GFSP to get on track to accomplish results under the Strategic Framework. However, in 2015, the GFSP did not attract additional funding. Several partners who were on the GFSP Governing Council were not funders and the funders were becoming disillusioned with the GFSP.

In August 2016, a CEO was hired for the GFSP. Under the new leadership, there still was no funding for additional staff. The staffing plan that was developed prior to hiring the CEO, could not materialize. However, the GFSP promulgated Food Safety as critical for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, re-affirmed its focus on East Asia region, and committed to expanding to South Asia and Africa, which were per the FERG report¹, the regions with the highest incidence of foodborne illness, and commissioned a strategic review of the GFSP. The strategic review is included in annex 3.

¹ Who Estimates of The Global Burden of Foodborne Diseases, December 2015.
https://www.who.int/foodsafety/foodborne_disease/ferg/en/

The strategic review of 2017 concluded that the GFSP had a thorough Strategic Framework 2015-2020 but needed to sharpen its operational approach to respond to partner concerns. Key assumptions in 2015 were that: (a) the number of partners would increase over time; (b) significant financial resources would still be forthcoming (albeit not with the initial high expectation); and that thereby; (c) the GFSP would be able to devote significant time and resources to all three Pillars in the Framework. Those assumptions did not materialize, but the program structure provided by the Framework appeared still to be very relevant, forming a valuable context for GFSP's continued activities.

Three funding Scenarios were outlined in the report. The Scenarios were: (i) continued limited annual pooled financial resources of about \$1-2 million; (ii) increased financial resources to \$3-5 million; and (iii) significant annual financial resources (at least \$5 million). Within each scenario, optional approaches were assessed based on the Pillars 1-3, taking into consideration that everything could not be addressed effectively with limited resources. In the end, the GFSP remained in scenario 1 with limited pooled funding and no additional donors. In spite of the constraints, the GFSP was able to show significant global results discussed subsequently under GFSP activities.

New Governance Structure: On October 4, 2017, the Governing Council agreed with the Chair that the governance structure of the GFSP was excessive for the current level of resources. In this regard, the Governing Council, which included members who were not donors and not signatories to the Administrative Agreement of the GFSP MDTF, agreed to dissolve itself and delegate the governance of the GFSP to the World Bank. They suggested that it was important for the Secretariat to find a mechanism by which to engage partners on strategic matters. In accordance with the Administrative Agreements signed by the donors, the Secretariat then proposed a new governing body of the GFSP MDTF renamed the 'Governing Committee.'

The Governing Committee is responsible for: (i) providing strategic guidance and direction to the GFSP Program; (ii) endorsing annual work plans presented by the Bank; and (iii) reviewing progress reports provided by the Bank. It consists of: (i) representatives of the Bank, including as Chair, and (ii) representatives of each Donor contributing to the Trust Fund; and (iii) non-Donor representatives on an as-interested or as-relevant basis, in an observer, non-decision-making capacity, as agreed between the Bank and the Donor representatives on the Governing Committee.

To reflect the broader scope of the partnership, the World Bank could propose to the donors to consider including organizations such as the FAO, UNIDO, WHO, and GFSI, among others, to serve as observers in the Governing Committee. In order to promote inclusiveness, the Bank retained the ability to invite, in consultation with the Governing Committee as appropriate, other relevant stakeholders, including representatives from international organizations and other development partners interested in the GFSP to attend meetings of the Governing Committee in an observer capacity. The observer status of any private sector entity or other international organization did not prevent

any such entity or organization from contributing to the MDTF and joining the Governing Committee as a decision-making member.

Benefits of the proposed structure included ease of administration and more alignment with the World Bank’s standardized guidelines for Trust Funds, providing greater clarity for donors, with clear reporting and accountability. The proposed structure also allowed for the partnership base to expand easily beyond its initial composition and be agenda driven and better targeted to facilitate enhanced inclusion of public and private entities. As shown below in figure 5 the Governing Committee included the World Bank as Chair; donors – USAID, The Netherlands, and New Zealand; and three observer members – Global Food Safety Initiative (GFSI), Singapore Food Agency (SFA) and the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI).

Figure 5: Governing Committee



GFSP Activities

Annual Conferences : The 1st Annual GFSP Conference was convened at the World Bank offices in Paris on December 10- 12, 2012, to launch the GFSP, report on progress to date and review future actions. Two additional annual conferences were held, after which they were not pursued, given the cost. The first conference brought together over 90 participants from some 50 organizations and was followed by two days of workshops addressing tools for assessing capacity for food safety systems in developing and middle-income countries, development of curricula for undergraduate and graduate programs, and promotion of good agricultural practices on-farm and good aquaculture

practices. The Conference reflected a variety of perspectives and provided an opportunity to develop the basis for a consensus on the fundamental need for enhanced capacity to ensure food safety from farm to fork with a focus on developing and middle-income countries. The GFSP represented a new paradigm for collaboration across the public, private and service provider sectors and a recognition that all stakeholders have important roles to play in improving global food safety systems and supporting better access to domestic and global food markets.

The 2nd Annual GFSP Conference was held in Singapore from December 9-13, 2013. More than 150 participants from over 70 countries, private companies, international organizations, trade associations, academic institutions, and non-governmental groups attended the Conference to evaluate its first-year achievements and discuss future plans to scale up and shape the world's response to food safety challenges. The 3rd Annual GFSP Conference took place in Cape Town from December 8-12, 2014. Again, it was an opportunity to network with food safety peers while contributing to food safety capacity building strategies for emerging markets around the world. Discussion centered around the: (1) China program for food safety capacity building; (2) innovative capacity building needs assessments with Zambia; (3) good aquaculture practices program in Malaysia; (4) early discussions on traceability; and (5) Progress reports and next steps for food safety laboratory capacity development, chemical risk assessment, food safety curricula for higher education institutions, and on-farm dairy food safety. See annex 4 for conference summaries.

Working Groups: By FY2014, the GFSP established five primary advisory working groups (WGs). These groups brought together a diverse mix of practitioners and experts across the private, public, and academic sectors to advise the Secretariat on areas critical to food safety, creating a unique global and cross-sectoral outlook.

