

**Global
Food
Safety
Partnership**

GFSP 2nd Annual Report and 2015 Work-plan

Draft

4 December 2014



SAFER FOOD STRONGER ECONOMIES HEALTHIER WORLD

Foreword

As a public-private partnership dedicated to collaboration for global food safety capacity building, GFSP has made significant progress during the last year. Despite difficulties in attracting private sector financial commitments to the Partnership's multi-donor trust fund, the Partnership has begun to deliver on its key goal: to serve as *THE* platform where otherwise scattered food safety capacity building initiatives can be linked together for greater impact. Throughout the year, the key question of interest to GFSP partners was whether the Partnership would focus mainly on its convening and facilitation role, or whether it would balance between this role and implementation of selected key activities to advance the agenda of food safety as a global public good. With its second year winding down, there is strong consensus and interest in the latter.

The World Bank Group continues to support the GFSP model. As recent challenges of global significance (such as the Ebola crisis) have shown, there is no alternative to public-private collaboration to address global public goods. Food safety can be addressed in concerted manner in collaboration with public and private actors, boosting shared prosperity and reducing poverty – and aligning with the twin goals of the World Bank Group. In the meantime, our expanding experience in operations supporting food safety related interventions shows that achieving food safety is not exclusively about investments in hardware, such as laboratories, buildings and equipment. Food safety is about building skills and capacity, achieving behavioral change and promoting collaborative learning. This is why we believe that the GFSP model both contributes to our own operations, and leverages our financial and technical assistance to attract more resources for our client countries.

We have contributed significant staff and financial resources to the Partnership, with growing expertise to contribute to food safety related Bank Group operations. We are also improving the way we work together in the Bank, and have been moving to integrate better the various Bank units that deal with food safety. The Bank's new Global Practice model, launched this July, will create more opportunities for the Bank to contribute to this global agenda, and to continue supporting food safety interventions as part of our global operations.

Our partners' contributions have been highly significant this year. The GFSP has received new financial contributions from Canada and United States. Our partners have also pledged significant in-kind resources. Most importantly, however, the partners – hundreds of individuals who invested their time and skills – continued to contribute to the success of this very unique and important partnership. On this note, I'd like to welcome you to read the GFSP Second Annual Report, and I challenge you to continue to stay engaged and contribute to the Partnership.

Juergen Voegele

Senior Director for Agriculture

1. The GFSP Approach

There are certain ways that global food safety issues have been addressed historically. Until recently, food safety capacity building has not been viewed in the global context. Around the world, a variety of programs have been functioning independently, and at times duplicating each other. Considerable knowledge developed through government, private sector, academic and donor programs had not been shared widely, even though the need for this knowledge had been growing. While some initiatives had been developing similar capacity building materials, there were others that needed these materials and had limited or no access to them. A simple internet search could bring results on numerous capacity building programs from around the world that focus on similar types of food safety issues.

This is why the global food safety community agreed to establish the Global Food Safety Partnership – a public private partnership dedicated to food safety capacity building. The main GFSP objective is to support improved food safety systems as demonstrated by enhanced agri-food value chains for economic growth and improved public health outcomes in developing and middle income countries. The GFSP approach is intended to fill a gap whereby food safety initiatives would be better coordinated and accessible to improve impact. The following table compares the historical approach to food safety capacity building with what the GFSP approach has been trying to accomplish.

Table 1. The GFSP Approach

THE HISTORICAL APPROACH	THE GFSP APPROACH
Globally scattered food safety capacity building programs	A platform to bring capacity building programs together, without duplicating efforts
Separate initiatives focused on specific aspects of food safety	One platform serving to link these initiatives and help share information
Varying methodologies for diagnosing food safety issues at country level	Integrating value chain and regulatory needs assessment methodologies to better identify food safety capacity development needs
Membership-based professional organizations	Broad participation model where all concerned actors can cooperate
Separate public or private partnerships	Public-private-academic partnership
Varying sources of funding for capacity building programs	Pulling resources together

While much remains to accomplish in order to achieve the GFSP objectives, the year 2014 has seen significant achievements. The GFSP governance model adapted to the needs and interests of a very broad food safety community. Several activities have been kicked off pulling various resources together and utilizing in-kind and financial contributions from multiple sources. Needs assessment toolkits and methodologies have been elaborated and employed to develop specific country capacity development action plans for food safety.

This report summarizes the GFSP progress and achievements during calendar year 2014. **Section 2** presents examples of some work that has been started and successfully carried out during 2014. **Section 3** provides update on the governance structure of the GFSP, and developments in the advisory and governance model. **Section 4** describes how the success is measured, provides examples and describes the monitoring and evaluation objectives for the next year. **Section 5** presents the status of GFSP finances, and Section 6 summarizes the plans for calendar year 2015.

2. GFSP Work in 2014

Food Safety Capacity Development Needs Assessments

To support country-level capacity development programs and Partnership engagement, GFSP has been promoting an integrated approach to capacity development needs assessments. These are envisaged to be diagnostic entry points that identify capacity gaps and put forward costed action plans for improving food safety at a country level and for key value-chains. The GFSP approach for needs assessments is to integrate regulatory or public sector capacity assessment with value-chain or private sector assessments. The regulatory assessments would provide analyses of gaps that exist in regulations, laws as well as in attitudes and practices of enforcement and inspection agencies, and would benchmark them against available international good practice. The value-chain assessments would provide the contextual intelligence, and would help understand how the food industry and markets function, and what constraints exist for production of safe food.

