



JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME

CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION 38th Session, CIGG

Geneva, Switzerland, 6-11 July 2015

FAO/WHO PROJECT AND FUND FOR ENHANCED PARTICIPATION IN CODEX

PART 1

Annual Report for 2014

A. INTRODUCTION

This report covers 2014 - the eleventh calendar year of implementation of the FAO/WHO Project and Fund for Enhanced Participation in Codex (the Codex Trust Fund) and provides a summary of key technical, financial and operational aspects of the Codex Trust Fund activities in 2014. Further detailed information on the Codex Trust Fund activities and outcomes can be found on the Codex Trust Fund web site.¹

B. TECHNICAL SECTION

Background

The main objective of the Codex Trust Fund is to help Codex members that are developing countries or those with economies in transition, to enhance their level of effective participation in the development of global food safety and quality standards by the Codex Alimentarius Commission. As at 31 December 2014 Codex membership totaled 186 (185 member countries plus the European Union as a member organization). When the Trust Fund was launched in 2003 the Codex membership stood at 169 countries. The total number of countries who have ever been eligible for support from the Codex Trust Fund is 151.

The Codex Trust Fund is administered by WHO under the direction of a Consultative Group for the Trust Fund (CGTF) comprised of senior WHO and FAO staff. The terms of reference of the Consultative Group and membership as at 31 December 2014 appear in Annex A. The principles for determining the eligibility of member countries and basic criteria for applications as approved by the Codex Alimentarius Commission were outlined in the Third Progress Report (CX/EXEC 04/53/3). These principles remained in vigour for the cycle of applications for support in 2014 which began at the end of 2013.

There were 79 Codex member countries eligible for support from the Codex Trust Fund in 2014. Annex B gives the country groupings for 2014. For the calendar year 2014, and based on decisions of the Consultative Group at its 24th meeting held on 16th December 2013, available resources from the Codex Trust Fund offered support to countries to attend Codex meetings on the following basis:

Group 1a countries (<i>least developed</i>)	Five participations
Group 1b countries (<i>low income + low or medium human development</i>)	Five participations
Group 2 countries (<i>lower middle income + medium or high human development</i>)	Four participations
Group 3a countries (<i>upper middle income + medium human development</i>)	Three participations
Group 3b countries (<i>upper middle income + high human Development</i>)	Two participations
Group 4 (<i>LDCs² + SIDS³ who have graduated from regular support</i>)	Two participations

¹ http://www.who.int/foodsafety/areas_work/food-standard/codextrustfund/en/

² Least Developed Countries according to official list of the United Nations

³ Small Island Developing States according to official list of the United Nations

Support to Objective 1 – Widening participation in Codex

Supported participation in 2014

In response to the call for applications for support in 2014, 53 eligible countries submitted applications.

The 26 eligible countries who did not apply for support from the Codex Trust Fund in 2014 are as follows:

- Group 1: Chad, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Sao Tome and Principe, Somalia.
- Group 2: Congo, Micronesia (Federated States of)
- Group 3: Iraq, Jordan, Namibia, South Africa, Belarus, Brazil, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
- Group 4: Belize, Cambodia, Guyana, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Niger, Saint Lucia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Suriname, Togo, Uganda

Table 1 below gives the breakdown of countries in each of the four groupings that were eligible for support from the Codex Trust Fund, and the number of countries in each group that actually submitted an application.

Table 1 - 2014 Application rate by country groups

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
No. of countries eligible	16	6	18	39
No. of countries applying for support	11	4	11	27
Group application rate	69%	67%	61%	69%

Table 2 below gives information on the participation rates of countries by Codex Region. Numbers of 2014 eligible countries supported denote countries that actually travelled. It should be noted that Codex Trust Fund resources for participation in Codex meetings are not allocated by Codex region, but by country sub-grouping.

Table 2 - 2014 supported meeting participation rate by Codex Region

Codex Region	No. of countries eligible	No. of eligible countries supported (actually travelled)	Supported participation rate %
Africa	37	19	51%
Asia	9	5	56%
Europe	9	7	78%
Latin America & the Caribbean	11	5	45%
Near East	4	2	50%
South West Pacific	9	3	33%
Total for 2014	79	41	52%

At the end of 2014 a total of 244 participants from 102 countries were supported to attend 16 Codex meetings, including four FAO/WHO Regional Coordinating Committees.⁴ Annex C lists the countries supported per meeting in 2014. As in previous years, the Codex meeting in which the largest number of supported delegates participated was the 37th session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC). 20 out of 49 developing and transition economic countries participating in the CAC were supported by the Codex Trust Fund (41%). The Codex meeting with the fewest participants supported by the Codex Trust Fund was the 18th Session of Codex Committee on Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, Phuket, Thailand, 24-28 February 2014 (1 delegate supported).

⁴ CCASIA, CCEURO, CCLAC, CCNASWP

Participant reports

Under the policies and procedures of the Codex Trust Fund, delegates who have received support to participate in a Codex meeting are required to provide a report to the Trust Fund using an on-line reporting format institutionalized for use in 2009. One of the criteria for accepting country applications for support in 2014 was that all obligatory participant reports for the period August 2012 to July 2013 should have been submitted in the on-line system as part of quality assurance measures of the application process introduced in 2012 to ensure compliance with reporting obligations. At the time of writing, reports due had been received from 57 participants (a compliance rate of 45%) for the relevant period. This represents a 27% decrease in the compliance rate when compared with 2013 (72%). It has been noted that, as countries graduate from the Codex Trust Fund, the reporting rate goes down as the new application process cannot be leveraged to ensure compliance.

An analysis of reports received from participants for the entire calendar year 2012 is being finalized and will be made available on the Codex Trust Fund website.

