

CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION



Food and Agriculture
Organization of
the United Nations



World Health
Organization

Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00153 Rome, Italy - Tel: (+39) 06 57051 - Fax: (+39) 06 5705 4593 - E-mail: codex@fao.org - www.codexalimentarius.org

Agenda Item 11 (b)

CX/CAC 12/35/14-Add.1

JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME

CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION

Thirty-fifth Session

Rome, Italy, 2- 7 July 2012

OTHER MATTERS ARISING FROM FAO AND WHO CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT IN FOOD SAFETY AND QUALITY (Prepared by FAO and WHO)

Contents of Paper

This document focuses on main initiatives and activities implemented since the 34th Session of the CAC and is structured as follows:

PART I: FAO/WHO partnership and collaboration in building food safety capacities in member countries

PART II: Highlights of key initiatives since the last CAC

PART III: Ongoing initiatives/future focus

PART IV: FAO/WHO publications and tools published since the 34th CAC

PART V: National and regional activities are available at <http://www.fao.org/food/food-safety-quality/home-page/capacity-development/en/> and: <http://www.who.int/foodsafety/capacity/en/>

PART I: FAO/WHO PARTNERSHIP AND COLLABORATION IN BUILDING FOOD SAFETY AND QUALITY CAPACITIES IN MEMBER COUNTRIES

FAO and WHO are the main specialised UN agencies with a mandate to address food safety and quality issues. Through their complementary mandates, FAO and WHO cover a range of issues to support global food safety and protect consumer's health, with WHO typically representing issues related to public health and FAO issues related to food production along the food chain. Activities may be jointly implemented including joint global programmes (e.g. scientific advice, INFOSAN, etc) and country level activities, while both Organizations also have an active programme of work solely implemented.

FAO and WHO work with government authorities, local industry and producers, and other relevant stakeholders to improve systems of food safety and quality management based on scientific principles, that lead to reduced food borne illness and support fair and transparent trade. Safe-guarding public health, contributing to economic development and improving livelihoods and food security are at the centre of this work.

Partnerships with other national and international bodies and organizations are also very important. Equally important is the relationship and interaction between FAO/WHO activities and national food safety authorities and experts in this field.

FAO and WHO are engaged in a wide range of issues and capacity development activities which take place can take place in a number of different contexts, including at country level, through technical meetings as well as deskwork to prepare and/or review guidance materials and project proposals. These capacity development activities directly support the Codex Strategic Plan 2008 – 2013.

Central to FAO and WHO's capacity development programmes is translating up to date global knowledge and technical advice for food safety into country level action with a clear understanding of the context in which governments, local industry and other stakeholders are operating. FAO and WHO officers are located throughout the world and maintain sustained engagement and dialogue with food safety professionals in all regions.

FAO and WHO capacity development work supports and promotes the work of Codex by 1) working with countries to strengthen their national food safety systems and having the technical skills to more effectively participate in Codex standard setting, 2) developing a range of guidance tools based on relevant Codex texts which effectively "translate" these texts and enable countries to better understand and use the texts in their context and 3) support data generation activities which facilitate a greater pool of data from an increased number of countries.

Communicating with Us!

More information on FAO and WHO tools and project activities are available at:

FAO: <http://www.fao.org/food/food-safety-quality/home-page/en/>

WHO: <http://www.who.int/foodsafety>

FAO has also developed a new Food Safety Expert Roster. Interested experts in food safety with interest in contributing to FAO's work on scientific advice and technical assistance to member countries can Register at www.fao.org/food/expert-roster

PART II: HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY INITIATIVES SINCE THE LAST CAC

FAO/WHO activities and perspectives on food borne pathogen contamination and antimicrobial resistance (AMR)

FAO and WHO have initiated a series of activities to strengthen food safety and veterinary community capacities to address the issues related to food borne pathogen contamination and non-human antimicrobial use at different steps of the food-chain, the emergence of resistant pathogens and associated human public health concerns. These activities include: a series of joint FAO/WHO/OIE scientific meetings on antimicrobial usage and AMR to provide the necessary scientific information to Codex and member countries; FAO/WHO collaboration in field projects to strengthen national/regional capacities and systems for the detection, monitoring, regulation and management of food-borne pathogen contamination and AMR along the food chain. Specific country activities include:

- FAO and WHO, in collaboration with the Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI) are implementing a project to strengthen national/regional policies, capacities and systems for the detection, monitoring, regulation and management of food-borne pathogen contamination and AMR risks in the poultry, beef and pig value chains. The initiative has also generated data to support risk management decisions and the strengthening of national/regional food borne pathogen contamination and AMR surveillance. The East African Community (EAC) participates in the project which highlights the importance of raising awareness at regional level on the valuable work done in Kenya so to contribute to the harmonization of policies and regional integration of processes addressing food-borne pathogen contamination and AMR.
- FAO and WHO are carrying out a study in Cambodia to assess and manage in an integrated manner, the public health risks associated with microbial foodborne pathogens (*Salmonella* spp., *Campylobacter* spp.) and AMR risks along the poultry value chain. The collaboration is intended to foster sharing of information and data among agriculture and health professionals leading to a more integrated approach that addresses microbiological contamination and AMR risks at all stages from primary production to consumption.
- Other research projects on AMR are currently conducted in Colombia, Paraguay, Costa Rica, Uruguay, Cameroon and Senegal.

FAO and WHO are committed to work with key international partners, member governments, and food chain operators to ensure the microbiological safety of food to combat AMR. Given the relative ease with which

AMR can spread within countries and from one country to another in an increasingly globalized world, there is clearly need for proactive actions to assist developing countries in strengthening systems to address AMR risks.

FAO/WHO work on dealing with food safety emergencies

FAO and WHO continue to assist countries in addressing food safety emergencies. Responding to food safety emergencies requires specific capacities and skills, underpinned by a strong food control system – a weak food control system will weaken the state of preparedness and ability of a country to effectively manage food safety emergencies. FAO/WHO support includes the publication of guidance documents with global application and follow up at country level to strengthen national systems and capacities. A key publication is the FAO/WHO framework for developing national food safety emergency response plans. Four regional workshops have been held to disseminate information to more than 50 countries in the regions of Latin America and the Caribbean and Asian countries. Subsequently, Bangladesh and Thailand have been supported to develop their own national food safety emergency response plans.

An important meeting will take place in June 2012, Thailand to share lessons on using the FAO/WHO framework to develop a national plan tailored to the specific needs and resources of the country.

Two new tools are now available which have brought together the best of global expertise and best practices in these areas as a basis for guiding countries with less developed systems/capacities – they focus on risk analysis during food safety emergencies, and national food recall systems.

When food safety emergencies with a potential global or multi-country impact occur, FAO and WHO also play an important role – examples include communication concerning food in and from the prefectures affected by the nuclear power plant accident in Fukushima, Japan or the pathogenic E. coli outbreak in Europe, as well as numerous alerts and queries aimed at protecting public health, food safety while minimizing unnecessary trade disruptions and food losses.

Partnership between FAO's EMPRES Food Safety group and WHO in activities and further development of the INFOSAN is an essential element of this work. A recent development has been the INFOSAN Community Website which provides an on line platform to INFOSAN members to report incidents, receive alerts and relevant information notes as well as create, animate or participate to topical forums concerning food safety. Register at <https://extranet.who.int/infosan/user/register>.

FAO's work on risk-based food inspection, including control of food imports

Many countries continue to face challenges in upgrading national food inspection activities to make the "transition" to risk-based food inspection systems. A cornerstone document "Risk-based food inspection manual" was published in 2008, and has been used in a range of training and in-country activities. Continuous engagement with member countries through FAO's project work has identified the specific need for additional guidance on control and inspection of imported foods. In response to this an "Imported Food Control Manual" – consistent with the CCFICS texts is in its finalization stage. The manual aims to assist official authorities in the assessment, review and development, of national imported food control programmes – to help bridge the gap between principles and implementation.

