



**JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME  
CODEX COMMITTEE ON RESIDUES OF VETERINARY DRUGS IN FOODS**

**Twenty-second Session**

**San José, Costa Rica, 27 April-1 May 2015**

**ACTIVITIES OF THE JOINT FAO/IAEA DIVISION OF NUCLEAR TECHNIQUES IN FOOD AND AGRICULTURE RELEVANT TO CODEX WORK<sup>1</sup>**

1. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), through the Joint FAO/IAEA Division of Nuclear Techniques in Food and Agriculture (the "Joint Division"), supports and implements specific activities related to the Codex Alimentarius and the work of the Codex Committee on Residues of Veterinary Drugs in Food (CCRVDF) through its Food and Environmental Protection Section and the FAO/IAEA Agriculture and Biotechnology Laboratories. In collaboration with sister FAO Divisions in Rome, resources and support are delivered to member countries through technical cooperation projects (TCPs), coordinated research projects (CRPs), additional extra-budgetary programmes, regional and interregional workshops, and research and technology adaptation and transfer, to support food authenticity, safety and quality and enhance trade initiatives.

2. Several member countries continue to seek support and the leveraging of nuclear and isotopic analytical techniques in the research and testing of veterinary drug residues as well as related contaminants in food and the environment. The Joint Division continues to respond to such needs through its five subprogrammes in Food and Agriculture, including their laboratories.

**COORDINATED RESEARCH PROJECTS**

3. The Joint Division implements strategic research efforts within the framework of CRPs. Typically each CRP involves a network of about fifteen institutions from developed and developing countries that collaborate on a well-defined research topic for four to five years. They provide an important mechanism for organizing international research work to achieve specific objectives; for example, on radiometric and allied analytical techniques to strengthen national residue monitoring programmes. Research is completed by research teams in their respective countries, with an opportunity for the chief scientific investigators leading each team to interact face to face during periodic technical/coordination meetings organized and coordinated by the Joint Division.

4. Newly developed and validated analytical methods produced under CRPs are published and made freely available. Such methods and new approaches are developed for practical implementation, for example in national residue monitoring programmes. The CRP results are published in the scientific and technical literature and also made available to other member country laboratories around the world through an internet resource<sup>2</sup> hosted by the Joint Division.

5. A new five year CRP on "Development and Strengthening of Radio-Analytical and Complementary Techniques to Control Residues of Veterinary Drugs and Related Chemicals in Aquaculture Products" D52039 is being initiated. Thus far participants from food safety and research institutions in Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Cameroon, China, Chile, Ecuador, India, Singapore, South Africa, Turkey and Uganda are involved and further proposals are welcome<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Document prepared by and under responsibility of the Joint FAO/IAEA Division of Nuclear Techniques in Food and Agriculture, IAEA, Vienna, Austria (See <http://www-naweb.iaea.org/nafa/index.html> for additional details).

<sup>2</sup> Food Contaminant and Residue Information System (FCRIS) (<http://nucleus.iaea.org/fcris/>)

<sup>3</sup> See <http://cra.iaea.org/cra/how-to-particiapte.html>

6. A CRP on “Developing Radiometric and Allied Analytical Methods to Strengthen National Residue Control Programmes for Antibiotic and Veterinary Anthelmintic Drug Residues” D52036 concluded in 2014 with a final technical meeting held in Natal, Brazil, 14-18 April 2014. The project involved institutions and food control laboratories in Austria, Belgium, Brazil, China, Germany, Kenya, the Netherlands, Mongolia, Peru, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tunisia, UK and USA. Several analytical methods were developed and are already being used in member countries to improve the quality of national monitoring plans for residues of antimicrobial or anthelmintic substances.

#### **TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROJECTS – RESIDUES OF VETERINARY DRUGS AND RELATED CONTAMINANTS IN FOODS**

7. National and regional FAO and IAEA TCPs provide member countries with equipment, expert advice, training and opportunities to network. Details for each country and a summary of progress are provided in Table I.

