



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

Twenty-third Session

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ACTIVITIES OF THE JOINT FAO/IAEA DIVISION OF NUCLEAR TECHNIQUES IN FOOD AND AGRICULTURE RELEVANT TO CODEX WORK¹

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”), continue to support and implement specific activities relevant to the Codex Committee on Residues of Veterinary Drugs in Food (CCRVDF). This is achieved through the Joint Division’s 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 States using technical cooperation projects (TCPs), coordinated research projects (CRPs), additional extra-budgetary programmes, regional and interregional workshops, and research and technology adaptation and transfer, to promote food integrity, safety and quality and enhance trade.

2. Several Member States 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 thus continues to respond to such needs through its five subprogrammes in Food and Agriculture as well as associated FAO/IAEA laboratories.

COORDINATED RESEARCH PROJECTS

3. The Joint Division implements strategic research through CRPs, each involving about fifteen institutions from developed and developing countries that collaborate on a well-defined research topic for four to five years with focus on radiometric and allied analytical techniques to strengthen national residue monitoring programmes. Chief scientific investigators in respective countries conduct the research and there is an opportunity for face-to-face interaction among all participants during periodic technical meetings organized and coordinated by the Joint Division.

4. A recently concluded CRP on “Developing Radiometric and Allied Analytical Methods to Strengthen National Residue Control Programmes for Antibiotic and Veterinary Anthelmintic Drug Residues” yielded several analytical methods, which have now been compiled into a manual. Researchers from Austria, Belgium, Brazil, China, Germany, Kenya, the Netherlands, Mongolia, Peru, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tunisia, UK and USA contributed to this work. The methods are also available to other laboratories around the world through a web platform² hosted by the Joint Division.

5. A related CRP focussing on residues/contaminants in aquaculture is ongoing with participants from food safety and research institutions in Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Cameroon, China, Chile, Ecuador, India, Singapore, South Africa, Turkey and Uganda³. The second research coordination meeting for this project will take place in Rancagua, Chile 24-28 October 2016.

6. There are plans to consider research on development of integrated analytic methods for monitoring mixed contaminants and residues in agri-food commodities. Up to twenty developed and developing country research institutions will be involved. In the same regard and in addition to work on residue testing, the Joint Division also hopes to contribute to work on antimicrobial resistance and antimicrobial use currently spearheaded by FAO, OIE and WHO.

¹ 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).

² See <http://nucleus.iaea.org/fcris/>

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

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

7. The Joint Division is providing technical backstopping to national, regional and interregional FAO and IAEA TCPs that assist Member States by providing equipment, expert advice, training, analytical methods and opportunities to network, including at CCRVDF. Table 1 highlights selected project activities.

8. Several Member States have submitted TCP concepts to support the control of veterinary drug residues (and related hazards) in foods and feeds during the 2018-19 biennium.

LABORATORY NETWORKS

9. The Joint Division is working with various Member States at national, regional and interregional levels to promote laboratory networks for the sharing of technical expertise, experiences and resources including method/protocols for collecting residue data. Although initial work focussed on Africa⁴ and Latin America⁵, this will now be extended to Asia. A new interregional project to promote food safety partnerships to control veterinary drug residues and related contaminants is ongoing. It is envisaged that participating laboratories will generate and contribute occurrence data relevant to CCRVDF, in addition to other outputs.

DATABASE OF ANALYTICAL METHODS FOR VETERINARY DRUG RESIDUES

10. The Joint Division continues to generate (relying on internal and collaborative research activities) or receive analytical methods to support national residue monitoring programmes in Member States. The methods are available at the Food Contaminant and Residue Information System (FCRIS) database², which supports the application of CAC/GL 71-2009 and is also relevant to the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues. About 200 methods including links to national and international food safety standards and guidelines are available. The Joint Division welcomes additional methods to update the database and encourage usage.