The manual has been developed through a series of technical meetings, bringing together a range of experts from diverse backgrounds to work with FAO staff and preliminary field testing in the Pacific region (Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Palau, and the Marshall Islands) and in the Near East (Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Syria, Yemen) has been implemented. This has been complemented through country specific project work in the Africa region, instrumental in identifying different types of needs and ensuring that the guidance developed is relevant to a different range of institutional and development contexts. In addition to the work on the "Imported Food Control Manual" with global application, targeted interventions are ongoing in specific regions. In the Asia region an Import Inspection Manual for Vietnam and Risk

categorization modules for ASEAN countries and for Bangladesh have been developed. A tool on practical guidance on risk-based food inspection is being developed for countries in the Pacific region.

WHO's work on surveillance, detection and estimate of burden of foodborne diseases

WHO provided international and national training courses on the surveillance and detection of foodborne and other infectious enteric diseases through the Global Foodborne Infections Network (GFN), formerly known as WHO Global Salm-Surv. International training sites included Cameroon, United Arab Emirates, Costa Rica, South Africa, Russia, Madagascar and Jordan. National training courses were held in China and India (4 –one in China and three in India). A total of 281 professionals from 46 countries were trained during these courses. GFN also launched one project in the Seychelles on enhanced Salmonella surveillance after the training course in South Africa.

GFN is working towards a new approach of using training courses as precursors to launch specific country based projects. Burden of illness projects established in Latin America are currently ongoing. Integrated laboratory-based surveillance is promoted and intersectorial collaboration between human health, veterinary and food-related disciplines is fostered around the world. Currently FAO and WHO are working to increase collaboration between both organizations through GFN by identifying common goals and means to achieve them in a complementary way. FAO's has strengthened its involvement in GFN and provided support to some GFN courses eg. in Cameroon and Thailand.

The membership to WHO Global Foodborne Infections Network (GFN) has now exceeded 1,650 individual members from more than 700 institutions in 181 member states and territories. For more information, please visit: www.who.int/gfn.

The WHO Initiative to Estimate the Global Burden of Foodborne Diseases, launched in 2006, aims to provide reliable data on the global extent of the burden of foodborne diseases by age, sex, and region for a defined list of causative agents of microbial, parasitic, and chemical origin. The Initiative's global efforts will be complemented from the end of 2011 onwards with country foodborne disease burden studies which will provide first hand burden estimates and supplement FERG's epidemiological reviews. FERG country studies (including policy situation analyses) have officially been launched in four pilot countries, namely Albania, Japan, Thailand and Uganda. Country capacity in foodborne disease burden estimation, policy situation analysis and the use of epidemiological data in food safety policy-making will be strengthened through specific training opportunities and mentoring offered by the Initiative.

Strengthening the adoption of safe food practices by food chain operators

Achieving safe food production is reliant on the adoption of safe food practices by those producing, handling and preparing foods – including farmers, processors, transporters, retailers and distributors, food handlers in restaurants, hotels, and the final consumer.

A range of technical assistance activities are available from FAO and WHO – to promote the adoption of appropriate GAPs, GHPs and food safety management systems taking into account relevant Codex standards and codes of practice.

Recent examples of FAO training to strengthen priority value chains include: 1) a national workshop in Tanzania to train government officials, small industry development organizations, research institutes, universities and private industry in the production of tomato, maize, meat and cashew nut and 2) a sub-regional workshop in Rwanda for government officials, food processors and members of academia and research on strengthening milk, passion fruits, rice and maize production from Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Rwanda and Uganda.

In planning and implementing these activities to improve specific value chains, the needs of the target group in terms of specific technical skills and know-how and consideration of the broader context of the enabling environment are addressed. Guidance from relevant Codex standards and codes of practice for these value chains is included in the training materials.

Relevant FAO and WHO tool on safe food practices include:

- FAO training materials on GAPs – integrated to Farmer Field School programmes (<http://www.vegetableipmasia.org/Training%20Materials.html>)
- WHO 5 keys to growing safer fruits and vegetables (http://www.who.int/foodsafety/consumer/5keys_growing_safer/en/index.html)
- FAO tool on Good Hygiene Practices along the Food Chain – a practical resource for food safety trainers of small and medium sized businesses, under development (<http://www.fao.org/food/food-safety-quality/food-safety-quality/publications-tools/en/>)

For long term and step-wise improvement for adoption of safe food practices, it is essential to work with concerned stakeholders at national and local levels from public and private sectors to identify weaknesses in the management of food safety in specific sectors and in formulating strategies that promote the application of Good Hygienic Practices and ensure compliance with national and international food safety requirements.

Requirements, related to trade and demonstration of compliance, are an integral issue to assist countries in these areas a number of case studies have been completed eg. Group Inspection and Certification Systems for Small Farmers: A Case Study to Cover Best Practices throughout the Supply Chain for Domestic and Export in Thailand and SALM Inspection and Certification Scheme of Malaysia. Materials are available at <http://www.fao.org/index.php?id=33199>.

PART III: ONGOING INITIATIVES/FUTURE FOCUS

Science based food safety systems

Consumers face different food safety risks in different countries. Authorities responsible for food safety policy and programmes need to clearly identify and prioritise food safety risks and implement appropriate controls. Decisions need to be science-based. The Codex Alimentarius Commission and many governments have adopted the risk analysis approach to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of food control and ensure decisions are centred on an assessment of risk. This is not without its challenges, and some countries do require support to adapting food control systems to systems which comply with the risk analysis framework.

To make this transition, FAO and WHO work with countries to strengthen technical and investment inputs across a number of areas that may be limited in existing food control systems. A range of important tools are under preparation which will strengthen countries capacities in this important area.

- *Risk Analysis Toolkit* – FAO continues to develop practical training materials to support national authorities address food safety tasks through risk analysis principles. The Toolkit is being developed in phases - the first stage of materials being developed will assist countries in identifying food safety priorities and improving risk based inspection through improved skills in “risk profiling” and “risk ranking”. Countries efforts to establish national food standards based on Codex standards will also be enhanced – including an in-depth understanding of the scientific basis of Codex standards. Finally, guidance on risk communication including during food safety emergencies is also in preparation.
- *Tool to guide sampling plans for mycotoxin detection* - Designing effective sampling plans for mycotoxin detection in food commodities is a complex task and FAO is regularly requested to provide guidance on sampling and interpretation of test results to determine and quantify mycotoxin contamination in a range of food commodities. On this basis, FAO has started investigating the feasibility of developing a tool to assist in the design and characterize the performance of sampling plans for mycotoxin detection.

The first step will be the collection of existing mycotoxin contamination data (including specific mycotoxin- commodity combinations, temporal, regional, and climatic variations etc) to set up a database that will serve as the basis for the tool development. FAO in collaboration with various research institutes and other international organizations has started collecting mycotoxin

contamination data. National authorities that are interested in providing mycotoxin contamination data from their surveillance and monitoring programmes can contact FAO- Food Safety and Quality, Email: food-quality@fao.org

- *Risk Management Tool for the Control of Campylobacter and Salmonella in Chicken Meat* – An FAO/WHO on line tool is available to facilitate the implementation of risk management decisions based on the Codex Guidelines for the control of *Campylobacter* and *Salmonella* in Chicken Meat. The tool can describe the complete production to consumption flow path described in the guidelines. These models are referred to as process flows and users may investigate one or both pathogens and determine which steps to include in the process flow. The tool is available at: <http://www.fao.org/food/food-safety-quality/food-safety-quality/publications-tools/en/>. FAO and WHO are interested to hear from authorities, businesses and individuals on their experience in applying and using the tool.
- *Other tool on assessing the performance of sampling plans* - A user friendly web-based tool (WBT) to assess the performance of presence/absence sampling plans and concentration based sampling plans for microbiological hazards is being developed by FAO/WHO. The aim is to assist those responsible for developing and implementing sampling programs to design sampling plan and / or have a better understanding to the performance of that plan and whether it is providing them with the information they need with the desired level of confidence. This tool will be accompanied by a basic introduction to sampling as well as case studies to illustrate its application in a range of different scenarios. Such a tool can be used in the application of microbiological criteria established by Codex or at national or regional level.