Support to Objective 2 – Strengthening participation in Codex

FAO/WHO Codex training courses/workshops in 2014

In 2014 five Codex trainings were organized by FAO/WHO with support from the Trust Fund in three Codex regions. A total of 172 participants were supported by the Trust Fund to participate in these trainings. The different Codex trainings are listed below.

Codex African Region

- FAO/WHO training course on “Effective Participation in Codex and Use of Codex Standards, Guidelines and Recommendations”, Grand Bassam, Côte d’Ivoire, 1-3 October, 2014.

Codex Asian Region

- FAO/WHO one day regional workshop on “Food Recall/Traceability within the Risk Analysis Framework - Prevention of Food Safety Emergencies”, Tokyo, Japan, 2 November 2014 (pre-CCASIA).

Codex European Region

- FAO/WHO one day regional workshop on “Strengthening Capacities for Effective Participation in Codex with Emphasis on Chemical Food Safety”, The Hague, the Netherlands, 29 September 2014 (pre-CCEURO).

Codex Latin American and the Caribbean Region

- FAO/WHO one day regional workshop on “Risk-based Food Control Systems”, San José, Costa Rica, 9 November 2014 (pre-CCLAC).

Codex Southwest Pacific Region

- FAO/WHO one day regional workshop on “Strengthening Codex Work among Members of the Region and Promoting more Effective Participation in Codex”, Kokopo, Papua New Guinea, 22 September, 2014 (pre-CCNASWP).

Codex capacity development activities that are planned to be undertaken by FAO and WHO in 2015 with support from the Codex Trust Fund are presented in the 19th Progress Report (see Part 2 of this document).

Support to Objective 3 – Enhancing scientific/technical input to Codex

FAO/WHO project on mycotoxins in sorghum in 4 African countries (Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Mali, Sudan) supported by the Codex Trust Fund (2012-2015)

In document CX/CF 14/8/3 the 8th session of CCCF was provided with an update on activities undertaken in the FAO/WHO project on mycotoxins in sorghum since the 7th session of the CCCF. A further update with consolidated results of the project was provided to the 9th session of the CCCF. The full text, including detailed tables showing mycotoxin contamination across the four countries and providing the number of positive samples for each mycotoxin, limit of quantification, limit of detection, as well as mean and maximum figures can be found in CX/CF 15/9/3-Add.1. Main results, conclusions and recommendations are reproduced below.

Main results from survey on mycotoxins in sorghum

In total 1,532 sorghum samples were collected across the four countries. The following parameters were analysed for each country:

- Percentage of mycotoxin positive samples for a country
- Percentage of samples positive for specific compound for a country
- Mean (arithmetic and geometric) & minimum, maximum for specific compound
- Analysis of co-occurrence of mycotoxins
- Variability as a function of the sampling period
- Variability as a function of the agroecological zone
- Correlations (of contaminant levels) with specific secondary data collected during sampling e.g. variety, colour of grain, storage structure, and others if relevant.

Detailed project results will be available in the final project report, due for publication in 2015. In total, 16 different mycotoxins were detected out of the 23 compounds that were tested. They are Aflatoxin B1 (AFB1), Aflatoxin B2 (AFB2), Aflatoxin G1 (AFG1), Aflatoxin G2 (AFG2), Fumonisin B1 (FB1), Fumonisin B2 (FB2), Fumonisin B3 (FB3), Sterigmatocystin (STC), Ochratoxin A (OTA), Diacetoxyscirpenol (DAS), Zealenone (ZEA), HT-2-Toxin (HT2), Alternariol (AOH), Alternariolmonomethylether (AME), Deoxynivalenol (DON) and Altenuene (ALT).

Summarising the data for all four countries shows the proportion of samples containing at least one of the 16 detected mycotoxins at > LOQ for Round 1 = 31.5%, Round 2 = 32% and Round 3 = 36% (samples taken at 3 different times in a one year period: as soon as possible after harvest; immediately prior to wet season; before yearly stocks end. It should be noted that two mycotoxins (i.e. Sterigmatocystin (STC) and Diacetoxyscirpenol (DAS)) that so far have not commonly been detected in Africa were highly prevalent. In CX/CF 15/9/3-Add.1 information is provided on co-occurrence, showing the number of samples where specific co-occurrences (two) were found for each country. Further available data shows that in approximately half of the positive samples, co-occurrence of more than two mycotoxins is observed. Raw data are accessible in the GEMS food database at: <https://extranet.who.int/gemsfood/Search.aspx>.

Results from value chain studies

The value chain studies showed that sorghum is an essential pillar of livelihoods, allowing farmers to produce in marginal areas where other crops are not productive. In fact areas planted with sorghum have increased over the last years. Overall consumption of sorghum by individuals was found to be relatively high, as sorghum is the basis for a high variety of products (from porridge to beer, with regional preferences for specific products). Sorghum shows medium susceptibility to pest infestation, but grain molds are very common. The causal relationship between mould infestation and mycotoxin contamination is rarely perceived by stakeholders, and contaminated grains can enter the food chain – consumed directly by humans or used as animal feed. However, in areas where previous activities to address mycotoxin contamination of crops (i.e. aflatoxins in groundnuts for example) were implemented, awareness was found to be higher. Production systems are generally low input, using local varieties. A wide variety of storage

practices were observed, some being very conducive to fungal infestation. Theft concerns in rural areas may negatively influence drying and storage practices, for instance the use of drying platforms being gradually discontinued, early threshing of insufficiently dried grains, use of polypropylene bags, or use of underground storage systems in order to protect the grains.

