



**JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME
FAO/WHO COORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR EUROPE
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FAO/WHO work in the region

(Prepared by FAO and WHO)

I. Introduction

1. FAO and WHO support a range of capacity development activities and networks to facilitate information exchange and knowledge sharing on food safety and quality issues. Working directly with the Members in the region, the activities are implemented to support the continual improvement of official food control systems and use of international Codex standards, for the dual purpose of protecting consumer health and facilitating fair practices in food trade.

2. The purpose of this document is to draw the attention of the Members from the European region to FAO and WHO work relevant in the context of the joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme. The following section contains updates on the work in the region as well as some relevant global work. The Appendix lists the ongoing projects and activities that FAO and WHO provide in direct country support to build capacities in food safety and quality and national food control systems in the region.

FAO and WHO global updates

II. Global food safety strategies

3. The *WHO Global Strategy for Food Safety 2022-2030*¹ was adopted by the World Health Assembly in May 2022. The strategy aims to serve as a blueprint and guidance for the Member States in their efforts to strengthen their national food safety systems and promote regional and global cooperation. Since its adoption, WHO in collaboration with partners has supported Member States in implementation of the five strategic priorities outlined in the Strategy. To support the strengthening of national food control systems (Strategic priority 1), in 2023, a sub-regional workshop on One Health to address foodborne and zoonotic diseases in the Western Balkans and Moldova was conducted. An initiative to strengthen rapid exchange of information during food safety emergencies was organized for countries in Central Asia with a specific focus on enhancing the countries' participation in the International Food Safety Authorities Network (INFOSAN). Under strategic priority 2 "Identifying and responding to food safety challenges resulting from global changes and food systems transformation, WHO works with partners in the Issue-Based Coalition on Sustainable Food Systems and the Issue-Based Coalition on Health to advocate for and enhance the awareness of food safety in the broader context of food systems transformation and in the context of emerging food safety issues in the European Region.

4. *FAO Strategic Priorities for Food Safety within the FAO Strategic Framework 2022-2031*² was endorsed by the FAO Council in December 2022. The Strategic Priorities are articulated around four interconnected Strategic Outcomes focused on governance, scientific advice, strengthening national food control systems and fostering public-private partnerships along the food chain. These Strategic Priorities encourage a more consistent integration of food safety into the development of sustainable and inclusive agrifood systems, food security and nutrition policies and agriculture development strategies, and act as an instrument that spurs investments and secures adequate human and financial resources for FAO to successfully implement its food safety programme. FAO continues to support Member countries in the region in line with the Strategic Priorities as outlined in this document.

5. *FAO update on the Codex e-Learning courses*. The new series of four courses³ is designed to improve understanding of Codex Alimentarius and develop sustainable national capacities to engage in and benefit from Codex work. The first course introduces Codex, explains why it is important. The more advanced courses

¹ <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240057685>

² <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cc4040en>

³ <https://elearning.fao.org/course/view.php?id=800>

guide Codex practitioners in making a national Codex programme function efficiently and engaging effectively in Codex at regional and international levels. Acknowledging the fundamental role of science in Codex, several lessons focus on providing insight into the application of risk analysis in Codex, including the provision of scientific advice by FAO/WHO to Codex work. All courses are available in English, French and Spanish on the FAO eLearning Academy, and upon successful completion of a test at the end of each course, the learner receives a digital badge certificate.

Updates on FAO and WHO Work in the Region

III. Sustainable food systems transformation

6. Agrifood systems transformation is recognized as a priority across the European region, and a key part of development and contribution to the 2030 Agenda. The United Nations Food Systems Summit+2 Stocktaking Moment (UNFSS+2)⁴ served as a significant milestone where countries engaged in discussions about progress, shared experiences, highlighted good practices, and renewed commitments. FAO played a crucial role in supporting countries to build upon the outcomes of UNFSS+2, facilitating national consultations and submitting good practices. This support involved collaboration with other UN agencies and stakeholders through the regional Issue-Based-Coalition on Sustainable Food Systems in Europe and Central Asia (IBC-SFS⁵). FAO provides the Secretariat for the IBC-SFS and facilitates bridging the communication with the Food Systems Coordination Hub.

