

PTIN Food Safety Incident Management Workshop

Big Sky, Montana, USA
14-15 May 2011

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)
Food Safety Cooperation Forum (FSCF)
Partnership Training Institute Network (PTIN)



Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation



FSCF Food Safety
Cooperation Forum
PTIN Partnership Training
Institute Network



FOOD STANDARDS
Australia New Zealand
Te Mana Kounga Kai - Ahitereiria me Aotearoa

FAO Activities in Managing Food Incidents EMPRES Food Safety

APEC 2011 - FSCF PTIN

Food Safety Incident Management Workshop

Big Sky – 15 May 2011

Dr. Jean-Michel Poirson
Senior Officer EMPRES Food Safety

FAO's Mandate

Access to a safe and secure food supply is a basic human right

- “Achieve food security for all: to make sure people have regular access to nutritious **and safe** food”.
- Improving food safety and those quality **process and/or product** attributes that will certainly fulfil the expectations of the consumers or the end user



FAO HQ - Rome

The International Dimension

- Food safety: important global issue
- International food safety emergencies have multiplied
- Must anticipate, prevent, and respond in timely manner

Surrounding Factors



Impact

- The consequences of food safety emergencies affect populations livelihood:
 - Human health
 - Food security
 - Socio economic impact
 - Trade impact
- Emerging issues: effect of climate change on the occurrence of food safety hazards

FAO's response: EMPRES Food safety

- Requests from FAO members
- COAG (April 2009) endorsed
- FAO Conference (Nov 2009) confirmed



EMPRES



EMERGENCY PREVENTION SYSTEM

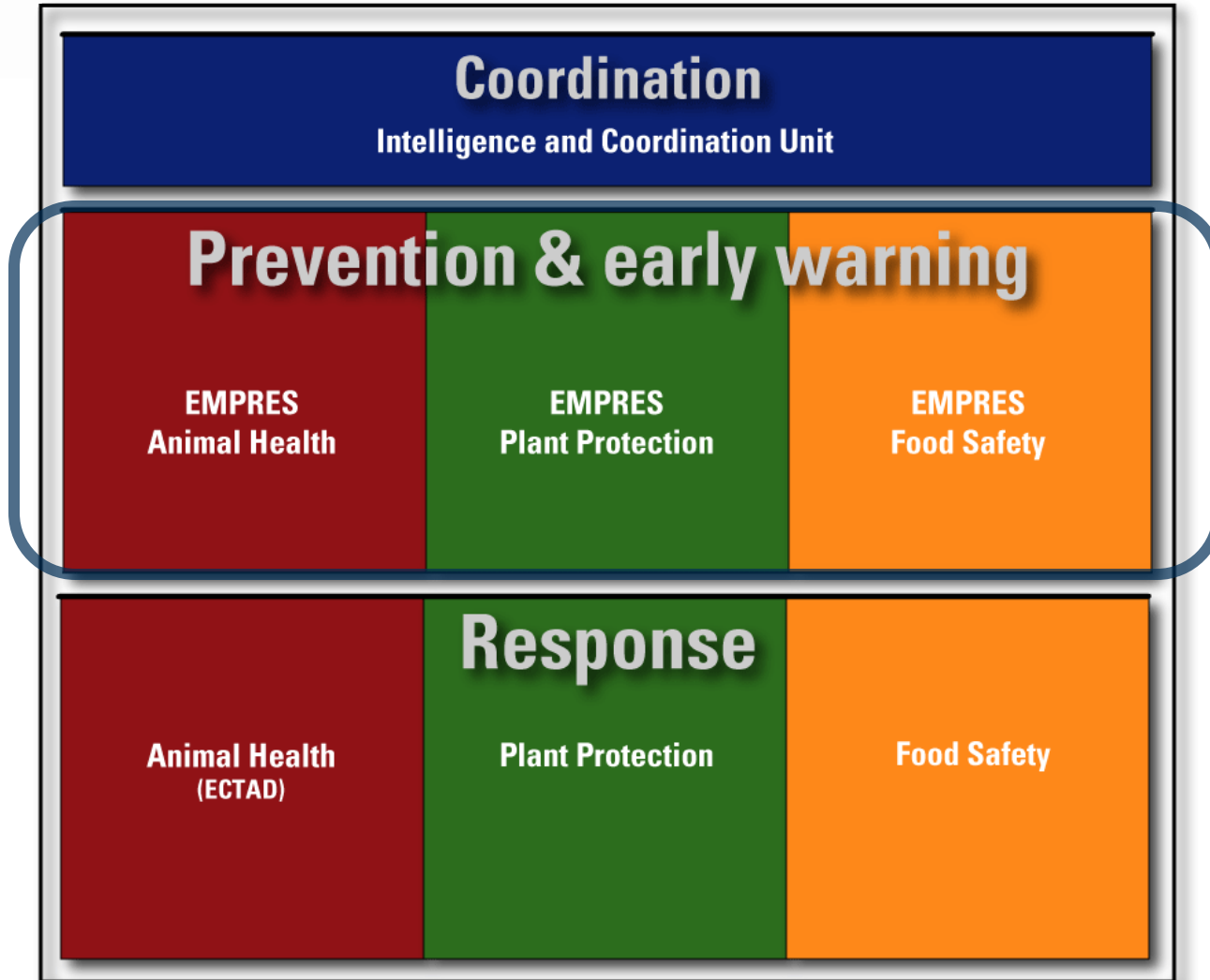
Animal Health Plant Protection Food Safety