While each country presents a different set of challenges, the value chain studies in the four countries yielded useful information to understand some common trends regarding agricultural practices, at field, harvest and post-harvest stages. A preliminary table (Table 2) is included in CX/CF 15/9/3-Add.1 which highlights high and low risk practices that could inform the preparation of a code of practice.

Conclusion and Recommendations

This project provides additional data on levels of mycotoxin contamination of sorghum, including some that have so far been little investigated (i.e. STC, DAS). It also provides valuable information to support the development of codes of practice with the objective of preventing or reducing contamination by mycotoxins.

CX/CF 15/9/3-Add.1 highlights the areas of investigation that were not addressed in the project, and presents a list of practices potentially increasing or reducing contamination. It was recommended that a better assessment of the actual impact of selected recommended practices through controlled trials should be performed.

Results from the value chain highlight the need for stakeholders to have clear guidance on good practices, supported by an awareness of the effective health risks of mycotoxins. There is, therefore, a strong need for a code of practice which would be the basis for training and awareness-raising campaigns to support implementation of improved practices throughout the sorghum chain.

The 9th Session of CCCF was invited to consider the information and data provided, in the context of ongoing or for future work related to: i) determining the suitability and feasibility to establish MLs for selected mycotoxins in sorghum and; ii) deciding if the additional information on mitigation measures could be relevant to the ongoing revision of the Code of Practice for the Prevention and Reduction of Mycotoxin Contamination in Cereals.

Monitoring the results of the Codex Trust Fund

Full information on the monitoring of the Codex Trust Fund using the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework is available in the 2014 Monitoring Report (see CX/CAC 15/38/18-Add.1) Codex Members are invited to review the information and analysis provided therein.

C. FINANCIAL SECTION

2003-2014

To provide a complete financial picture, the following information covers the full period since the Codex Trust Fund was initiated. During the period from January 2003 to December 2014, a total of US\$ 20,591,707 was received as contributions from 15 Member countries and the European Community (see Table 3).

In addition to financial contributions, a number of donor countries make in-kind contributions, notably to support costs associated with the holding of FAO/WHO Codex training workshops held prior to FAO/WHO Regional Coordinating Committees. In 2014 Japan provided an in-kind contribution to cover all local costs related to the pre-CCASIA workshop, while the Netherlands covered local costs for the pre-CCEURO workshop. These in-kind contributions are gratefully acknowledged.

Table 3 - Contributions Received (2003- to Dec 2014)

Donor	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Australia		27,906				48,040			105,660			
Canada	34,014	150,344	163,586	175,362		127,812			154,479			361,591
European Community		348,570	366,340	229,746		593,464	618,486	372,222		661,558	658,409	308,663
Finland			58,824						71,225	49,752		
France						100,000						
Germany			50,000	66,250	41,004	78,864	70,323	65,445		64,935		
India										15,000	15,000	15,000
Ireland	60,824	39,788					309,655					
Japan				80,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	120,000	90,000	150,000	80,055
Malaysia						10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Netherlands	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	73,746		77,720	588,235		1,176,470	588,235	
New Zealand		35,770		33,040		67,253			30,000		15,718	
Norway	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000		100,125						
Sweden		281,960	381,194	416,089	894,210		725,689	720,950	723,484	750,187	746,046	710,480
Switzerland	35,971	20,000			219,672						47,200	45,096
United States	168,000	85,000	157,893	60,292		841,220		450,000	482,337	178,750		275,479
Total	448,809	1,139,338	1,327,837	1,210,779	1,358,632	2,096,778	1,941,873	2,336,852	1,697,185	2,996,652	2,230,608	1,806,364

Expenditure from the Codex Trust Fund from 2003 to 2014 totalled US\$ 19,701,445 (including Programme Support Costs, PSC).

**Table 4 - Breakdown of Codex Trust Fund Expenditures
(2003-2014)**

Year	Staff+Admin	Obj 1	Obj 2	Obj 3	M&E	Total	PSC*	Total+PSC
2004	88,496	408,227				496,723	64,574	561,297
2005	97,412	1,208,065	216,733			1,522,211	197,887	1,720,098
2006	151,180	664,586				815,765	106,050	921,815
2007	101,319	947,392	102,109			1,150,820	149,607	1,300,427
2008	320,158	863,255	97,809			1,281,221	166,559	1,447,780
2009	330,770	1,153,022	12,861		102,724	1,599,377	207,919	1,807,296
2010	450,448	1,762,311	237,283	5,104	143,088	2,598,234	337,770	2,936,005
2011	608,145	1,188,331	244,774		34,273	2,075,523	269,818	2,345,341
2012	538,588	965,396	681,904	65,547	42,173	2,293,608	298,169	2,591,777
2013	513,612	505,848	239,104	569,063	10,544	1,838,171	238,962	2,077,133
2014	457,609	427,125	547,337	113,322	217,860	1,763,253	229,223	1,992,476
Total	3,657,737	10,093,559	2,379,913	753,036	550,662	17,434,907	2,266,538	19,701,445
	21%	58%	14%	4%	3%	100%	13%	

* PSC= Programme Support Costs. These are set at 13% as agreed to by all WHO member states in Resolution WHA34.17.