7. FAO released a joint report entitled “Outcomes of the United Nations Food Systems Summit in Europe and Central Asia - A Stocktake” in collaboration with The Royal Institute of International Affairs, Chatham House. Through IBC-SFS, FAO and key partners The UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and WHO provided support to the Regional Forum on Sustainable Development 2023 – Europe and Central Asia Regional Preparatory Meeting for the 2023 Food Systems Stocktaking Moment held in Geneva (March 28, 2023)⁶, co-organized and supported the National Convenors for the Regional Meeting for Europe and Central Asia⁷ (March 12, 2024). FAO organized side events on “Healthy and sustainable diets: enhancing the resilience of food systems in the face of climate change impacts”⁸ and “Food Systems Transformation as an Accelerator for the SDGs Implementation and Climate Action”⁹. The production of additional episodes of the Food Systems Talks continued with episodes on circular economy, in collaboration with UNECE¹⁰, and climate change's impact on food systems, in collaboration with WMO¹¹.

IV. One Health Approach

8. The Regional One Health Coordination Mechanism (OHCM) for Europe and Central Asia¹² implemented several joint activities at regional and country level. These include a joint mission to Turkmenistan in May 2023 to identify key priorities for operationalizing the One Health approach, technical support to Armenia and Kyrgyzstan to strengthen multisectoral coordination mechanisms, strategic guidance to develop draft frameworks for zoonotic diseases outbreak preparedness and response in Albania, Croatia and Georgia, and technical support on workforce development to manage zoonotic diseases. The OHCM also organized a joint initiative in Kosovo¹³ to identify priority interventions for embedding the One Health approach into the draft action plan for health security.

9. FAO and WHO regional offices are currently working on a technical brief for policy makers on how the One Health approach links to food safety issues and management.

10. FAO, WHO and the World Organization for Animal Health (WOAH) jointly delivered a four week online tutored course on One Health from 20 February to 15 March 2024. The course contents and structure have been developed by FAO, working with international experts and delivered through the FAO regional Virtual

⁴ <https://www.unfoodsystemshub.org/fs-stocktaking-moment/>

⁵ <https://uneuropecentralasia.org/en/issue-based-coalition-sustainable-food-systems>

⁶ https://www.unfoodsystemshub.org/docs/unfoodsystemslibraries/stocktaking-moment/europe-and-central-asia/agenda_regional_preparatory_meeting_europe.pdf?sfvrsn=fec5de6f_1

⁷ <https://www.unfoodsystemshub.org/latest-updates/events/detail/regional-meeting-for-europe-and-central-asia/en>

⁸ <https://regionalforum.unece.org/events/sdg-2-round-table>

⁹ <https://www.fao.org/platforms/green-agriculture/events/en>

¹⁰ <https://uneuropecentralasia.org/en/events/food-systems-talk-4-towards-circular-economy-food-views-and-perspectives-europe-and-central>

¹¹ <https://uneuropecentralasia.org/en/events/food-systems-talk-5-feeding-europe-changing-climate-challenges-and-opportunities-sustainable>

¹² <https://rr-europe.woah.org/en/Projects/regional-one-health-coordination-mechanism/>

¹³ All references to Kosovo in this document should be understood to be in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

Learning Centre. The course is delivered in English, to 301 participants from 41 countries. The Russian version of the course is planned for the second half of 2024.

V. Antimicrobial resistance

11. In 2023, WHO developed the Roadmap on antimicrobial resistance (AMR) for the WHO European Region 2023-2030. The Roadmap supports countries to identify, prioritize, implement and monitor high-impact interventions to tackle AMR. Food safety including adoption of Codex texts into national policy and legislation, features prominently in the actions areas and enablers to support implementation of action to tackle AMR.