- *Knowledge and Learning Systems (KLSWG):* Began initial development of pre-certification, capacity-building open resources including the creation of a database of suppliers; adoption of standard creative commons copyright licenses; the adopt standard procedures for publication; and the adoption and use Open Business Models.
- *Communications (CWG):* Contributed messaging architecture, including an infographic for outreach programs, success stories, and an animation video clip.
- *Food Safety Technical (FSTWG):* Developed a laboratory capacity training program for China, involving a large group of public-private-academic stakeholders, and prepared a supplier capacity development program for food manufacturers situated around the Shanghai metropolitan area.
- *Monitoring and Evaluation (MEWG):* Developed a glossary of food safety terms and prepared the GFSP M&E framework that guided the Partnership's evaluations.
- *Leadership Group:* Provided high level, multi-sector guidance to the GFSP Secretariat including the recommendation to consolidate resources.

Needs Assessments: Existing capacity building needs assessment tools were reviewed at a dedicated workshop during the 1st GFSP Conference in Paris in December 2012. The Conference arrived at a recommendation for the FAO toolkit to be supplemented with methods used by the WHO and to use the augmented toolkit as the basis for conducting country needs assessments. Based on existing country needs assessments and the readiness of in-country counterparts, Zambia was selected to pilot the capacity building needs assessment tool.

Work on the pilot began in October 2013, with initial findings presented at the 2nd Annual GFSP Conference in Singapore in December 2013. The Zambia National Food Safety Capacity Development Needs Assessment comprised of the FAO assessment of the National Food Control Systems and a synchronized analysis of selected value chains. In FY15, results from the assessment supported preparation of an outline of the state of the food safety system in Zambia, identified capacity building needs, and developed a set of recommendations with a costed action plan for improving food safety to provide better access to markets and improve public health outcomes.

In Zambia, the joint GFSP/ FAO efforts culminated in a comprehensive overview of the country's food safety landscape and identification of proposed interventions to help improve the food safety performance. The combined assessment developed a roadmap for "quick-wins" that could increase awareness of food safety as a public health concern and help improve access to safe food. In fact, the GFSP and Zambian government both felt that many of the proposed interventions would act as stepping-stone for new investments and policy changes that would help improve the food control system in the country.

In China – where food safety became a top priority for the leadership and consumers, the Government of the PRC embarked on extraordinary reforms to improve food safety control systems in the country and to promote the production of safe food. To support the food safety goals in China, the GFSP completed a needs assessment, built on the pilot in Zambia, of food safety capacity development in five selected provinces on different value chains. Based on the needs assessment on both the regulatory system and the food value chains, the GFSP and The World Bank Group worked in partnership with the China Food and Drug Administration (CFDA), other Chinese government agencies, key international organizations, and the food production and retail sector to define and implement a multi-sector food safety capacity building action plan. Following this work, a mapping of resources and programs was completed in conjunction with Food Industry Asia. Several other external partners are actively engaged started cooperation programs. For example, the Grocery Manufacturer Association Science and Education Foundation initiated a SME food supplier food safety training program in cooperation with GFSP and others. In addition, the GFSP, through a range of partners in its Laboratory Capacity Building Expert Group, undertook a hands-on Food Safety Laboratory Training Pilot.

The GFSP has played a key role in bringing together a diverse group of players in China and internationally, from the public and private sectors. The World Bank Group,

including the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the GFSP, conducted two missions to China, with the goal of directing energy and investment into the needs of the Chinese food safety system. The FAO and WHO were active partners in these discussions. This partnership helped to avoid duplication of effort to more effectively address the many food safety challenges in China. China then became one of the first countries to approach the World Bank for a loan to strengthen the regulatory authority and improve food safety in select value chains in three provinces.

In Indonesia, the GFSP conducted a needs assessment analysis and review of the current state of the Indonesian food safety system (regulatory and private) compared to international best practice, in response to a request from the National Agency for Drug and Food Control of Indonesia (BPOM). A report has been developed to provide BPOM with recommendations and appropriate evidence to support their Comprehensive Investment in Enhancing the Food Safety System in Indonesia.

In India, following a request from the Food Safety and Standards Authority (FSSAI), an assessment of laboratory capacity needs was conducted. The objective of that exercise was identify areas of critical capacity gaps and to develop or identify training programs to develop skills where necessary and verify that the skills were acquired through proficiency testing. Several training of trainers programs were held first at the International Food Safety Training Laboratory in Maryland University, then subsequently rolled out to hundreds of laboratory scientists and technicians in India. In addition, the GFSP prepared a short assessment of FSSAI's international engagement and provided guidance on increasing the same.

These assessments (China, Zambia, India and Indonesia), though never made public, are included in annex 5.

Study Tours: Following a request from the China Food and Drug Administration (CFDA), GFSP assisted with the coordination of three CFDA Study Tours of Select Food Safety Regulatory Systems in a series of OECD countries. These study tours aimed at helping mid-level management of the newly formed food safety authority in China get acquainted with modern principles food safety control regulatory systems and build long-term collaborative relationships with counterparts in regulatory agencies of host countries. The first tour occurred in Australia and New Zealand, the second in the UK and Italy, and the third tour in North America. Note that study tours to Singapore were designed and will be discussed below, as they relate closely to the Singapore Training programs.

Training Programs: The GFSP conducted training in areas critical to global food safety including supply chain management, laboratory competency, Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP). An innovative training model on was delivered in Vietnam, China, Brazil, and Malaysia. Led by Michigan State University, this training module included a combination of interactive online course work with in-person exercises. Approximately 180 representatives from local industries and relevant government agencies participated in the trainings, which were designed to increase local capacity to adapt and scale-up the training program.

Additionally, a multi-delivery, on-line and in-person, Good Aquaculture Practices training module was delivered to 45 participants in Indonesia in June 2013 by the Network of Aquaculture Centers in Asia-Pacific (NACA). To facilitate greater outreach, the GFSP worked with the Global Aquaculture Alliance (GAA) and its Responsible Aquaculture Foundation to further refine the model and initiate a global rollout of the module. The global rollout began with a trainings-of-trainers in FY14.

In cooperation with the Responsible Aquaculture Foundation (RAF), the GFSP developed the Malaysia Aquaculture Food Safety Training Program and worked to identify future trainers and topics for the eight-section module.



A series of workshops (see picture above from one of the workshops) were conducted in three regions of Malaysia to demonstrate the initial training modules, generate interest in the training, and outline an on-line Education Platform that RAF could build to house and support future training modules and related information.

