



# FOOD SAFETY AND POLICY

***PROF. SHAH MONIR HOSSAIN***  
**SENIOR NATIONAL ADVISOR ,FAO**



# Food safety situation in Bangladesh

## WHAT IS OUR CONCERN

1. FOOD ADULTERATION
2. NATURALLY OCCURING TOXINS
3. PESTICIDE RESIDUES
4. MYCOTOXINS
5. MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINATION
6. VETERINARY DRUG RESIDUES
7. HEAVY METALS

# Burden on public health

- Diarrhoea
  - 3 million cases reported (DGHS; 2005-09)
  - Responsible for 15% of mortality in children under 5 years (2011)
- Long term health effects
  - Renal failure
  - Liver damage
  - Cancer
- Large scale adulteration
  - 40-60% food samples found adulterated Dhaka (IPH)
  - Extent and severity of food-borne illnesses unknown

Friday, March 30, 2012

Front Page

## Diarrhoea cases shoot up in city



A mother feeds oral saline to an infant suffering from diarrhoea at the ICDDR, B hospital in the capital's Mohakhali yesterday. Hospital sources say during the last four days they have been receiving 30 infant patients an hour. Photo: Rashed Shumon



Daily Star, October 12, 2012

# Changes in food consumption pattern

- Rapid urbanization
- Globalization of food trade
- Lack of food safety knowledge and practice
- Low food security leads to consumption of unsafe food

# Risk Factors associated with unsafe food

***Consumption of safe and quality food needs  
quality control from  
“Firm to Fork”***

- Production
- Storing
- Marketing
- Consumption

# Issue of public concern

- **Contamination**

- Along the supply chain from producer to consumer
- By adulteration as an unethical business practice

- **Health burden**

- 3 million cases of diarrhoea (2005-09)
- Severe effects include cancer, liver and renal failure

Wednesday, December 14, 2011 **The Daily Star** National

Hundreds Fall Sick After Taking *Khichuri* at Urs  
**3 killed in food poisoning, 23 still in critical condition**

www.kalerkorph.com  
কালের কণ্ঠ শুক্রবার

**কীটনাশক বিষ 'কার্বামেট' আমাদের শরীরে!**

Saturday, August 7, 2010 Editorial

Editorial  
**Food safety concern**  
*A well-defined, mandated authority needed to address it*

গুড়ের নামে আসলে আমরা কী খাই  
মারহামুল ইসলাম খুদ্দেস

খাদ্যে বিষ, আমাদের নিরুপায়

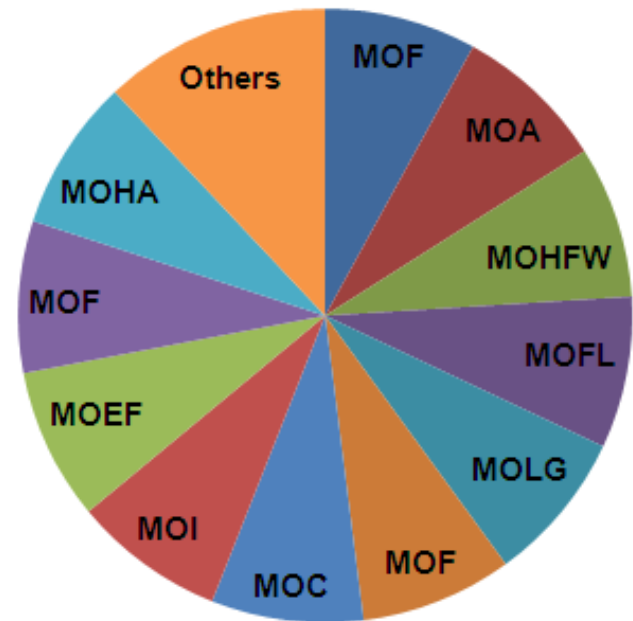


Daily Star, October 12, 2012

# Food control in Bangladesh

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- **Reactive approach** to food safety
  - End product inspection
  - Emphasis on food quality
- **Outdated laws**
  - Pure Food Amendment Act, 2005
  - Pure Food Rules, 1967
- **Fragmented sectorial oversight**
  - Multiple Ministries/Agencies involved
  - Lack of co-ordination





# Modern Food Control System

**NATIONAL FOOD SAFETY POLICY**

Various Acts

Various Acts

Various Acts

**FOOD LEGISLATION**  
Acts, Regulations, Standards and Rules


Multiple agencies

Multiple agencies

Multiple agencies

**FOOD INSPECTION SYSTEM**  
Food sold on domestic market

 National Food Safety Laboratory

 Trained and equipped Sanitary Inspectors



# Food safety framework

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- **A science-based policy**
- **Inter-Ministerial co-ordination**
- **Strengthening national technical capacity**
- **Preventive measures** across the food chain
- **Consumer education**

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# Strengthening risk analysis capacity