12. Food safety authorities play an important role in addressing AMR in the food chain. In early 2024, WHO launched the publication "*Prevention and control of antimicrobial resistance in the food chain – Guidance to food safety authorities*"¹⁴. The publication gives an overview of the current context and recent developments of foodborne AMR in the WHO European Region, explores the role of food safety authorities in reducing AMR and provides updated and practical advice on the prevention and control of AMR in the animal-human-environment interface using the One Health approach.

13. At the country level, WHO is working with FAO and WOAHP with support from the AMR multipartner trust fund to strengthen integrated surveillance of Extended-spectrum beta-lactamases (ESBLs) producing *E. coli* in human, food and the environment in Tajikistan.

14. FAO conducted field surveys among Members from the European region¹⁵ to understand antimicrobial use (AMU) practices and awareness of AMR in the livestock sector. A regional meeting with the Western Balkans, and national consultations in Armenia and Tajikistan in 2023 discussed the survey findings. Trainings on the Assessment Tool for Laboratories and AMR Surveillance Systems (ATLASS) were delivered. In Armenia, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan, laboratory trainings with hand-on exercises on AMR detection were delivered, AMR surveillance pilot studies in the livestock sector were provided. FAO conducted curriculum assessments in the veterinary institutions of Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan to evaluate the inclusion of AMR learning outcomes in the curricula of veterinary students.

15. Within the framework of One Health in the region, FAO produced a regional legal report¹⁶ that summarizes the results from the analysis of relevant legislation to AMU and AMR, including food safety. Implementation of the new Tool developed by FAO to assess the state of alignment of the legal acts in a country with the Codex AMR texts¹⁷ in Kyrgyzstan is initiated.

16. FAO supported the establishment and the first two annual meetings of the Regional Laboratory Network on Antimicrobial Resistance in food and agriculture in Eastern Europe, Transcaucasia and Central Asia (EECCA) countries.¹⁸ FAO co-organized with Rospotrebnadzor the conference on food safety and collaborative efforts to reduce AMR (Moscow, 7-8 December 2022).

17. The World Antimicrobial Awareness Week was celebrated from 18 to 24 November 2023. FAO and WHO provided guidance and advocacy materials to the Member States for their initiation and involvement in awareness raising activities at country level.

VI. Nutrition

18. FAO is building technical capacities on food system-based dietary guidelines (FSBDGs)¹⁹ which play a crucial role, providing evidence-based recommendations for dietary patterns and interventions to promote overall health and prevent chronic diseases, and inform interventions for positive changes throughout the agrifood systems ensuring diverse and nutritious food is both available and affordable. In the European region, 34 countries have developed food-based dietary guidelines (FBDGs). FAO has been assisting Kyrgyzstan, Montenegro, and Serbia to develop FSBDGs in line with the new FAO methodology and up to date scientific evidence. Multisectoral technical task teams have been formulated in each country that carried out a situation analysis of dietary patterns and related policies and programs, as well as an evidence review on diet-health relationships. Targeted food system analysis on priority health and nutrition issues was also prepared, that helped to apply the food systems perspective in practice and provided recommendations for evidence-based

¹⁴ <https://www.who.int/europe/publications/i/item/9789289058759>

¹⁵ Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kosovo*, Kyrgyzstan, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, Tajikistan and Ukraine

¹⁶Regional Legal Report on results of analysis of legislation relevant to AMU and AMR in the food and agriculture sector in Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/CC5249EN>

¹⁷ <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb8554en>

¹⁸ The Network includes laboratories working on AMR in food and agriculture from Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation, and Tajikistan.

¹⁹ FSBDGs leverage the potential of FBDGs potential to improve consumer's nutrition and overall health, by including sustainability considerations with a new methodology. Details are available at <https://www.fao.org/3/cc9394en/cc9394en.pdf>.

interventions. There is also an increasing focus on incorporating sustainability consideration into dietary guidelines to raise awareness on the remarkable environmental footprint of diets and opportunities for reduction.