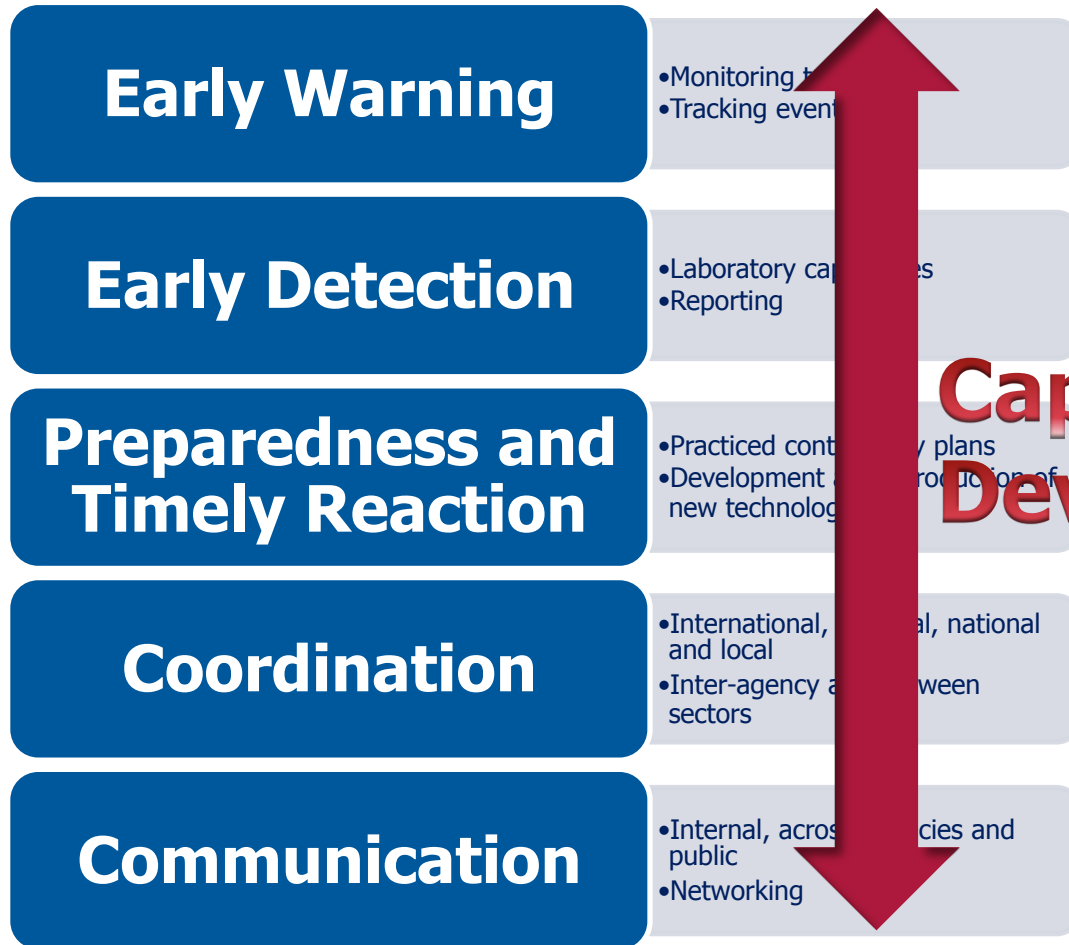
Prevention

of transboundary threats
to production, health and environment



FOOD CHAIN CRISIS Management Framework





Capacity Development

Challenges

- Prevent the crisis
- Improve early warning
- Prevention/Crisis resilience
- Emergency response

Dealing with the Challenges

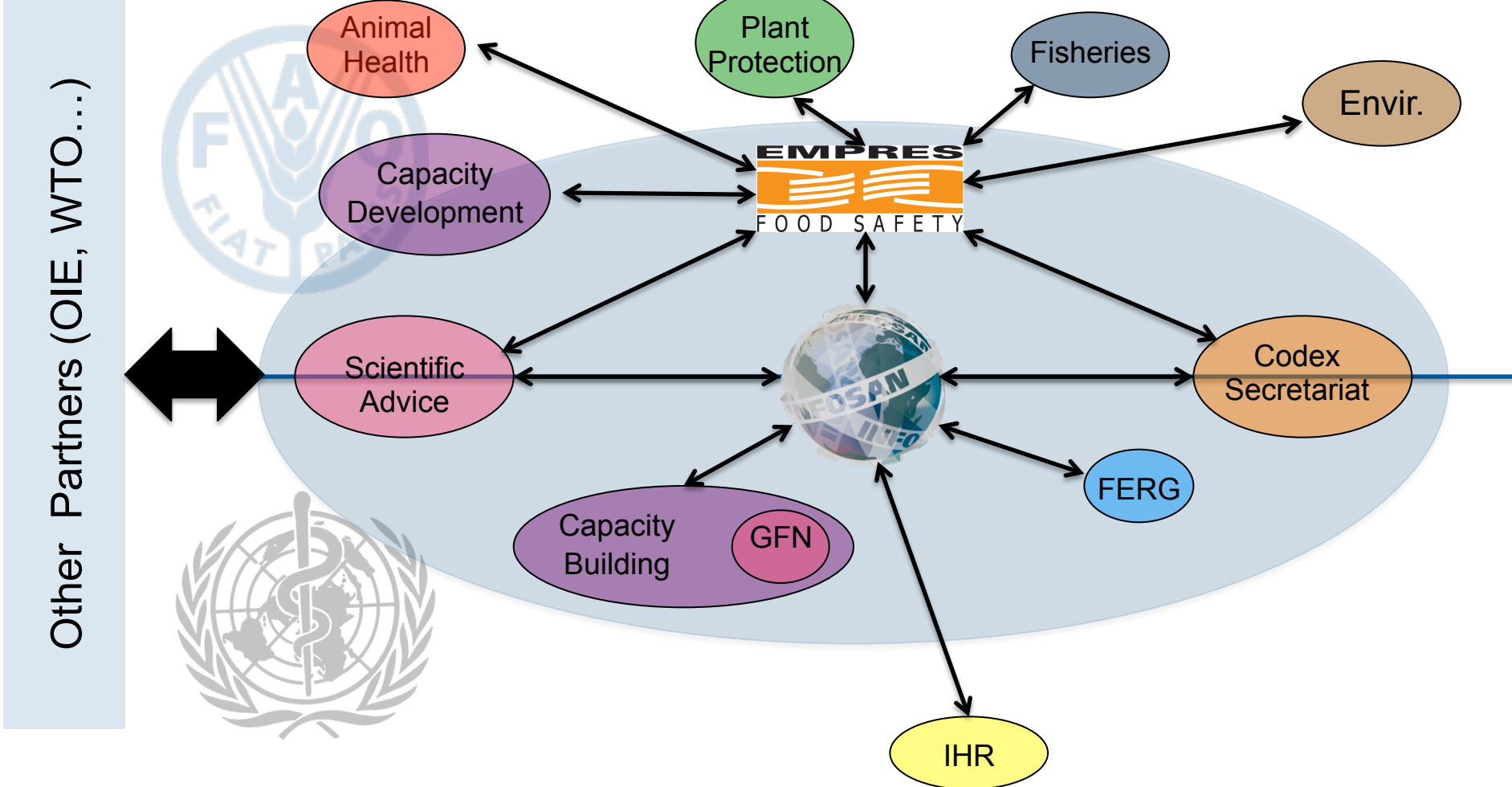
- Address vulnerabilities along the food chain
- Early identification of food safety threats
- Integrate new and emerging factors (climate change, counterfeiting...) at the global level
- Coordinate approaches along the food supply chain
- Establish effective preventative systems and develop effective emergency response strategies
- Respond to food safety emergencies
- Monitor impact