Many methodologies and toolkits exist that can help conduct such analyses. Earlier efforts of the GFSP Secretariat and the Food Safety Technical Working Group (FSTWG) focused on stock-taking of these toolkits, and learning from other experiences in conducting assessments. A Needs Assessment Expert Working Group was set up within the FSTWG to continue developing guidance and to provide peer review for the needs assessments and tools. The GFSP aims to develop a comprehensive guidance document for needs assessments that would be adopted by a broad range of stakeholders. The guidance document would take into account and relate existing assessment tools and other materials (e.g., those of FAO/WHO, OIE PVS, STDF MCDA, private sector). An updated regulatory assessment toolkit – Food Control Systems Assessment Tool – is currently being developed and tested by the FAO in cooperation with WHO. Once finalized, this toolkit would serve as the basis for food safety regulatory systems assessments.

Two comprehensive needs assessments have been launched by the GFSP in Zambia and China:

In Zambia – where the extent of foodborne risks is not fully known, and where recurrent cholera and typhoid outbreaks, which occur due to contaminated food and water, are very common and result in significant human and economic costs – the first integrated regulatory and value chain needs assessment methodologies were applied. Microbial contamination of food is a major cause of diarrheal diseases in Zambia, which has a high prevalence of around 60 percent of diarrhea among children under

age of five. The GFSP approach is addressing these challenges by trying to integrate existing assessments and ongoing programs into a consolidated action plan.

Following the request from Zambian Ministries of Agriculture and Health, the FAO's new *Food Control Systems Assessment Toolkit* was applied, followed by the value-chain assessment and consolidated action plan. This joint GFSP/FAO exercise has resulted in a comprehensive overview of the food safety landscape in Zambia, and identification of proposed interventions to help improve the food safety performance. The key challenge in Zambia has been the low awareness of food safety as a public health concern, linked to limited data on the problem. The combined assessment aims at developing a roadmap for "quick-wins" that could help improve access to safe food, and support risk-based approaches to food control administration.

The needs assessment process in Zambia is a multi-step and continuous process of engaging with counterparts both in the public and in the private sectors. The process was launched with a multi-stakeholder workshop in October 2013, where a general structure of the assessment was identified. Thereafter the GFSP and FAO teams continued to be engaged with Zambian counterparts, discussing the findings and recommendations of the assessments.

The GFSP approach to the needs assessments is to not only provide an analytical background of issues and challenges, but also identify solutions, including identifying those partners who have programs and activities that could help implement the recommendations. Therefore, the costed action plan is the key outcome of the needs assessment process, which demands engagement and discussion with in-country partners. In Zambia, the GFSP team is planning another consultation workshop to discuss the recommendations with partners, and identify concrete next steps. It is expected that some of the interventions, when agreed with counterparts, would be a stepping-stone for new investments and policy changes, and would help improve the food control system in the country.

In China – where food safety is a top priority for the leadership and consumers, and where the Government of the PRC has embarked on extraordinary reforms to improve food safety control systems in the country and to promote production of safe food – the GFSP team initiated a joint *World Bank/IFC* mission to work with China Food and Drug Administration to help develop comprehensive needs assessment of food safety capacity development needs in selected provinces. The GFSP approach is addressing these challenges by trying to bring together the best international knowledge to help government and food industry of China to improve the food control system. Risk-based, value chain, national-provincial-local (how comprehensive)

This work was initiated at China Food Safety Risk Assessment Conference in March 2014, when key food safety institutions in China – CFDA, National Health and Family Planning Commission, Ministry of Agriculture – together with the World Bank Group, FAO and WHO committed to work together to assist China in the process of strengthening its food safety system. In August 2014 the World Bank Group and CFDA signed a memorandum of understanding, whereby they agreed to collaborate in the area of food safety. In the meantime, the World Bank has made available an Institutional Development Grant for

CFDA capacity building. In light of this, the GFSP team worked closely with stakeholders, and developed a methodology for needs assessments through a survey of regulators and food business operators.

In parallel, the GFSP partners, led by GMA Science and Education Foundation, have been putting together a supplier capacity building program for food businesses in Shanghai metropolitan area. Members of the laboratory expert working group have been preparing a comprehensive laboratory training program for a number of public and private laboratories in China. Mapping exercise, engagement w/other partners e.g. WHO, UNIDO

Aquaculture Food Safety

A Malaysia Aquaculture Food Safety Training Program is being developed in cooperation with the *Responsible Aquaculture Foundation* (RAF). Overall, the objective of this collaboration is to produce food safety trainings that boost in-country capacity through direct involvement of key stakeholders and delivery of customized training materials that are current and easily accessible online.



A cadre of existing and future trainers has been identified in Malaysia and production of the food safety training module is proceeding, with plans to incorporate more regional components and language provided by the assigned trainers.

Training modules feature knowledge and control systems to prevent various food safety problems that have been identified as potential hazards in aquaculture production and processing operations. Topics range from best farming practices for particular aquaculture species to basic controls through good manufacturing procedures. Eight modules are envisioned as training units that can be used to satisfy required training, support on-the-job training programs, or supplement academic curricula for future trainers.

The production of modules involves a unique format specifically selected to allow trainer participation in tailoring the contents to appeal to the regional audiences with topics and photos and that are relevant for the in-country context. This approach with customized training materials fosters a sense of ownership on the ground that is essential to effective capacity building and sustainable use.

The project began with a characterization of the prevailing situation and identification of current and potential trainers in existing programs. The introductory period involved a series meetings conducted over a period of 6 months, with site visits with government agencies and industry representatives to discuss their current training approaches and commitment to collaborate. Training participants and key issues were jointly identified through discussion among government officials, aquaculture producers, industry associations and service providers. These organizations and targeted audiences form the foundation for training capacity building.