Annex A
Composition and Functions of the Consultative Group for the Trust Fund (CGTF)
(as at December 2014)

FAO/Rome

- Dr Renata Clarke, Senior Officer, Food Safety and Codex Unit, Agriculture and Consumer Protection Department
- Ms Mary Kenny, Food Safety and Quality Officer, Food Safety and Codex Unit, Agriculture and Consumer Protection Department

WHO/Geneva

- Dr Kazuaki Miyagishima, Director, Department of Food Safety and Zoonoses (Chairperson)
- Mrs Catherine Mulholland, Administrator, Codex Trust Fund
- Dr Angelika Tritscher, Coordinator, Risk Assessment and Management, Department of Food Safety and Zoonoses

WHO Regional Office adviser

- Dr Hilde Kruse, Program Manager Food Safety, WHO Regional Office for Europe

Codex Secretariat/Rome

- Mr Tom Heilandt, Secretary, Codex Alimentarius Commission, Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme

Resource persons

- Ms Dominique di Biase, Senior Programme Officer, Field Programme Development Service, Technical Cooperation Department, FAO
- Mr Ilja Betlem, Legal Officer, Office of the Legal Counsel, FAO

CGTF Functions

- To provide strategic guidance to the Project;
- To establish relevant guidelines and criteria as a framework for Project activities;
- To monitor that such guidelines and criteria are followed by the Project and that reporting requirements are met;
- To monitor the coherence and complementarity of Project activities with respect to other funding mechanisms dealing with similar issues; and
- To monitor the Project's progress and evaluate achievements.

Annex B

GROUPING OF ELIGIBLE COUNTRIES - 2014 SUPPORT

79 countries

Changes: Russian Federation is no longer eligible due to high income status. Turkmenistan and Iraq moved to Group 3A due to upper middle income status.

GROUP 1

Group 1A – Least Developed Countries (LDC) <i>As listed by the Least Developed Countries Report 2012 (UNCTAD)</i>	Group 1B – Other Low Income Countries (LIC) <i>Listed as LIC by the World Development Report 2013 (World Bank) and Low Human Development or Medium Human Development by the Human Development Report 2012 (UNDP) *except Democratic People's Republic of Korea for which Human Development Index is not computed.</i>
Africa Central African Republic Chad Comoros Djibouti Equatorial Guinea Eritrea Liberia Sao Tome and Principe Somalia	Africa --
Asia Afghanistan Bangladesh	Asia Democratic People's Republic of Korea*
Europe --	Europe Kyrgyzstan Tajikistan
Near East Yemen	Near East --
South-West Pacific Kiribati	South-West Pacific --

GROUP 2

<i>Countries listed as Lower Middle income Countries (LMC) by the World Development Report 2013 (World Bank) and Low Human Development (LHD), Medium Human Development (MHD) or High Human Development (HHD) by the Human Development Report 2012 (UNDP) *except Nauru for which Human Development Index is not computed.</i>
Africa Cabo Verde Congo, Republic of
Asia --
Europe Moldova, Republic of Ukraine

Near East --
South-West Pacific Micronesia, Federated States of Nauru, Republic of*

GROUP 3

Group 3A <i>Countries listed as Upper Middle income Countries (UMC) in the World Development Report 2013 (World Bank) and Medium Human Development (MHD) in the Human Development Report 2012 (UNDP).</i>	Group 3B <i>Countries listed as Upper Middle income Countries (UMC) in the World Development Report 2013 (World Bank) and High Human Development (HHD) in the Human Development Report 2012 (UNDP).</i>
Africa Gabon Namibia South Africa	Africa Mauritius
Asia Maldives Thailand	Asia --
Europe Turkmenistan	Europe Azerbaijan, Republic of Belarus Romania The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Latin America and the Caribbean --	Latin America and the Caribbean Brazil Grenada Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Venezuela
Near East Iraq Jordan	Near East Libya

GROUP 4

<i>Countries eligible for 2 years additional support at 50% for 2 priority Codex meetings in each calendar year (eligible countries graduated from the Codex Trust Fund between 2007-2013 or will graduate at the end of 2013 and are listed as Least Developed Countries (LDCs) in the UNCTAD Least Developed Countries Report 2012 and/or as Small Island Developing States (SIDs) by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Division for Sustainable Development.</i>
Africa Angola Benin Burkina Faso Burundi Democratic Republic of the Congo Ethiopia Gambia Guinea Guinea-Bissau

Lesotho
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali
Mauritania
Mozambique
Niger
Rwanda
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Togo
Uganda
Zambia

Asia

Cambodia
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Myanmar
Nepal

Europe

--

Latin America and the Caribbean

Belize
Dominica
Guyana
Haiti
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Lucia
Suriname

Near East

--

South-West Pacific

Cook Islands
Fiji
Samoa
Solomon Islands
Tonga
Vanuatu

"Graduates" of the Codex Trust Fund

2014 (4 Graduates)	Algeria, Mozambique, Pakistan, Uzbekistan
2013 (20 Graduates)	Armenia, Benin, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominica, Gambia, Georgia, Guinea, Kazakhstan, Malawi, Mauritania, Montenegro, Myanmar, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Sierra Leone, Suriname
2012 (18 Graduates)	Albania, Angola, Botswana, Cambodia, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Guinea Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Nigeria, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Senegal, Republic of Serbia, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Vanuatu
2011 (27 Graduates)	Belize, Bhutan, Burundi, China, Fiji, Ghana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Mali, Mongolia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Papua New Guinea, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tonga, Turkey, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Vietnam, Zambia, Zimbabwe
2010 (7 Graduates)	Egypt, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Philippines, Syrian Arab Republic, Cook Islands
2009 (13 Graduates)	Bolivia, Colombia, Croatia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Iran, Morocco, Paraguay, Peru, Tunisia
2008 (6 Graduates)	Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Chile, Mexico, Seychelles, Uruguay
2007 (4 Graduates)	Costa Rica, Lithuania, Panama, Poland
Total number of graduated countries	99 countries

**Eligible countries who have chosen not to benefit
from Codex Trust Fund support**

Malaysia (Codex Trust Fund donor country)