The GFSP also worked with partners to develop a Chemical Risk Assessment (CRA) e-learning platform. The initial project objective was to develop an appropriate set of materials for CRA capacity building training that was globally applicable. The modules were developed to address general concepts, toxicity, regulatory issues, technical concepts, exposure assessment, risk analysis and management and specific areas such as novel foods and contact materials. However, the modules though technically sound were not prepared for e-learning and needed to be further modified. The modules are included in annex 6.

In Vietnam, the GFSP delivered a certificate-level aquaculture food safety and supply chain management training program focused on HACCP and developing a preventative control strategy for aquaculture food safety and diseases. This training was the third in the series of GFSP aquaculture training and was designed for faculty from universities

and research institutions to strengthen the curricula for aquaculture in local academic institutions. Twenty-two participants completed the course from approximately 18 agencies/institutions, three academic representatives, and one commercial operation.

The GFSP through its partnership with the Singapore Food Agency delivered training to senior regulatory officials and laboratory technicians. Through study tours to Singapore, senior officials from Asia, Latin America and Africa were introduced to the food safety system in Singapore. Participants discussed pertinent local laws and regulation on food safety, import/export control and inspection, accreditation of overseas food sources, retail food hygiene to facilitate shared learning. Three other training programs were offered through the partnership with Singapore: 3-day training workshop on Contaminants – Laboratory training on detection of total mercury for in fish and fish products, a 3-day training workshop on Mycotoxins – Laboratory training on Detection of Aflatoxins B & G in nuts and cereal; and a 3-day training workshop on Pesticide Residues – Laboratory training on pesticide residues analysis. See details in annex 7.

High-Level Dialogues: The GFSP convened a number of high-level dialogues aimed at bringing the public and private sector together to determine actionable solutions to



improve food safety in client countries. In collaboration with Food Industry Asia (FIA), the GFSP hosted an exclusive forum for leading decision-makers from the public and private sectors in Singapore to discuss critical aspects of building trust and enhancing capacity in the region's food safety system. See picture.

The dialogue was held on December 2016 and brought together some 56 key influencers from public, private, non-government organizations and international organizations to examine the status of and strains on Asian food safety systems and to share and showcase examples of best practices in prioritizing and coordinating food safety initiatives.

Additionally, a high-level dialogue was convened by the GFSP in collaboration with the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) in New Delhi, India on May 17,

2017. Over 100 participants—leading decision makers and change agents from government, the private sector, and multilateral organizations across Asia attended the event to discuss emerging challenges and opportunities for improving food safety management in the region. The dialogue facilitated vital regional cooperation. It resulted in the Delhi Declaration of Intent,² a commitment among dialogue participants to work collaboratively to strengthen food safety systems in South Asia and act in specific areas including funding and investment, knowledge sharing, public-private collaboration, and capacity building to manage and support the region's food safety systems. (see annex 8.)

One significant outcome of the dialogue was that the GFSP entered into a tri-partite agreement serialized in an MOU with the Food Safety and Standards Authority India (FSSAI) and the Export Import Council (EIC) of India to develop the International Training Center - Food Safety and Nutrition (ITC-FSAN) in Mumbai India³. The training center was launched in October 2019 and is being used to train Indian technologists and others in the South Asia region.

Knowledge Generation: The Safe Food Imperative⁴ was a global report developed to address the limited evidence base on the economic costs of food safety lapses and provide recommendations on ways to improve investments in food safety management systems in developing countries. Among many urbanizing middle-income countries, it was believed that the growing complexity of food safety hazards was straining or outpacing prevailing food safety management capacity—including regulatory control systems, enterprise and value chain management systems, and associated infrastructure and human resources.

The study was the first of its kind to synthesize the evidence base regarding the economic (i.e. trade, health, other) impacts of food-borne hazards for developing countries, and the state of food safety capacity in these countries. The analysis—based on data analysis, literature reviews, and case studies—differentiated the situation among countries at varied stages of economic development and dietary transformation. The analysis and recommendations are directed at multiple audiences, including policymakers, national food safety agencies, and development practitioners working in this field.

Key conclusions of the report included the following:

- *Unsafe food costs low- and middle-income economies US\$ 110 billion in lost productivity and medical expenses each year.*

² <https://www.gfsp.org/portfolio/delhi-declaration-commitment-work-collaboratively-strengthen-food-safety-systems-south>

³ <http://itcfsan.in/about/>

⁴ <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/agriculture/publication/the-safe-food-imperative-accelerating-progress-in-low-and-middle-income-countries>

- *Preventative measures—including greater investment, better regulatory frameworks and measures that promote behavior change—can help countries avoid food safety problems*
- *An inclusive approach to food safety management that makes food safety a shared responsibility among government, farmers, food businesses and consumers will be most effective*

Recognizing that Africa has the highest per capita incidence of foodborne illness, in FY18 the GFSP commissioned a novel report to better understand the food safety landscape in Africa, including the levels of investments in food safety. A primary objective of the project was to stimulate dialogue and partnership among a variety of food safety stakeholders –both public and private –who have a stake in food safety and the success of the African food system. The report titled ‘Food Safety in Africa: Past Endeavors and Future Directions⁵’ compiled and analyzed over 500 donor-funded projects and interview almost 200 experts and stakeholders in Sub-Saharan Africa. Through this extensive research, the study led to regional improvements in food safety capacity building by providing information and analysis that public and private institutions could utilize to better target, prioritize, coordinate and evaluate their capacity building efforts. The report served as a flagship research project for the GFSP and provided actionable guidance for the global community on how to approach food safety activities on the African continent.

Key recommendations of the report included:

1. **Health first:** Better address the health of domestic consumers dependent on informal markets. Most of the health (and economic) burden of foodborne illness in SSA is borne by the majority who depend on informal markets, where only a small fraction of donor investment has been focused.
2. **Risk-based:** Build capacity for well-governed, evidence- and risk-based food safety systems. Risk-based approaches to food safety management are increasingly the norm among governments and firms producing for formal markets. Approved by governments in SSA, they have yet to be implemented in the informal sector. They provide structured and efficient ways of mitigating risk (such as farm-to-table management) but adaptation for informal markets and an enabling regulatory environment.
3. **Market-led:** Harness marketplace drivers of progress on food safety. The private sector plays a central role in assuring food safety and experience has shown that improvements in food safety come mostly from private sector response to public and market demands. In SSA, a ‘push’ approach still predominates, focusing on the public sector and trade goals. In contrast, ‘pull’ approaches use consumer demand for safe food as the major lever for improvement, while supporting the private sector to respond to this demand.

