



# **Risk Analysis in F&V Sector**

## **COLEACP-PIP Approach & Facts**

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# Challenges for the fresh fruit and vegetable sector

# General context



**1,210,000 To F&V exported yearly from ACP onto the European market !**

**Bananas**  
730,000 To



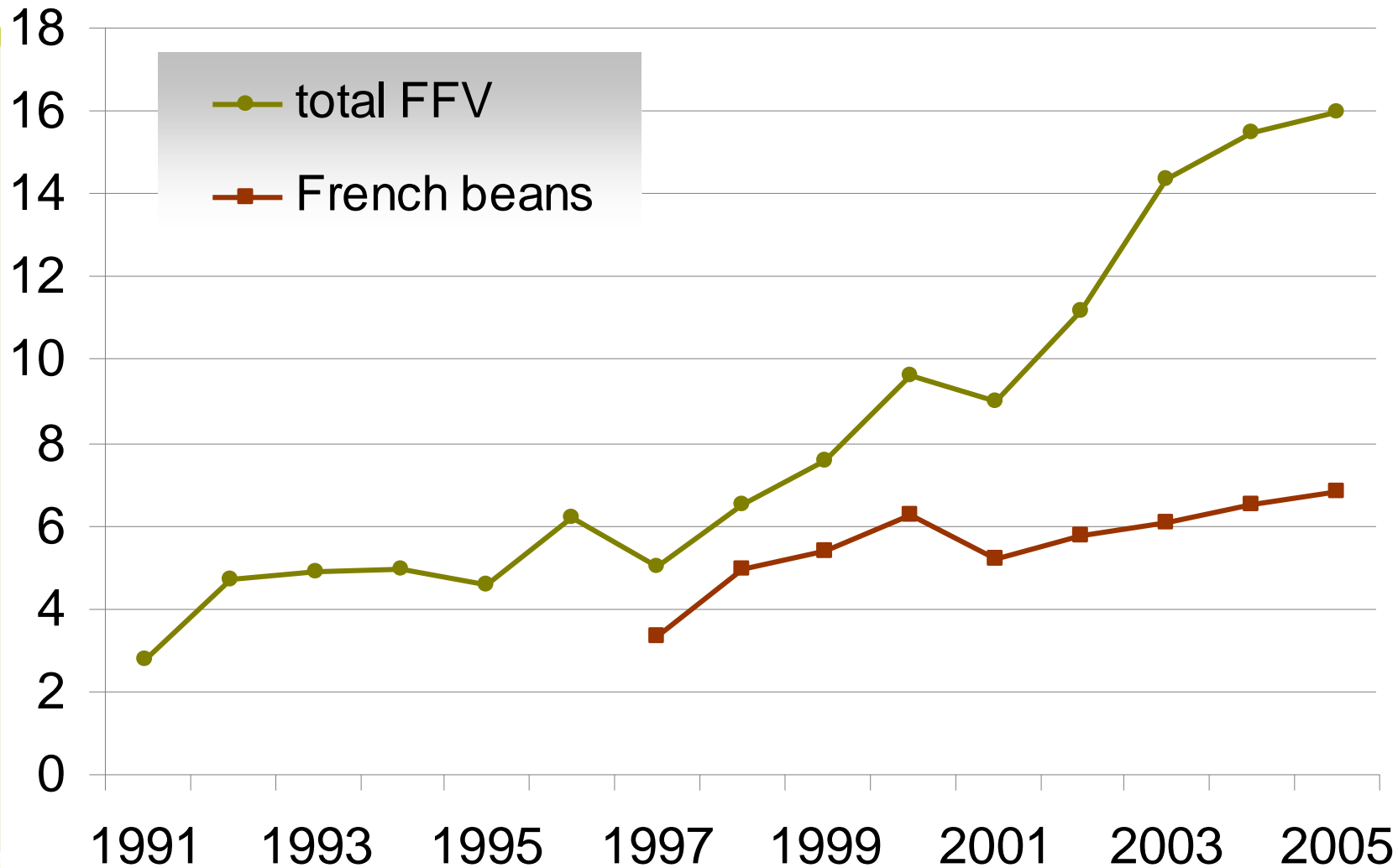
**Exotic fruits**  
360,000 To



**Vegetables**  
120,000 To

***Import value of around €900 million***

## Exported volume (1,000 ton) FFV from Senegal, 1991 - 2005



Source: Direction de l'Horticulture, 2006

## Not only a Problem of Business !



***Millions of Poor People are living from Horticulture in ACP Countries***

# Market Requirements !



- **Base line** : producers and exporters must demonstrate that their (fresh) produce conforms with EU Food Safety requirements (e.g. **respect of pesticides MRL**)
- **Global & Integrated Approach** of Food Safety based on **Risk Analysis** in the Food Chain, with:
  - Implementation of **Food Safety Management Systems**
  - Implementation of **Traceability Management Systems**

# Market Requirements !



- **Proliferation** of “Food Safety and Agricultural Health Standards” issued by governments and/or **private retailers**
- Some **competition in FS** may be now present in EU within producers/retailers trying to present their produce as “**safer**” !





# Growing Requirements !

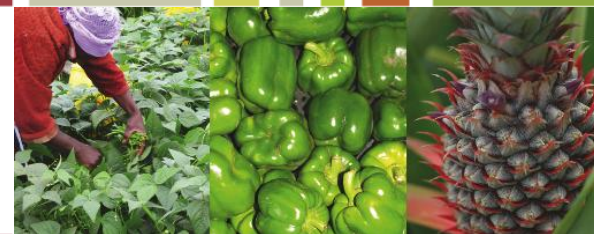


- **Growing demand** of European retailers in terms of **quality**, **safety** and **traceability** of the products ...**but also** :
