


Safe food, fair food 2: from capacity building to implementation



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International Livestock Research Institute

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Vision: what do we (still) want?



Safe food - HEALTH: reducing health risks associated with food - improve food safety

Fair food - WEALTH: improving nutrition and market participation for poor smallholders

Improved livelihoods: poor producers and consumers of livestock products in SSA

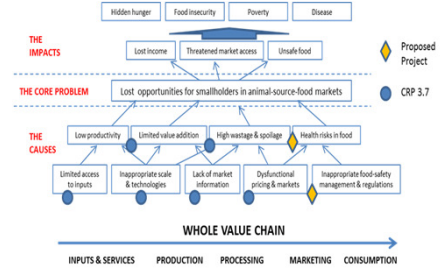
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3 main components

- Rapid assessment of food safety in 4 value chains

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Whole-value-chain context



THE IMPACTS: Hidden hunger, Food insecurity, Poverty, Disease

THE CORE PROBLEM: Lost opportunities for smallholders in animal-source-food markets

THE CAUSES: Low productivity, Limited value addition, High wastage & spoilage, Health risks in food

WHOLE VALUE CHAIN: INPUTS & SERVICES, PRODUCTION, PROCESSING, MARKETING, CONSUMPTION

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3 main components

- Rapid assessment of food safety in 4 value chains
- Action research on priority food safety issues in these chains

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3 main components

- Rapid assessment of food safety in 4 value chains
- Action research on priority food safety issues in these chains
- Engagement with Regional Economic Communities (RECs)

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Focus locally ...

- Mali, Ethiopia, Uganda, Tanzania
- Whole-value-chain application of risk-based approaches to food safety developed in SFFF1

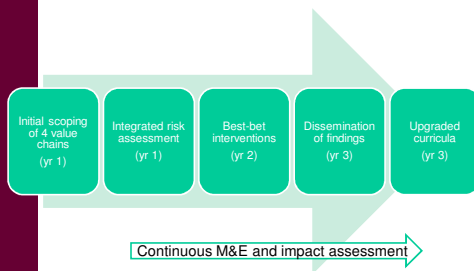
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... impact regionally

- Influence food safety policy, commercial practice and veterinary education
- Through SFFF1-champions, regional and international partners

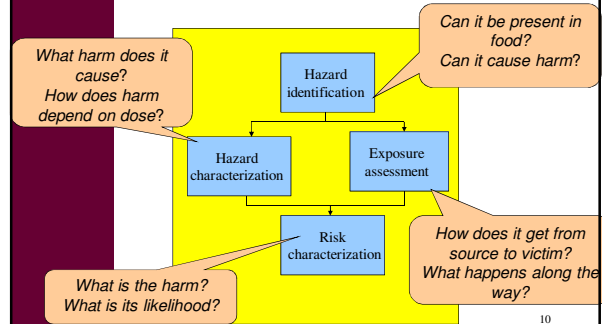
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Strategy



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Codex alimentarius – framework for risk assessment



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Example from SFFF1

RAW MILK CONSUMPTION	Kenya	Mali
Hazard	<i>Brucella abortus</i>	<i>Brucella abortus</i>
Risk to human health	Low	High
Important risk factors	Reducing: boiling	Increasing: raw milk consumption*
Where along the VC is the risk reduced?	Farm level	Cooperative level