⁵ https://www.gfsp.org/sites/gfsp/files/public/GFSP%20Report_Food%20Safety%20in%20Africa-web.pdf

Africa Report Launch in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia



The report was completed in FY2019 and launched Addis Ababa in February 2019 as shown in the photo above. Currently the data, analysis and recommendations are available in English and French on the GFSP website. A full list of GFSP activities is included in annex 9.

Signature Initiatives

In 2017 and 2019, the GFSP proposed two global initiatives in line with the mandate and vision of the GFSP. The first, a Global Food Safety Index, which would not be a single indicator, but rather a descriptive tool to provide a sense for the achievements in food safety by country. The Concept Note for this initiative is attached in annex 10. It was built on the old adage, what gets measure gets done. The concept, though not pursued because of a lack of funding, is not without merit. The African Union has in a similar fashion recently incorporated food safety indicators in the CAADP biennial review for all countries in Africa. The second initiative is the creation of a global platform for improving laboratory networks across developing countries to build capacity in new methods and share technology. See annex 11.

Looking Forward

When the Global Food Safety Partnership (GFSP) was created by the World Bank and various public and private partners, it was intended to act as a public-private initiative

to support global cooperation for food safety capacity building, and to promote and better coordinate such capacity building efforts in low- and middle-income countries. In its eight years of operations, this Partnership has been instrumental in convening food safety capacity building actors globally to support and foster local and targeted partnerships. While the initial targeted financial resources (approximately US\$45 million) were never realized, the GFSP has had a sustainable impact in advancing global food safety, especially in the critical areas of regulation, knowledge management, and capacity building.

As GFSP closes, the global community has a much better appreciation of the importance of food safety for development. COVID-19 is expected to make the achievement of the SDGs even more difficult as food insecurity is expected to increase. What the GFSP has stressed over the years is that if it is not SAFE, it is not food. We also know that to reduce the incidence of foodborne disease in low- and middle-income countries requires much for concerted investment in appropriate policies, regulatory systems that are risk-based and surveillance. Consumers are the best ally for improvements in food safety, and as they are educated and sensitized, they can demand safe food all along the value chain thereby reducing the crippling public health consequences of foodborne illnesses.

Today, in several of the countries where the GFSP worked tirelessly, such as Vietnam and China, those governments are borrowing for food safety. In addition, in the countries where we have invested in training, several key safe food initiatives are being promulgated and achieving global attention, such as the ‘Eat Right India’ movement in India, which was recently selected by Rockefeller Foundation as one of the 10 finalists for their FoodVison 2050 Prize.⁶ Also, as the COVID-19 crisis unfolds and sheds crude light on the weaknesses of our food system, several GFSP partners, including the World Bank and USAID have intensified their focus on prevention of risks along the food chain, using a One Health approach to zoonoses, as well as antimicrobial resistance and food safety. The seminal GFSP food safety studies have armed the development community with the rationale for increased investments in food safety and caused developing country governments to recognize that food safety is a public health imperative that is too costly to ignore.

⁶ : <https://challenges.openideo.com/challenge/food-system-vision-prize/finalistsannounced>.

Annex 9 - GFSP Activities

Pillar 1: Analyze, Capture and Report on Priorities, Tools and Effectiveness of Food Safety Capacity Building

Activity	Description	Completion Time
Open Source Platform for Education and Training on Capacity Building for Food Safety in Aquaculture Production and Commerce	<p>A Capacity Building for Food Safety in Aquaculture Production and Commerce through an Open Source Platform for Education and Training was developed in cooperation with the Responsible Aquaculture Foundation (RAF). Food safety trainings during production, processing and commerce of aquaculture products and related education modules were delivered in Malaysia between October 2014 and June 2015. The education modules were specifically designed for farming and processing operations based on an essential foundation for good manufacturing practices (GMPs) complemented with units addressing potential aquaculture food safety problems and respective controls for prevention (in English and Malay). The training modules developed under this protocol are expected to be made available on www.responsibleaqua.org.</p>	<p>June 2015</p>
Food Safety Capacity Building Needs Assessments in Zambia	<p>Following the request from the Zambian Ministries of Agriculture and Health, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO's) new Food Control Systems Assessment Toolkit was applied, followed by the value-chain assessment and consolidated action plan. The combined assessment aimed at developing a roadmap for "quick-wins" that could help improve access to safe food, and support risk-based approaches to food control administration.</p>	<p>September 2015</p>
Food Safety Capacity Building Needs Assessments in China	<p>Food Safety Capacity Needs Assessment in the People's Republic of China (PRC) – the GFSP team initiated a joint World Bank/IFC mission to work with the China Food and Drug Administration (CFDA) to help develop a comprehensive needs assessment of food safety capacity development needs in selected provinces. The developed report was shared with the client and set the ground for further engagement of different stakeholders lead by GFSP including Bank China operations team.</p>	<p>June 2016</p>
GFSP Chemical Risk Assessment Module	<p>An expert advisory group was established to guide development of a chemical risk assessment module, based on an initial scoping and assessment exercise, for global use. It has produced a report 'Assessment of Available Food Safety Chemical Risk Assessment Capacity Building Materials and Development of a Global Food Safety Chemical Risk Assessment Capacity Building Module, which includes an inventory of existing training modules by institution, their assessment/suitability, and recommendations for module development based on lessons learned from already available relevant trainings. An online training module on chemical risk assessment has been developed.</p>	<p>June 2016</p>