  - Respect of the environment (sustainable production)
  - Adoption of crop protocols, **using IPM principles and non-chemical alternatives** for crop protection
  - Ethical production (SA 8000, ETI, ...)
  - Fair Trade (FLO-CERT, ...)

# EU Retailers requesting Global-GAP

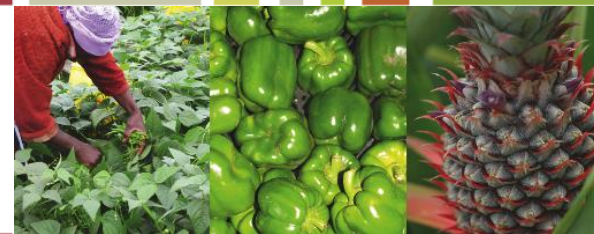


# EU Food Safety Regulation?



- Traditional argument is that EU Safety and Quality Regulations **are barriers to trade ...**
- **... however, recent evidence suggests** that SPS Regulations could be **catalysts** for Private Sector industries :
  - The compliance costs may be **relatively low** (World Bank)
  - **Public Standards may be catalysts** for trade by reducing transaction costs (equivalence)
  - Once a Sector/Country satisfies SPS requirements, **the benefits can be very high** (*Minten et al., 2008; Maertens & Swinnen, 2008*)

# Regulations & PVS impact



## ▪ Producers and Exporters :

- **Increasing number of PVS** (more complex/regulation!)
- Third party Certification very **difficult**
- **Lack of skilled auditors**
- Exposed to an increasing **reputational risk**
- PVS create **major challenges** for ACP exporters, particularly for those working with **SSGs**
- Risk for SSGs **to be excluded** from supply chains is high
- Critical need for support & capacity building



# COLEACP Programs

*Requested by ACP Secretariat*

*Financed by European Development Fund*

# COLEACP Objectives



## Main Goal :

Contribute to **sustainable development** and poverty alleviation / Safeguarding the ACP share in the EU market