Annex C

**Countries supported by the Codex Trust Fund
January-December 2014**

<p>1st Session of Codex Committee on Spices and Culinary Herbs (CCSCH), Kochi, India, 11-14 February 2014 Comoros Djibouti Dominica Grenada</p>
<p>33rd Session of Codex Committee on Fish and Fishery Products (CCFFP), Bergen , Norway, 17-21 February 2014 Cabo Verde Central African Republic Cook Islands Libya Maldives Mauritania</p>
<p>18th Session of Codex Committee on Fresh Fruits and Vegetables (CCFFV), Phuket, Thailand, 24-28 February 2014 Libya</p>
<p>35th Session of Codex Committee on Methods of Analysis and Sampling (CCMAS), Budapest, Hungary, 3-7 March 2014 Bangladesh Central African Republic</p>
<p>46th Session of Codex Committee on Food Additives (CCFA), Hong Kong, China, 17-21 March 2014 Benin Ukraine</p>
<p>8th Session of Codex Committee on Contaminants in Foods (CCCF), The Hague, Netherlands, 31 March – 4 April 2014 Benin Cabo Verde Cook Islands Mozambique</p>
<p>28th Session of Codex Committee on General Principles (CCGP), Paris, France, 7-11 April 2014 Burundi Central African Republic Comoros Kyrgyzstan Mali Moldova</p>
<p>46th Session of Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR), Nanjing, China, 5-10 May 2014 Central African Republic Democratic People’s Republic of Korea Maldives Mali</p>

37th Session of Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC), Geneva, Switzerland, 14-18 July 2014

Angola
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Central African Republic
Comoros
Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Democratic Republic of the Congo
Djibouti
Gambia
Guinea
Haiti
Kyrgyzstan
Macedonia, The Former Yugoslav Republic
Moldova
Papua New Guinea
Romania
Tajikistan
Thailand
Turkmenistan
Ukraine
Yemen

13th Session of FAO/WHO Coordinating Committee for North America and South West Pacific (CCNASWP), Kokopo, Papua New Guinea, 23-26 September 2014

Cook Islands
Fiji
Kiribati
Micronesia
Nauru
Papua New Guinea
Samoa
Solomon Islands
Tonga
Vanuatu

29th Session of FAO/WHO Coordinating Committee for Europe (CCEURO), The Hague, Netherlands, 30 September – 3 October 2014

Albania
Armenia
Azerbaijan
Belarus
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Bulgaria
Croatia
Czech Republic
Estonia
Georgia
Hungary
Kazakhstan
Kyrgyzstan (4)
Latvia
Lithuania
Malta
Moldova

Montenegro
 Poland
 Romania
 Russian Federation
 Serbia
 Slovakia
 Macedonia, The Former Yugoslav Republic
 Turkey
 Ukraine
 Uzbekistan

21st Session of Codex Committee on Food Import and Export Inspection and Certification Systems (CCFICS), Brisbane, Australia, 13-17 October 2014

Cabo Verde
 Kiribati
 Maldives
 Mauritius
 Nauru
 Saint Kitts and Nevis
 Thailand

42nd Session of Codex Committee on Food Labelling (CCFL), Rome, Italy, 21-24 October 2014

Burkina Faso
 Democratic Republic of the Congo
 Lesotho
 Mauritius
 Mozambique
 Nauru
 Saint Kitts and Nevis
 Thailand
 Yemen

19th Session of FAO/WHO Coordinating Committee for Asia (CCASIA), Tokyo, Japan, 3-7 November 2014

Afghanistan
 Bangladesh
 Bhutan
 Cambodia
 China
 India
 Indonesia
 Lao People's Democratic Republic
 Maldives
 Mongolia
 Myanmar
 Nepal
 Pakistan
 Philippines
 Sri Lanka
 Thailand
 Viet Nam

19th Session of FAO/WHO Coordinating Committee for Latin America and the Caribbean (CCLAC), San José, Costa Rica, 10-14 November 2014

Antigua and Barbuda
Barbados
Belize
Bolivia
Brazil
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Dominica
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Grenada
Guatemala
Guyana
Honduras
Jamaica
Mexico
Nicaragua
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Lucia
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Suriname
Uruguay

46th Session of Codex Committee on Food Hygiene (CCFH), Lima, Peru, 17-21 November 2014

Antigua and Barbuda
Cabo Verde
Guinea Bissau
Mali

46th Session of Codex Committee on Nutrition and Foods for Special Dietary Uses (CCNFSDU), Bali, Indonesia, 24-28 November 2014

Rwanda
Yemen

PART 2

FAO/WHO PROJECT AND FUND FOR ENHANCED PARTICIPATION IN CODEX

19th Progress Report
(January-June 2015)

A. INTRODUCTION

This is the Nineteenth Progress Report of the FAO/WHO Project and Fund for Enhanced Participation in Codex (Codex Trust Fund). It covers activities for the first five months of 2015 and follows on from the information contained in the 2014 Annual Report.

B. TECHNICAL SECTION

2015 Applications and Support to Objective 1 - Widening Participation in Codex

Results of 2015 application process

Countries eligible for support from the Codex Trust Fund are required to submit a yearly application form which is due on 31 October of each calendar year. The list of eligible countries and the update of country sub-groupings for 2015 support appears in Annex A.

As in the past, the "Call for Applications" for support in 2015 was made widely available in September 2014 using the following channels: Codex e-mail lists; WHO and FAO regional and country offices; WHO, FAO, Codex Secretariat and Codex Trust Fund websites. The Codex Trust Fund also did a direct electronic send-out to all Codex Contact Points in Codex Trust Fund eligible countries. When required, additional support was provided by FAO and WHO officers at regional and country levels to follow up with individual countries failing to submit an application within the timeline.

Five countries were no longer eligible for support in 2015 as they graduated according to the matched funding status table below, and were not eligible to be brought back into the Codex Trust Fund under the provisions for support to the new Group 4.