8. Member countries have already submitted concepts and proposals for TCPs for the 2016-17 biennium and the Joint Division is providing technical support in developing these for implementation as national, regional and/or interregional projects.

#### **LABORATORY NETWORKS**

9. The Joint Division is working with various member countries at national, regional and interregional levels to promote laboratory networks for the sharing of technical expertise, supply-chain intelligence, experience and resources (including residue data). The main focus has been in Africa, Latin America and Asia. There is also a Joint Division initiative to implement an interregional project to promote food safety partnerships to control veterinary drug residues and related contaminants worldwide. It is envisaged that participating control laboratories will generate and contribute data relevant to Codex.

#### **INTERNATIONAL FOOD SAFETY SYMPOSIUM**

10. The Joint Division marked its 50th anniversary in 2014 and hosted an International Symposium on Food Safety and Quality from 10 to 13 November 2014 in Vienna, Austria. More than 300 scientists from over 85 countries participated in a full programme of activities including 63 speakers from developed and developing countries. Sessions and satellite workshops included contributions on nuclear/isotopic and complementary techniques for the analysis of veterinary drug residues and other contaminants in food and feed. There were also extensive discussions on food traceability and authenticity, and the application of food irradiation. Colleagues from FAO sister divisions and WHO, including the Codex Secretariat, played a significant role in ensuring the success of the symposium and chaired a number of sessions.

#### **ANALYTICAL METHODS AND VETERINARY DRUG RESIDUES DATABASE**

11. The Joint Division continues to produce or source analytical methods to support national residue monitoring programmes in member countries through the Food Contaminant and Residue Information System (FCRIS) database<sup>2</sup>. This database supports the application of CAC/GL 71-2009. The same support is being extended to the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues. Over 91 methods/techniques including links to national and international food safety standards and guidelines are available. The Joint Division continues to solicit additional methods to update the database and encourages usage.

12. The Joint Division participated in an international consultative meeting on prospects of establishing a Global Database on Veterinary Drug Residues in Foods, 4-5 November 2014 at the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) in Paris, France. The consultation was organized by the Commonwealth Agricultural Bureau International (CABI) and the Food Animal Residue Avoidance Databank (FARAD) of the USA supported by the World Trade Organization’s Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF). A number of organisations and experts responsible for food safety and veterinary drugs, as well as representatives of the private sector covering pharmaceutical and food producing corporations participated.

13. The Food and Environmental Protection Section of the Joint Division will chair the scientific committee for the next EuroResidue conference (ER VIII)<sup>44</sup> in Egmond aan Zee, the Netherlands on 23-25 May 2016. The Joint Division encourages and supports member countries to attend this and related meetings that address several aspects of veterinary drug residues. The conference presents an opportunity to establish or strengthen networks that the Joint Division promotes.

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<sup>4</sup> See <http://www.euroresidue.nl/>

**Table 1: Overview of selected projects through which the Joint Division supports the control of veterinary drug residues**