## Main objectives :

Restore Retailers & Consumers confidence in ACP produce

Implementation of sustainable food safety systems

Safeguard the position of **small scale producers**

# Interactions between COLEACP Programs



## Restore Retailers & Consumers Confidence

High Food Safety Standards

Better information

**EDES**

Increased responsibility  
of controls by  
**ACP Authorities**

**PIP**

Primary responsibility  
of **ACP Producers**

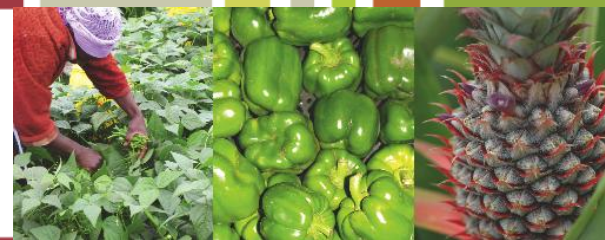
# EDES: National Authorities



- Responsible for enforcing **food safety regulation**
- Must build a capacity of national administrations to demonstrate **compliance** and **effectiveness of control systems**
- Must replace systematic final control with targeted food controls → « **National survey Plan** »  
(Regulation (EC) 882/2004)



# EDES: National Authorities



- **Ability of local experts to Manage Food Crisis** should be demonstrated :
  - Risk Assessment
  - Risk Management
  - Communication to stakeholders
- Affordable & sustainable access to **local expertise** and to **accredited Laboratories**
- Must pay specific attention to the vulnerability of SSGs

# PIP : Producers & Exporters



- Face complex **public** Food Safety regulations and additional requirements to be compliant with **PVS**
- Must **demonstrate** through FSMS that their produce conforms with food safety requirements (food born pathogens, pesticides, mycotoxins,...)



# COLEACP-PIP actions in the F&V sector

**PIP: “An Initiative for Safe and  
Sustainable Trade”**

# PIP Goal & Objectives ?



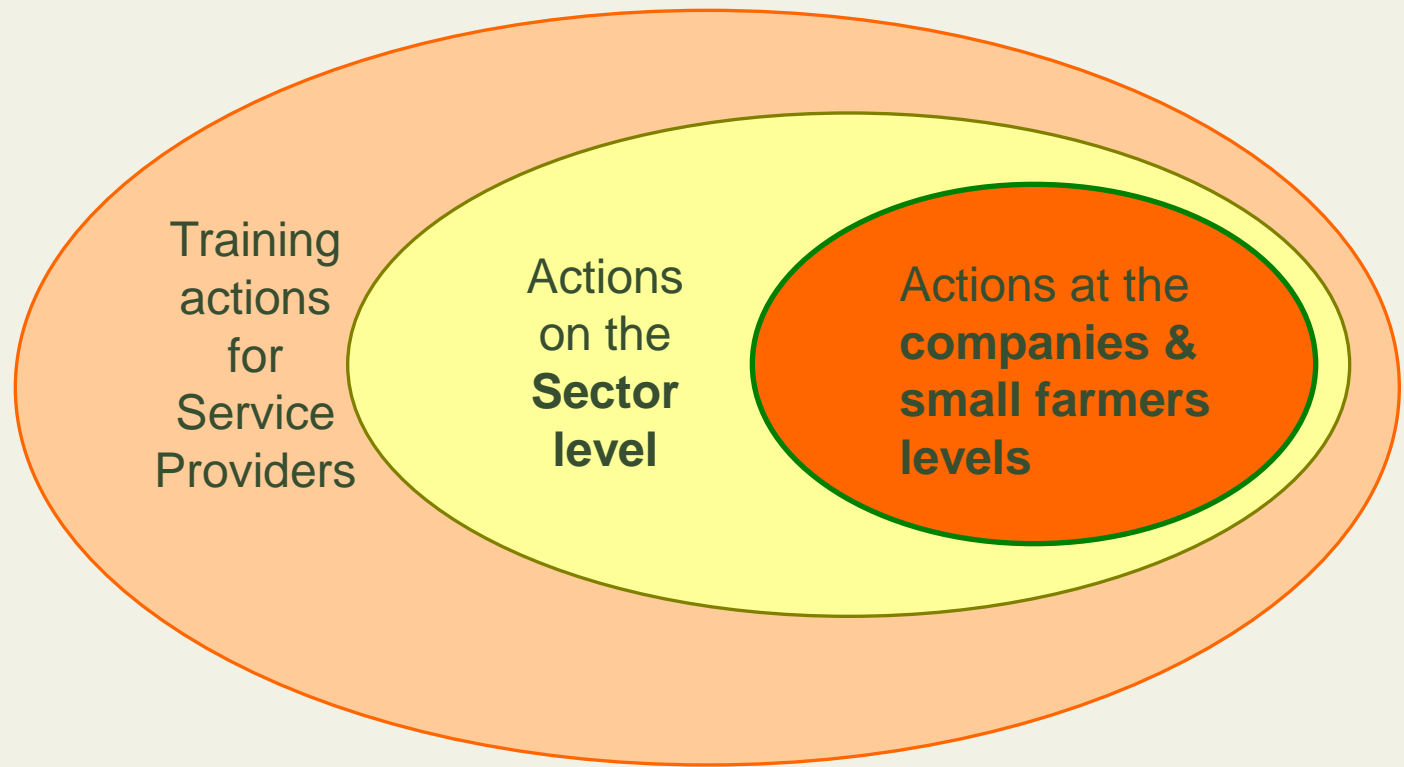
## Main objectives :