The availability of reliable national data is central to sound decision making for food safety. FAO and WHO are working with countries to strengthen capacities in data collection, including the ongoing project data generation on mycotoxins in sorghum and a review and guidance on testing methodologies for *V. parahaemolyticus* and *V. Vulnificus* in seafood. Both activities are closely related to development and implementation of Codex texts.

Improved guidance on evidence based food safety policy making

FAO has embarked on a 4-year project (funded by the EC) to develop a systematic methodology for collecting and analyzing data and information to inform improved food safety policy making. The need for more systematic, transparent and evidence based approaches to decision making in relation to investment in public food control and food safety programmes has emerged from FAO's experience in capacity development at country level as well as through interaction with other international organizations. While countries continue to make food safety decisions, this is too often done without a clear overview of the costs, implications and consequences of such decisions. Providing food safety decision-makers with the tools which allow them to identify and consider all relevant factors according to their importance for their particular country and population would improve the transparency of the decision making process and facilitate decision making with a positive overarching cost-benefit ratio.

While many countries will benefit from the improved tools for food safety policy-making, the tools will be developed by working closely with the stakeholders and “actual food safety policy environment” in two pilot countries – Uganda and a country in Asia yet to be selected. FAO will work in synergy and closely with WHO FERG initiative as data collection and an understanding of the burden of disease and illness due to unsafe food is a key driver and consideration when determining appropriate food safety policy. Uganda is a WHO FERG country and work has begun to undertake “situation analysis” and “burden of disease” studies.

In parallel, FAO is preparing to hold a regional consultation for the ASEAN countries to develop food safety policy guidance – this will provide important overview of issues in the region and identification of needs to implement sounder food safety policies from the Asian region.

Strategic Assessment and planning for national food safety programmes

National food control systems are in very diverse stages of maturity and countries may face a variety of situations raising the need for an objective, validated, and internationally recognized assessment tool of food control systems. While there are well recognized tools for assessing national veterinary controls (OIE's PVS tool) and systems for phytosanitary control (IPPC's PCE tool), existing tools for assessing food control systems are still fragmented and do not benefit from the same wide recognition. FAO has begun work to develop this tool to assist countries in undertaking self assessments to identify main weaknesses of food control systems, and strategic choices for the improvement of its performance, taking into account often limited resources.

In developing the tool, importance will be given to the need to comprehensively assess the performance of a food control system, taking into account the complexity of the full system, and the multidisciplinary approach which is required for such a system to perform appropriately. Consideration will also be given to current developments in the CCFICS (principle and guidelines for national food control systems) and already existing guidance.

Assessments may be undertaken for a variety of reasons and the results used for different purposes including in the context of a technical assistance request to international organizations: a sound assessment is essential to identify priority areas for action and to present to interested donors a logical path for improvement of the performance of the food control system (or part of). Assessments can be performed in partnership with an external commercial partner with a view to open trade routes: it is important that both partners actively contribute to such assessment and that the tool is shared and applied in all transparency.

GLEWS+ proposal to demonstrate extension to include food safety

The FAO/OIE/WHO Global Early Warning System for Major Animal Diseases, including Zoonoses (GLEWS) is a joint initiative that builds on the added value of linking alert mechanisms and triangulating needed expertise and disciplines from the three organizations to provide a unique opportunity for risk assessment of potential animal and human health threats to assist in their prediction, prevention and control. The GLEWS initiative started in 2006 and it is a global system that relies on surveillance performed at all levels - local, national, regional and international for livestock diseases. GLEWS has been formally expanded to GLEWS+ to include food safety issues linked to animal diseases and animal health issues. GLEWS+ will foster collaboration and coordination with the International Food safety authorities Network (INFOSAN) as a FAO/WHO initiative to monitor food hazards events along the farm to table continuum.

The GLEWS mechanism allows for advanced intelligence, data-mining, inter-sectoral surveillance, predictive analysis and triggering of international emergency systems when necessary. A GLEWS platform and web site have been developed to manage, disseminate and host information shared by the three partners to support early warning activities (<http://www.glews.net>).

Consumer education

WHO in collaboration with PAHO and with the support of USFDA organized the third pilot session of a training module Five keys for growing safer fruits and vegetables in El Salvador. With this manual, WHO is extending the Five Keys to Safer Food educational materials to cover additional groups across the farm to fork continuum. It is actually used in El Salvador in the context of a Joint UN programme

"Protecting children: towards a coordinated food security and nutritional programme." This programme is part of the MDG-Achievement Fund's efforts to help El Salvador achieve the Millennium Development Goals of reducing poverty and inequality.

All over the world, WHO country and regional offices collaborate with national authorities to develop Five Keys educational projects in schools, hospitals, canteens, etc. To date, more than 100 countries have implemented Five Keys to Safer Food educational projects. The Five Keys to Safer Food were used both to train food handlers, educate the consumers and promote food safety in the tourism sector and in international mass gathering events. WHO has been also providing training and assisting the preparation of international observers on assuring food safety during mass gathering events for representatives of countries that will host mass gathering events in the near future as part of the Observer Programme of the WHO Interdepartmental Group on Mass Gatherings. Such mass gathering events include the Coupe d'Afrique des Nations, UEFA EURO 2000, 2012 London Olympics, World Cup 2014, Summer Olympics 2016.

PART IV: FAO and WHO publications and tools published since the 34th CAC

- FAO/WHO guide for application of principles and procedures of risk analysis during food safety emergencies, 2011 published in English, French and Spanish. The document can be found at: <http://www.fao.org/docrep/014/ba0092e/ba0092e00.pdf> and http://www.who.int/foodsafety/publications/fs_management/risk_analysis/en/ .
- FAO/WHO guide for developing and improving national food recall systems, 2012 – English version available, *French and Spanish are in preparation*
- FAO Training Manual on the Evaluation of pesticide residues for maximum residue levels <http://www.fao.org/agriculture/crops/core-themes/theme/pests/pm/jmpr/jmpr-docs/en/>
- FAO. Identification of origin-linked products and their potential for development. A methodology for participatory inventories. 2012. *Published in English, French and Spanish. Available at :* <http://www.foodquality-origin.org/fileadmin/templates/olq/files/MethodologyEN.pdf>
- WHO/AFRO finalized the manual on How to Develop and Implement National Food Safety Policy and Strategic Plan. The document is being in press and will be available in English, French and Portuguese.
- WHO/AFRO finalized the Regional Manual for Integrated Foodborne Disease Surveillance in the WHO African Region. The document is in press and will be available in English, French and Portuguese.
- WHO/AFRO included foodborne disease surveillance in the new Technical Guidelines for Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response in the African Region.
- WHO/AFRO is publishing a Special Edition of the African Journal of Food Agriculture, Nutrition and Development.
- WHO/Western Pacific Region published the Western Pacific Regional Food Safety Strategy 2011-2015, which was endorsed by health representatives from the Western Pacific Region during the 2011 Regional Committee meeting (http://www.wpro.who.int/entity/foodsafety/documents/docs/regional_food_safety_strategy2011_2015.pdf).
- WHO/Western Pacific Region and the Fiji Ministry of Health published 'Food Safety tips during Flooding'.
- WHO/Western Pacific Region translated The Five Keys into Tagalog and four languages of the Federated States of Micronesia.