Once initial trust and understanding were established, a series of workshops were conducted in three regions of Malaysia to demonstrate the initial training modules and outline an on-line Education Platform that RAF could build to house and support the respective training modules and related information. The intent of the workshops was to stimulate interest in using the training and open-access program.

Global Food Safety Curriculum Development Initiative

In partnership with the *International Union of Food Science and Technology*, the GFSP is supporting a global initiative for establishing and harmonizing core competencies for food safety education at the university level. Initial survey results, released during the Montreal Food Safety Technical Working Group Meeting in August 2014, demonstrate sharp contrast among world regions and various countries in terms of the food safety educational programs offered by Universities. Preliminary results indicate distinct regional differences in Academic programs offered. For example, fewer Southern European Academic Institutions offer both Food Science and Food Safety programming than in other regions. However, Southern European institutions offer standalone coursework in food safety, a different approach from institutions in other regions.

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.



Laboratory Capacity Assessment and Pilot Training Program

Competent laboratories are essential to supporting a well-functioning food safety system worldwide. One of the early activities of the Global Food Safety Partnership (GFSP) was to focus on laboratory capacity building. Given the extent of work currently being undertaken around the world and the complexities and expense associated with laboratory training, the GFSP has taken a phased approach to this work. Implemented with UK *Food and Environment Research Agency* (FERA), this included an initial scoping exercise and needs assessment and development of a laboratory training pilot, with a view to learn from the pilot to plan a sustainable, scaled up laboratory capacity program.

The first positive outcome is that this activity successfully built on several years of work by the *APEC Food Safety Cooperation Forum* (FSCF) Partnership Training Institute Network (PTIN). The GFSP was able

to harness this experience and stakeholders to contribute to the scoping and develop the pilot training. . Additionally, the GFSP has followed the APEC FSCF PTIN in applying the public-private partnership approach, which is critical to this area of food safety. As a result, significant expertise and investment are being brought together, which is a major achievement in itself.

To advance the work undertaken by FERA, the GFSP Expert Group for Laboratory Training will pilot a Laboratory Training project in China beginning in December 2014 and running to mid-2015. The pilot would be a first step towards a sustained GFSP effort to address needs in laboratory training. Underpinning the proposal was the key principle of the GFSP, to avoid reinvention wherever possible, and to consolidate and utilize existing materials and resources when appropriate. In addition, the project has drawn upon the recommendations of the FERA report to develop a framework for international food safety laboratories’ training and capacity building.

3. Strengthening the Partnership

Following the 2nd GFSP Annual Conference (Singapore, December 2013) the GFSP governance structure has been adjusted to address the stakeholders’ demands for more involvement in substantive work and the partnership building process. A Leadership Group has been formed to provide high level, multi-sector guidance to the GFSP. (see **Figure 1**).

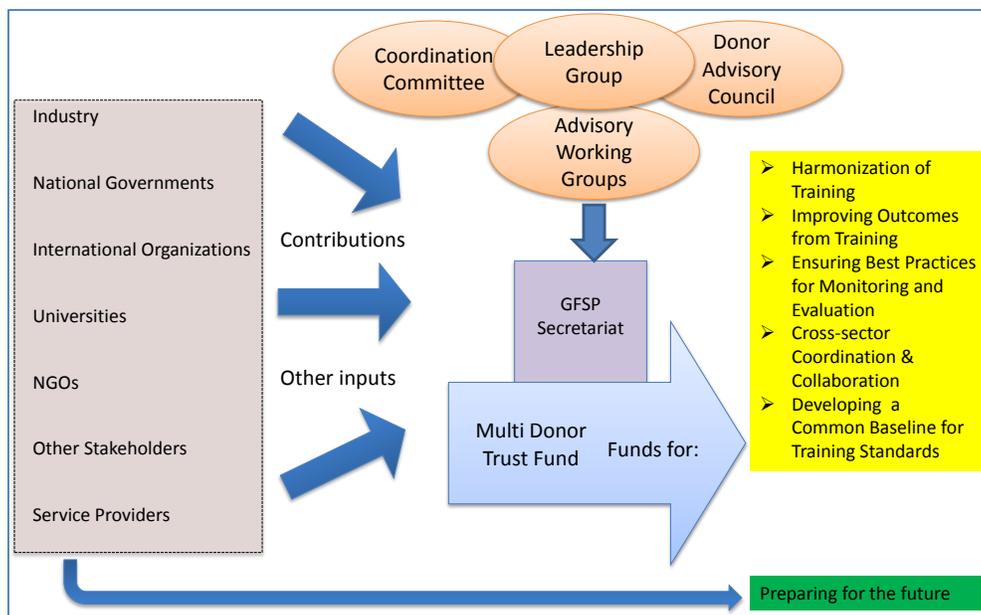


Figure 1. Updated Governance Structure of GFSP

The Advisory Working Groups were fully operational in 2014. The Food Safety Technical Working Group now has five expert working groups – combining a truly global expertise to advance the agenda on laboratory training, capacity building needs assessments, processing and manufacturing, primary

production, and regulatory systems. The expert working groups have already produced important outputs. As mentioned above, the laboratory expert working group prepared a laboratory capacity training program for China, which involves a large group of public-private-academic stakeholders who are contributing their expertise and financial resources. The processing and manufacturing expert working group prepared a supplier capacity development program for food manufacturers situated around the Shanghai metropolitan area. This program will bring together resources from industry associations, such as GMA, FIA and SSAFE, and international organizations, such as UNIDO, and from companies. The GFSP is serving as the umbrella partnership for this program.

The Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group prepared the GFSP M&E framework, which is now being launched to monitor and measure the results of the Partnership. The Knowledge and Learning Systems Working Group has developed a concept for the enhanced information sharing capability for GFSP. The Communication Working Group contributed messaging architecture, including an infographic for outreach programs, success stories, and an animation video clip .

4. The GFSP Model: How is success measured?

There isn't one single way to promote food safety capacity building and improve food safety as a global public good. GFSP was established to facilitate a platform where separate initiatives would be linked together in a collaborative approach. There are many excellent initiatives that support food safety capacity globally, regionally and at the country level. This is the GFSP "X factor," where initiatives from the public, private and knowledge sectors can come together in a collaborative fashion for more effective and positive impact on food safety.

This mission requires a unique governance structure. The GFSP operates through advisory working groups serving as the main platform for information sharing and providing advice to the Secretariat – a small implementation unit hosted by the World Bank to manage the multi-donor trust fund, and to implement day-to-day operations of the Partnership. The GFSP working groups have an "open-door" policy –any organization or individual with interest in food safety issues and willingness to contribute time and effort can participate. Most of the working group meetings offer virtual connectivity – allowing participation of stakeholders from around the world. In a recent Food Safety Technical Working Group meeting in Montreal, there were 50+ in person participants and an equal number joining virtually.

Measuring GFSP success entails assessing how well this collaborative approach works. Several intermediate monitoring indicators developed by the Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group are tracked by the Secretariat to quantify the success of the collaborative approach. An exit survey from the Food Safety Technical Working Group meeting held in Montreal in August 2014 was a case in point (see **Figure 2a and 2b** below). Going forward, next year success will be measured regularly using structured instruments such as exit and satisfaction surveys and interviews with selected stakeholders.

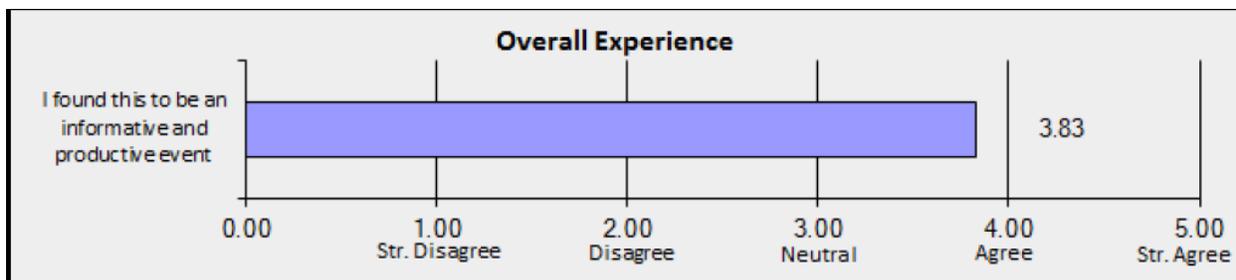


Figure 2a. Rating of the overall experience at the exit survey of the Food Safety Technical Working Group Meeting in Montreal, August 2014.

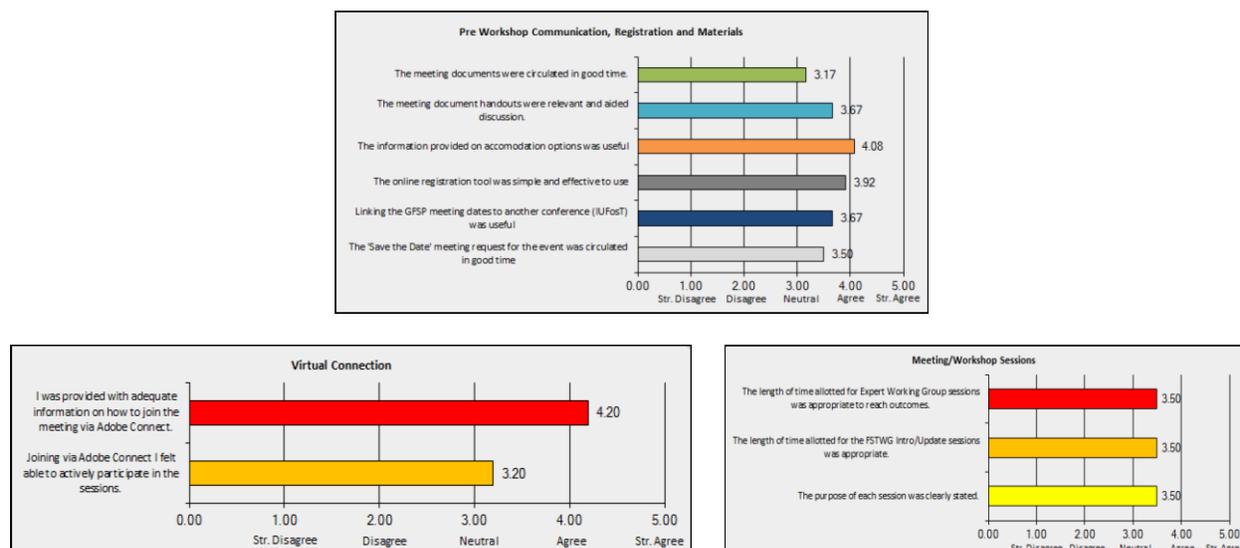


Figure 2b. Rating criteria at the exit survey of the Food Safety Technical Working Group Meeting in Montreal, August 2014.

Another aspect of the GFSP model is its ability to deliver specific value added and innovative projects in selected developing and middle-income countries. It is expected that these projects would help test models of collaborative approaches to contribute to improved food safety in a specific country or region. An entry point for such projects is the integrated food safety capacity development needs assessment – an exercise that helps diagnose food safety issues at both regulatory and value-chain levels, and develop a comprehensive, costed and prioritized action plan to address the identified needs.