Indonesia Food Safety Economic Analysis	<p>Upon request from the Indonesian food safety regulator, BPOM, the GFSP coordinated the completion of a food safety economic analysis. The outcomes of the study are used by the Indonesian Government to leverage greater investment in the food safety system.</p>	<p>September 2016</p>
Report prepared for Food Safety and Standards Authority for India (FSSAI) to provide advice on International Engagement	<p>Following FSSAI's request, the GFSP prepared a report to advise Food Safety and Standards Authority for India (FSSAI) on forms of international engagement, assessing how FSSAI stood against international comparison and the possibility of further forms of engagement with GFSP / WBG. This Report was prepared after a short series of meetings with FSSAI and some stakeholders over four days in Delhi.</p> <p>It starts with an initial assessment of the Food Safety situation in India in terms of the problems that FSSAI has to tackle, then reviews FSSAI's proposed strategies for tackling these problems. The Report then reviews various attempts at Benchmarking regulatory bodies and makes an initial assessment of India's current progress against a collection of global trends in Inspection and Enforcement Reforms. In the light of that analysis, the Report then provides advice on International Engagement and makes some suggestions for further engagement with GFSP and the World Bank Group.</p>	<p>March 2017</p>
Laboratory Capacity Building Needs at the Food Safety and Standards Authority for India (FSSAI)	<p>The objective of the program for laboratory capacity building is to develop training resources for long-term impact. The program aims to develop skills where they are needed and verify that the skills are acquired through proficiency testing. The program supported the reproduction of training workshop and the implementation of sustainable training resources to ensure impact in the long term.</p>	<p>June 2017</p>
Food Safety in Africa: Past Endeavors and Future Directions	<p>The final report 'Food Safety in Africa: Past Endeavors and Future Directions' was completed in FY2019 and formally launch in February 2019 in Addis Ababa. The report provides data, analysis and recommendations public and private sectors can use to better target investments, by documenting and analyzing pattern and trends in recent donor investments, providing feedback on current efforts from stakeholders and experts and offering recommendations based on broad input. The project created database on over 500 projects funded by 31 donor organizations between 2010 and 2017, gained input from over 200 experts and stakeholders, including 44 formal interviews, described food safety landscape and governance framework for food safety capacity building, developed key findings and recommendations, including implementing ideas, informed by project data, expert opinion, and stakeholder input. The report has English and French versions.</p> <p>Key findings of the report: 1) Food safety is essential to the success of Africa's agriculture-led development strategies; 2) Current donor investments in food safety in sub-Saharan Africa largely focus on access to formal markets and regional and overseas exports; 3) A public health-focused program would likely look quite different from one focused on exports.</p> <p>The report set out three recommendations for targeted investment directed at improving food safety: 1) Better address the health of domestic consumers dependent on informal markets. 2) Build capacity for well-</p>	<p>February 2019</p>

	governed, evidence- and risk-based food safety systems. 3) Harness today’s marketplace drivers of progress on food safety.	
The Safe Food Imperative: Accelerating Progress in Low- and Middle-Income Countries	<i>The Safe Food Imperative: Accelerating Progress in Low- and Middle-Income Countries</i> provides countries with a guide to avoiding the burden of unsafe food—including the right type of investments, policies, and other interventions. The report argues that much of the health and economic burden of unsafe food can be avoided through preventive measures, investments, and behavioral changes adopted from farm to fork. It draws attention to policies and approaches that governments can use to invest wisely in food safety, to better leverage private initiatives, and to engage effectively with consumers. Both its analysis of food safety challenges and its recommendations for priority public and other stakeholder actions are differentiated for countries at different levels of economic development.	2019
GFSP Online Discovery Platform	The objective of this project is to address critical gaps in coordination of capacity building initiatives through an open source knowledge sharing platform and community of practice. The discovery tool employs a hub vs. centralized approach so that information resides at site of provider, with a secure & safe way of exchanging information ensured, and existing sites/platforms with information enhanced. The necessary components and requirements for the establishment of an open knowledge and information sharing network and associate platform infrastructure has been outlined and designed in October 2015. The proposed open network and platform infrastructure will provide an open and transparent set of rules for knowledge and information sharing.	Suspended
Global Food Safety Index	The Global Food Safety Index is designed to be the signature initiative for the GFSP. The objective is to create an index which would serve as an actionable tool to provide food safety intelligence and facilitate dialogue for stakeholders. This product will build on but not replicate existing efforts that capture aspects of food safety. The index will not rank countries. This work is currently in planning phase.	Planned (concept note developed)

Pillar 2: Effective Convening and Coordination

Activity	Description	Completion Time
<p>1st GFSP Annual Conference</p>	<p>The 1st Annual GFSP Conference convened at the World Bank Offices in Paris on December 10- 12, 2012, to launch the GFSP, report on progress to date and review future actions. The Conference brought together over 90 participants from some 50 organizations, including US FDA Commissioner, EU DG-SANCO Deputy Director General, OIE DG, WHO Assistant DG, New Zealand Ambassador to France, Consumer Goods Forum MD, Grocery Manufacturers Association President and CEO, senior representatives from Waters Corporation and Mars Inc., USAID, Netherlands Ministry of Economic Affairs, and a large number of other international organizations, trade associations, food producers, governments, universities and technical institutions, and the World Bank Group. Video messages were provided by UN Special Representative for Food Security and Nutrition and World Bank Vice President; the meeting was opened by World Bank Director for Agriculture and Environmental Services. The Conference was followed by two days of workshops addressing tools for assessing capacity for food safety systems in developing and middle-income countries, development of curricula for undergraduate and graduate programs, and promotion of good agricultural practices on-farm and good aquaculture practices.</p> <p>The Conference reflected a variety of perspectives, and provided an opportunity to develop the basis for a consensus on the fundamental need for enhanced capacity to ensure food safety from farm to fork with a focus on developing and middle-income countries. The Partnership represents a new paradigm for collaboration across the public, private and service provider sectors, recognizing that all stakeholders have important roles to play in improving global food safety systems and supporting better access to domestic and global food markets.</p>	<p>December 2012</p>
<p>2nd GFSP Annual Conference</p>	<p>The 2nd Annual GFSP Conference was held in Singapore from December 9-13, 2013. More than 150 participants representing over 70 countries, private companies, international organizations, trade associations, academic institutions, and non-governmental groups attended the Conference to evaluate its first-year achievements and discuss future plans to scale up and shape the world's response to food safety challenges.</p>	<p>December 2013</p>