<b>Member Country and project code (s)</b>	<b>Work done and benefits</b>
Angola (ANG/5/009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support to set up a new laboratory for testing contaminants/residues in food products at the Veterinary Research Institute (VRI);</li> <li>• Four scientists trained in Brazil and Chile;</li> <li>• Host institute in Chile and VRI keen on signing a memorandum of understanding to continue collaborating and support each other.</li> </ul>
Algeria (RAF/5/067)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment and strengthening of a network of food safety laboratories/institutions through capacity building and knowledge enhancement for the analysis of veterinary drug residues and related contaminants;</li> <li>• Institutions include National Institute of Veterinary Medicine (INMV), National Institute of Agronomic Research of Algeria (INRAA), National Institute of Plant Protection (IPV) and private laboratories, such as Catalyse.</li> </ul>
Argentina (RLA/5/059; D52039)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support to the Laboratory of the National Health Service and Food Quality (SENASA) to complement Argentina's national chemical contaminant residue monitoring programme, meeting international standards, and enhancing competitiveness of the country's agricultural products on the international market;</li> <li>• SENASA's food safety laboratory hosted training workshops and meetings for a number of countries in the Latin America and Caribbean region, to enhance competence in residue monitoring programmes;</li> <li>• The Superior Institute of Research, Development and Food Services (ISIDSA) and the National University of Cordoba will also participate in an international research project on the safety/quality of aquaculture products, coordinated by the Joint Division.</li> </ul>
Benin (BEN/5/009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical and financial support to the Central Laboratory for Food Health Safety (LCSSA) in Total Diet Studies with focus on evaluating the risk of exposure to multiple chemical contaminants in table-ready foods;</li> <li>• Laboratory equipment and consumables supplied and local training provided through expert missions;</li> <li>• Five scientists from various collaborating institutions soon to undergo external training;</li> <li>• Laboratory can conduct tests that would otherwise be outsourced abroad;</li> <li>• Three local institutions are collaborating under the country's Food Safety Agency (ABSSA).</li> </ul>
Bolivia (RLA/5/059)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support to building food safety laboratory/institutional capacity to monitor chemical contaminants and subsequently meet ISO/IEC standards for testing/calibration laboratories through a regional TCP on "Harmonizing official control laboratories to analyse chemical contaminants in food and feedstuffs";</li> <li>• Benefited from laboratory networks, received expert missions and targeted training;</li> <li>• Foundation laid for SENASA to establish a residue monitoring program in Bolivia, such as through the Laboratory of Veterinary Research and Diagnosis (LIDIVET).</li> </ul>
Botswana (BOT/5/006; BOT/5/010; RAF/5/067)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Institutional capacity greatly strengthened at the National Veterinary laboratory (BNVL);</li> <li>• The laboratory is fully functional and capacity to operate state-of-the-art instrumentation has increased by 80%;</li> <li>• Fourteen analytical methods were validated (a 52% increase in the availability of in-house fit-for-purpose analytical methods), while twelve analytical methods/techniques were accredited;</li> <li>• Enhanced South-South cooperation; BNVL and the Chinese Academy of Tropical Agricultural Sciences, Haikou City, Hainan Province are planning to work closely;</li> <li>• Botswana to host an African regional training course on proper sampling and statistics for a food safety laboratory, 10-14 August 2015;</li> <li>• National Food Technology Research Centre and BNVL collaborate under an African food safety regional project.</li> </ul>
Brazil (RLA/5/059;RLA/5/060; D52036; D52039)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brazil participated in and provided leadership to a number of regional projects through the Centre for Nuclear Energy in Agriculture (CENA) and LANAGRO, including support for capacity building in the regions, such as through expert missions to conduct training;</li> <li>• Microbionics Analytical Laboratory in Campinas hosted final technical meeting for a CRP on veterinary drugs residues in Natal, Brazil, April 14-18, 2014; trained fellowships from other countries (e.g. Angola);</li> <li>• CENA and Microbionics to participate in a new international research project on the safety of aquaculture products.</li> </ul>
Cuba	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supported Cuba's food and environmental safety and protection programme through the Centre for Technological Applications and Nuclear Development (CEADEN);</li> </ul>