The success of such country- or regional level projects is measured by the extent of their contribution to improved food safety at the system level, improved practices, and their contribution to public health and economic outcomes. In most cases, the impact of such interventions cannot be measured in the short-term or even in the medium-term. However, the Secretariat will be using a set of intermediate output indicators to track progress. (Table 2).

Table 2. GFSP Impact Monitoring Table.

Impact of the Partnership	
Management Issues/Questions	Data Collection Method
Improved Food Safety System (e.g. laws, regulations and institutions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor selected indicators, such as milestone scales and institutional assessment framework to track overall improvements of different components of the system
Improved food safety practices and behaviors in industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation by third party of changes in practices of industry • Surveys of industry and/or associations
Public Health outcomes (contamination of food and incidence of illness)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor selected indicators on food contamination incidents

5. Status of GFSP Finances

The GFSP was formed with a very ambitious work-program – a Five Year Roadmap covering 2012-2016. Its goal was to facilitate a global partnership that is able to advocate for the new way of working together by demonstrating concrete actions on the ground. With the time horizon of 5 years and an indicative budget of US\$ 45M, the Partnership envisaged leveraging partners’ and the World Bank Group’s resources to support improved food safety in developing and middle income countries. . Over the past two years however, only a fraction of this budget was available for implementation of the Roadmap.

In early 2013, the GFSP Secretariat revised the workplan to select and prioritize activities for funding based on several factors, including readiness for implementation, participation by other partners (including co-financing and in-kind support), and prior commitments related to the engagement with APEC FSCF. While the public sector contributions have enabled implementation of a portion of the planned activities, the private section financial funding has not materialized, apart from the key initial contributions from Mars Inc. and Waters Corporation. If the spirit of public-private partnership is to hold, then the private sector, including global multinationals and associations, needs to come forward with funding. In absence of sufficient funding, the Secretariat to reduce further the scope of GFSP activities.

With an initial target of US\$ 45M for the multi-donor trust fund, contributions to date total around US\$ 3M (less than 10% of the target). This is obviously not enough to carry out the full work-plan as envisaged at the inception of the Partnership. Because of the funding gap, the 2014 work-plan continued the approach adopted in 2013, to focus on selected opportunistic interventions and activities that could be implemented with available finances. Around half of the US\$ 2M available in 2014 was

allocated for the facilitation and convening role of the Partnership, and the other half – to deliver and learn from selected activities. This was a balance that was encouraged by the partners in view of supporting the dual-track of the Partnership. However, the Secretariat was forced to scale-back even from these more limited activities, in order to ensure that there is sufficient funding for completion of ongoing tasks and partnership facilitation in 2015. The current funding gap is so significant that it is not sensible to use the original funding target in the new work-plan projections.

Structure of GFSP Finances

The GFSP finances are comprised of three sources: (i) Multi-donor trust fund (MDTF); (ii) Externally-Financed Outputs (EFOs); (iii) Development Grant Facility (DGF).

The MDTF funding to date has been at US\$ 2,651,965.94, including all contributions from Netherlands, Denmark, United States and Canada (the latter via an EFO). The MDTF is the main financing vehicle of the Partnership. It supports the operations of the Secretariat, implementation of activities, and Partnership convening and coordination functions. The breakdown in **Table 3** provides summary of the current status of the MDTF, and **Figure 3** provides the summary of MDTF expenditures per work-plan categories.

Table 3. Current Status of Funding of the MDTF.

Total Grant Receipt	\$	2,651,966
Investment Income	\$	7,955
Admin Fee	\$	41,039
Total Disbursements	\$	1,141,027
Total Commitments	\$	417,708
Available Balance	\$	1,060,147

The DGF funding is a 3-year grant implemented by Massey University for facilitation of the advisory working groups and Partnership formation. The first and second year contributions been already disbursed.