-
- Preventing E.coli in food.
http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/agns/pdf/Preventing_Ecoli.pdf
 - Prevention and control of Hepatitis A Virus (HAV) and Norovirus (NoV) in ready-to-eat semi-dried products. http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/agns/pdf/HAV_Tomatoes.pdf
 - Preventing Salmonella and E. coli in tree nuts (to be published in early Summer 2012)

PART V: NATIONAL AND REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

A range of activities are ongoing and can be downloaded at:

FAO: <http://www.fao.org/food/food-safety-quality/home-page/capacity-development/en/>

WHO: <http://www.who.int/foodsafety/capacity/en/>

Additional information on the activities supported by the Codex Trust Fund can be found in CX/CAC 12/35/13.

This document supports CX/CAC 11/34/15 and describes FAO and WHO capacity development activities since the 34th Session of the CAC
Annex 1

AFRICA
REGIONAL/NATIONAL EVENTS

Activity (Workshop/Seminar/Training Course)	Organizers	Dates	Venue
WHO Global Food Infections Network Level III training course in laboratory-based foodborne disease surveillance for microbiologists and epidemiologists from East and West Africa-	AFRO/WHO+GFN	1-6 November 2010	Kenya
Organization of a Pre-CCAfrica regional workshop on “Implementing Codex: what does it entail?”, supported by the Codex Trust Fund	FAO/WHO	31 January 2011	Accra, Ghana
WHO Global Food Infections Network Level IV training course in laboratory-based foodborne disease surveillance for microbiologists and epidemiologists in Institute Pasteur	AFRO/WHO+GFN	31 January-5 February 2011	Yaoundé, Cameroun
WHO Global Food Infections Network Level III training course in laboratory-based foodborne disease surveillance for microbiologists and epidemiologists for Indian Ocean island States; Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius and Seychelles	AFRO/ WHO+GFN	5 - 9 March 2012	Antananarivo, Madagascar
WHO Global Food Infections Network training course in laboratory-based foodborne disease surveillance for microbiologists and epidemiologists from southern Africa	AFRO/ WHO+GFN	May-June 2011	Johannesburg, South Africa
Regional workshop on SPS and food safety issues in Tanzania for all countries in the Codex African group: - Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda	FAO/EAC	20-21 June 2011	Arusha, Tanzania
National workshop on ‘Policy Options to Improve Microbiological Safety’ in the meat (poultry, beef and pork) value chain in Kenya	FAO/WHO	June 2012	Nairobi, Kenya
National workshop – preventing and reducing aflatoxin contamination of the maize value chain in Kenya	FAO/UoN	September 2011	Nairobi, Kenya
Sub- regional FAO/WHO workshop on risk analysis for UEMOA countries	FAO/WHO/INRAB	December 2011	Cotonou, Benin
Regional workshop on quality linked to geographical origin	FAO/OAP	December 2011	Conakry, Guinea
EAC/FAO/WHO workshop on strengthening Codex Alimentarius work in the region	FAO/WHO	26-27 September 2011	Nairobi, Kenya

Scaling Up Nutrition In The African Region. A consultation in response to the World Health Assembly Resolution (WHA 63.23)	WHO	3-5 May 2011	Harare, Zimbabwe
Regional training workshop on pesticide MRLs in Africa region, 20 participants (Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda and Zambia). The objectives of workshop was to strengthen the capabilities of scientists from developing countries in the techniques of pesticide evaluation for the establishment of MRLs and to update their knowledge of the assessment of risks associated with dietary intake of pesticide residues.	FAO, in partnership with USDA	6-10 June 2011	Accra, Ghana
Technical support for the Better Training for Safer Food Initiative and the UEMOA project on harmonization of food hygiene regulations (WHO/AFRO/AU/EU)	WHO/AFRO/AU/EU	Ongoing	Regional
Regional seminar on Quality linked to geographical origin, with 17 African countries (mostly French speaking), members of the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI). The objective was to share the experiences of countries in this field, and discuss the needs and perspectives for the development of geographical indications.	FAO in partnership with OAPI	8-10 December 2011	Conakry, Guinea
Pilot study on the possibility of creating formal linkages between street food vendors and public/private institutions	FAO	Ongoing	Ghana, Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast and Mali
A sub-regional workshop on food safety (focused on milk, passion fruits, rice and maize value chains)	FAO	8-10 May 2012	Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Rwanda and Uganda.
Food Safety and nutrition awareness campaign for selected countries	FAO	In pipeline	Still to be decided

PROJECTS/DIRECT ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRIES

Summary of activities (which were referenced in the last document for the 33rd Session)	Countries	Status
FAO and WHO continued their technical assistance activities in strengthening national Codex Committees, and biosecurity systems, capacity building of national food control systems and food safety programmes, and to enhance trade performance (complying with SPS), organization of training courses in risk analysis, as well as training for street food vendors, assistance in foodborne disease surveillance and hazard monitoring programmes, development of guidelines for food safety and the prevention and control of biological and chemical hazards of food products through the application of Good Practices along the production chain, development of pilot educational initiatives using the Five Keys to Safer Food.	Angola, Burkina Faso, Burundi, CamerounCentral African Republic, Chad, the Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, the Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda and Zambia	2010-2011
Countries were support to strengthen foodborne disease surveillance though support to review the training modules on foodborne disease surveillance; to conduct evaluation of the analytical capacities of food control laboratory and elaboration of procedural manual	Guinea, Mauritania, Mozambique, South Africa	2009-2010
Evaluation of food safety programmes and food control systems for development of policies and national strategic plans (WHO/AFRO)	Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Republic of Congo, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Seychelles, Uganda	2008 -2011
Projects, under the FAO-TCP programme, on strengthening National Codex Committees, as well as their role within the national food control systems	Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea and Angola	Closed end of 2011.
Strengthening the national SPS legal framework, and strengthening national Codex committees, under the FAO- TCP programme, and follow up under One programme in collaboration with WHO and UNIDO	Cape Verde	TCP closed in 2011; TCP-F ongoing and one UN programme n pipeline.
Support to the creation of a national Codex Committee , under the FAO-TCP facility programme	Gabon	Closed in 2011
Research on enteric pathogens from human, animal and food sources including antimicrobial resistance (WHO + GFN)	Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Uganda,	Ongoing
WHO Five Keys to Safer Food, The Three Fives and Healthy Food Market Initiatives (WHO/AFRO/UNICEF/ FAO)	Gabon towards African cup of Nations (2012); Healthy Food Market Congo, Democratic Republic of Cong, Chad; Gabon, Guinea, Mali and Togo; The	WHO Five Keys to Safer Food, The Three Fives and Healthy Food

Summary of activities (which were referenced in the last document for the 33 rd Session)	Countries	Status
	Five keys to Safer Food messages incorporated in the New WHO Growth Chart of Benin jointly with UNICEF;	Market Initiatives (WHO/AFRO/UNICEF/FAO)
Elaboration of an integrated training module on the management of acute malnutrition and food hygiene	Cote d'Ivoire and Mauritania	Elaboration of an integrated training module on the management of acute malnutrition and food hygiene
Organized a series of trainings of food inspectors and laboratory technicians in food control (HACCP) and surveillance of food borne diseases. (WHO/AFRO)	Guinea	Organized a series of trainings of food inspectors and laboratory technicians in food control (HACCP) and surveillance of food borne diseases. (WHO/AFRO)
Ongoing project to promote nutrition and food hygiene through the nutrition friendly schools initiative. (WHO/AFRO/HKI/ University of Montreal)	Burkina Faso	Ongoing project to promote nutrition and food hygiene through the nutrition friendly schools initiative. (WHO/AFRO/HKI/ University of Montreal)
Elaboration and implementation of food safety and nutrition tools for schools	Mali, Benin	2010-2011
Assessment of hygiene practices of 83 schools, 17 markets and 79 food establishments in vulnerable districts of Mali and elaboration of food safety education programme for these settings. (WHO)	Mali	2010-2011
Formulation of FAO TCP projects on strengthening National Codex	Republic of Congo and Guinea Bissau	Pipeline

