



Food safety and Food sovereignty: a possible linkage for rural development?



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Emerging Risks Unit

- EFSA
 - EFSA Emerging Risks Unit
- Introduction of “Safe Food, Fair Food” project:
 - Background
 - Organisations involved
 - Objectives
 - Methods and Activities
 - Progress

European Fod Safety Authority

Established 2002 following a series of food scandals (e.g. BSE, dioxins)

- Loss of consumer confidence in safety of food chain
- Damaged trust in public authorities
- Need to re-cast EU food safety system and policy

Mandate:

- Risk assessment to provide independent scientific advice to support Community legislation/policies regarding food/feed safety
- Risk communication on food/feed safety issues

REGULATION (EC) No 178/2002 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 28 January 2002

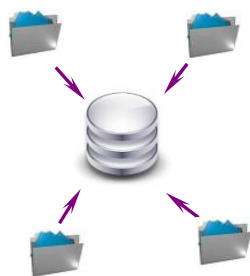
Laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety

Article 34

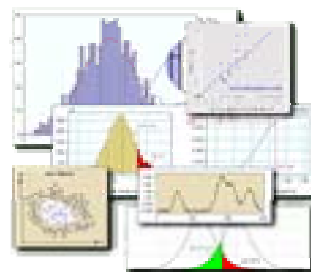
Identification of emerging risks

1. The Authority shall establish **monitoring** procedures for systematic searching for, **collecting**, **collating** and **analysing** information and data **with a view to the identification of emerging risks** in the fields within its mission.