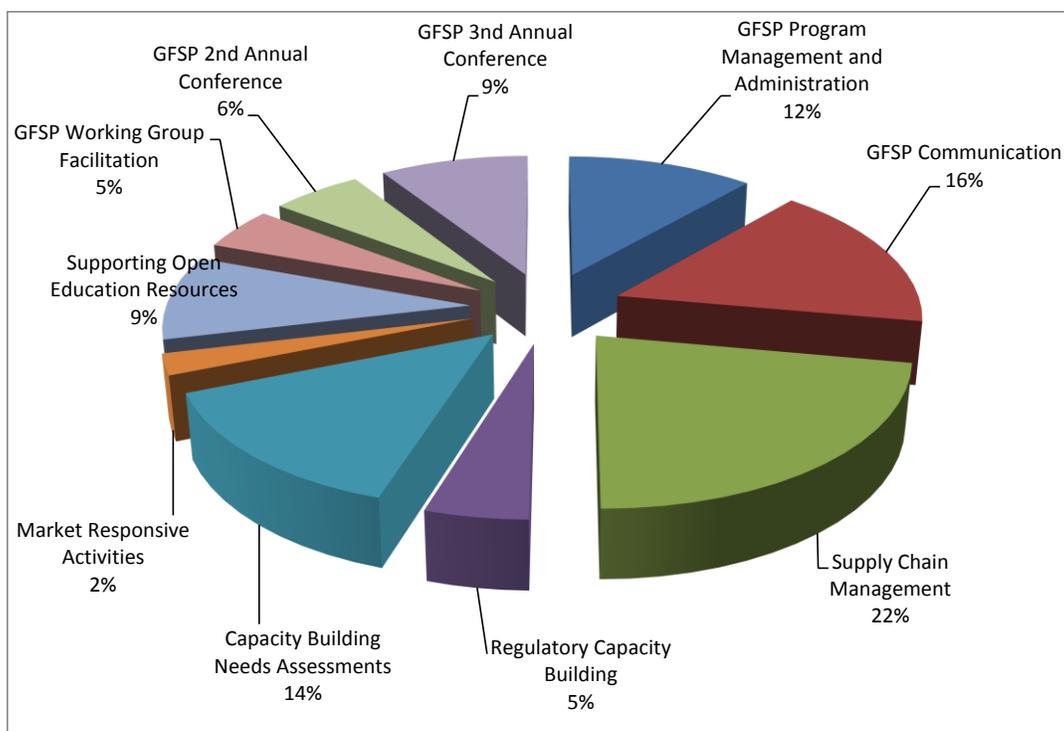


Figure 3. Breakdown of MDTF Expenditures per Work-plan Categories.

In-kind Contributions

In addition to financial contributions, the GFSP receives significant in-kind contributions from a number of partners. The Secretariat tracks these contributions to acknowledge the time and resources that partners put forward to support GFSP activities. The main in-kind contribution that is difficult to track, however, is the time, effort and in some cases travel budget that members of the working groups devote to contribute to the advancement of the Partnership.

The Secretariat has received 15 formal Declarations of in-kind support totaling approximately US\$ 2.393M in resources pledged by partners. These declarations come from private companies, industry associations, government agencies and intergovernmental organizations, and NGOs.

In addition, the implementation partners for most of the GFSP activities undertaken to date are providing significant cost-sharing. These include *inter alia*:

- Massey University resources for Working Group and Partnership facilitation
- FAO staff and consultant contributions to the Zambia food safety capacity building needs assessment
- Waters Corp. and GMA provided senior communications expertise to the Communications WG

- Responsible Aquaculture Foundation/Global Aquaculture Alliance: 50% cost sharing for implementation of the good aquaculture practices module development and training in Malaysia
- IUFoST is providing cost sharing for the curriculum development initiative
- UNIDO covered most of the costs of HACCP delivery in Malaysia, using the training module developed by Michigan State University on behalf of the GFSP.

Greater cost-sharing for implementation of specific activities is foreseen in 2015.

6. The 2015 Work-Plan

Principles of Planning for 2015

The main principles for planning for the GFSP program for calendar year 2015 are: (i) delivery on all prior commitments, (ii) implementation of activities that have agreed arrangements with partners; (iii) renewed focus on results; (iv) taking advantage of the GFSP “X factor;” and (v) implementation of activities with a consortium of partners. Therefore, the strategy for 2015 is not only based on delivery of a work-program within budget limitations, but also selectively focusing on those activities that can help demonstrate the efficacy of the GFSP approach.

As advised by the Leadership Group and other stakeholders, effort has been made to keep the 2015 Work-plan focused on specific deliverables while maintaining the overall integrity and approach of the Partnership. This requires striking a good balance between the implementation of activities, supporting the GFSP open governance model and carrying out convening and coordination functions. Therefore, funds would be allocated accordingly, including for facilitation of the working groups, communication, M&E, the 4th Annual Conference and functioning of the Secretariat.

Based on this planning strategy, a decision tree was developed to demonstrate the process (see **Figure 4**). A minimum program of delivery is that with the activities for which funding is available, and which have had past commitments (ref (i) above). Starting a new activity would require close collaboration with a partners to share costs and bring in technical and managerial expertise. For example, next steps on dairy food safety related activities would be planned in cooperation with multiple global, regional and national partners with interests in dairy development in Africa.

The GFSP would also support new activities that, while not funded from the available budget, align strongly with the GFSP objectives. This would involve leveraging resources through other programs. For example, Kazakhstan is requesting GFSP support for a needs assessment and related programming, and funding is available for this through other World Bank Group operations and from the Republic of Kazakhstan. In cases where funding is not yet available, the Secretariat would seek to identify funds for new projects that are considered central to the GFSP objectives. These include regional approaches for food safety capacity building in West African and East African regions, in close collaboration with the Regional Economic Communities, the World Bank Group, and GFSP partners.

An important aspect for 2015 planning is the imperative to continue support for the process of facilitation and communication. This requires continuous functioning of the Secretariat, in a way to ensure the basic metabolism of the GFSP. This would also require renewed emphasis on working group facilitation, especially a need for ongoing strategic advice through regular meetings of the Leadership Group. The current and 2015 budget is presented in **Table 4**, and the 2015 activities table is in **Table 5**.