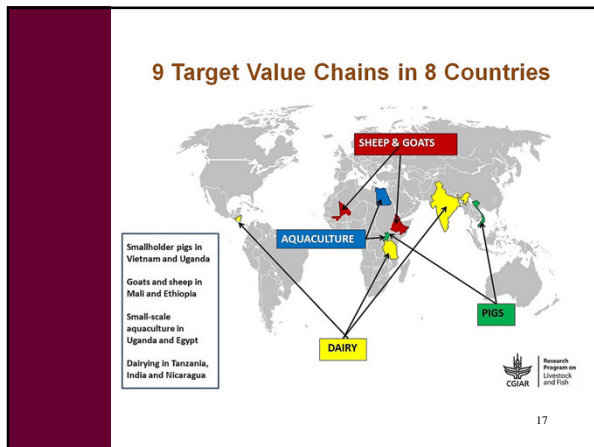
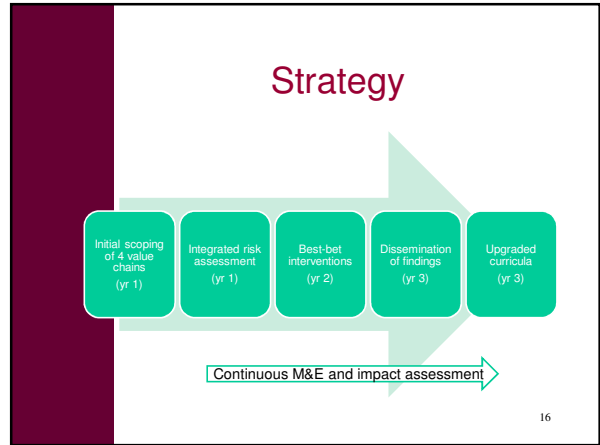
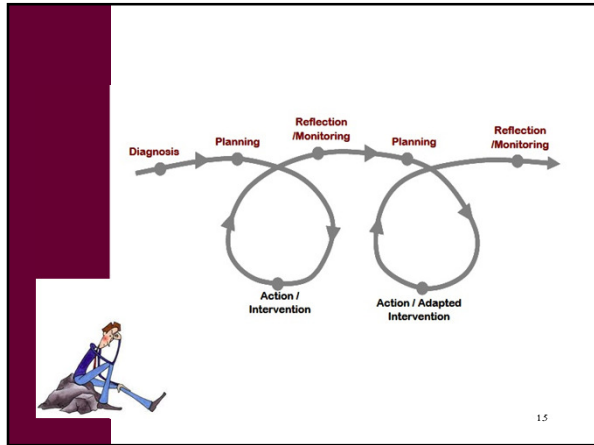
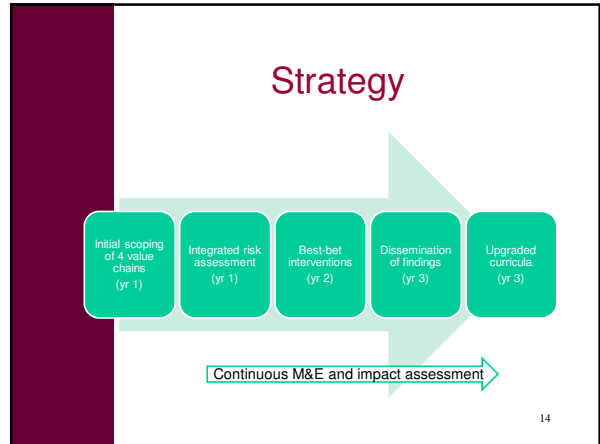
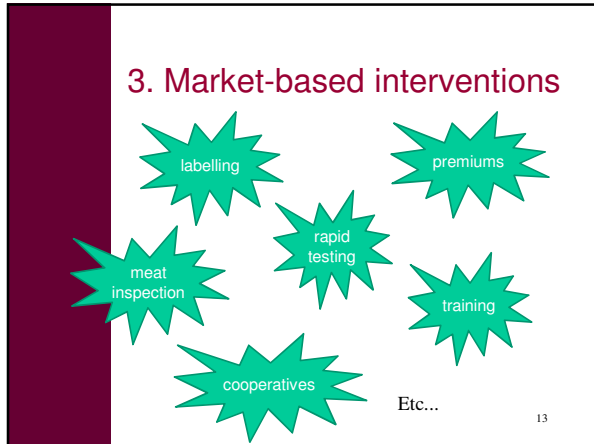
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Outputs

- Hazards?
- Risks?
- Impacts?
- Reasons?

➔ priority-setting and best-bet solutions

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Smallholder dairy in Tanzania

- Large growth potential similar to Kenya (same conditions, 6-times higher production)
- Milk-borne zoonoses: brucellosis, tuberculosis, campylobacteriosis, cryptosporidiosis, coligenic diarrhea...
- Chemical hazards: antibiotic residues, aflatoxins...

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Sheep and goats in Mali

- Main source of livelihoods for vast majority of people, large marketing potential (increasing demand incl. exports)
- Biological hazards: bacteria, parasites, RVF
- Chemical hazards: antibiotic residues

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Sheep and goats in Ethiopia

- One of the largest population of small ruminants but very low off-take rate
- Biological hazards: bacteria, parasites, RVF
- Chemical hazards: antibiotic residues

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Pigs in Uganda

- Explosive production/consumption in past decades with little information on the sector
- Neglected zoonoses: NCC, Hep E
- Emerging zoonoses: viral haemorrhagic fever
- FBD: salmonellosis, diarrhoeagenic coliosis
- Biological hazards: parasites
- Chemical hazards: antibiotic residues


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SFFF2 partners

- CGIAR scientists
- National partners in the focus countries
- Regional partners involved in SFFF1
- International partners

➔ SESSION 2/3

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After the coffee break! - Thank you!

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