- To enable ACP companies exporting fresh fruits & vegetables **to comply** with European food safety & other market requirements
- To safeguard the position of **small scale growers** in the ACP horticultural export sector

# PIP Targets



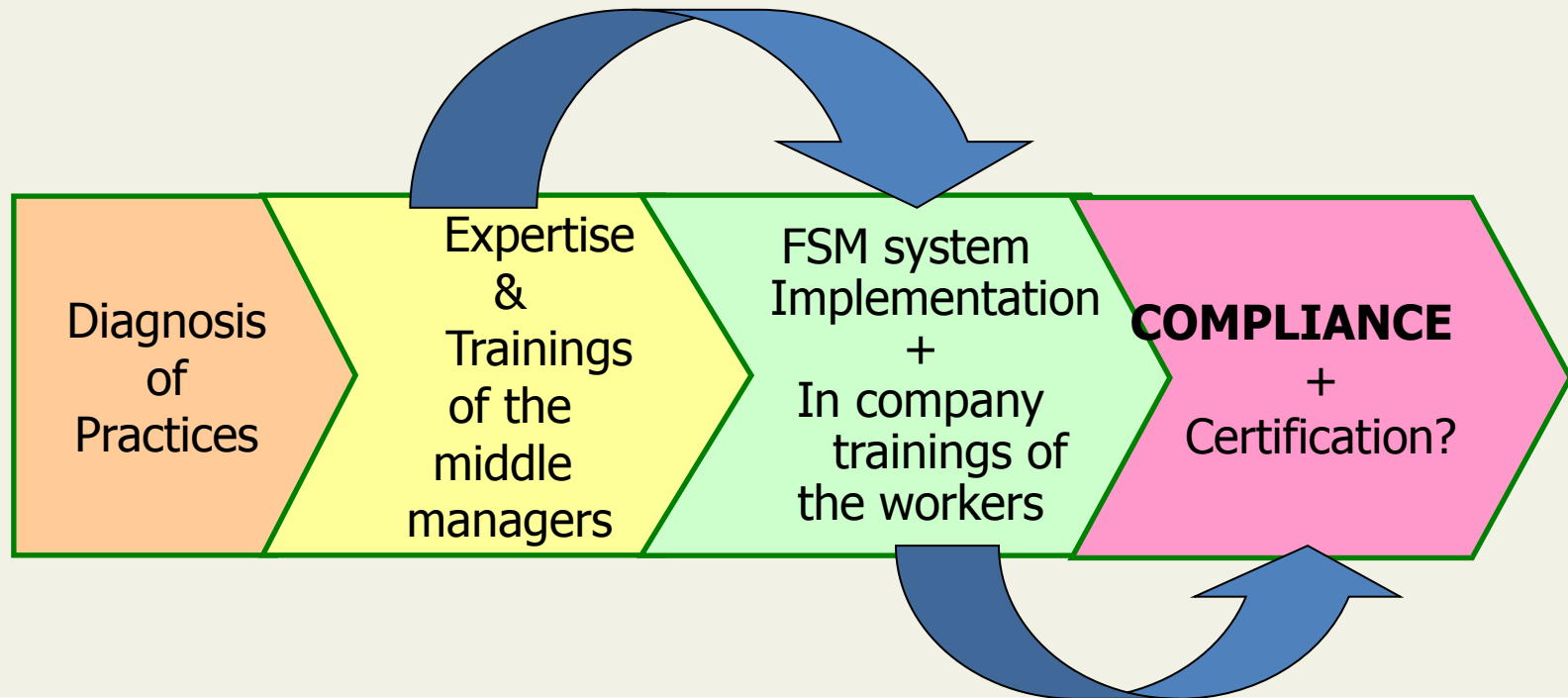
**Companies & SSGs at the heart** of the PIP actions...