11. The Head of The Food and Environmental Protection Laboratory of the Joint Division chaired the scientific committee of the Euro-Residue conference (ER VIII)⁶ in Egmond aan Zee, the Netherlands on 23- 25 May 2016. The Joint Division and the IAEA Department of Technical Cooperation also supported several participants to attend the conference that presented an opportunity to establish or strengthen networks.

⁴ See: <http://www.africanfoodsafetynetwork.org/>

⁵ See: <http://red-ralaca.net>

⁶ See: <http://www.euroresidue.nl/>

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

Member Country and project code (s)	Work done and benefits
Angola (ANG/5/009; RAF/5/078; INT/5/154)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supported set up of a new laboratory for testing contaminants/residues in food products at the Veterinary Research Institute (VRI); • Five scientists trained in Brazil, Chile and locally on residue testing; • Collaboration established between VRI, Laboratory of Environmental Chemistry and Food (QAA) of Agricultural and Livestock Service (SAG), Chile as well as Ministry of Agriculture, Mozambique; Sharing of experiences, expertise and resources is ongoing among these 3 countries; • Interregional project INT/5/154 (<i>“Improving Food Safety through the Creation of an Interregional Network that Produces Reliable Scientific Data Using Nuclear and Isotopic Techniques”</i>) is providing a platform for enhancing and optimizing cooperation across regions, including the gathering of residue occurrence data.
Algeria (RAF/5/067; RAF/5/078)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; • 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. • Two institutions, INMV and the National Toxicology Centre identified jointly as regional food safety designated centre
Argentina (INT/5/154; D52039)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; • SENASA collaborates with a number of food safety institutions in Latin America and the Caribbean and other regions, to enhance residue monitoring and occurrence data collection programmes; • The Superior Institute of Research, Development and Food Services (ISIDSA) and the National University of Cordoba participate in an international research project on the safety/quality of aquaculture products, coordinated by the Joint Division.
Bangladesh (BGD5031; RAS/5/078)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthened capacity for residue monitoring (through personnel training, technical advice and procurement of instrumentation such as radio-receptor assays tools) • Cooperation with other countries promoted through a regional project <i>“Enhancing Food Safety Laboratory Capabilities and Establishing a Network in Asia to Control Veterinary Drug Residues and Related Chemical Contaminants”</i>
Benin (BEN/5/009; RAF/5/078; INT/5/154)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; • Laboratory equipment and consumables supplied and local training provided through expert missions; • Five scientists from local collaborating institutions trained; • Laboratory can conduct some tests that would otherwise be outsourced abroad; • Three local institutions are collaborating under the country’s Food Safety Agency (ABSSA); LCSSA is sharing experience with labs in Africa and other regions on residue monitoring.

Member Country and project code (s)	Work done and benefits
Bolivia (INT/5/154)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to build food safety laboratory/institutional capacity to monitor residues/contaminants and to subsequently meet ISO/IEC standards for testing/calibration laboratories; • Benefitting from laboratory networks; • Foundation laid for SENASAG to enhance residue monitoring in Bolivia, such as through the Laboratory of Veterinary Research and Diagnosis (LIDIVET) • LIDIVET participates in the interregional food safety project. This will help improve on the testing of veterinary drug residues.
Botswana (RAF/5/067; RAF/5/078; INT/5/154)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional capacity greatly strengthened at the National Veterinary laboratory (BNVL); • The laboratory is fully functional and capacity to operate state-of-the-art instrumentation has increased by 80%; • Fourteen analytical methods developed and validated (a 52% increase in the availability of in-house fit-for-purpose analytical methods), while thirteen analytical methods/techniques were accredited by SANAS; • Capacity to train other lab personnel and host meetings e.g. African regional training course on proper sampling and statistics for a food safety labs, enhanced; • Local institutions e.g. National Food Technology Research Centre and BNVL collaborate under African and interregional food safety regional projects; • Support provided to improve draft food safety act.
Brazil (D52036; D52039)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brazil's Ministry of Agriculture and The Joint Division cooperate in capacity building for residue testing (including hosting of trainees from other countries by LANAGRO); • Microbóticos Analytical Laboratory in Campinas participate in collaborative research leading to development of a number of analytical methods available through FCRIS; • The Centre for Nuclear Energy in Agriculture (CENA) and Microbóticos participate in an international research project on the safety of aquaculture products.
Cameroon (RAF/5/067; D52039; INT/5/154)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 including the Ministry of Agriculture lab in Douala; These institutions are benefiting from partnership with other food safety labs in Africa and other regions; • IMPM participates in an international research project on residues in aquaculture products.
Central Africa Republic (CAF/5/007)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for capacity building (including staff training, provision of lab equipment and consumables) at the Central Veterinary Laboratory (LACEVET), Ministry of Livestock, to facilitate commencement of residue testing.
Chile (INT/5/154)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional capacity built/enhanced at the Laboratory of Environmental Chemistry and Food (QAA) of Agricultural and Livestock Service (SAG); Reduced outsourcing of analytical tests; Increased turnaround in residue monitoring activities and enhanced general oversight of residue monitoring; • Facilitated the development of new techniques to ensure that labs are up to date on international standards; • QAA/SAG hosted the first coordination meeting for INT/5/154 and is leading the interregional cooperation to collect occurrence data and strengthen networks; • QAA/SAG Chile cooperates with and supports residue monitoring in Angola and Mozambique through the Veterinary Research Institute, Angola and Mozambique's Agricultural Research Institute of Mozambique (IIAM), Directorate of Animal Sciences.