Collecting and collating

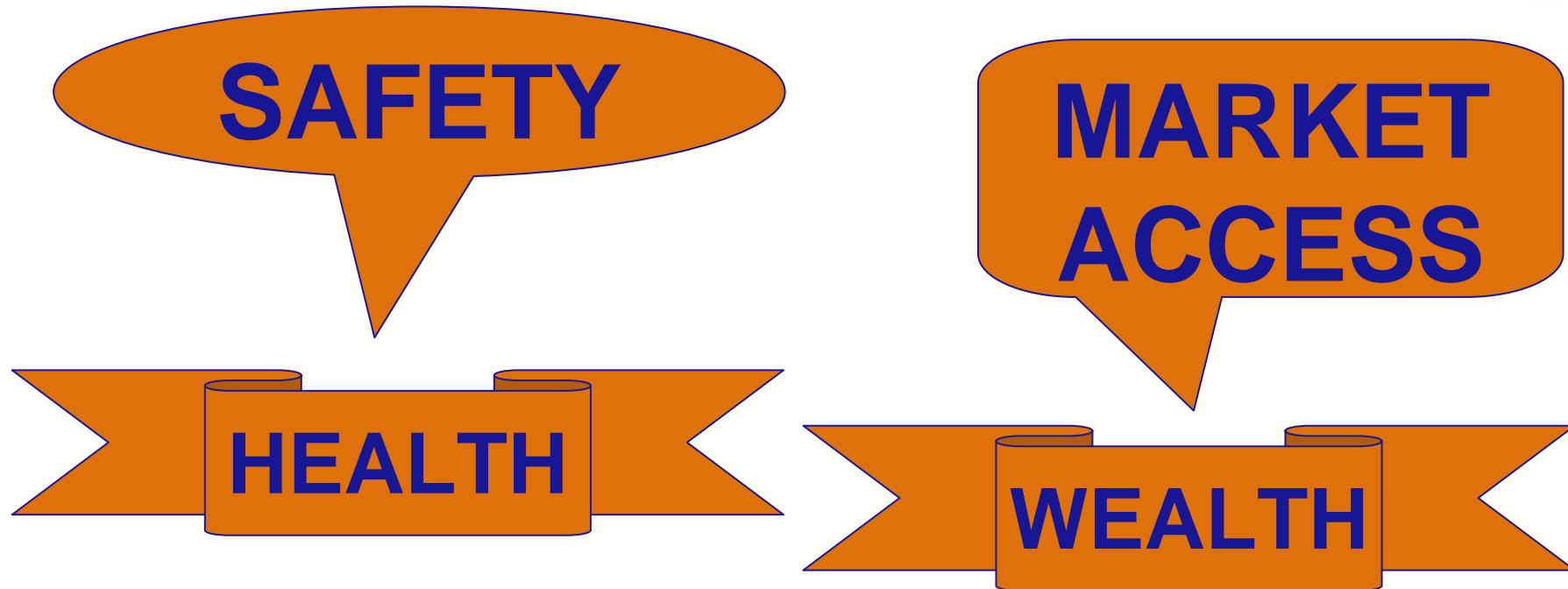


Analyse and filter



sharing

- surging demand for livestock products in Africa
- millions of ***small scale farmers***, mostly women, supply the demand
- most meat, milk, eggs, fish sold in ***informal markets***
 - food safety regulation ???
 - inspection ???
- high levels of foodborne disease amongst poor consumers
- limited access to higher value markets for small scale producers



**Safer food benefits both producers and consumers:
generates both health and wealth for the poor**

Safe food, Fair food - Background



Close contact between people and animals in peri-urban agriculture in Nigeria

Safe food, Fair food - Background



Sharing contaminated water with animals in West Africa - urban

Safe food, Fair food - Background

Sharing contaminated water with animals in West Africa - rural



Safe food, Fair food - Background

Abattoir in Nigeria:
inadequate
infrastructure



Safe food, Fair food - Background

Selling meat in
West Africa-
innovative 'fly
screens'



Safe food, Fair food

Safer food benefits both producers and consumers: generates
both health and wealth for the poor

but

- attaining safe food and safe food production in developing countries requires radical change in food safety management
- international food safety standards are not (always) appropriate to developing countries
 - lack of resources
 - lack of infrastructure
 - lack of incentives to encourage + monitor implementation

Considerations:

- current international best practice risk-based approaches considering the extent of harm caused by food-borne disease to consumers and the likelihood of it happening are
 - complex
 - failed in informal settings in developing countries
- women play key role in food preparation and supply
 - need to be involved in developing workable food safety solutions

Safe food, Fair food



- gender-sensitive method
- participatory method
- pro-poor risk-based approach to food safety

for assessing and managing health risks associated with livestock
bringing communities and food safety implementers together

- analyse (**their**) local food safety problems
- develop workable solutions

= ***“Participatory risk analysis”***

“Safe food, fair food: Building capacity to improve the safety of animal-source foods and ensure continued market access for poor farmers in sub Saharan Africa”



Project leader:

International Livestock Research Institute ILRI



Project funding:

BMZ (Federal Ministry for Cooperation, Germany)



Hypothesis:

integrating *risk assessment* with *participatory methodologies* and *gender analysis* is a promising solution to the problem of unsafe foods in informal markets

Aim:

- generate credible evidence for better understanding and better managing food safety in developing countries

3 German Partners

- Freie Universität Berlin (FU-Berlin), Germany

Dr. Max Baumann



- Bundesinstitut für Risikobewertung (BfR), Germany

Dr. Julia Bräunig

Ms. Ariane Girndt



- Universität Hohenheim, Germany

Dr. Marianne Siegmund



7 Collaborative research agreements:

• University of Nairobi, **Kenya**

Professor Erastus Kang'ethe (Veterinarian)

• Sokoine University of Agriculture, **Tanzania**

Professor Lusato R Kurwijila (Veterinarian)

• Addis Ababa University, **Ethiopia**

Dr Girma Zewde (Veterinarian)

• Centre Suisse de Recherches Scientifiques en Côte d'Ivoire, **Côte d'Ivoire**

Professor Bassirou Bonfoh (Veterinarian)

• University of Ghana, **Ghana**

Professor Kwaku Tano-Debrah (Food Scientist)

• Direcção de Ciências Animais (DCA), **Mozambique**

Dr Helena Matusse (Veterinarian)

• University of Pretoria, **South Africa**

Professor Cheryl McCrindle (Veterinarian)