# Working with Companies ?



PIP provides a support to producers and exporters :  
FSMS implementation in Cies !



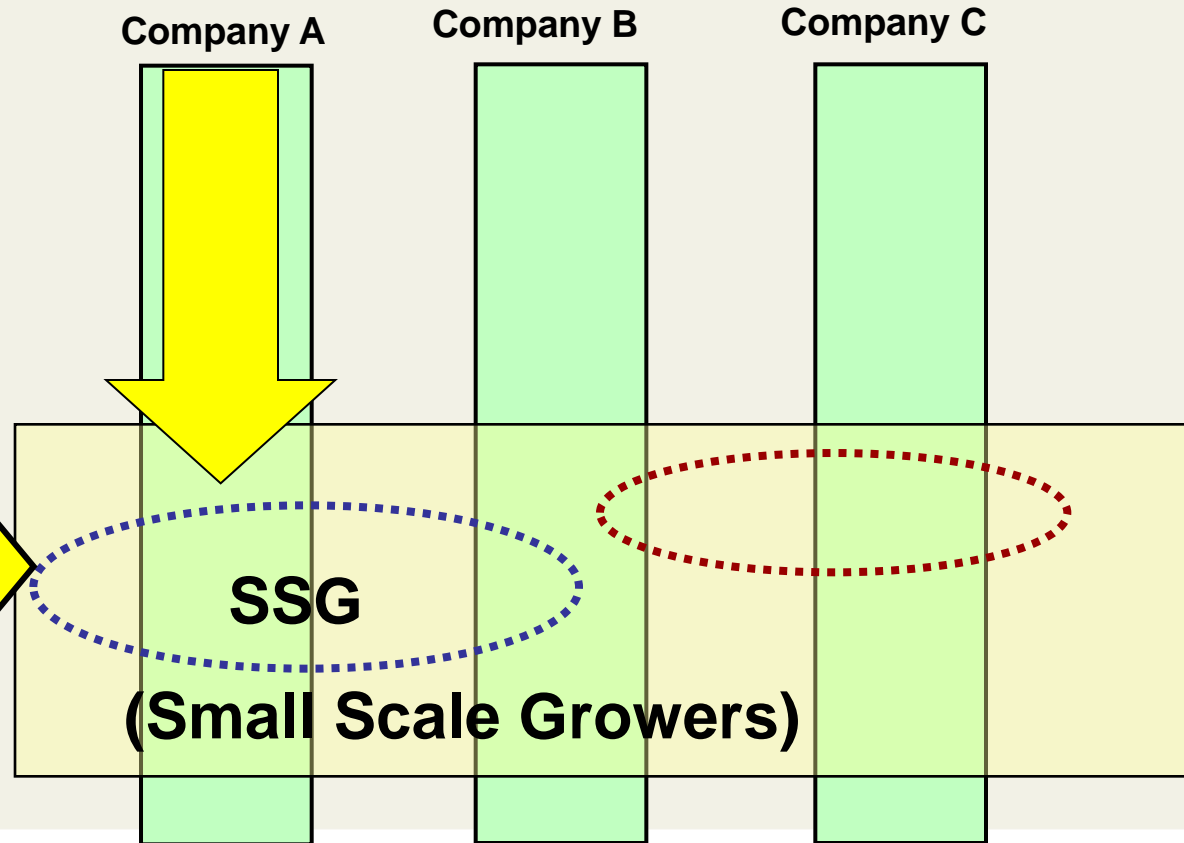
# The two Ways of Actions...