19. To accelerate efforts, FAO will continue its support for Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan in developing FSBDGs and integrating nutrition into food system transformation in 2024 supported by Flexible Voluntary Contribution (FVC)²⁰ project. FAO will help respective countries overcome the lack of composition data essential for diet modeling, which is a key component of the new FAO Methodology of FSBDGs. This effort will be complemented by the development of region-specific training modules on agrifood systems and nutrition, aimed at enhancing the understanding of a food systems approach to nutrition among professionals in government, civil societies, and academia, thereby addressing the limited availability of nutrition and food safety experts in the targeted countries.

20. FAO also assisted Azerbaijan and Uzbekistan in analyzing key diet and nutrition challenges and their underlying causes, as well as the changes in dietary patterns due to the COVID-19 pandemic. These food system assessments enhance the evidence for transforming agrifood systems to achieve sustainable and healthy diets.

21. FAO supported Türkiye to develop the Food Literacy Strategy and Action Plan (2022-2028) to enhance food and nutrition literacy, tackle misinformation regarding food and nutrition, and support the adoption of sustainable healthy diets. The strategy aims to empower consumers on their critical role in supporting and promoting sustainable, safe and healthy eating patterns through education, awareness and access to information. The role of private sector in fostering a consumer-supportive environment is inevitable, demonstrated through FAO's collaboration with a private entity to offer guidance on healthy, sustainable food choices, food labels, and food waste prevention strategies in the country context.

22. Schools serve as crucial entry points in addressing food insecurity, malnutrition, and diet-related health issues, while also strategically investing in the next generation of consumers to foster a more sustainable food system. FAO – under the umbrella of IBC-SFS – has initiated a school feeding landscape analysis focusing on FAO programme countries to capture experiences in designing and implementing school feeding programs and to ensure that good practices and challenges from the field are documented effectively. This work is in collaboration with UNICEF, World Food Programme (WFP), and WHO.

23. Additionally, FAO has launched a project in Uzbekistan to enhance the safety and nutritional quality of school meals, providing stakeholders with the necessary tools to address identified gaps. Through targeted, evidence-based interventions and tailored educational materials, the project aims to not only improve the food environment for children but also enhance food literacy among students.

24. FAO is starting a new project in Azerbaijan to support their efforts to establish a well-maintained food consumption data collection system through a multisectoral collaboration. By achieving this, authorities responsible from food control and public health in Azerbaijan will be able to assess potential risks and hazards associated with the food consumed, trace back in case of an issue, and target the necessary interventions in a proactive manner.

25. WHO Europe launched the Diet Impact Assessment (DIA) model²¹ – a new interactive modelling tool for analyzing the health, environmental and affordability implications of diets and dietary change. The tool enables countries to analyze user-specific scenarios of dietary change, and to estimate the health, environmental and cost burden of each scenario in terms of diet costs, avoidable deaths, changes in resource use and compatibility with global environmental targets, including those associated with food-related greenhouse gas emissions, land use, water use and fertilizer application.

26. WHO Europe launched a manual²² on systems thinking for noncommunicable disease (NCDs) prevention policy. Systems thinking is a comparatively novel but rapidly developing area of knowledge that can offer several approaches to address complex public health problems including the prevention of NCDs. It can potentially contribute to the development of effective evidence-informed policies, encourage stakeholder involvement in the decision-making process and improve the coherence of policy implementation. The manual provides guidance on bringing a systems approach into practice such as NCD prevention with specific examples, and information on important next steps for its use.

²⁰ <https://www.fao.org/flexible-multipartner-mechanism/ru/>

²¹ <https://www.who.int/europe/publications/i/item/WHO-EURO-2023-8349-48121-71370>

²² <https://www.who.int/europe/publications/m/item/systems-thinking-for-noncommunicable-disease-prevention-policy>

VII. FAO/WHO Codex Trust Fund projects

27. Since CCEURO32, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan have submitted successful proposals with WHO support and became beneficiaries of the FAO/WHO Codex Trust Fund (CTF). Implementation of the CTF supported project in Uzbekistan started in August 2023 and the project in Tajikistan is scheduled to start in April 2024. In 2023, FAO supported Armenia and the Republic of Moldova, two remaining eligible countries from the European region, to submit applications for the 8th round of CTF call. The projects in Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, North Macedonia and Turkmenistan continue.

