

Safe Food, Fair Food (SFFF)

2008-2015



Adapted from Kristina Rosel



giz



Research
Program on
Nutrition
and Health

ILRI
INTERNATIONAL
LIVESTOCK RESEARCH
INSTITUTE

Food safety in informal markets

- ❑ Milk, meat and fish (MMF) are crucial to nutrition and livelihoods of the poor
- ❑ In SSA, more than 80% of animal sourced foods are marketed informally
- ❑ Small-scale producers dominate informal markets

Challenges at policy level

- ❑ Current food safety management seems to be neither effective nor efficient
- ❑ Tendency to adopt international food quality standards and hazard-based regulations without considering local contexts
- ❑ Consumers are scared by “half-truths”

In Tanzania, we deal with the dairy value chain

A rapid integrated assessment (RIA) of the dairy value chain started in Nov., 2012



- Training of researchers and enumerators

- Pre-testing survey in a selected village

- PRA, focus group guides & 4 questionnaire in place

Producer, Transporter, Retailer and Consumer

- Selected the districts

Mvomero (RR, Morogoro region, East)

Lushoto (RU, Tanga region, Northern)

Earlier identified using EPI info program by a sister project (MoreMilkIT)

- Selected the wards and the villages

- Five villages in the district, Total 10

Wami Dakawa, Lubungo, Kidudwe.....)

- PRA 15 – 20 gender mixed participants

- Producers and consumers separated

- FGD 6 – 8 nursing mums participated

- Each group with a facilitator, note taker and ass.

- Questionnaire, plan was 20 respondents

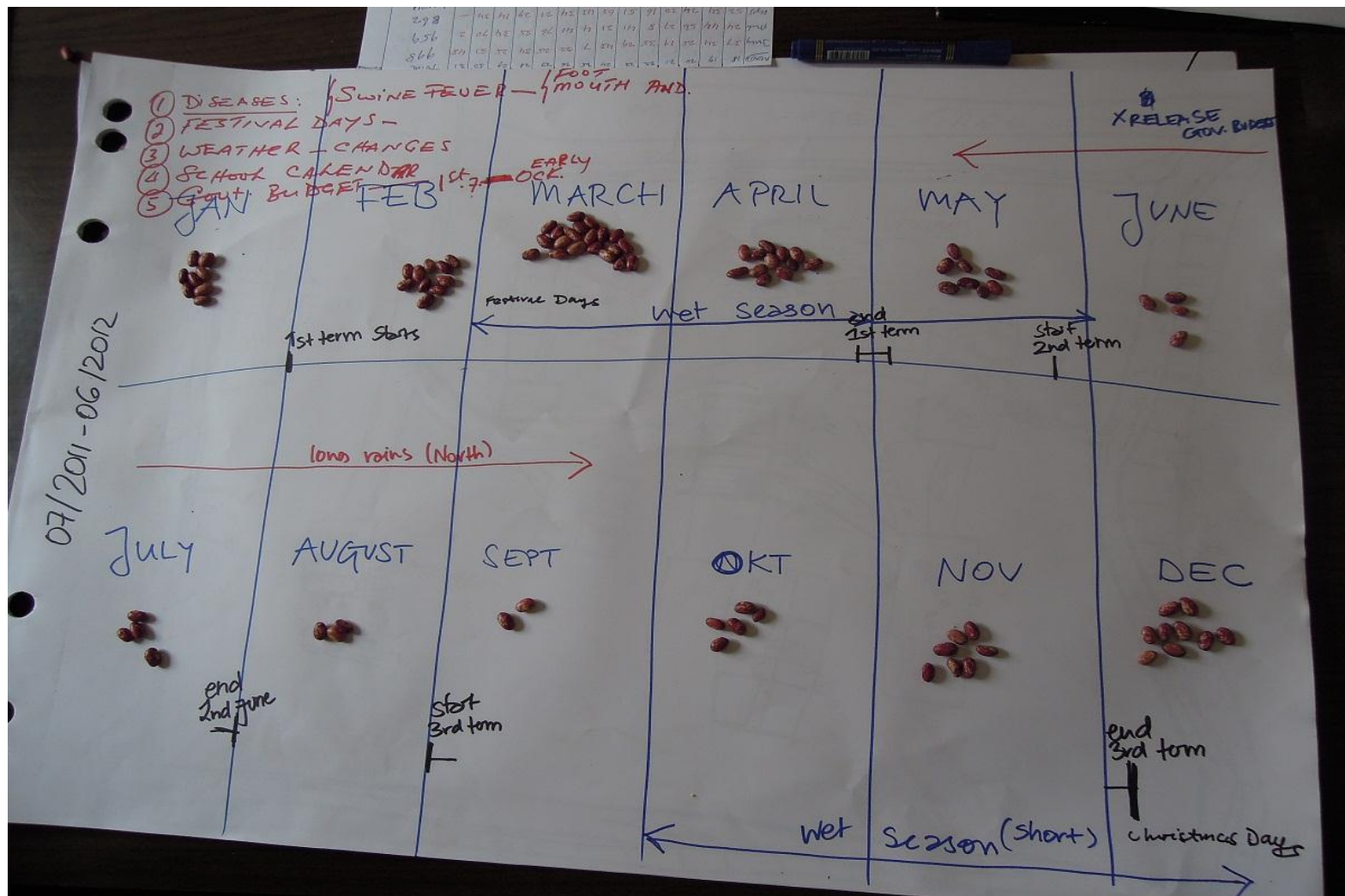
- OK for producers and consumers

- Limited transporters and retailers

- PRA, FGD information summarized and draft report in place

- Questionnaire data have been coded and entered into a compute (SUA and RVC)

Participatory methods to fill data gaps



Preliminary results

- Milk production is seasonal
- Variations in gender involvement
- Trading is informal
- Processing rarely practiced
- Effects of contaminations and pathogens
- Safety concerns, cry of everyone in the VC

Assessment of microbiological hazards along the milk value chain in Kilosa and Mvomero districts in Tanzania is going on. E. Joseph, F. Shija

162 milk samples (obtained from the same households as those visited during the baseline survey) were collected from 10 villages, also from milk bought by vendors and collection and selling centers. Collection of samples was done early morning between 6 and 7 am by using 50mls sample collection tubes from the milk containers owned by the respondent

Samples are finally transported to SUA and stored in -70°C until analysis.

50 samples will be analysed for coliform count and 50 others for total plate count.

Uniplex Polymerase Chain (UPC) reaction will be carried out to study the prevalence and phenotypes of *Escherichia coli* and *Brucella abortus* in the 162 samples.

**FARMERS AWAITING
INTERVENTIONS**