**Vertical way** : support & training through companies

**Horizontal way:**  
relay-structures  
at the sector level

**Generic topics :**  
-Hygiene & FSMS  
-Good practices  
-Safe use pesticides  
-Crop protocols  
-Traceability



# Capacity Building is a critical need...





# Proactive measures needed



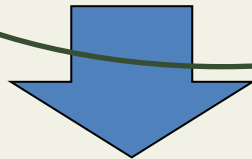
- **ACP stakeholders must participate more actively** to Risk Assessment (> Risk Analysis) : **critical need for efficient self-assessment programs**
- Must create & support in each ACP country a **National stakeholder platform** in order to :
  - Increase awareness of market access problems
  - Better understand regulatory requirements and should analyse impact on tpractices
  - **Develop Self Assessment Guidelines:** practical and affordable control measures to help Small Cies & SSGs to be compliant

# Risk Analysis & SA Guide



## Supply chain level

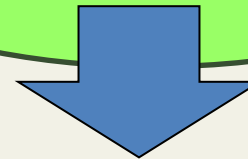
Risk Analysis  
&  
Food Safety Policy



External & Internal expertise  
Regulations & norms  
National control program  
→ Communication

## Company level

Hazard Analysis  
(HACCP)  
& Food Safety  
Management System



Internal expertise  
Report to the process  
Efficient FSMS  
→ Certification

**SAG**

# SAG : Methodology



## **Self Assessment Guide for Mangoes (2009) = reference document for producers in BF & Mali**

### **8 Steps:**

1. Quick off meeting with all stakeholders (public/private > 80%)
2. Field survey, in areas & companies (hazards ? process ? operators?)
3. Risk analysis on the various processes identified
4. Control measures & analysis to be proposed (draft of the SAG)
5. Discussion with all stakeholders
6. Final version of the Self Assessment Guide presented in workshop
7. Action Plan for implementation
8. Extension tools (adapted to each operators)

# SAG : Table of contents



## Self Assessment Guide for Mangoes (2009)

1. Sector contribution and experts
2. How to use & manage the Guide (up dating)
3. Relevant regulations and norms (national, international)
4. Good Hygiene Practices (and other good practices) = PRP
5. Flow chart of the process & Risk analysis
6. Food crisis management procedure
7. Inspections, internal audits and self assessment procedures
8. Recommended sampling and control plan
9. Self assessment check-lists
10. Traceability requirements



# PIP Program Results *(2002-2010)*

# Results of PIP trainings ?



- PIP has an impact on some **83%** of fresh F&V **trade flows** :  
cumulative volume of exports concerned  $\pm$  332,000 tones/year
- **> 200 ACP Service Providers** &  **$\pm$  2000 middle managers**  
already trained by the PIP Training Unit (2004-2009)
- The ratio of ACP expertise compared to EU experts rises from  
**20% in 2002** to **>85% today**

# Results of PIP actions ?



- **Spreading of Better Practices** in ACP companies
- **Implementation of FSMS** ...and EMS in ACP companies
- **Compliance to EU regulations & standards**
- Crops that represent over 90% of exports are covered by crop protocols in compliance with EU regulations
- Certifications (Global-GAP first ... but also Organic farming, Fair Trade, ISO 14001, ISO 22000, SA 8000, ...)



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