1. Adapting risk-based approaches successfully used for food safety in developed countries and international trade to domestic informal markets where most livestock products are sold
 2. Innovating and testing tools and approaches
 3. Building a core capacity to apply them in focus countries in east, west and southern Africa through training and practical application
 4. Actively linking research with capacity building
- Methods and results generated in the research will be used to promote better food safety management in informal markets in sub Saharan Africa

Safe food, Fair food - Milestones

2008

- Situational analysis of Food Safety in each country
- Intensive regional training courses in participatory risk analysis

2009

- National stakeholder workshops
- Proof of concept studies in each country

2010

- National & regional stakeholder feedback workshops
- Synthesis and dissemination

National Situational Analysis

Analysis of the safety of food of animal origin in participating countries

- detailed terms of reference were jointly developed:
 - Stakeholder mapping (roles)
 - Characterization of production systems
 - Marketing chains for animal products
 - Regulations/ application
 - Hazard profile
 - Cross country comparison
 - Animal product – consumption patterns



Regional courses in Participatory Risk Analysis

- Trainees from study countries
 - individuals targeted as future ‘champions’ of risk assessment
 - important decision makers whose support is crucial to promote uptake
- Pretoria, South Africa, October 2008
 - 23 participants from Tanzania, Ghana, Mozambique and South Africa
- Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, November 2008
 - 19 participants from Kenya, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Mali, Côte d’Ivoire
- 2-week course curriculum jointly developed by all partners
- BfR and FU-Berlin staff also participated in administering the courses, together with ILRI and local university staff

Training course curriculum

<i>Theory:</i>	<i>Practicals:</i>	<i>Case studies:</i>
Food borne zoonosis	Computer lab Monte Carlo simulation	Practical approaches to food safety problems in developing countries
Microbiological Food Safety	Qualitative risk assessment – event/fault trees	
Principles of risk analysis	Participatory urban appraisal practical	
Participatory risk analysis	Communicating science practical	
Evidence-based medicine	Evaluating study quality for decision makers	
Risk communication		

- 1) to raise awareness and recognition of the importance of participatory risk analysis
- 2) to present the results from the situational analysis of animal source food safety and elicit feedback from the stakeholders
- 3) to involve the stakeholders in
 - designing and/or providing input to the proof of concept risk analysis studies
 - evaluating the studies
 - enhancing risk communication and management of the particular problems

- on-the-ground training of the students and their teams
- capacity-strengthening
- using participatory risk analysis
 - involving local buyers, vendors, producers
 - identifying
 - practices
 - risks
 - mitigation strategies



Proof of concept studies

Country	Student	Title
Kenya	Kameline W Mwai (MSc)	A beef value chain risk analysis using HACCP principles at 3 abattoirs in Nairobi, Kenya
Ethiopia	Ali Abraham (MSc) Bahagiel TB Ibrahim (PhD)	Brucellosis Establishment and validation of a quality based milk production system using improved collection centres.
Côte d'Ivoire	Mireille Kouamé (PhD)	Bifidobactérium inhibition potential of pathogens isolated from cow milk in Côte d'Ivoire
Mali	Ibrahim Sow (MSc)	Vulnerability to Brucellosis risk with regard to small ruminant milk consumption in Cinzana, Mali
Ghana	Joy Appiah (M-Phil)	Risk assessment of <i>Listeria monocytogenes</i> in raw milk from the informal market in Ghana
Mozambique	Anabela Cambesa (MSc)	Pre-requisites for Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points in abattoirs
South Africa	Erika van Zyl (MSc) (other students associated)	Hazard analysis of local meat products (biltong)

National & regional stakeholder feedback workshops

National:

- Involving stakeholders of first workshop
- Presentation of results of proof-of-concept studies
- Exploration of policy implications
- Evaluation of usefulness of participatory risk analysis for national food safety issues
- Lessons learned and recommendations

Regional:

- Synthesis of lessons learned in country studies
- Outline future studies
- Develop strategy for strengthening and coordinating risks analysis processes in the region

a possible linkage for rural development?

Still too early to say, but....

the necessary elements are there

- ✓ Local stakeholders
- ✓ Identify local problems
- ✓ Decide on mitigation