- "Graduates" from Group 1: Kyrgyzstan
- "Graduates" from Group 3: Gabon, Libya, Thailand, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Matched Funding Status Table

Country Group	Year							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	50%	100%
2	0%	0%	0%	50%	50%	100%		
3a	0%	50%	50%	50%	100%			
3b	0%	50%	50%	100%				
4	50%	50%	100%					

Countries concerned were apprised of their final graduation from the Codex Trust Fund by e-mail to the Codex Contact Point, with copy to the relevant WHO and FAO regional and country offices.

Below is the breakdown of the 31 eligible countries that submitted an application before the deadline:

- 7 out of 14 eligible countries from Group 1 (50%);
- 3 out of 6 eligible countries from Group 2 (50%);
- 7 out of 13 eligible countries from Group 3 (54%);
- 14 out of 26 eligible countries from Group 4 (54%);

The breakdown of applications received according to Codex region is as follows:

Table 1 - Breakdown of all applications received for support in 2015 by Codex Region

Codex Region	No. of countries eligible	No. of applications received	% of eligible countries applying
Africa	25	12	44%
Asia	8	6	63%
Europe	7	6	86%
Latin America & the Caribbean	9	4	44%
Near East	3	1	33%
South West Pacific	7	2	14%
Total for 2015	59	31	53%

Given the number of applications received from different country sub-groupings, and the liquidity forecast for 2015, at its 25th meeting held on 15 December 2014, the Consultative Group for the Codex Trust Fund determined the level of support to be offered in 2015 as follows:

- Group 1a 3 participations
- Group 1b 3 participations
- Group 2 2 participations
- Group 3a 2 participations
- Group 3b 2 participation
- Group 4 2 participations

In its continuing efforts to ensure compliance with application procedures and quality of applications received, all applications from eligible countries continued to be reviewed and assessed by the Codex Trust Fund Secretariat against the following criteria:

- Country member of Codex;
- Country eligible for CTF funding;
- Application submitted by CCP;
- Valid meetings prioritized;
- Rationale given for priority meetings chosen;
- Application fully completed with all signatures of designated participants;
- Evidence of coordination between government ministries around application process with signatures of all those involved;
- Evidence of involvement of FAO and/or WHO with signature(s) as appropriate;
- Country is fully up to date with the submission of all obligatory participant reports in the on-line reporting system.

As part of the on-going review process, all applications not responding to one or more of the above criteria were the object of communication with the Codex Contact Point (CCP) in the country and/or WHO/FAO regional and country office focal points as relevant for follow up and revision of the application as necessary. The processing of applications from countries was not finalized until all criteria had been met.

At the time of writing, 27 countries had successfully completed the application process and are being supported in 2015.

Anticipated support to Codex participation in 2015

For the period January to December 2015, it is expected that approximately 60 delegates from 27 countries will be supported to attend 12 Codex meetings and working groups.

The breakdown of participants supported by the Codex Trust Fund in 2015 is expected to be: 70% from least developed and other lower income countries including the SIDs; 10% from lower middle income countries; and 20% from upper middle income countries. Annex B provides details of countries who have been supported by the Codex Trust Fund to attend Codex meetings in 2015 that were prioritized on their application. This annex includes supported attendance at Codex meetings between 1 January and 15 March 2015.

Support to Objective 2 - Codex Trust Fund supported Codex capacity development in 2015

FAO/WHO Codex trainings and workshops

Based on outcomes of the FAO/WHO joint planning process for Codex capacity development activities, ongoing discussions in regions, and decisions of the Consultative Group for the Trust Fund at its meeting on 15 December 2014, the following FAO/WHO Codex trainings and workshops are planned for support by the Codex Trust Fund in 2015:

Codex African Region

One day pre-CCAfrica FAO/WHO regional workshop on “Risk Communication”, Yaoundé, Cameroon, 26 January 2015 (activity completed)

Codex European region

FAO/WHO regional workshop on “Strengthening Capacities for Effective Participation in Codex with Emphasis on Microbiological Food Safety for CIS and Neighbouring Countries of Codex European Region, St Petersburg, Russian Federation, 17-18 September 2015.

Codex Near East region

Pre-CCNE FAO/WHO regional workshop on “Update on Codex Processes and Procedures, including Initiating New Work”, Beirut, Lebanon, 15-16 May 2015.

Codex Southwest Pacific region

3 day FAO/WHO workshop on “Nutrition, Noncommunicable Diseases and the Role of Codex”, Nadi, Fiji, 20-22 April 2015.

Support to Objective 3 - Enhancing scientific and technical participation of developing countries in Codex

FAO/WHO project on mycotoxins in sorghum (2012-2015)

This section provides an update on activities that will be carried out in 2015 under the Codex Trust Fund supported FAO/WHO project to carry out data surveys on mycotoxins in sorghum in four countries (Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Mali and Sudan) and should be read in conjunction with the relevant text on the project that appears in the 2014 Annual Report (see Part 1 of this document).

The following activities and deliverables are planned for 2015:

- Final reporting to CCCF (completed).
- Final consolidated report on the projects published.

- 27-28 May 2015 (tentative dates), Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. FAO/WHO intercountry meeting on the mycotoxins in sorghum project hosted by PACA. This intercountry meeting will bring together representatives from all project countries, as well as interested stakeholders from the African continent that are working in the field of mycotoxin control, to share and discuss results as well as actions in project countries to follow up on these results and address problems of mycotoxins in sorghum.

At the 9th session of CCCF the Committee agreed to ask FAO and WHO to analyse the data and provide recommendations to the Committee at its next session as regards the mycotoxins of importance and the feasibility to establish MLs for these mycotoxins and propose changes to the COP on mycotoxins in cereals.