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Costa Rica (COS/5/032; INT/5/154)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; instrumentation modernized and staff training strengthened; • The University of Costa Rica, Centre for Research in Environmental Pollution (CICA) continued to promote sustainable development through international cooperation and regional training, research and consulting services; • LANASEVE is benefiting from the network of labs under an interregional food safety project.
Cuba (INT/5/154)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projects such as INT/5/154 support Cuba's food and environmental safety and protection programme through the Centre for Technological Applications and Nuclear Development (CEADEN); • Capacity to undertake residues and chemical contaminant monitoring enhanced and networking with other countries in the region and beyond strengthened
Ecuador (D52039; INT/5/154)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supported institutional capacity enhancement at the National Fisheries Institute (INP); • INP participates in the five-year international research project on residues in aquaculture products; • INP and AGROCALIDAD are also cooperating with several countries under INT/5/154.
Egypt (RAF/5/067; RAF/5/078; INT/5/154)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; • NCRRT and the Central Lab network with other counterparts in Africa and other parts of the world to enhance residue monitoring.
Ethiopia (RAF/5/067; RAF/5/078)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; • EPHI is a founding member of the over 25-country African Food Safety Network (AFoSaN); cooperation continues.
Guatemala (INT5/1/54)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human resource development supported at the National Health Laboratory, Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance (MSPAS) involving training and expert missions and contributing to Guatemala's national residue testing; • Ability to meet ISO/IEC 17025:2005 requirements for testing/calibration laboratories has strengthened; • Networking with regional and international food safety control programmes enhanced.
Honduras (INT5/1/54)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Laboratory for Residue Analysis (LANAR) has benefited from training, contributing to the lab's efforts to meet international standards in the past; the lab is collaborating with several other countries in the areas of residue testing under an interregional project.
India (D52039)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai participates in a CRP on safety of aquaculture products; analytical methods are being developed that will be used elsewhere.
Indonesia (RAS/5/078; INT5/1/54)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthened lab capacity (including human resource and analytical instrumentation) to control residues and contaminants in Indonesia through the Indonesian Research Centre for Veterinary Science in Bogor; • Strengthened the country's national residue monitoring programme and promoted institutional collaboration (shared instrumentation and joint training); • Cooperation to enhance capacity building and contribute occurrence data is ongoing through regional and interregional food safety projects.