Summary of activities (which were referenced in the last document for the 33 rd Session)	Countries	Status
Committee as well as strengthening the regulatory framework for food control		
Formulation of FAO TCP project to support the CC Africa coordination, as well as the national Codex committees in specific Central African countries	Cameroon, Gabon and Central African Republic	pipeline
FAO TCP programme to strengthen capacities in Risk analysis	Mali	Approval stage
Technical and financial assistance to the Ghana Health Service (GHS) in implementation of the Guidelines and Standard Operating Procedures with regard to food safety management through revision of the food safety component of the GSOP to ensure compliance with the Codex Code of Hygienic Practices for pre – cooked and cooked foods in Mass Catering (CAC/RCP 39-1993) and relevant Codex Codes of Hygienic Practice. (FAO)	Ghana	On-going
FAO technical and financial assistance for development of National Food Safety Policy for Ghana	Ghana	On-going
MTF/GHA/033/STF "Developing a combined e-Learning Curriculum and Information Platform on Food Standards as a Contribution to Up-grading Food Quality and Safety Assurance Systems in Developing Countries"	Ghana	On-going
Developing smallholder farmers capacities to produce safe and quality horticulture produce for local and regional markets, through the Farmer Field Schools (FFS) Integrated Production and Pest Management Programme in West Africa (FAO)	Burkina Faso, Guinea, Mauritania, Mali, Senegal	2010-2011
FAO/ WHO project on “Improving Food Safety in the Poultry, Pork and Beef Value Chains in Kenya”	Kenya	ongoing

Summary of activities (which were referenced in the last document for the 33rd Session)	Countries	Status
Capacity building for south African professionals in food safety, in collaboration with the Department for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (FAO project)	South Africa	ongoing
FAO TCP on quality linked to geographical origin: identification and qualification of pilot products.	Benin	In pipeline
National training of trainers (ToT) course on food safety and quality assurance in Tanzania –under the ‘One UN’ initiative (FAO)	Tanzania	Completed in May 2012

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC
REGIONAL/NATIONAL EVENTS

Activity (Workshop/Seminar/Training Course)	Organizers	Dates	Venue
Regional Consultations/ Workshops/ Seminars/ Meetings			
Regional Workshop in Asia and the Pacific: Food for the Cities “Ensuring Resilient Food Systems in Asian Cities”	FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific in collaboration with the FAO “Food for the Cities” multi-disciplinary initiatives.	17-18 November 2011	Bangkok, Thailand
Sub Regional Consultation Workshop on “Equivalence & Mutual Recognition Agreements to Facilitate Trade of Safe and Quality Food” for Countries of South Asia	FAO	28-29 September 2011	Bangkok, Thailand,
Regional Meeting on "Developing National Food Safety Emergency Response Plans - Sharing Experiences and Lessons Learnt	FAO in collaboration with FSOC, MoH, Thailand	27-28 June 2012	Bangkok, Thailand
Regional Consultation Workshop on Guidelines for Development of Food Safety Policy for countries in Asia	FAO with support of FSOC, MoH, Thailand	2012	Bangkok, Thailand
Food Safety Cooperation Working Group for Asia Pacific Region - Inaugural Meeting	FAO, WHO, OIE, APEC, ASEAN	12-13 April 2012	Canberra, Australia
Regional study/workshop on promoting the use of aquaculture assessment tools in Asia-Pacific	FAO/APFIC, NACA 10 countries in Asia-Pacific	February- July 2012	Rayong, Thailand
Regional consultation/forum on sustainable aquaculture intensification	FAO/APFIC, NACA,	September 2012	Bangkok, Thailand
ISO/FAO/Codex/OIE Regional workshop on fisheries safety, quality, productivity and sustainability	ISO/FAO/CODEX/OIE	13-16 September 2011	Bali, Indonesia
Country Activities			
Workshop on strengthening safety and quality in the food retail chain	FAO and Food Safety and Standards Authority of India	14 December 2012	Mumbai, India
National Workshop in Thailand: “National Food Safety	Food Safety Operation	19-21 December 2011	Bangkok, Thailand

Activity (Workshop/Seminar/Training Course)	Organizers	Dates	Venue
Emergency Response Planning”	Center, MOH Thailand in collaboration with FAO Regional Office for Asia & the Pacific		
National workshop in Bangladesh National food safety emergency response planning	FAO and Government of Bangladesh	18-20 March 2012	Dhaka, Bangladesh
Workshop on Food Inspection Arrangements in Bangladesh	FAO and DGHS, MoHFW (Bangladesh)	20-21 July 2010 30-31 August 2010	Dhaka, Bangladesh Rajshahi, Bangladesh
Consultative meeting on improvements of curriculum for Diploma in Medical Technology (Sanitary Inspectorship Training) course	FAO and DGHS, MoHFW (Bangladesh)	16 March 2011	Dhaka, Bangladesh
3 Workshops on Improvements of the curriculum for Diploma in Medical Technology (Sanitary Inspectorship Training) course	FAO and DGHS, MoHFW (Bangladesh)	14,15,18 Sept’ 2011 30 Nov-1 Dec’ 2011 15-16 January 2012	Dhaka, Bangladesh
Consultative meeting on strengthening food inspection in Bangladesh	FAO and DGHS, MoHFW (Bangladesh)	13March 2012	Dhaka, Bangladesh
Seminar on Quality assurance in Food Testing Laboratories of Bangladesh	FAO and DGHS (Bangladesh)	12-13 January 2011	Dhaka, Bangladesh
Refresher training course for analysts (chemist & microbiologists)	FAO, DGHS, Institute of Chemist and Chemical Technologists, Bangladesh (ICCTB), Department of Chemistry and Centre for advance research in Science of Dhaka University	18 June-13 July 2011	Dhaka, Bangladesh
Training course on advance instrumental methods of food analysis	FAO, DGHS, Plasma Plus Application and Research Laboratory, Dhaka	11 – 22 September, 2011	Dhaka, Bangladesh
Training course on drug residues analysis	FAO, DGHS, Institute of Food Science and Technology, BCSIR, Dhaka	29 Nov-4 Dec 2011	Dhaka, Bangladesh
Training course on microbiological examination of food and food products	FAO, DGHS, Institute of Food Science and	26 Dec 2011 - 2 Jan 2012	Dhaka, Bangladesh