<b>Member Country and project code (s)</b>	<b>Work done and benefits</b>
(RLA/5/059)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity to undertake chemical contaminant monitoring enhanced and networking with others in the region strengthened;</li> <li>CEADEN hosted a regional meeting on establishing analytical method validation criteria and measurement uncertainty.</li> </ul>
Cameroon (RAF/5/067; D52039)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support for food safety programmes through the Institute for Medical Research and Studies of Medicinal Plants (IMPM), the National Veterinary Laboratory (LANAVET) and related institutions in Cameroon;</li> <li>IMPM hosted a regional food safety workshop in October 2014 attracting 38 stakeholders from 12 institutions in Cameroon and eight other African countries;</li> <li>IMPM to participate in a new international research project on residues in aquaculture products.</li> </ul>
Central Africa Republic (CAF/5/007)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supporting capacity building at the Central Veterinary Laboratory (LACEVET), Ministry of Livestock, to help the country start some residue testing.</li> </ul>
Chile (CHI/5/049; RLA/5/059)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Institutional capacity built/enhanced at the Laboratory of Environmental Chemistry and Food (QAA) of Agricultural and Livestock Service (SAG);</li> <li>Reduced outsourcing of analytical tests;</li> <li>Increased turnaround in residue monitoring activities and enhanced general oversight of residue monitoring;</li> <li>Facilitated the development of new techniques to ensure labs are up to date on international standards;</li> <li>QAA/SAG provides leadership in the region and is leading the development of an interregional project on veterinary drug residues;</li> <li>Chile promotes South-South cooperation, reaches out to other regions, e.g. supporting Angola's residue monitoring/food safety plans by training lab personnel of the Veterinary Research Institute, Angola.</li> </ul>
Costa Rica (RAL/5/059; COS/5/032)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support for the National Veterinary Services Laboratory (LANASEVE) to enhance the capacity to better monitor veterinary drug residues and related contaminants in animal products using nuclear/isotopic and complementary conventional analytical techniques;</li> <li>The University of Costa Rica, Centre for Research in Environmental Pollution (CICA) re-designated as an IAEA collaborating centre (2014-2017) with a mandate to determine the source and degree of food and environmental contamination, and to promote sustainable development through international cooperation and regional training, research and consulting services;</li> <li>CICA will promote e-learning and accelerated capacity building for food and environmental protection;</li> <li>CICA and LANASEVE supported with state-of-the-art instrumentation and relevant technical assistance.</li> </ul>
Dominican Republic (RLA/5/059; RLA/5/060)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support to the country through the Institute for Innovation in Biotechnology and Industry (IIBI) to enhance residue monitoring programme and promote regional networking.</li> </ul>
Ecuador (RLA/5/059; D52039)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supported institutional capacity enhancement at the National Fisheries Institute (INP);</li> <li>INP provided training to other countries in Latin America and the Caribbean to strengthen their food safety labs. In turn, INP improved its international competence and enhanced the competitiveness of Ecuador's agricultural/fisheries exports;</li> <li>INP will participate in a new five-year international research project on residues in aquaculture products.</li> </ul>
Egypt (RAF/5/067)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support to Egypt's residue monitoring plans through the National Centre for Radiation Research and Technology (NCRRT) of the Egyptian Atomic Energy Authority (EAEA) in collaboration with the Central Laboratory of Residue Analysis of Pesticides and Heavy Metals in Foods;</li> <li>NCRRT and EAEA network with other counterparts in Africa.</li> </ul>
Ethiopia (RAF/5/067)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Institutional capability strengthened at the Ethiopian Public Health Institute (EPHI) to better address public health needs in the country, including the monitoring of veterinary drug residues and associated contaminants;</li> <li>EPHI successfully hosted an African regional food safety workshop in Addis Ababa (24-28 Nov 2014), drawing various stakeholders/Ministries in Ethiopia, 12 African countries and the African Union;</li> <li>EPHI is a founding member of the 25-country African Food Safety Network (AFoSaN).</li> </ul>
Guatemala (RLA/5/059;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Human resource development supported at the National Health Laboratory, Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance (MSPAS) involving training and expert missions and</li> </ul>