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Jordan (RAS/5/078)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Jordan Food and Drug Administration cooperates with other regional (Asia) food safety labs to improve residue monitoring.
Lao PDR (RAS/5/078)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food and Drug Quality Control Centre Ministry of Health of Lao PDR cooperates with other regional food safety labs to improve residue monitoring; strengthening of analytical capacity is ongoing.
Lebanon (RAS/5/078; INT/5/154)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The analytical laboratory at the Lebanese Atomic Energy Commission (LAEC), National Council for Scientific Research (CNRS) supported to promote residue testing through regional and interregional partnerships.
Malaysia (RAS/5/078)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Malaysia's Veterinary Public Health Laboratory (VPHL) participates in an IAEA regional food safety project as another useful platform to strengthen residue testing through sharing of experiences.
Mauritius (RAF/5/067; MAR/5/024)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutional support for the Agricultural Research and Extension Unit (AREU) to strengthen the monitoring of veterinary drug residues and related contaminants in foods; Instrumentation including radio-receptor assay and chromatographic tools (and kits) are available for use in veterinary drug residues analysis; A regional networking project has also enhanced capacity at AREU and Food Technology Laboratory.
Mongolia (MON/5/019; RAS/5/078; INT5/1/54)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Laboratory institutional capacity built at the State Central Veterinary Laboratory (SCVL); SCVL now better placed to monitor and increase awareness on environmental contaminants; SCVL is cooperating with other food safety institutions through regional and interregional projects on veterinary drug residues.
Mozambique (MOZ5006; RAF/5/078; INT5/1/54)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A new residue/contaminant testing laboratory has been set up at Mozambique's Agricultural Research Institute of Mozambique (IIAM), Directorate of Animal Sciences; IIAM now collaborates with several countries in the African region and beyond on residue testing and food safety matters; this has boosted national capacity building programmes.
Namibia (RAF/5/067; RAF/5/078)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthened capacities of the Namibian Standards Institution (NSI) and the Central Veterinary Laboratory to ensure food safety and quality; NSI recently hosted an African regional training aimed at Walvis Bay strengthening knowledge on measurement uncertainty in food hazard analysis.
Nigeria (RAF/5/067; RAF/5/078; INT/5/154; NIR/5/039)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutional lab capacity strengthened at the National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control (NAFDAC) to enhance residue monitoring; Capacity to conduct Total Diet Studies through the application of nuclear and complementary analytical techniques enhanced; this complements assistance provided by other institutions, such as the WHO/FAO through the Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF) as in the case of Benin; NAFDAC is now a regional designated centre for food safety and trains analysts from elsewhere including outside Nigeria; The institution cooperates with other labs through regional and interregional food safety projects.
Oman (Sultanate) (RAS/5/078)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A food safety lab at the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in the Sultanate of Oman is working with other labs in Asia as a way to enhance analytical capabilities for residue testing through networking.
Pakistan (PAK/5/048; RAS/5/078; INT5/1/54)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutional capacity for monitoring of veterinary drug residues built at the National Institute for Agriculture and Biology (NIAB); National Institution for Biotechnology and Genetic Engineering (NIBGE) and national veterinary labs; NIAB now collaborates with others through regional and interregional food safety projects.