Table 4. GFSP Work-plan for Calendar Year 2015 (MDTF only).¹

Activity/Task	Planned Budget with Available Funding/a	Progress as of November 2014/b	Available as of December 2014/c	Planned for CY 2015
1. Training Program Implementation				
<i>1.1 Supply Chain Management</i>	\$ 475,000	\$ 404,269	\$ 70,731	\$ 200,000
1.1.1 HACCP	\$ 200,000			\$ 100,000
1.1.2 SCM Aquaculture	\$ 200,000			\$ 50,000
1.1.3 On-farm Quality Assurance	\$ 75,000			\$ 50,000
<i>1.2 Regulatory Capacity Building</i>	\$ 100,000	\$ 44,300	\$ 55,700	\$ 150,000
1.2.1 Incident Management Training	\$ 50,000			\$ -
1.2.2 Laboratory Competency	\$ 50,000			\$ 50,000
1.2.3 Risk Analysis	\$ 100,000			\$ 50,000
1.2.4 Food Safety Regulatory System	\$ 100,000			\$ 50,000
Subtotal Component 1.	\$ 575,000	\$ 448,569	\$ 126,431	\$ 350,000
2. Global Scaling Up				
2.1 Global/Regional Needs Assessments	\$ 300,000	\$ 160,291	\$ 139,709	\$ 105,000
2.2 Market Responsive Activities	\$ 50,000	\$ 2,251	\$ 47,749	
Subtotal: Component 2	\$ 350,000	\$ 162,542	\$ 187,458	\$ 105,000
3. Supporting Open Education Resources				
3.1 Food safety incident network	\$ -			\$ -
3.2 Curriculum Development	\$ 200,000	\$ 199,617	\$ 383	\$ 60,000
3.3 Food Safety Economic Analysis				\$ 25,000
Subtotal: Component 3	\$ 200,000	\$ 199,617	\$ 383	\$ 85,000
Total Activities	\$ 1,125,000	\$ 810,728	\$ 314,272	\$ 540,000
4. Project Management and Administration				
4.1 GFSP Partnership Communication	\$ 350,000	\$ 264,428	\$ 85,572	\$ 100,000
4.2 GFSP Working Group Facilitation	\$ 100,000	\$ 60,310	\$ 39,690	\$ 50,000
4.3 GFSP Annual Conference	\$ 194,000	\$ 193,501	\$ 499	\$ 200,000
4.4 Project Management and Administration	\$ 243,630	\$ 229,766	\$ 13,864	\$ 60,000
Total of Project Management and Administration	\$ 887,630	\$ 748,005	\$ 139,625	\$ 410,000
Additional contributions /d			\$ 600,000	
Grand Total	\$ 2,012,630	\$ 1,558,733	\$ 1,053,897	\$ 950,000

Notes:

a/ The budget for 2014 was re-adjusted in March 2014 to reflect the CFIA (Canada) Contribution of US\$ 300,000

b/ Reflects all disbursements and commitments as of November 2014

c/ Reflects available funds for planning for the next year

¹ This budget table does not include World Bank Development Grant Facility funding for US\$ 400,000 to Massey University for facilitation of working groups, and the Government of Kazakhstan funding of US\$ 800,000 for a food safety and SPS related advisory services in Kazakhstan.

d/ Reflects US\$ 600,000 contribution from the FDA/USAID (United States)

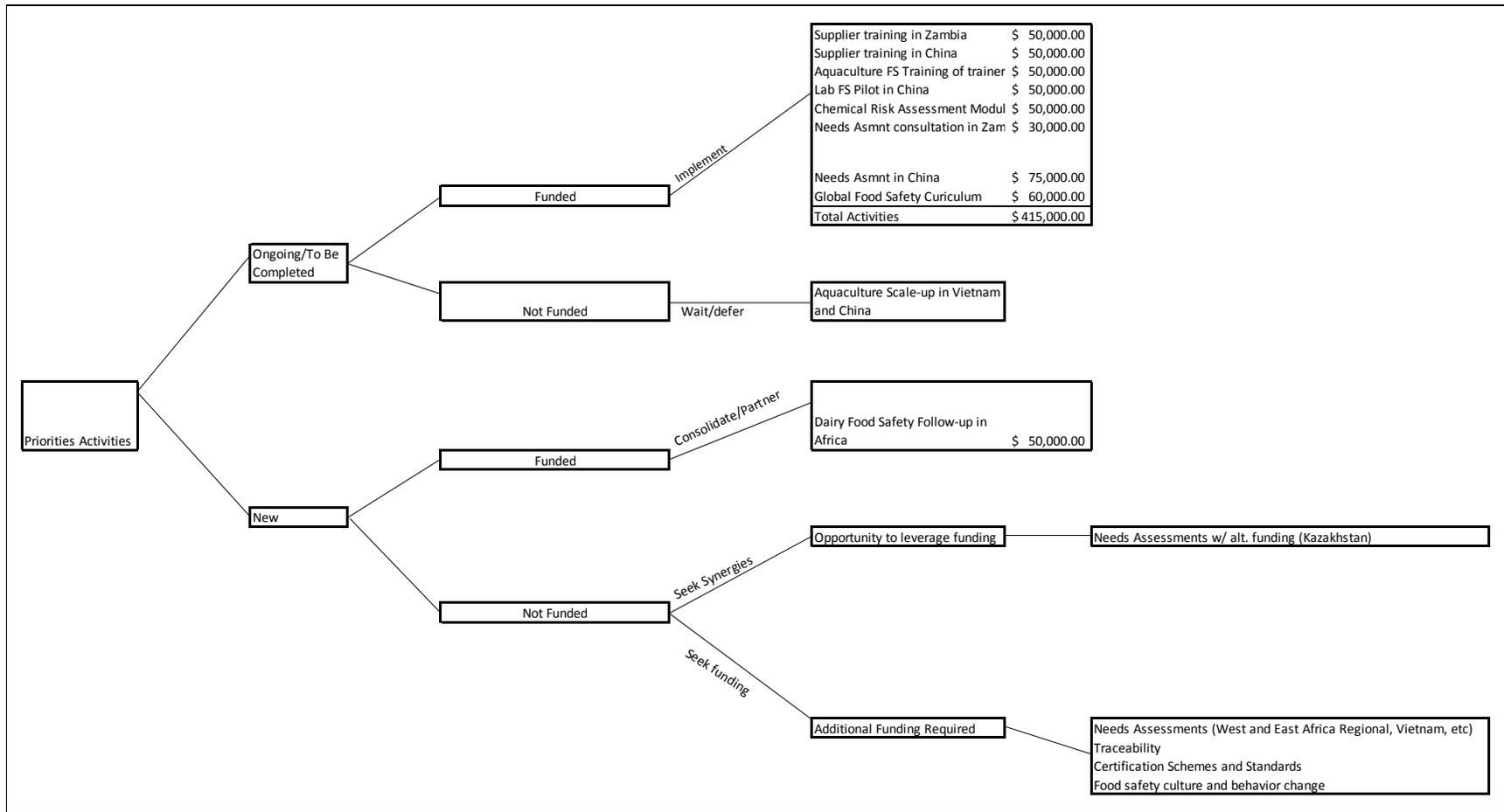


Figure 4. GFSP Prioritization Decision Tree for the 2015 Work-Plan.