28. In Azerbaijan, twinning partnership with Türkiye was implemented successfully. Through mentoring sessions and study tours, National Codex Committee (NCC) members increased understanding of Codex, participation in Codex sessions, and using Codex at national level with practical examples. Operating procedures for Azerbaijan NCC and the role of Codex Contact Point (CCP) are integrated into the regulations. On 14-15 September 2023, an event entitled “Advancing Food Standards and Codex Participation in Europe and Central Asia” was organized in Baku, Azerbaijan. The FAO Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia and AFSA co-hosted the event in collaboration with key partners and colleagues from the WHO Regional Office for Europe, the Codex Trust Fund Secretariat, the Codex Secretariat, and the Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture of Germany currently acting as CCEURO Coordinator. Representatives of 21 countries discussed Codex Alimentarius standards, and benefits of having harmonized, science-based food standards for protecting human health and fair trade domestically and internationally. Participation in Codex by countries of the region, sharing best practices and benefits of CTF support to improve National Codex Capacities were also discussed.

29. In Kazakhstan, the CTF project has resulted in sustainable functioning of the CCP structure including an intersectoral consultative platform for the Codex Promotion (ISCCA). As a result of annual training on Codex issues, a sustainable pool of national experts and specialists from territorial divisions and branches of the National Centre for Expertise has been established. The project also produced a strategy for communication and social mobilization in food safety including Codex Alimentarius. A national Codex Alimentarius policy was developed and continues to be implemented. In December 2023, a conference to present the outcome of the CTF project was conducted with participation of a broad group of stakeholders.

30. In North Macedonia, mentoring sessions and trainings with Norway and Sweden enabled the CCP and relevant officials to increase their participation in Codex and standard setting activities. A study tour enabled to gain insights on the Codex activities in Norway as one of the most active Member countries, sharing on the job knowledge and experience. A business case scenario was developed to support Codex work, and key Codex texts were translated into Macedonian.

31. In Turkmenistan, a Codex Interdepartmental Working Commission has been established to coordinate Codex related activities in the country. The activities implemented in 2022-23 included the development of a draft national standard for concentrated tomato products and a workshop on the implementation of hazard analysis and critical control point (HACCP) in food enterprises in Turkmenistan. In addition, several technical webinars were conducted to plan activities and discuss and guide implementation of the project. In addition, in 2023, representatives from the Commission participated in a study tour to Germany to observe and learn about the coordination of Codex work in Germany.

VIII. Official food control systems

32. FAO facilitates the implementation of the FAO/WHO Food Control System Assessment Tool in Azerbaijan, Belarus and Georgia. WHO supported Tajikistan to assess the capacity of its national food control system.

33. Through a project funded by the FAO-Turkey Partnership Programme (FTPP), the Republic of Moldova in collaboration with Romania, and Azerbaijan in collaboration with Türkiye, improved their technical capacities to inspect and audit HACCP in high-risk food businesses. Azerbaijan, the Republic of Moldova and Türkiye established multiagency coordination groups responsible for crisis management, and developed food safety emergency response plans. A regional workshop for food safety authorities of the beneficiary countries held in Istanbul in March 2023 included technical sessions on food safety risk communication.

34. In Georgia, as part of the European Neighbourhood Program for Agriculture and Rural Development IV (ENPARD IV), financed by the European Union and Sweden, FAO is the responsible agency for project implementation and strengthening technical capacities among relevant agencies and ministries for the implementation of food safety and SPS reforms. Support to producers and SMEs through matching grant support packages combining food safety training and equipment purchase to improve food safety compliance capabilities continues. Similarly, capacity building activities have been carried out for agricultural input suppliers on the effective, safe and sustainable use of agrochemicals. Under the same ENPARD IV, FAO worked with Food Business Operators (FBO) to train them on food safety in the processing industry after which

it trained floor-staff and mid-level management personnel from different FBOs. Through a dedicated project, FAO has supported female cheesemakers in Georgia to improve cheese production, hygiene and food safety practices in a broader framework of economic empowerment, and a second phase is being formulated with the Swiss donor.