The GFSP Dairy Food Safety Workshop	<p>In preparation for the GFSP East Africa Dairy Food Safety Initiative, a stakeholder consultation workshop was held in Nairobi in November 2014, followed up with extensive in-field engagement in Ethiopia, Kenya and Tanzania in addition to discussion with stakeholder representatives, Ministry and Industry, of Uganda and Rwanda. The workshop highlighted a need for a different approach to building capacity among primary milk producers. In particular, it was considered that the activities should be based upon the reality of the local situation and taking into account the societal and cultural aspects associated with primary milk production in small-holder communities. It was also considered critical to have a vision and understanding of the impact of improved safety and quality but with flexibility to implement improvement within a broad-based commitment and active stakeholder participation.</p>	<p>November 2014</p>
3rd GFSP Annual Conference	<p>The 3rd GFSP Annual Conference represented an opportunity to network with food safety peers while contributing to food safety capacity building strategies for emerging markets around the world. The conference took stock of the past year's activities, overview plans for the coming year, and exchange views on priority emerging issues. Key topics included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • China food safety capacity building and cross-sector collaboration • Innovative capacity building needs assessments with Zambia • Good aquaculture practices experience in Malaysia • Traceability • Progress reports and next steps for laboratory capacity development, chemical risk assessment, higher education food safety curricula, on-farm dairy food safety, and other topics • Information sharing with related global and regional food safety programs <p>Conference speakers and participants included a wide range of stakeholders, from senior government officials to private sector leaders, food safety experts, academics, and representatives of international organizations such as WHO, FAO, OIE, UNIDO, and WTO. Many GFSP partner organizations presented at the event, along with senior representatives of the World Bank and the International Finance Corporation (IFC).</p>	<p>December 2014</p>
High-level Dialogue in Singapore	<p>GFSP, in collaboration with Food Industry Asia (FIA), hosted an exclusive forum for leading decision-makers from the public and private sectors in Singapore to discuss critical aspects of building trust and enhancing capacity in the region's food safety system. The dialogue brought together some 56 key influencers from public, private, non-government organizations and international organizations to examine the status of and strains on Asian food safety systems and to share and showcase examples of best practices in prioritizing and coordinating food safety initiatives.</p>	<p>December 2016</p>

<p>High-level Dialogue in India</p>	<p>A high-level dialogue was convened by the GFSP in collaboration with the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) in New Delhi, India on May 17, 2017. Leading decision makers and change agents from government, the private sector, and multilateral organizations across Asia attended the event. Nearly 100 participants in the dialogue discussed emerging challenges and opportunities for improving food safety management in the region. The dialogue has resulted in the Delhi Declaration of Intent, a commitment among dialogue participants to work collaboratively to strengthen food safety systems in South Asia and act in specific areas including funding and investment, knowledge sharing, public/private collaboration, and capacity building to manage and support the region's food safety systems.</p>	<p>May 2017</p>
<p>GFSP/IFC Roundtable on Food Safety Leadership in East Africa</p>	<p>The GFSP and the International Finance Corporation (IFC) co-organized a roundtable discussion titled 'The Game has Changed: Empowering Private Sector Leadership on Food Safety in East Africa' on February 8, 2018 in Nairobi, Kenya. The discussion underscored the importance of private sector leadership on food safety, both within value chains and in relation to governments and the donor community. Around 25 business leaders and stakeholders attended the discussion. At the time, the GFSP was mapping and analyzing donor community investments in food safety capacity building in Sub-Saharan Africa for the GFSP report on Africa. The project team had a dynamic dialogue at the roundtable with private sector leaders on ways to strengthen industry leadership and public-private collaboration on food safety capacity building.</p>	<p>February 2018</p>
<p>PACA-GFSP Side Event at the 14th Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program Partnership Platform (CAADP PP)</p>	<p>The GFSP joined the African Union's partnership for Aflatoxin Control in Africa(PACA) to convene a side event titled: Strengthening Food Safety Coordination and Tracking to boost the implementation of NAIP's towards Malabo Declaration Goals and Targets at the 14th Annual Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme Partnership Platform (CAADP PP) Meeting on April 25th in Libreville, Gabon. Chaired by GFSP CEO Lystra N. Antoine, the event included presentations by Dr. Amare Ayalew, Program manager, PACA, and Dr. Delia Grace, Program Leader of the Animal and Human Health, International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI). Discussion themes centered around the development of food safety indicators for inclusion in the 2nd Malabo Biennial Report in 2020 as well as the importance of focusing on the public health burden of foodborne diseases. Among the areas explored was the importance of raising food safety and quality standards in Africa so they are on par with the rest of the world, which is foundational to make African agriculture a competitive and vibrant sector that promotes trade and agribusiness.</p>	<p>April 2018</p>

<p>GFSP co-organized Brussels briefing # 52 titled ‘Food safety: a critical part of the food system in Africa’</p>	<p>Brussels briefing # 52 titled ‘Food safety: a critical part of the food system in Africa’ took place on 19 September 2018, which was co-organized by the GFSP and the ACP-EU Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA), the European Commission (DEVCO; Health and Food Safety), the ACP Secretariat and CONCORD.</p>	<p>September 2018</p>
<p>Presentation of the GFSP Report on Africa in Washington DC</p>	<p>The GFSP presented the report ‘Food Safety in Africa: Past Endeavors and Future Directions’ in Washington DC on December 3, 2018. Around 50 participants from government agencies, international organizations, industry, NGOs, foundation and research institute attended in person or connected virtually. The event also included an engaging high-level panel discussion on the report, its findings and the potential implications for Africa.</p>	<p>December 2018</p>
<p>Launch and Workshop of the GFSP Report on Africa in Addis Ababa</p>	<p>On Monday, 11 February 2019, the GFSP, in partnership with its host, the World Bank, the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), convened a full-day meeting to formally launch its report “Food Safety in Africa: Past Endeavors and Future Directions” and engage diverse representatives of the food safety community to define critical areas for improving food safety outcomes in Africa. The specific objectives of the launch were defined as follows: 1) to present and discuss the GFSP Report and discuss most pressing challenges from the perspective of leadership in African countries, and 2) to deliberate on three proposed themes and define ways to mobilize, target and coordinate public and private action.</p> <p>The event was planned to coincide with the first FAO/WHO/AU International Food Safety Conference in Addis Ababa on 12 – 13 February. More than 120 stakeholders from over 30 countries attended the event. The meeting included calls for collective action at the country level to build capacity, and consumer awareness and demand to spur response from the private sector and governments. A diverse and dynamic group of speakers provided in-depth perspectives on the food safety debate, as well as actionable and practical recommendations for the next steps. In the meeting’s closing session, the full audience had an opportunity to comment on the report and share their own challenges and successes regarding food safety capacity building.</p> <p>Around the launch, the report was covered by dozens of international media in different languages. The full Report in English and French and relevant materials were all made accessible on the GFSP website.</p>	<p>February 2019</p>