FAO/WHO project on food consumption data – surveys and harmonization of data

An integral component of food safety risk assessment is estimating individual exposure to chemicals (including nutrients) and biological agents in food, based on an understanding of what people eat. Unfortunately, many countries do not have access to consistent, reliable information on nutrient intake and dietary exposure to food chemicals and biological agents at individual level, neither in the general population, nor in vulnerable population groups. Moreover, information available at national level can be difficult to interpret in an international context due to lack of harmonization in the reporting. Overall, the lack of data for certain regions poses challenges and at times affects the global acceptance of Codex standards. In the context of Codex work, improved exposure data at country level will be useful to a range of Codex Committees (CCCF, CCPR, CCFA, CCNFSDU among others) in setting MLs or MRLs, developing codes of practice and addressing nutrition recommendations.

Currently food consumption data is being entered into the FAO/WHO Chronic Individual Food Consumption Database – Summary Statistics (CIFOCoss) and are used to estimate the dietary exposure to food chemicals, e.g. food additives and veterinary drugs. Building on this work and in order to perform more accurate exposure assessment and, in particular, to use probabilistic modeling to assess the risk for various groups of consumers, FAO, in collaboration with WHO and other international partners has initiated new work to collate individual food consumption data disaggregated at various level (e.g. age, sex, physiological status). This global database (the Global Individual Food Consumption Database) is under development to make this information readily accessible in a dissemination platform. The information will be easily referenced and cross-linked to other existing global databases, e.g. FAOSTAT, GEMS/food. This database is based on the model of the comprehensive food consumption database developed by EFSA for EU Member States (<http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/datexfoodcdb/datexfooddb.htm>).

In 2015 it is envisaged that an FAO/WHO project, funded through the Codex Trust Fund, will be initiated with the objective of increasing the available data in CIFOCoss and the Global Individual Food Consumption Database from ASEAN countries by: 1) conducting individual food consumption surveys in 2 CTF-eligible countries in the ASEAN region and; 2) harmonizing existing data from individual food consumption data in an additional 6-8 CTF-eligible countries in the ASEAN region using a consistent format. The ultimate aim is to improve the assessment of nutrient intake and dietary exposure to chemical and biological agents in food (supporting national and international Codex standard-setting).

The initiation of this project in the second half of 2015 is dependent on receipt of targeted funds from the European Commission in the first half of 2015.

Monitoring of progress and final project evaluation

In 2015 routine monitoring of Codex Trust Fund outputs and outcomes will continue to provide data and information for the management of the Codex Trust Fund and as an important source of information to inform the successor initiative to the Codex Trust Fund.

The final project evaluation of the Codex Trust Fund was completed in 2015. At the time of writing the final report of the evaluation had not been received and signed off by the Consultative Group to the Trust Fund. The full report of the evaluation is being made available to all Codex member states in document CX/CAC 15/37/18-Add 2. The FAO/WHO Management Response to the evaluation is contained in document CX/CAC 15/37/18-Add 4.

Planning and implementation of the successor initiative to the Codex Trust Fund

The Consultative Group for the Trust Fund continued discussions on the successor initiative to the Codex Trust Fund in the first quarter of 2015. Additional consultations were held with FAO and WHO regional food safety officers and past, present and potential donors of the Trust Fund. Based on these discussions and on the results of the final project evaluation, FAO/WHO are tabling a proposal for the successor initiative at the 70th CCEXEC and 38th CAC. This proposal can be found in document CX/CAC 15/37/18-Add 5. Deliberations and decisions of Codex member states will be taken into consideration and a final project document and implementation plan will be completed by December 2015 to allow for implementation of the successor initiative to begin in January 2016.

C. FINANCIAL SECTION

2015 Financial Projections

The balance of funds carried forward to 2015 was US\$ 890,262. Contributions that have been recorded as received in WHO during the period from January to March 2015, as well as contributions expected between April and December 2015 appear in Table 2 below.

Table 2
Contributions received as at 30 March 2015 and expected during April to December 2015

Donor	Amount expected/received	Amount expected/received	Agreement period
	(in contribution currency)	(in US\$)	
New Zealand	NZD 20,000	14,297	2014 agreement
United States	USD 110,000	110,000	2014 agreement
European Commission	EUR 10,000	13,158	Final payment for 2011-2013 mycotoxins -sorghum surveys
European Commission	EUR 237,000	326,896	2 nd and 3 rd (final) payments on 2014-2015 agreement
Total approximate funds received or expected		USD 464,324	

The carryover to 2015, together with the recorded and expected contributions in the table above will total approximately USD 1,354,586⁵.

⁵ Includes multi-year agreements where contributions are scheduled for receipt in 2015.

The provisional budget for the Codex Trust Fund for 2015, agreed by the Consultative Group for the Trust Fund at its 25th meeting held on 15 December 2014, was established at \$1.5 million. It is expected that this sum will allow for support to:

- Approximately 60 delegates from 27 countries will be supported to attend 12 Codex meetings and working groups (Codex Trust Fund expected output 1 - Widening participation in Codex);
- Four FAO/WHO Codex capacity development activities at regional and sub-regional levels (Codex Trust Fund expected output 2 - Strengthening participation in Codex);
- Support to an intercountry meeting of the project countries involved in the FAO/WHO project to carry out data surveys on mycotoxins in sorghum in four developing countries (Codex Trust Fund expected output 3 - Enhancing scientific and technical input to Codex);
- Support to the FAO/WHO project on food consumption data – surveys and harmonization of data (CTF expected output 3 – Enhancing scientific and technical input to Codex);
- Staff and administration costs of the Codex Trust Fund Secretariat;
- Costs related to the monitoring and final project evaluation of the Codex Trust Fund, and design and development of the successor initiative to the Codex Trust Fund.