35. In Kyrgyzstan, through a Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF)-funded project, FAO trained fruit and vegetable farmers and processors in five regions. Complementary knowledge and skills of the main food safety competent authorities focused on risk-based inspection, and inspection capacities is also addressed through the project.

36. To support rapid exchange of information during food safety emergencies in Central Asia, WHO and FAO organized a sub-regional workshop for countries in Central Asia. The workshop focused on strengthening countries' participation in INFOSAN and facilitating exchange of food safety information across borders²³.

IX. World Food Safety Day

37. Working closely with FAO and WHO Headquarters and the Codex Secretariat, FAO and WHO annually disseminate information and support countries in the region to implement World Food Safety Day Events. Cross-ministerial participation in the events brings the health, agriculture, veterinary and other key sectors together. World Food Safety Day events in the region in 2022 are compiled in a presentation.²⁴ FAO and WHO co-hosted a regional webinar on 28th of June 2023, to celebrate the World Food Safety Day by addressing the linkages between One Health and food safety. The experts from the region noted that the risk-based approaches followed by food safety practitioners are in line with the One Health principles, and encouraged the sectors responsible for human, animal, and environmental health to work together and innovatively to address the root causes of the One Health problems collectively.

X. New or upcoming publications

38. **“Prevention and control of antimicrobial resistance in the food chain: guidance for food safety authorities in Europe”**²⁵ was released in early 2024. The publication provides an overview of the current context and recent developments regarding foodborne antimicrobial resistance in the Region. It also explores the role of food safety authorities in reducing antimicrobial resistance and provides updated and practical advice on the prevention and control of antimicrobial resistance at the animal–human–environment interface using the One Health approach. The publication is aimed at policy-makers and food safety authorities working in the public health, agriculture, food production and veterinary sectors.

39. **“Early warning tools and systems for emerging issues in food safety”**²⁶ was released in December 2023. It provides an information on the available evidence-based innovative digital tools for identifying early signals and emerging food safety risks, and technical background information to support their use for proactive food safety early warning.

40. **“Food safety implications from the use of environmental inhibitors in agrifood systems”** was published in November 2023, provides an overview of various synthetic and biological environmental inhibitors along with an analysis of possible food safety implications from their use. Regulatory frameworks relevant for environmental inhibitors in selected countries are presented as examples of current approaches being taken at national or regional level.

41. **Three literature reviews about chemical exposure and the gut microbiome**²⁷, published in May 2023, assess the scientific evidence regarding the impact of microplastics, and residues of pesticide and veterinary drugs on the gut microbiome and their potential connection to adverse health effects. The focus of the reviews is on food safety, aiming to identify research limitations, knowledge gaps and areas that need further investigation before using gut microbiome data in chemical evaluations and ultimately advancing food safety risk assessment.

42. **“Risk assessment of food allergens Part 4: Review and establish exemptions for the food allergens, Meeting report”**²⁸, published in February 2024, summarizes the outcomes of the fourth meeting of the Expert Committee which meet on the request of the Codex Committee on Food Labelling (CCFL). It provides scientific advice on whether certain foods and ingredients, such as highly refined foods and

²³ <https://www.who.int/europe/publications/item/WHO-EURO-2023-8333-48105-71344>

²⁴ <https://www.fao.org/3/cc6266en/cc6266en.pdf>

²⁵ <https://iris.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665/375901/97892289058759-eng.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>

²⁶ <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cc9162en>

²⁷ <https://www.fao.org/food-safety/news/news-details/en/c/1638888/>

²⁸ <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cc9554en>

ingredients, which are derived from the list of foods known to cause hypersensitivity can be exempted from mandatory declaration.