EMPRES Food Safety Strategy

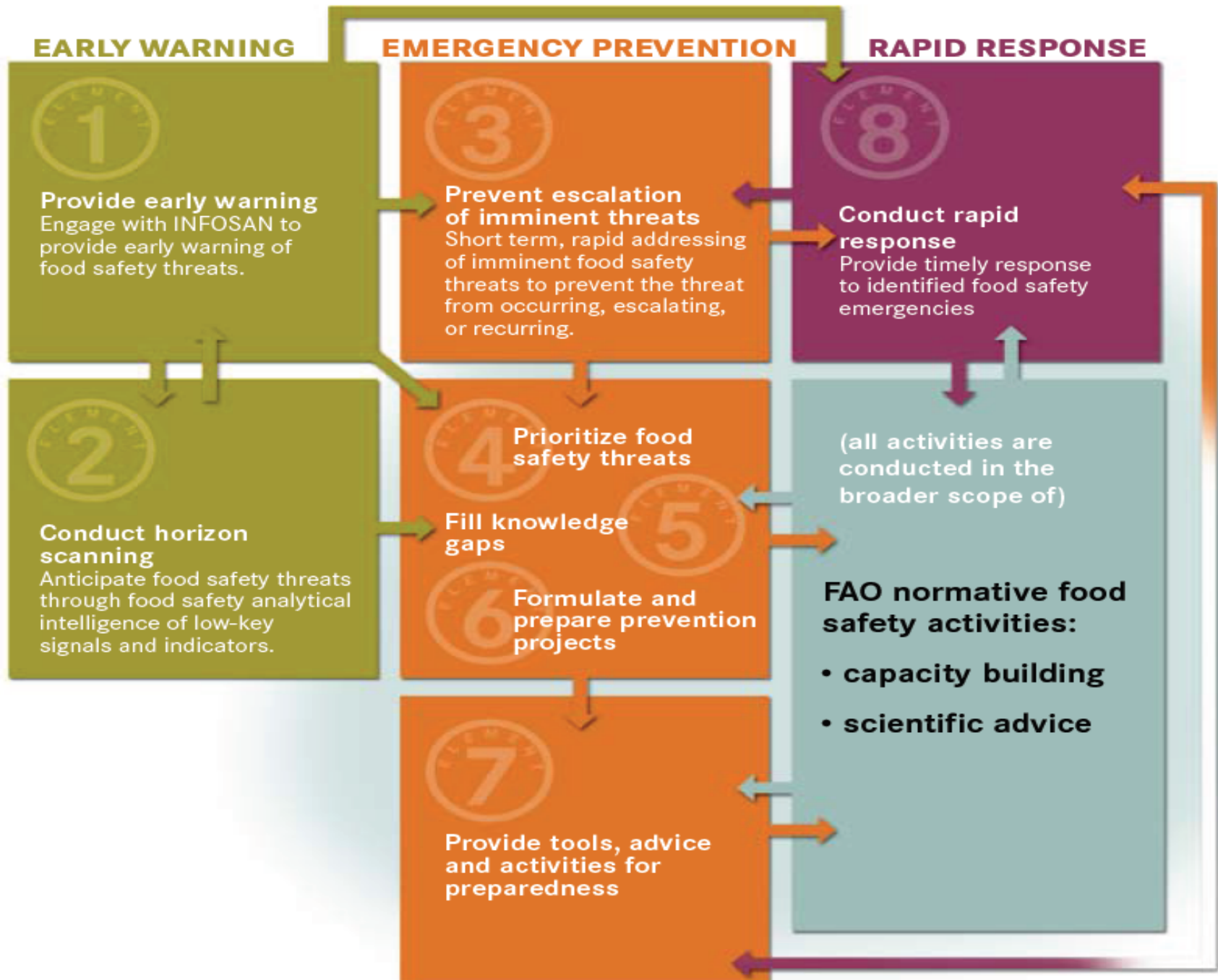
- Multi-disciplinary
- Food chain approach
- Work with existing initiatives, groups