Table 5. Overview Description of GFSP Activities Planned for 2015 with available funding.

What	Narrative	Where	Who	When	GFSP MDTF Budget (US\$)	Expected Partner Funding
Supplier Training in Zambia	Based on the Zambia Action plan, this supplier training would focus on developing a sustainable food safety capacity building resource.	Zambia	GFSP Partners in collaboration with Zambia Institute of Food Science and Technology, University of Zambia, private sector and Government	March-April 2015	50,000	TBD
Supplier Training in China	In conjunction with GFSP partners and led by GMA, a supplier capacity building program in Shanghai	Shanghai, China	GFSP, GMA, Private Sector, Shanghai Jiao-Tong University, UNIDO, SSAFE, FIA	January-June 2015	50,000	150,000
Aquaculture Food Safety Training of Trainers in East Asia	Food Safety Training of Trainers program for aquaculture producers in APEC region	Vietnam	GFSP, Global Aquaculture Alliance, Responsible Aquaculture Foundation, regional partners and aquaculture producers	March 2015	50,000	25,000 + APEC (funding to be requested)
Laboratory Food Safety Pilot Project in China	Led by JIFSAN, Waters and FERA, a laboratory pilot training program focused on capacity building for public and private	China	GFSP, JIFSAN, FERA, Waters Corporation, Nestle	January-June 2015	US\$ 50,000	US\$ 150,000

	laboratories in China					
Chemical Risk Assessment Modules	Led by a group of chemical risk assessment experts, training module development and pilot delivery	Global, Africa, TBD	GFSP Partners, Unilever, Other companies	TBD	US\$ 50,000	TBD
Food Safety Capacity Development Needs Assessment Consultation in Zambia	Follow up consultation with in-country partners on the prioritization of the proposed action plan, and validation of the needs assessment reports.	Zambia	GFSP, FAO, Other Partners, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, and Ministry of Health of Zambia	February or March 2015	US\$ 30,000	
Food Safety Capacity Development Needs Assessment in China	Joint GFSP/World Bank and IFC needs assessment focused on regulatory and value chain issues on selected provinces	China	GFSP Partners, World Bank, IFC, Private Sector, CFDA, CFSA	Ongoing during 2015	US\$ 75,000	US\$ 400,000
Global Food Safety Curricula	Continuation of food safety curricula initiative to map global university programs on food safety	Global	GFSP, IUFoST	Ongoing during 2015	US\$ 60,000	

Strategic priorities

The Secretariat, based on the advice of Leadership Group and other Partnership stakeholders, has taken a strategically focused approach for all activities. For the ongoing activities, the approach that would be promoted is to consolidate resources and scale-up Partners' programs. For example, the laboratory pilot in China is structured around the work spearheaded by JIFSAN, FERA, Waters Corporation and Nestle, where GFSP is serving as the overall platform for consolidating partners' efforts. The GFSP funding for this pilot is only the quarter of overall resources contributed by other partners. This is an approach that would be increasingly taken going forward, as in the case of the Shanghai supplier training.

In 2015, the Secretariat will continue to strategically develop initiatives in Africa and East Asia. In Africa, building on the work in Zambia, the approach would be to support regional capacity building initiatives. in cooperation with Regional Economic Communities, such as COMESA in the Southern and Eastern Africa region and ECOWAS in West Africa Region. Leveraging resources from ongoing World Bank and IFC operations, other donors and partners (including the African Union Commission) the Secretariat would seek to engage with partners in these regions, in order to initiate dialogue, identify next steps for country capacity development needs assessments, define action plans, and identify implementation arrangements.

In East Asia, building on interest of GFSP partners and resources available through ongoing World Bank and IFC operations, the work in China has already begun. Further activities are planned with partners in Vietnam and APEC (regional aquaculture food safety training of trainers) and in Malaysia (aquaculture food safety).

In response to strong client interest and in view of resources available in other regions, the GFSP can help address specific food safety priorities. An example of such work is the ongoing dialogue in Kazakhstan and Central Asia for establishing sustainable food safety capacity development resources through an ongoing World Bank project, IFC investments and funding from the Government of Kazakhstan. Collaboration with other GFSP partners as always will be actively sought – for example, FAO and Kazakhstan recently signed an MoU for food sector cooperation, including food safety capacity building. It is also anticipated that the GFSP can begin to engage with one or more countries in Central/South America during 2015, in cooperation with regional partners.

GFSP Facilitation and Secretariat Operations

It is expected to keep the Secretariat operations and overall GFSP management costs at approximately 8% of the total available budget. The expectation was that with the increasing funding of the MDTF, this share would decrease starting in Year 3, but currently it is not feasible. For working group facilitation, it is expected to make use of the final tranche of the World Bank's DGF grant (US\$ 400,000) to Massey University. This final third tranche will be completed in calendar 2015, and starting calendar 2016 no funds would be available specifically for working group facilitation.

For the technical activities, no new activities or scale-up is envisaged, based on current funding from the Multi-donor trust fund. The total programmable budget for 2015 is approximately US\$ 950,000, with a contingency allocation of around US\$ 100,000.