Member Country and project code (s)	Work done and benefits
Papua New Guinea (RAS/5/078)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Agriculture Quarantine and Inspection Authority is now part of an Asia collaborative project "Enhancing Food Safety Laboratory Capabilities and Establishing a Network in Asia to Control Veterinary Drug Residues and Related Chemical Contaminants"
Paraguay (PAR/5/010; INT5/1/54)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutional capacity enhanced at the National Animal Quality and Health Service (SENACSA) to better contribute to national residue monitoring; 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"; The Universidad Nacional de Asunción is part of an interregional food safety project including work on veterinary drug residue analysis.
Peru (D52036; D52039)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for the National Service of Agrarian Health (SENASA) Centre for Agricultural Inputs and Toxic Residues, La Molina, Lima; 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; The Universidad Nacional del Altiplano in Puno-Peru is interacting with the Lab. Ecotoxicologia, CENA/USP - Piracicaba SP, a Chief Scientific Investigator in Brazil for the aquaculture research project.
Philippines (RAS/5/078)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Laboratory Division, National Meat Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture is now part of the Asian regional food safety project and like others participated in the 8th Euro-Residues conference, May 2016.
Singapore (RAS/5/078; INT/5/154; D52039)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Veterinary Public Health Centre, Agri-Food and Veterinary Authority of Singapore cooperates with a number of regional and interregional food safety labs involved in residue monitoring; the institute is also part of an international research project on safety of aquaculture products.
South Africa (RAF/5/067; RAF/5/078; INT5/1/54; D52039)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutional capacity enhancement for Onderstepoort Veterinary Institute (OVI) of the Agricultural Research Council to strengthen networking among food safety labs that utilize nuclear/isotopic and related techniques; OVI and collaborating institutions in Africa under RAF/5/067 and RAF/5/078 obtain support in joint activities such as proficiency testing, sharing of analytical methods and group training; OVI trains lab personnel for other FAO/IAEA Member State in residue testing; OVI is part of the international research project on residues in aquaculture products as well as an interregional food safety project.
Sri Lanka (RAS/5/078; INT/5/154; D52036)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Faculty of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Science, University of Peradeniya recently participated in a research project on veterinary drug residues, strengthening analytical capabilities; the institution is now part of cooperative Asian and interregional food safety projects.
Sudan (RAF/5/067; RAF/5/078)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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; The two institutions are part of an African lab networking project
Syria Arab Republic (RAS/5/078)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Division of Animal Production, Department of Agriculture Atomic Energy Commission of Syria has received capacity building support for residue testing and is now benefiting from an Asia regional project

Member Country and project code (s)	Work done and benefits
Tanzania (RAF/5/067; RAF/5/078; INT5/1/54)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; • TFDA food safety lab has increased its scope of accreditation for chemical and microbiology test methods from six to ten; • Networking with other African countries, for instance in training to harmonize analytical methods and laboratory management system; • TFDA is part of an African and interregional food safety projects.
Thailand (RAS/5/078)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Bureau of Quality Control of Livestock Products (BQCLP) is part of the new Asia food safety regional project; BQCLP will soon train a number of analysts in Asian on radio-receptor assays and related techniques for veterinary drug residues under the regional project
Tunisia (RAF/5/067; RAF/5/078; D52036; INT5/1/54)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity built to test veterinary drug residues and related contaminants at the National Centre for Nuclear Science and Technology (CNRST) and related institutions; • CNRST benefits from a number of training programmes and inter-laboratory test studies; • CNRST participated in international research, working on the disposition of Flumequine in sea bream; CNRST continues to network with other labs through a regional (Africa) and interregional food safety technical cooperation projects.
Uganda (RAF/5/067; RAF/5/078; INT5/1/54; UGA/5/034; UGA/5/039; D52039)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity built at a number of institutions to establish and implement a national residue monitoring programme, including the Uganda Meat Export Development Programme; • 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; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNBS is part of the international research project on residues in aquaculture products, as well regional and interregional food safety projects.
Uruguay (INT5/1/54)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support provided to the Division of Veterinary Laboratories (DILAVE) helping to enhance national residue monitoring to a level of international repute; • DILAVE is part of the Interregional food safety project and host the group's web platform for exchange of knowledge and experience on residue/contaminant testing; • DILAVE is one of several countries that contribute analytical methods for veterinary drug residues to the Joint Division's database.
Viet Nam (RAS/5/078)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality Assurance and Testing Centre 3 is working with other regional food safety labs to enhance analytical capabilities through an Asia regional project.
Venezuela (INT5/1/54)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Food Products Control Lab at the National Institute for Agricultural Research is enhancing its analytical capabilities through the cooperative interregional project.
Zimbabwe (RAF/5/067; RAF/5/078)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional capacity for the testing of veterinary drug residues and related contaminants strengthened at the Central Veterinary Laboratory (CVL) and the Chemistry and Soil Research Institute, Department of Agriculture Research and Extension Services, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development; the 2 institutions are part of an African collaborative food safety project; • Enhancement of residue testing at CVL continues e.g. through acquisition of a radio-receptor assay tool and kits.