Activity (Workshop/Seminar/Training Course)	Organizers	Dates	Venue
	Technology, BCSIR, Dhaka		
Training on food microbiology	FAO, DGHS, ICDDRB	03-28 January 2012	Dhaka, Bangladesh
Workshop and training on Chemical and microbiological analysis of foods	FAO, DGHS (Bangladesh) and Export Inspection Agency, Kochi, India.	Feb 27 – 09 March 2012	Kochi, Kerala, India
Seminar on Quality assurance in Food Testing Laboratories of Bangladesh	FAO and DGHS (Bangladesh)	12-13 January 2011	Dhaka, Bangladesh
Regional consultation on Safe Street Foods	WHO/FAO/INMU	20-23 June 2011	Bangkok, Thailand
Enhancing Food Safety Information Exchange and Emergency Response Capacity to support participation in INFOSAN	WPRO/KFDA	27-29 September 2011	Republic of Korea
Assessment of foodborne disease surveillance, response and laboratory capacities and development of a plan of action.	WPRO	23 Nov-7 Dec 2011	Cambodia, Lao PDR, Viet Nam
Regulatory Monitoring of Salt and Flour Fortification Programmes in Asia	WPRO/UNICEF/FFI/GAIN/Micronutrient Initiative/WB	27-29 September 2011	Manila, Philippines
Food Safety Cooperation Working Group	APEC/ASEAN/FAO/OIE/WPRO	12-13 April 2012	Canberra, Australia
Stakeholders workshop on project Strengthening Vietnamese SPS capacity for trade - Improvement of safety and quality of fresh vegetables through the value chain approach' (MTF/VIE/046/STF)	FAO and FAVRI, Vietnam	24 February 2012	Hanoi, Vietnam
Workshop on the Food Safety Management System in Food Industry Sector	FAO and Government of Bangladesh	22 January 2012	Dhaka, Bangladesh
Workshop on "Control of microbiological and antimicrobial resistance (AMR) hazards along the poultry chain in Cambodia"	FAO/WHO	30 January 2012	Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Activity (Workshop/Seminar/Training Course)	Organizers	Dates	Venue
Regional training workshops on pesticide MRLs – for Asia region, 33 participants representing 13 countries (Brunei, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Korea, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam). The objective of the workshop was to strengthen the capabilities of scientists from developing countries in the techniques of pesticide evaluation for the establishment of MRLs and to update their knowledge of the assessment of risks associated with dietary intake of pesticide residues.	FAO , in partnership with the USDA	8-10 August 2011	Bangkok, Thailand

PROJECTS/DIRECT ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRIES

Summary of activities (which were referenced in the last paper for 33 rd Session)	Countries	Status
<p>FAO /WHO continued their technical assistance activities in the region: enhancing food safety by strengthening national food control systems. Components of activities include; technical support to enhancing food safety policy, management and regulatory framework; strengthening of national Codex committees, strengthening of foodborne disease and food contamination surveillance/monitoring; training for food inspectors, development of food safety emergency response plans, responding to food safety emergencies, food safety concerns during disasters, managing the food safety aspects of mass gatherings and consumer food safety education projects.</p> <p>Regional food policy and advisory technical assistance; formulation of project proposals on food quality control.</p>	Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Iran, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Vietnam	Ongoing
Enhancing Food Safety by Strengthening Food Inspection Systems in ASEAN Countries” (GCP/RAS/222/JPN	ASEAN countries	Completed August 31 2011

Summary of activities (which were referenced in the last paper for 33 rd Session)	Countries	Status
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to Capacity Building and Implementation of International Food Safety Standards in ASEAN Countries GCP/RAS/280/JPN 	ASEAN countries	Ongoing (started January 2012 for 5 years)
Accelerating the Implementation of the Core Agriculture Support Program (CASP) (RETA6521), Component 1 Biotechnology and Biosafety Initiative:	GMS countries	Ongoing
Improving Food Safety, Quality and Food Control in Bangladesh (GCP/BGD/038/EC)	Bangladesh	December 2009- 30 June 2012
Technical Assistance for the development of the SPS related legal framework in the Lao PDR (UTF/LAO/018/LAO)	Lao PDR	Ongoing
Enhancement of Laboratory Capacity on Food Safety in Primary Production (TCP/THA/3305).	Thailand	January 2011 till December 2012
Capacity Building for the Food Inspection System in Vietnam (UNJP/VIE/042/UNJ)	Vietnam	
Strengthening Vietnamese SPS capacity for trade ‘Improvement of safety and quality of fresh vegetables through the value chain approach’ (MTF/VIE/046/STF)	Vietnam	April 2010 till August 2012
Strengthening Capacity of Mongolia to Implement Codex TCP/MON/3401	Mongolia	April 2012 to March 2014
Strengthening of Food Safety and Standards in Bhutan (TCP/BHU/3401)	Bhutan	April 2012 to March 2014
Capacity building to improve market access for fish and fishery products” (FAO TCP/MYA/3401)	Myanmar	March 2012-August 2013
Capacity building to enhance fish quality control and standardisation services and contribute to poverty alleviation (FAO TAP/CMB/3204 (D)	Cambodia	Ended, Dec 2011

Summary of activities (which were referenced in the last paper for 33rd Session)	Countries	Status
FAO/WHO project on “ Control of microbial and antimicrobial resistance (AMR) hazards along the poultry chain, in Cambodia”	Cambodia	Ongoing
FAO project to strengthen capacity building on geographical indications at national and regional levels, supported by French Trust Fund	Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, Thailand	Project signed in May 2012
Strengthening the national food analyses laboratory and improve the technical capacity of the national food safety staff	Democratic People’s Republic of Korea	Ongoing

EUROPE
REGIONAL/NATIONAL EVENTS

Activity (Workshop/Seminar/Training Course)	Organizers	Dates	Venue
National conference and training workshop on quality linked to geographical origin	FAO/ERDB	April, 2011	Zagreb, Croatia
Application of risk analysis in food safety control and foodborne disease surveillance systems	FAO Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia	14 – 17 June 2011	Almaty, Kazakhstan
Training workshop “Food Safety and Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points”	FAO REU/WHO EURO	5-9 July 2011	Dushanbe, Tajikistan
National Workshop “Potential Origin- Linked Quality Products and their Demand in Ukraine” (within TCP/UKR/3201-6 th facility component)	FAO (AGN-REU), Ministry of Agricultural Policy and Food of Ukraine and ICO “Community Wellbeing” (former “Heifer Project International”)	25-26 August 2011	Kiev, Ukraine
Training course “Strengthening capacities for effective participation in Codex process and use of Codex standards, guidelines and recommendations”	FAO REU/WHO EURO	06-08 September 2011	Durres, Albania
Training course on Codex Alimentarius	FAO/EC	27-29 September 2011	Moscow, Russian Federation

GFN training course for Russian speaking countries	EURO/ WHO+GFN	14-18 November 2011	St Petersburg, Russia
Workshop on antimicrobial resistance from a food safety perspective	EUEO/WHO	24 November 2011	Belgrade, Serbia
Workshop on antimicrobial resistance from a food safety perspective	EUEO/WHO	14 December 2011	Podgorica, Montenegro
Workshop on Antimicrobial Resistance with emphasis on the food safety perspective for ALB, CRO, MNE, ROM, and SRB	EUEO/WHO	30-31 May 2012	Durres, Albania
Regional Training Workshop on the development of Good Management Practices for Central Asian Aquaculture	FAO	May 8-9, 2012	Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic
Training workshop “Capacity development in Microbiological Food Safety Risk Assessment for CIS countries”	FAO Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia	14-18 May 2012	Budapest, Hungary
The 6 th Meeting of the UNU/SCN Network for Capacity Development in Nutrition in Central and Eastern Europe (NCDNCEE)	NCDNCEE event supported by FAO, UNU, EC	25-26 May 2012	Belgrade, Serbia
Regional training workshop “Fifty years of Codex: achievements, lessons learnt and challenges in the European Codex Region”	FAO/WHO	24 September 2012	Batumi, Georgia
Developing Capacities of New Member Countries from Central Asia sub-region to Participate in Codex Activities	FAO/WHO	09-11 October 2012	Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic
National training course on food and water safety	EUEO/WHO	2012	Ashgabat, Turkmenistan