Partnerships



Elements of EMPRES Food Safety Strategic Plan



Early Warning

Early Warning Provision

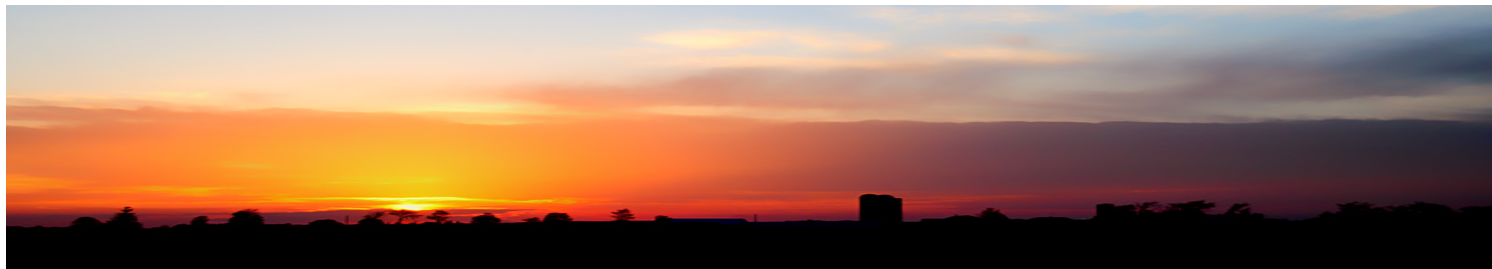
- **INFOSAN: FAO/WHO
International Food Safety
Authorities Network**

INFOSAN is the primary network to deliver early warning on food safety



Conduct Horizon Scanning

- Analyze low-key signals to anticipate threats
- Complements current INFOSAN event identification
- Strong partnerships, info sharing essential



Emergency Prevention

Prevent Escalation of Imminent Threats

- Timely scientific advice and recommendations
- Prevent threat from occurring, escalating, recurring

Prioritize Food Safety Threats

- At international, regional, national levels
- Will develop prioritization guidance to assist



Fill Knowledge Gaps

- **FAO/WHO Provision of Scientific Advice**
 - List of other research gaps to be advertised to scientists worldwide



Formulate and Prepare Prevention Projects

- After prioritization, develop projects
 - Long-term, sustainable prevention of key threats
- Work with capacity building team, members, decentralized offices, tech cooperation group