XI. Recommendation

43. Members are encouraged to:

- i. note the information provided;
- ii. share information on any other ongoing or planned initiatives relevant to FAO's and WHO's work in the region; and
- iii. advise FAO and WHO on any new topics where support and technical exchange or coordination in the region may be needed.

Appendix: List of direct country support to build capacities in food safety and quality, and national food control systems

The table lists the recently completed, ongoing and pipeline projects and activities to build capacities.

Title of the project/activity implemented by FAO	Timeframe	Beneficiary country
Codex Trust Fund 2A – Establishing sustainable and well-organized National Codex System	Jan 2021 – Dec 2024	Azerbaijan
Building capacities on food consumption data for better nutrition and safe food	March 2024 – Feb 2025	Azerbaijan
Strengthening Strategic Investment in Food Safety	January 2024 – Dec 2024	Belarus
Support to the Food Safety and SPS Sector in Georgia under ENPARD IV	Dec 2021 – Nov 2025	Georgia
“Fostering economic empowerment of women farmers by supporting homemade dairy production through the Farmer Field Schools (FFS) approach” in cooperation with Swiss Agency for development and cooperation, and UN WOMEN	Oct 2020 – Sep 2024	Georgia
Contribution to development and further scaling up of healthy nutrition (<i>includes food safety component</i>)	March 2023 – Dec 2025	Kazakhstan
Improving smallholder farmer and businesses access to remunerative markets through improved business skills and food safety practices	March 2024 – Dec 2025	Kyrgyzstan
Enhancing capacity for food safety management in the Kyrgyz fruit and vegetable industry, funded by STDF	Jan 2020 – June 2024	Kyrgyzstan
Codex Trust Fund 2A – Sustainable engagement in Codex work activities	Jan 2018 – Dec 2024	North Macedonia
FAO Humanitarian Response Support to Ukraine: technical support to the State Service of Ukraine on Food Safety and Consumer Protection to strengthen the Government’s capacity to carry out testing and certification of food commodities for export at border facilities	February 2022 – Dec 2024	Ukraine
Support to enhance food security and nutrition through piloting School Meal Programme (<i>includes food safety component</i>)	Jan 2024 – Dec 2025	Uzbekistan
Improving national food safety systems and regional cooperation, in cooperation with Turkish partnership programme	Jan 2021 – May 2024	Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova, Tajikistan, Türkiye
Reducing the advance of Antimicrobial Resistance in food and agriculture in cooperation with Russian Federation	March 2017 – Nov 2023	Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan
Technical assistance towards brucellosis control in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan	Dec 2023 – March 2027	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan
Addressing the root causes of malnutrition from an agrifood system perspective	March 2024- March 2026	Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan
Enhancing analytical evidence on diet and nutrition challenges from food systems perspectives in response to COVID-19	Jan 2021- Dec 2023	Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Montenegro, Serbia, Uzbekistan
Title of the project/activity implemented by WHO	Timeframe	Country beneficiary
Strengthening multisectoral coordination to address zoonotic diseases in Azerbaijan and Kyrgyzstan	March 2023 – October 2023	Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan
Strengthen foodborne and zoonotic disease outbreak preparedness and response	April 2023	Georgia
Enhancing rapid exchange of information during food safety emergencies in central Asia	May 2023	Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan
Addressing foodborne and zoonotic diseases in the Western Balkans and Moldova using the One Health approach	February 2023	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo*,

		Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia
Strengthening the operationalization of the One Health approach to address foodborne and zoonotic diseases	May 2023 – February 2024	Turkmenistan, Kosovo*
Strengthening capacity to actively engage in Codex Alimentarius	Jan 2021 – June 2024	Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan
Strengthening the operationalization of the One Health approach to address foodborne and zoonotic diseases (in cooperation with the Eurasian Economic Commission)	April 2024	Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Turkmenistan
Develop workforce competencies to manage zoonotic diseases	September 2023 – January 2024	Albania, Kazakhstan
Strengthening the capacity to conduct joint risk assessments	August 2023	Ukraine