PROJECTS/DIRECT ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRIES

Summary of activities (which were referenced in the last paper for 34^F Session)	Countries	Status
FAO/WHO continued their technical assistance activities in the region, in food safety capacity development – strengthening food safety systems in line with international and EU standards and requirements by addressing the following areas: adequacy of food law and harmonized food standards, surveillance of foodborne disease, monitoring of microbiological and chemical contamination in the food chain, preparing FBOs for the implementation of food safety systems based on GMP,GHP and HACCP, antibiotic resistance in a food safety perspective, alert and response to food safety emergencies	Albania, Croatia, Azerbaijan, Tajikistan, Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan	Ongoing
Sustainable development of aquaculture sector from a postharvest perspective with a focus on quality, traceability and safety (FAO TCP/RER/3301 (D))	Albania, Croatia, Montenegro, Turkey	ongoing
<p>New activities of particular importance include:</p> <p>Support to strengthening food safety system in Moldova in line with EU and international requirements in selected areas</p> <p>Capacity development in food safety risk management of food processing enterprises and national authorities</p> <p>Support to rural development through implementation of Geographical Indications in Ukraine</p>	<p>Republic of Moldova</p> <p>Kyrgyz Republic and Republic of Tajikistan</p> <p>Ukraine</p>	Projects at formulation stages

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

REGIONAL/NATIONAL EVENTS

Activity (Workshop/Seminar/Training Course)	Organizers	Dates	Venue
Regional electronic course on “Food Safety Control Systems, SCIA” version 2012 for professionals working in public institutions related with national food safety control. The course is based on documents published by FAO and the Codex Alimentarius relating to risk analysis, with 60 participants from all countries in LAC	FAO	23 April – 20 June 2012	Regional
Regional Workshop on the Development of National Food Safety Emergency Response Plans. The seminar allowed participants to learn about successful experiences to face emergencies where food safety can become an issue and affect public health. Participants learned about the methodology to develop a plan, with a risk based approach	FAO, PAHO, OIRSA.	13 March – 15 March 2012	Panama city, Panama
Final Project meeting for the National Project “Food safety and quality costs in selected small-scale fish chain”.	FAO	May 7, 2012	Santiago, Chile
National workshop “Hygienic food handling” for small rural food producers	FAO	23 - 24 November 2012	Concepción, Chile
Final Project meeting for the Regional Project TCP/RLA/3213 “Assistance in the design and /or strengthening of food safety policies for the countries of the region”. Participating countries; Argentina, Chile, Cuba, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panamá, Paraguay, Perú, Dominican Republic and Uruguay	FAO	October 2011	Santiago, Chile
9 th Meeting of the PulseNet for Latin America and the Caribbean	PAHO/WH= CDC	19-21 October 2011	Santiago, Chile
Regional training workshop on quality linked to geographical origin (TCPRLA3211) for Chile, Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador, Costa Rica, Peru	FAO	8-11 November 2011	Lima, Peru
GFN international advanced workshop for Central America countries, Mexico, Cuba and Dominican Republic in burdens of	PAHO/WHO	30 May-3 June 2011	Regional

Activity (Workshop/Seminar/Training Course)	Organizers	Dates	Venue
illness, antimicrobial resistance and strengthening of foodborne surveillance systems. 3 participants per country.			
e-learning activities of the Inter American Network of Food Analysis Laboratories (INFAL) on food safety included 9 webinars with 3214 participants from 18 countries. Issues of interest for the laboratories that are members of the INFAL were addressed, such as: quality control of culture media, residues of radioactivity in food, uncertainty of measurement for chemical methods, proficiency testing, security in testing laboratories, sampling and success experiences in accreditation ISO 17025 standard accreditation. Specialists from Latin America and Europe were the speakers	PAHO/WHO FAO	2011	
Workshop on response to food safety emergencies for Central American countries, Mexico, Dominican Republic and Cuba	PAHO/WHO, FAO, OIE, OIRSA	March 13-15, 2012	Panama City, Panama
4th module of the Executive Leadership in Food safety series with young professionals from 34 countries, Theme was the multiple roles of agricultural health and food safety	PAHO/WHO University of Minnesota, Nebraska-Lincoln University, IICA	10-14 April 2012	Panama City, Panama
e-learning planned activities of the INFAL in 2012 include 1 webinar on uncertainty in microbiological analytical methods, 4 sessions on EU guidelines on food safety, webinar on CODEX guidelines for the control of chemical residues in food	PAHO/WHO FAO	May through November 2012	
6th Meeting of the Pan-American Commission on Food Safety, with the participation of representatives of the ministries of health and agriculture, industry, consumers associations of the 5 subregions of the Americas	PAHO/WHO	24 July 2012	Santiago, Chile
Regional Forum on Integrated public health and agriculture surveillance, including antimicrobial resistance. Participation of the public sector (health and agriculture), private sector, research and education of the region	PAHO/WHO	25 July 2012	Santiago, Chile
General Assembly of the Inter American Network of Food Analysis Laboratories (INFAL)	PAHO/WHO/ FAO	October 2012	Guayaquil Ecuador
Workshop(s) for the CARICOM members in the LAC and Caribbean region to field-test practical risk analysis training	PAHO/WHO, Health Canada	November 2012	Port-of-Spain, Trinidad & Tobago

Activity (Workshop/Seminar/Training Course)	Organizers	Dates	Venue
materials based on CODEX Working Principles			
Regional training workshops on pesticide MRLs –in Latin America, 23 participants representing 11 countries (Argentina, Belize, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Panama, Peru and Uruguay). The objectives of these training workshops were to strengthen the capabilities of scientists from developing countries in the techniques of pesticide evaluation for the establishment of MRLs and to update their knowledge of the assessment of risks associated with dietary intake of pesticide residues.	FAO , in partnership with the USDA ,	16 – 20 May 2011	San Paulo, Brazil

PROJECTS/DIRECT ASSISTANCE

Summary of activities(which were referenced in the last paper for 33rd session)	Country		Status
FAO/WHO continued their technical assistance activities in the region in strengthening national food safety control systems and Codex knowledge in the MERCOSUR and CARICOM countries, technical assistance in designing new food safety agencies and/or strengthening food safety policies, including modernization of SPS legislation and healthy food markets; capacity building in risk analysis for national health authorities, creation of national network of food analysis laboratories and strengthening laboratory quality assurance of foodborne. The FAO Eat Safely Campaign and WHO Five Keys to Food Safety in urban and rural primary schools are part of the communication strategy to enhance the level of information available to consumers with special focus on children.	Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, Bolivia, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Dominican Republic, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, St. Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago, Belice, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panamá, Honduras, Argentina, Chile, Brasil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Paraguay, Suriname, UruguayVenezuela.		Ongoing
Eat Safely campaign has been implemented by the Ecuador Government as part of their national food safety strategy	FAO	Ecuador	Closed (poner fechas de cierre)
Eat Safely campaign implemented in Cuba with the cooperation of the Hunger-Free Latin America and the Caribbean Initiative.	FAO	Trinidad and Tobago	Ongoing