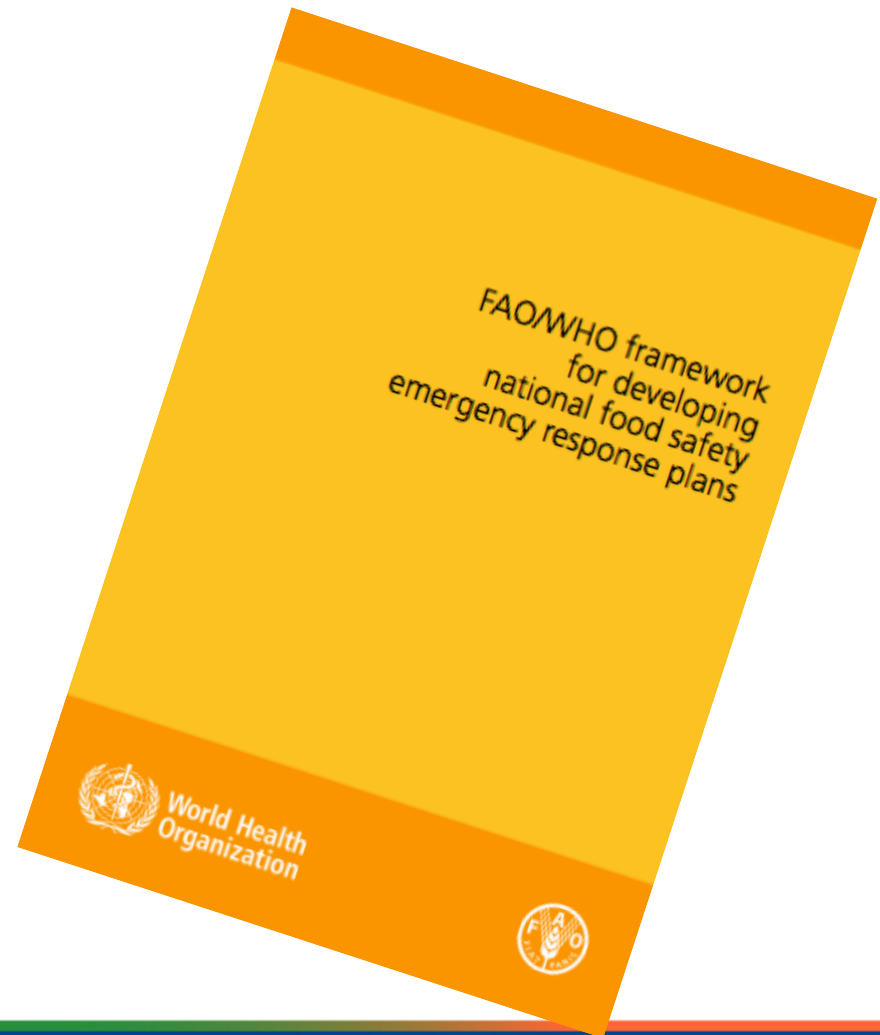
Provide Tools and Guidance for Preparedness

- FAO/WHO Framework for Developing Food Safety Emergency Response (FSER) plans
 - Other guidance tools planned
- Conduct training on implementing tools



New publication from FAO/WHO

- FAO/WHO framework for developing national food safety emergency response (FSER) plan



Why was it developed?

- FAO/WHO member countries' requests
- FAO/WHO recognizes reinforcing preparedness is a key element of any emergency-related activities
- Need an international guidance for the best practices to use during the process of developing FSER plans

Purpose and target audience

- Purpose: to assist countries in the formulation and implementation of national food safety emergency response plans that are consistent with Risk Analysis concept
- Target audience: national authorities with responsibility for responding to food safety emergencies

Rapid Response

Conduct Rapid Response

- FAO to prepare for rapid response
 - Tools, personnel, expert roster
- Supporting rapid response, upon member request
 - Funds needed before emergency occurs
- Work with national authorities, FAO Food Chain Crisis Management (FCC)
- Conduct urgent appraisal, mobilize experts

Conclusion

- EMPRES Food Safety complements existing related activities such as INFOSAN
- EMPRES Food Safety assists members to deal with food safety emergencies
- EMPRES Food Safety relies on partnerships

Opportunities for collaboration between EMPRES and APEC FSCF

- Collaborate in developing capacity for countries to better manage food safety incidents
- Regional Food Safety intelligence and horizon scanning
- Regional network of laboratory capacity
- Harmonization/equivalency/implementation-enforcement cooperation at regional level

Thank You

For more information

<http://www.fao.org/>

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