<p>Webinar ‘Food Safety in Healthy Food Systems: Everyone’s business from farm to fork’</p>	<p>To celebrate the World Food Safety Day 2020, the GFSP co-organized with the World Bank Group a webinar ‘Food Safety in Healthy Food Systems: Everyone’s business from farm to fork’ on June 8, 2020. The webinar provided rich information on what the World Bank Group and partners were doing to help countries improve food safety outcomes. Participants refreshed their knowledge of food safety, learnt from client experiences, and heard how COVID-19 lockdowns and concerns present both opportunities and challenges to the production and delivery of safe and nutritious food from farm to fork. The event was moderated by Lystra N. Antoine, CEO of the GFSP.</p>	<p>June 2020</p>
<p>Webinar ‘Food Safety, Everyone’s Business: The India experience’</p>	<p>During the week of the celebration of the World Food Safety Day 2020, the GFSP organized a webinar ‘Food Safety, Everyone’s Business: The India experience’ on June 10, 2020, where Martien van Nieuwkoop, Global Director of Agriculture and Food Global Practice, World Bank joined Pawan Agarwal, Special Secretary, Logistics, Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and previously the CEO of the Food Safety and Standards Authority India talked about India’s experience with improving food safety. The discussion was moderated by Lystra N. Antoine, CEO of the GFSP.</p>	<p>June 2020</p>

Pillar 3: Enable Effective Execution of Food Safety Capacity Building Initiatives

Activity	Description	Completion Time
Good Aquaculture Practices training in Indonesia and Malaysia	<p>An on-line and in-person Good Aquaculture Practices training module was translated into Bahasa and delivered to 45 participants in Indonesia in June 2013 by the Network of Aquaculture Centers in Asia-Pacific (NACA). The GFSP was working with the Global Aquaculture Alliance (GAA) and its Responsible Aquaculture Foundation (RAF) on a cost-sharing basis to refine the module further and begin roll-out globally, initially with trainings-of-trainers in Malaysia beginning in 2014 and completed in May 2015.</p>	<p>May 2015</p>
East Africa Dairy Food Safety Initiative - Capacity Building for Food Safety in Primary Milk Production	<p>The purpose of this activity is to develop a Concept Note for a dairy food safety program in East Africa. The Concept Note is based upon the recommendations of the GFSP workshop on Food Safety in the Primary Dairy Sector in the East Africa region (Nairobi, November 2014). The key recommendation of the workshop was for the adoption of a different approach in addressing the widely prevalent food safety hazards which result from failure to comply with food safety standards and practices within the dairy supply chain.</p> <p>The Concept Note has been prepared, taking into account relevant findings of the 2013 Wageningen CDI 'White Gold' Dairy Study, while the 2013 AU-IBAR proposals for a Food Safety Management Coordination Mechanism provide additional background. The Concept Note also takes account of the work of the major dairy development projects, past and current e.g. EADD, KMDP, LMD, EDGET and others as well as future projects such as Livestock - Micro-Reforms in Agribusiness (L-MIRA) Project (IFC/BMGF).</p>	<p>June 2015</p>

<p>Joint World Bank-GFSP-APEC HACCP training for APEC Economies</p>	<p>Building on the Malaysia work, HACCP training modules were introduced under the jointly funded World Bank-GFSP-Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) train-the-trainers HACCP course on “Preparing Trainers to Deliver Sustainable Education to prevent Emerging Animal Diseases and Food Safety Concerns Threatening Aquaculture Development.” This course was held in Hanoi, Vietnam, on 21-24 September 2015. The training took place at the World Bank office and involved 22 participants from APEC eligible economies including Chile; People's Republic of China; Indonesia; Malaysia; Mexico; Peru; Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Russia; Thailand and Vietnam. The joint World Bank-GFSP-APEC HACCP training focused on addressing and preventing animal disease and food concerns threatening aquaculture development. The content of the training includes instruction and practical exercises on food safety hazards, appropriate controls through HACCP and Sanitation Control Procedures/Good Manufacturing Practices, Food Defense Plans, Recall Procedures, and Disease Management as it relates to Food Safety.</p>	<p>September 2015</p>
<p>Global Food Safety Curriculum Development Initiative</p>	<p>The GFSP and the International Union of Food Science and Technology (IUFOST) cooperated on development of undergraduate and graduate food safety curricula to address the basic needs of government inspectors, regulators, and industry. IUFOST conducted a gap analysis and will develop a methodology for creating an international standard in food safety education at undergraduate and graduate levels. The approval/certification process led by IUFOST will be determined and applied on a country-by-country basis.</p> <p>The aim of the curriculum development initiative is to serve as a global platform, enabling universities and academic programs from around the world to access food safety education resources. IUFOST’s multi-disciplinary, collaborative approach brings together scientists and industry experts from many fields from around the world to assess the core competencies needed at each level with partners across academia, industry and government. These partners will determine what constitutes an international standard for core food safety curricula, implement a recognition program for existing programs that meet those standards, and identify any remaining gaps in food safety programming. IUFOST has completed a report on food safety education in China for the GFSP.</p>	<p>September 2015</p>

<p>Coordination of CFDA Study Tours of Select Food Safety Regulatory Systems</p>	<p>Following a request from the China Food and Drug Administration (CFDA) on assisting in facilitating a series of study tours to OECD countries, three study tours for CFDA were facilitated by GFSP: in Australia and New Zealand in July 2015; the second in the UK and Italy in October 2015; and a third in North America in May 2016. These study tours aimed at helping mid-level management of the newly formed food safety authority in China get acquainted with modern principles food safety control regulatory systems, and build long-term collaborative relationships with counterparts in regulatory agencies of host countries.</p>	<p>October 2015</p>
<p>Pilot Laboratory Capacity Building Training in China</p>	<p>An Expert Group was established to advise on how to address laboratory capacity building gaps and scale up ongoing programs such as those that are being coordinated through APEC and the International Food Safety Training Laboratories at the Joint Institute for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition and at the International Food Safety Training Laboratory Network. The Expert Group is linked in with the Food Safety Technical Working Group. UK Food and Environment Research Agency (FERA) was the lead author of a Proposal to Develop a Framework for International Food Safety Laboratories' Training and Capacity Building, commissioned by the GFSP. This paper aims to clarify how technical training by specialist regulatory-facing food analysis training establishments impact on the wider food safety capacity building agenda. It provides a complete food supply chain view of food testing training needs and related drivers for adoption of food safety standards. The report maps the various tiers of technology transfer to relevant stakeholders (trainees) in the agri-food supply chain. This report aims to identify some of the key players internationally and, in cooperation, attempt to align both content and resources to ensure sufficient consistency for the GFSP to support these programs globally.</p> <p>To advance the work undertaken by FERA, the GFSP Expert Group for Laboratory Training has piloted a train-the-trainers laboratory training in China in April 2015 delivered for 10 laboratory analysts from various laboratories in China. Three more reproduction of laboratory training in China were held in June and August 2015.</p>	<p>June 2016</p>