TCPF/CUB/3401 Assistance for the analysis and implementation of a National Strategy on Food Safety Risk Analysis.	FAO	Cuba	Ongoing
Regional project to support development of schemes related to quality linked to geographical origin and geographical indications	Argentina, Costa Rica, Chile, Ecuador Peru,	On going	Regional project to support development of schemes related to quality linked to geographical origin and geographical indications
PAHO/CFIA (Canada) and NFA (Sweden) carried out a proficiency testing round for food analysis laboratories for microbiology (quantitative: E.coli, coliforms and S.aureus qualitative: Salmonella and Listeria monocytogenes) and chemical (ash, water, nitrogen, fat, sodium, calcium, iron, potassium, phosphorus) with 81 participating laboratories from Latin America.	Regional	Ongoing	PAHO/CFIA (Canada) and NFA (Sweden) carried out a proficiency testing round for food analysis laboratories for microbiology (quantitative: E.coli, coliforms and S.aureus qualitative: Salmonella and Listeria monocytogenes) and chemical (ash, water, nitrogen, fat, sodium, calcium, iron, potassium, phosphorus) with 81 participating laboratories from Latin America.
PAHO/WHO is supporting five projects in South America in integrated surveillance for antimicrobial resistance in the poultry chain.	Argentina, Ecuador, Paraguay, Venezuela and Uruguay	Ongoing	PAHO/WHO is supporting five projects in South America in integrated surveillance for antimicrobial resistance in the poultry chain.
Eat safely campaign launched in the Dominican Republic	FAO	Dominican Republic	March 2012
Eat safely campaign has been implemented in the Caribbean English speaking Caribbean countries with radio spots and comics aimed for children	FAO	Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Virgin British Islands, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, and Trinidad and Tobago	Ongoing
Telefood on food labelling for rural producers Etiquetado Nutricional Agroprocesados Productores Territorio AMDEL	FAO	Chile	Ongoing, (April – September 2012)

National project: "Food safety and quality costs in selected small-scale fish chain" (TCP/CHI/3302)	FAO	Chile	Ongoing
New activities of particular importance include:			
FAO/ACHIPIA (Chilean national food safety agency) cooperation agreement. This agreement includes provisions to support ACHIPIA with capacity building in food safety control systems, food safety risk analysis and food safety in emergency situations through e-learning courses in the areas of national food control systems and food safety risk analysis and a program of internships		Chile	Ongoing
The Eat Safely campaign has been adopted by the UN agencies residing in Colombia		Colombia	Ongoing

NEAR EAST/EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN
REGIONAL/NATIONAL EVENTS

Activity (Workshop/Seminar/Training Course)	Organizers	Dates	Venue
Food inspection workshop	FAO	22 February 2011	Lebanon
First Global Meeting of the International Food Safety Authorities Network (INFOSAN)	FAO/WHO	14-16, December, 2010	Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates
Food inspection workshop	FAO	22 February 2011	Lebanon
GFN foundational training course	EMRO/WHO and GFN	6-8 March 2011	Dubai, United Arab Emirates
Regional training workshop on tools and methods of environmental health and chemical risk assessment, management and communication	EMRO/WHO	18-21 September 2011	Amman, Jordan
Regional meeting for national food safety focal points regarding strategic direction and development of action plans	EMRO/WHO	25-27 October 2011	Cairo, Egypt
Mycotoxins in sorghum. FAO/WHO supported projects in Sudan, Ethiopia, Mali and Burkina Faso	FAO/WHO/EMRO /AFRO	Ongoing (2011-2014)	Four participating countries
National workshop on Risk-Based Food Inspection	FAO	6-9 March, 2012	Lebanon
Regional Workshop on Risk-Based inspection of imported food	FAO	11-14 June, 2012	Jordan

PROJECTS/DIRECT ASSISTANCE

Summary of activities (which were referenced in the last paper for 33rd session)	Countries	Status
FAO/WHO continued their technical assistance activities in capacity building of national food safety and quality control system as well as import and export regulatory system, to assess the safety or the risks associated with genetically modified food and development of guidelines for evaluating	Afghanistan, Bahrain, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Oman, Pakistan, Palestine Occupied Territory, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia	Ongoing

Summary of activities (which were referenced in the last paper for 33rd session)	Countries	Status
the safety of food and food ingredients produced using GM technology; development of national integrated systems of food safety hazards, capacity building on the analysis of chemical contaminants of food and foodborne disease surveillance, development of training packages for food inspectors, strengthening capacity of national Codex Committees, harmonizing food standards and regulations and strengthening capacity of food safety laboratories, training workshops in food safety.		
GCP/LEB/021/ITA entitled: " Strengthening Marketing and Production of Lebanese Agricultural Products "	Lebanon	Ongoing
TCP/LEB/3401 entitled:" Strengthening the National Codex Committee and the Codex Contact point in Lebanon"	Lebanon	Signed in May 2012
Capacity building of analysis of chemical contaminants in food	Bahrain	Finished
Training of food inspectors using newly developed guidelines	Egypt	Finished
Developed national integrated system of food safety hazards management	Iran	Finished
Dissemination of food safety standards for nutrition and food safety	Lebanon	Finished
Support to development of geographical indications	Jordan	Formulation process
Establishment of food safety and hygiene protocol for hospitals	Oman	Finished
Capacity building of national staff in descriptive and analytical field investigation of food-borne disease	Saudi Arabia	Finished
TCP/YEM/3401 Upgrading of seafood quality standards, value addition and exports	Yemen	Starting from September, 2012

NORTH AMERICA AND THE PACIFIC

REGIONAL/NATIONAL EVENTS

Activity (Workshop/Seminar/Training Course)	Organizers	Dates	Venue
Integrated Food Standards Project to strengthen capacity of the Pacific Islands Forum countries to establish and enforce internationally recognized food laws, standards and inspection procedures to promote unhindered trade in safe and wholesome food	WPRO/FAO/ Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat	Various	14 Pacific Island countries
A practical guide to introducing food standards to promote health and trade for smaller island states has been prepared and is being reviewed and revised	WPRO	Ongoing	N/A
Food Secure Pacific Working Group	SPC	17 -18 March 2011	Suva, Fiji
Technical Consultation on a Western Pacific Regional Food Safety Strategy 2011-2015	WPRO	4-5 May 2011	Selangor, Malaysia
Training Workshop “Strengthening The National Codex Contact Point In Pacific Island Countries”	FAO, with support from Australia, NZ and USA	10-12 May 2011	Apia, Samoa
FAO/WHO MEETING ON UTILIZING RISK-BASED APPROACHES IN NATIONAL FOOD CONTROL SYSTEMS IN THE PACIFIC	FAO & WHO	5-9 December 2011	Wellington New Zealand
Third Meeting Of The Pacific Food Safety And Quality Legislation Expert Group	FAO & WHO	Tuesday, 6 December 2011	Wellington New Zealand
Sub-Regional Workshop On Risk-Based Food Inspection For The Northern Pacific	FAO	18 - 21 October 2011	Pohnpei, Federated States of Micronesia
Study On The National Codex Systems In The NASWP Region	FAO & WHO	Commenced Dec 2011	Ongoing
Food Safety Cooperation Working Group	APEC/ASEAN/ FAO/OIE/WPRO	12-13 April 2012	Canberra, Australia
Risk-based food inspection workshop	WPRO	16-19 April 2012	Yap, Federated States of Micronesia

PROJECTS/DIRECT ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRIES

Summary of activities (which were referenced in the last paper for 33rd session)	Country	Status
FAO/WHO continued their technical support and provided assistance on the strengthening regulatory frameworks, including food law and standards developments, development of food safety policies, risk-based food inspection imported food control, review of competent authorities and effective enforcement of newly introduced food standards, technical guidance on conducting microbiological risk assessments, enhancement of food safety education based upon the Five Keys to Safer Food, including food safety education in schools, training on risk assessment, development of food safety emergency response plans, responding to food safety emergencies, food safety concerns during disasters and managing the food safety aspects of mass gatherings.	Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu.	Ongoing
A Study of Cyanide Levels in Cassava and its Products in some South Pacific Island countries	University of the South Pacific, Fiji	Ongoing
New activities of particular importance include		
Development of national food safety emergency response plan and strengthening the national INFOSAN network	Fiji	Ongoing
Technical support in response to food contamination concerns associated with Japan's nuclear (WHO)	Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands	Ongoing
Technical Assistance to achieve international Accreditation of the Food Laboratory Scientific Research Organization of Samoa (SROS)	Samoa	Accreditation achieved, project completed
Strengthening of Food Control System In Micronesia (TCP/MIC/3302)	FSM	Ongoing