Annex A

GROUPING OF ELIGIBLE COUNTRIES - 2015 SUPPORT

59 countries

GROUP 1 (14)

Group 1A – Least Developed Countries (LDC) <i>As listed by the Least Developed Countries Report 2013 (UNCTAD)</i>	Group 1B – Other Low Income Countries (LIC) <i>Listed as LIC by the World Development Report 2014 (World Bank) and Low Human Development or Medium Human Development by the Human Development Report 2014 (UNDP) *except Democratic People's Republic of Korea for which Human Development Index is not computed.</i>
Africa (9) Central African Republic Chad Comoros Djibouti Equatorial Guinea Eritrea Liberia Sao Tome and Principe Somalia	Africa --
Asia (2) Afghanistan Bangladesh	Asia (1) Democratic People's Republic of Korea*
Europe --	Europe (1) Tajikistan
Near East (1) Yemen	Near East --
South-West Pacific --	South-West Pacific --

GROUP 2 (6)

<i>Countries listed as Lower Middle income Countries (LMC) by the World Development Report 2014 (World Bank) and Low Human Development (LHD), Medium Human Development (MHD) or High Human Development (HHD) by the Human Development Report 2014 (UNDP) *except Nauru for which Human Development Index is not computed.</i>
Africa (2) Cabo Verde Congo, Republic of
Asia --
Europe (2) Moldova, Republic of Ukraine
Near East --

South-West Pacific (2)

Micronesia, Federated States of (50%)
Nauru, Republic of*

GROUP 3 (13)

Group 3A <i>Countries listed as Upper Middle income Countries (UMC) in the World Development Report 2014 (World Bank) and Medium Human Development (MHD) in the Human Development Report 2014 (UNDP).</i>	Group 3B <i>Countries listed as Upper Middle income Countries (UMC) in the World Development Report 2014 (World Bank) and High Human Development (HHD) in the Human Development Report 2014 (UNDP).</i>
Africa (2) Namibia South Africa	Africa --
Asia (1) Maldives	Asia --
Europe (1) Turkmenistan	Europe (3) Azerbaijan, Republic of Belarus Romania
Latin America and the Caribbean --	Latin America and the Caribbean (4) Brazil Grenada Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Venezuela
Near East (2) Iraq Jordan	Near East --

GROUP 4 (26)

Countries eligible for 2 years additional support at 50% for 2 priority Codex meetings in each calendar year⁶ (eligible countries graduated from the Codex Trust Fund between 2007-2014 or will graduate at the end of 2014 and are listed as Least Developed Countries (LDCs) in the UNCTAD Least Developed Countries Report 2013 and/or as Small Island Developing States (SIDs) by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Division for Sustainable Development.⁷

Africa (12):

Ethiopia
Gambia
Madagascar
Malawi
Mauritius
Mozambique
Niger
Rwanda
Sierra Leone
Togo
Uganda
Zambia

Asia (4)

⁶ See http://www.codexalimentarius.net/download/report/767/REP11_CACe.pdf paragraphs 216-236 for deliberations and conclusions at 34th Session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission

⁷ And not qualifying for high income status.

Cambodia Lao People's Democratic Republic Myanmar Nepal
Europe --
Latin America and the Caribbean (5) Antigua and Barbuda Belize Guyana Saint Kitts and Nevis Suriname
Near East --
South-West Pacific (5) Kiribati Samoa Solomon Islands Tonga Vanuatu

"Graduates" of the Codex Trust Fund

2015 (7 Graduates)	Gabon, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Libya, Mauritius, Thailand, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
2014 (4 Graduates)	Algeria, Mozambique, Pakistan, Uzbekistan
2013 (20 Graduates)	Armenia, Benin, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominica, Gambia, Georgia, Guinea, Kazakhstan, Malawi, Mauritania, Montenegro, Myanmar, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Sierra Leone, Suriname
2012 (18 Graduates)	Albania, Angola, Botswana, Cambodia, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Guinea Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Nigeria, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Senegal, Republic of Serbia, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Vanuatu
2011 (27 Graduates)	Belize, Bhutan, Burundi, China, Fiji, Ghana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Mali, Mongolia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Papua New Guinea, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tonga, Turkey, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Vietnam, Zambia, Zimbabwe
2010 (7 Graduates)	Egypt, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Philippines, Syrian Arab Republic, Cook Islands
2009 (13 Graduates)	Bolivia, Colombia, Croatia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Iran, Morocco, Paraguay, Peru, Tunisia
2008 (6 Graduates)	Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Chile, Mexico, Seychelles, Uruguay
2007 (4 Graduates)	Costa Rica, Lithuania, Panama, Poland
Total number of graduated countries	106 countries

Eligible countries who have chosen not to benefit from Codex Trust Fund support

Malaysia (Codex Trust Fund donor country)

Annex B**Countries supported to Codex meetings in 2015**
(Up to 15 March 2015)

21st FAO/WHO Coordinating Committee for Africa (CCAFRICA), Yaoundé, Cameroon, 27-30 January 2015 Djibouti Gambia Sao Tome and Principe Uganda
24th Codex Committee on Fats and Oils (CCFO), Melaka, Malaysia, 9-13 February 2015 Ukraine
36th Codex Committee on Methods of Analysis and Sampling (CCMAS), Budapest, Hungary, 23-27 February 2015 Central African Republic Ukraine
29th Codex Committee on General Principles (CCGP), Paris, France, 9-13 March 2015 Belarus Cambodia Central African Republic Niger Sao Tome and Principe Ukraine