<p>Supplier Training in China</p>	<p>The objective of the program is to support improvement of food safety outcomes for small and medium enterprise suppliers in China through a sustainable business model. The program has helped to establish sustainable, self-sufficient food safety training resources for small and medium enterprise (SMEs) food processors in Shanghai, which can eventually be scaled up throughout China. The program supports a virtual training center from existing physical facilities and offers a suite of programs to help suppliers progressively improve and eventually become fully compliant with domestic and international food safety standards.</p>	<p>December 2016</p>
<p>5-day Study Visit on Singapore Food Safety Regulatory Systems</p>	<p>The GFSP partnered with the Agri-Food & Veterinary Authority of Singapore to provide a 5-day study tour on Singapore Food Safety Regulatory Systems from May 7th – 11th, 2018. Eight senior government officials from India participated in this tour. The study tour included lectures presented by Singapore government officials and field visits to Veterinary Public Health Laboratory, local food factories, food retail outlets, wholesale center and high technology food farms etc.</p>	<p>May 2018</p>
<p>GFSP Collaborative Training Workshop on Seafood HACCP and Aquaculture Food Safety in Vietnam</p>	<p>The GFSP delivered a certificate level aquaculture food safety and supply chain management training program that focused on HACCP and developing a preventative control strategy for aquaculture food safety and diseases in Vietnam. This was the third in the series of GFSP aquaculture training in Vietnam. The June training module is designed for faculty from universities and research institutions to strengthen the curricula for aquaculture in local academic institutions.</p>	<p>June 2018</p>
<p>Laboratory Training on Detection of Total Mercury for Fish Products by Cold Vapour Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry</p>	<p>This training was held from September 5 – 7, 2018 in Singapore for officials and scientists who have worked in a food laboratory with experience in handling Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry. Nine participants from Myanmar and Zambia were accepted to participate in the training. This program involved laboratory training on detection of total mercury in fish products by Cold Vapour Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry (AAS). The three-day training workshop provided the participants with relevant skills and knowledge for the analysis of total mercury in fish and fish products. The training covered standards of preparation, sample and QC preparation, instrumentation and operation of cold vapour AAS and data analysis. Participants were briefed on method validation procedures and estimation of measurement uncertainty for this analysis. An overview of the regulatory requirements for mercury in fish and fish products was also be included.</p>	<p>September 2018</p>

Laboratory Training on Detection of Aflatoxins B & G in Nuts and Cereal	<p>This training was held from January 8 – 10, 2019 in Singapore. The training targeted officials who have worked in a laboratory environment and possess basic wet chemistry skills. Ten officials from India participated in the program. The training provided participants with skills and know-how for detecting aflatoxins B & G in nuts and cereals. Participants were trained in advance instrumental techniques and in the use of specialty clean-up techniques such as immuno-affinity columns for the detection of the toxins at low ppb levels. Participants were given the opportunity to operate the HPLC and LC-MSMS instruments to analyze and detect the toxins at sub ppb levels.</p>	<p>January 2019</p>
Laboratory Training on Pesticide Residues Analysis	<p>This program was held from April 23-25, 2019 in Singapore. The 3-day training workshop focused on how to scope the pesticide residues testing and how to develop the fit-for-purpose analytical methods that suit the available laboratory resources and the local regulatory needs of each individual countries. Ten officials from Mexico, Laos and Bangladesh participated.</p>	<p>April 2019</p>
5-day Study Visit on Singapore Food Safety Regulatory Systems	<p>The GFSP partnered with the Agri-Food & Veterinary Authority of Singapore to provide a 5-day study tour on Singapore Food Safety Regulatory Systems from July 1-5, 2019. Eleven senior government officials from China, Bangladesh and Guyana participated in this tour. The study tour included lectures presented by Singapore government officials and field visits to Veterinary Public Health Laboratory, local food factories, food retail outlets, wholesale center and high technology food farms etc.</p>	<p>July 2019</p>
Laboratory Training on Detection of Total Mercury for Fish Products by Cold Vapour Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry	<p>This training was held from September 3-5, 2019 in Singapore for officials and scientists who have worked in a food laboratory with experience in handling Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry. Ten participants from Guyana, Brazil, Dominica, Chile, Bhutan, Paraguay, El Salvador and Argentina were accepted to participate in the training. This program involved laboratory training on detection of total mercury in fish products by Cold Vapour Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry (AAS). The three-day training workshop provided the participants with relevant skills and knowledge for the analysis of total mercury in fish and fish products. The training covered standards of preparation, sample and QC preparation, instrumentation and operation of cold vapour AAS and data analysis. Participants were briefed on method validation procedures and estimation of measurement uncertainty for this analysis. An overview of the regulatory requirements for mercury in fish and fish products was also be included.</p>	<p>September 2019</p>

**Laboratory Training on
Detection of Aflatoxins
B & G in Nuts and
Cereal**

This training was held from January 7-9, 2020 in Singapore. The training targeted officials who have worked in a laboratory environment and possess basic wet chemistry skills. Fourteen officials from Burkina Faso, Chile, Ghana, Liberia, Tanzania, Uganda, Malawi, Djibouti, Sri Lanka, Fiji and Bhutan participated in the program. The training provided participants with skills and know-how for detecting aflatoxins B & G in nuts and cereals. Participants were trained in advance instrumental techniques and in the use of specialty clean-up techniques such as immuno-affinity columns for the detection of the toxins at low ppb levels. Participants were given the opportunity to operate the HPLC and LC-MSMS instruments to analyze and detect the toxins at sub ppb levels.

January 2020