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RLA/5/060)	<p>contributing to Guatemala's national residue testing;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ability to meet ISO/IEC 17025:2005 requirements for testing/calibration laboratories has strengthened.</li> </ul>
Honduras (RLA/5/059; RLA/5/060)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Laboratory capacity enhancement at the Centre for the Study and Control of Contaminants (CESCCO);</li> <li>• The National Laboratory for Residue Analysis (LANAR) benefited from training, contributing to the laboratory's efforts to meet international standards.</li> </ul>
Indonesia (INS/5/040)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthened laboratory capacity (including human resource and analytical instrumentation) to control chemical and natural food contaminants in Indonesia through the Indonesian Research Centre for Veterinary Science in Bogor;</li> <li>• Strengthened the country's national residue monitoring programme and promoted institutional collaboration (shared instrumentation and joint training).</li> </ul>
Mauritius (RAF/5/067)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Institutional support for the Agricultural Research and Extension Unit to strengthen the monitoring of veterinary drug residues and related contaminants in foods;</li> <li>• A new four-year TCP on "Building Capacity in Mauritius to Analyse Veterinary Drug Residues and Related Chemical Contaminants in Animal Products" will commence in 2016.</li> </ul>
Mongolia (MON/5/019)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Laboratory institutional capacity being built at the State Central Veterinary Laboratory (SCVL);</li> <li>• SCVL now better placed to monitor and increase awareness on environmental contaminants and their potential impact on human and animal health;</li> <li>• Support has created an opportunity for other international partners to be involved and strengthen food safety/veterinary drug residues.</li> </ul>
Namibia (RAF/5/067)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthened capacities of the Namibian Standards Institution (NSI) and the Central Veterinary Laboratory to ensure food safety and quality;</li> <li>• NSI will host an African regional meeting/training aimed at strengthening knowledge on measurement uncertainty in food hazard analysis, Walvis Bay, Namibia.</li> </ul>
Nicaragua (RLA/5/059; NIC/5/008)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Institutional capacity strengthened at the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAGFOR) through a TCP on "Improving Technical Capabilities for Detection of Diseases and Residues in Agriculture";</li> <li>• Three labs supported (including residue monitoring and veterinary diagnostics) and support is helping Nicaragua meet market (EU, USA and Latin America) demands.</li> </ul>
Nigeria (RLA/5/059; NIR/5/037)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Institutional lab capacity strengthened at National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control (NAFDAC) to enhance residue monitoring;</li> <li>• Capacity built for Total Diet Studies approach to risk assessment through the application of nuclear and complementary analytical techniques; this complements assistance provided by other institutions, such as the WHO/FAO through the Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF);</li> <li>• NAFDAC a potential candidate to become a regional designated centre for food safety.</li> </ul>
Pakistan (PAK/5/048)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Institutional capacity for monitoring of veterinary drug residues built/strengthened at the National Institute for Agriculture and Biology (NIAB); National Institution for Biotechnology and Genetic Engineering (NIBGE) and national veterinary labs;</li> <li>• A number of staff trained in residue monitoring in Belgium, Turkey and UK and relevant instrumentation and laboratory materials provided.</li> </ul>
Panama (RLA/5/059; PAN/5/021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Institutional capacity strengthened at the Veterinary Diagnostics and Investigation Laboratory (LADIV), Ministry of Agriculture under the TCP on "Enhancing Analytical Capability to Evaluate and Control Use of Veterinary Drugs through Residue Monitoring and Diagnostic Toxicology".</li> </ul>
Paraguay (RLA/5/059; PAR/5/010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Institutional capacity enhanced at the National Animal Quality and Health Service (SENACSA) to better contribute to national residue monitoring;</li> <li>• Exposure gained now enhanced through another two-year TCP on "Strengthening the National Network of Laboratories Involved in Chemical Risk Analysis to Ensure Food Safety Through the Use of Nuclear and Complementary Non-Nuclear Techniques".</li> </ul>
Peru (RLA/5/059; D52036)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support for the National Service of Agrarian Health (SENASA) Centre for Agricultural Inputs and Toxic Residues, La Molina, Lima;</li> <li>• SENASA's residue lab participated in a CRP on the development of radiometric and allied analytical methods to strengthen national residue control programs for antibiotic and anthelmintic veterinary drug residues;</li> <li>• Regional networking enhanced;</li> <li>• Supported to obtain accreditation by ANSI-ASQ, USA.</li> </ul>
South Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Institutional capacity enhancement for Onderstepoort Veterinary Institute (OVI) of the</li> </ul>