## Capacity development activities (DGHS)

- Developing a **risk analysis framework**
- Establishing a **risk assessment unit**
- Training assessors
- Surveying hazards affecting some food commodities



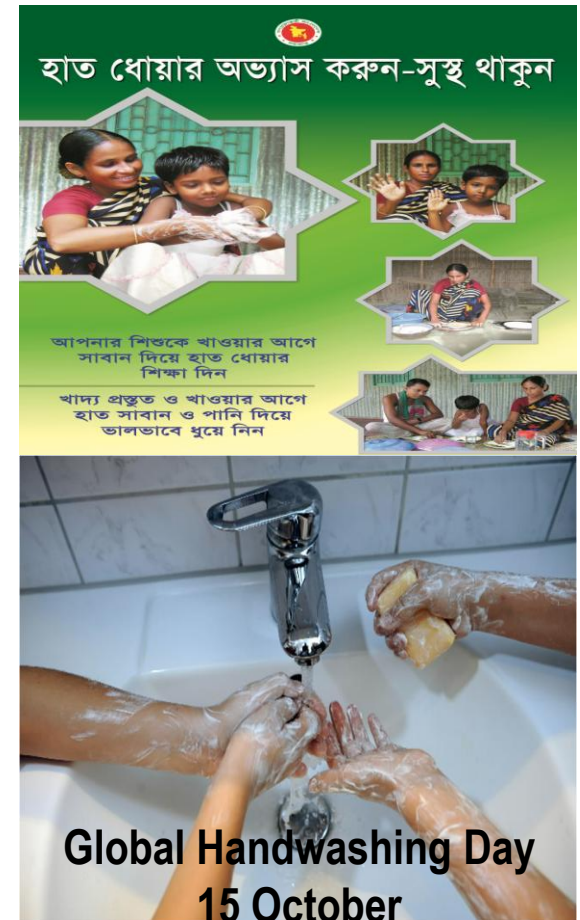
## Target

Produce detailed risk assessment of selected foods to aid standards formulation

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# Dissemination of food safety messages

- Sustained and intensive **behavior change campaigns**
- Use of traditional media (folk music, theatre), print and electronic media
- Targeting of special groups
  - Food chain participants such as **producers, processors**
  - Consumers such as **women, school children**



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## Strengthening advocacy

- Supporting civil society organizations
- **Sensitizing policymakers**
- **Awareness building within media on food safety issues**
- Supporting food safety as a culture



**Target :** Run campaigns throughout the 3 programme years.

# Food-borne disease surveillance

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- **Capacity building activities (IEDCR)**
  - Setting up hotline/SMS service
  - Reporting food related illness
  - Developing surveillance protocols
  - Investigating outbreaks
  - Collecting suspected food samples
- **Analysis of risk factors (NFSL)**
  - Pathogens
    - *E. coli*, *Salmonella*, *Campylobacter*, *Listeria*
  - Chemical contamination
    - Pesticides, vet. drugs, heavy metals
    - Additives, adulterants
- **Finalizing the Food Safety Emergency Response Plan**



**Target :** Develop baselines on occurrence of FBDs





# Policy Outcomes

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- Stronger food safety and quality control across the food chain resulting in **confidence in the food supply**.
- An **increased visibility** of food safety related matters
- An **increased capacity to deal with food safety** issues at all levels across the food chain in Bangladesh.



# A modern food control system

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## *POLICY framework*



- **National control and regulatory system** is in place
- **Roles and responsibilities** clearly defined
- Recognition that **hazards may arise at any stage**
- **Preventative risk-based approaches** are applied

# Institutional Framework

***A Food Safety Authority to be established to carry out the following tasks:***

- To provide scientific underpinning to food safety measures, including the development of new food safety regulations and standards
- Coordinate food safety activities undertaken by various Ministries and institutions including food inspection and laboratory services;