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(RAF/5/067; D52039)	<p>Agricultural Research Council to strengthen networking among food safety laboratories that utilise nuclear and related techniques;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OVI and collaborating institutions in Africa under RAF/5/067 obtain support in joint activities such as proficiency testing, sharing of analytical methods and group training;</li> <li>• OVI trains lab personnel for other FAO/IAEA member country in residue testing;</li> <li>• OVI to participate in a new international research project on residues in aquaculture products.</li> </ul>
Sudan (RAF/5/067; SUD/5/035)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Institutional capacity strengthened for residue monitoring in Sudan through the Department of Radioisotopes, Central Veterinary Research Laboratory Centre and Department of Food Safety and Biotechnology, National Food Research Centre;</li> <li>• The two institutions collaborate to host a Joint Division supported African food safety training course on basic maintenance and troubleshooting of analytical instrumentation for food and environmental safety labs, July 2015.</li> </ul>
Tanzania (RAF/5/067)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Institutional capacity for residue testing built at the Tanzania Food and Drug Administration (TFDA). including staff training and procurement of instrumentation, proficiency testing and inter-lab tests/comparisons;</li> <li>• TFDA food safety lab has increased its scope of accreditation for chemical and microbiology test methods from six to ten;</li> <li>• Networking with other African countries, for instance in training to harmonize analytical methods and laboratory management system;</li> <li>• TFDA will host a regional food safety awareness workshop for farmers/producers, consumers, decision makers - the interphase with labs, December 2015.</li> </ul>
Tunisia (RAF/5/067; D52036)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity built to test veterinary drugs residues and related contaminants at the National Centre for Nuclear Science and Technology (CNRST) and related institutions;</li> <li>• CNRST benefits from a number of training programmes and inter-laboratory test studies;</li> <li>• CNRST participated in international research on the disposition of Flumequine in sea bream.</li> </ul>
Uganda (RAF/5/067; UGA/5/034; D52039)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity built at a number of institutions to establish and implement a national residue monitoring programme, including the Uganda Meat Export Development Programme;</li> <li>• Collaboration for residue monitoring promoted at the National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) and the Department of Animal Production and Marketing, Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF). Others, such as the National Drug Authority and the Dairy Development Authority, are also keen on building a national network of food safety institutions;</li> <li>• The UNBS and MAAIF host an African food safety workshop on the role of nuclear and complementary tools in residue monitoring (13-17 April) involving 12-13 countries;</li> <li>• UNBS to participate in a new international research project on residues in aquaculture products</li> </ul>
Uruguay (RAF/5/059)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support provided to the Division of Veterinary Laboratories (DILAVE) helping to enhance national residue monitoring to a level of international repute;</li> <li>• DILAVE has also supported others in Latin American and the Caribbean, e.g. Nicaragua, to strengthen residue testing, including the harmonization of analytical methods;</li> <li>• DILAVE is one of several countries that contribute analytical methods for veterinary drug residues to the Joint Division's database.</li> </ul>
Venezuela (RAF/5/067)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Institutional capacity strengthened at the National Institute for Agricultural Research to support national initiatives to control chemical residues and associated contaminants following ISO 17025 standards.</li> </ul>
Zimbabwe (RAF/5/067)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Institutional capacity for the testing of veterinary drug residues and related contaminants strengthened at the Central Veterinary Laboratory and the Chemistry and Soil Research Institute, Department of Agriculture Research and Extension Services, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development;</li> <li>• The two institutions will host a regional food safety training workshop to enhance the knowledge and skills required to effectively perform internal audits in a food safety (and environmental health) laboratory, 8-12 June, 2015 in Harare.</li> </ul>