# Institutional Framework contd.

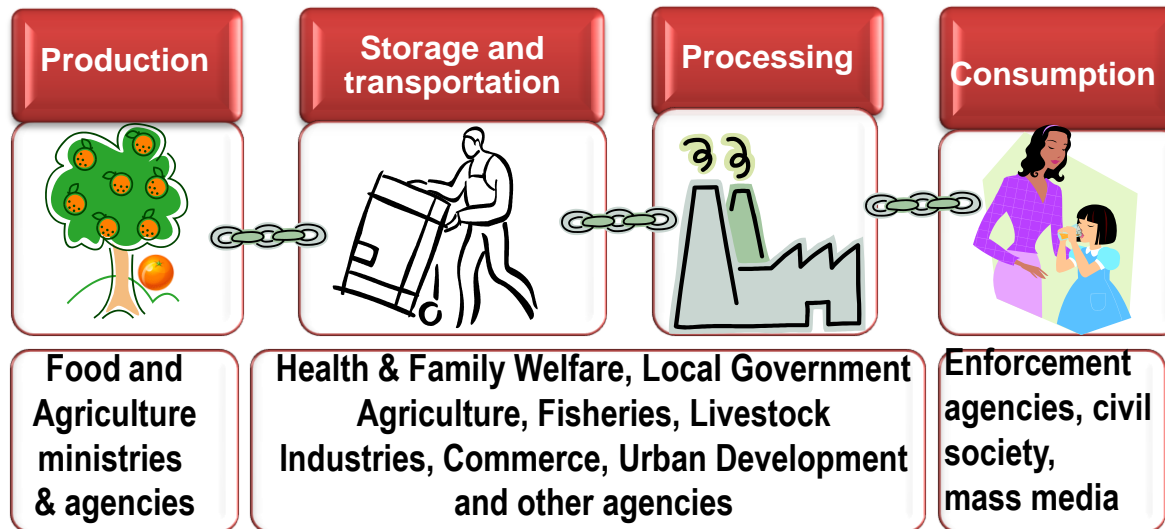
- Prioritize food safety issues to be addressed nationally
- Provide secretarial support to NFSAC and its subsidiary committees, and monitor the implementation of their decisions
- Act as focal point in the country for communication with the consumers and other stakeholders
- Serve as focal point for national, regional and international enquiries regarding food safety

# Institutional Framework contd.

- Coordinate with the National Codex Focal Point and Committee
- Coordinate food safety emergency preparedness and response
- Review and update the National Food Safety and Quality Policy on a regular basis
- Prepare and issue annual reports on the state of food safety in the country

# Co-ordination mechanisms

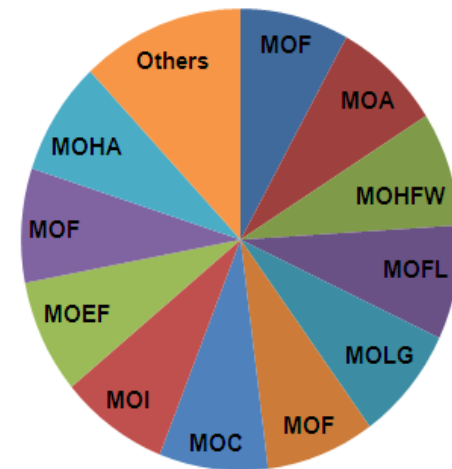
## *Other countries*



- **Selection of a lead ministry for food safety**
  - India, Malaysia, Thailand, Australia– Public Health
- **Multiple agency system**
  - Bangladesh – NFSAC
  - Sri Lanka – Food Advisory Committee
- **Integrated agency system**
  - USA – Food and Drug Administration  
(Dept. of Health and Human Services)
  - India – Food Safety & Standards Authority of India  
(Ministry of Health and Social Welfare)

# Current food control in Bangladesh

- **Reactive approach** to food safety
  - End product inspection
  - Emphasis on food quality, rather than safety
- **Old laws not complying recent agenda**
  - Pure Food Ordinance, 1959
  - Pure Food Rules, 1967
  - Pure Food (Amendment) Act, 2005
  - Different sector based purpose oriented legislative instruments
- **Fragmented sector based oversight**
  - Multiple Ministries/Agencies involved
  - Inadequate coordination



# Strategies of Policy

## ***Multi-sectoral involvement***

All stakeholders participate actively in the decision making process related to the development and implementation of the national food safety programme

## ***Food chain approach***

The Policy embraces the preventive “food chain” approach through the use of regulatory and non-regulatory interventions at the point where they are most effective

## ***Risk Analysis***

Risk analysis will be used to carry out science-based evaluations and for reaching sound, consistent solutions to food safety problems.



# Strategies of policy

## ***Monitoring and Evaluation***

Monitoring of contaminants in foods to be conducted in evaluation of effectiveness of the measures for food safety

## ***Scientific Research and Data***




Effort will be made to build partnerships with relevant academic and research institutions to conduct research and to generate information and data

## ***Harmonization of International Standards and Regulations***

Codex standards, guidelines and recommendations, in line with the requirements under the World Trade Organization Agreements (SPS, TBT) to harmonized as per requirement

# Website

Saturday, October 13, 2012



HOME PROGRAMME OVERVIEW EVENTS RESOURCES CONTACT US **FOOD CONTROL IN BANGLADESH**

Training of IPH analysts in heavy metal and pesticide residue detection in foods

Workshop on networking of food analysis laboratories

Food Safety Campaign Launch

Lab analysts trained in India

Unsafe food represents a major threat to public health in Bangladesh. Each year millions of citizens suffer bouts of illness following the consumption of unsafe food. Aside from acute effects arising from food contaminated by microbial pathogens, long term health impacts may result from consumption of food tainted by chemical substances and toxins.

[Read More +](#)

1. Strengthened national food analysis capacity
2. Strengthened capacity for standards formulation based on risk
3. Enhanced public awareness and education on food safety and consumers' health
4. Strengthened institutionalization of food safety within MoHFW
5. Enhanced food borne illness surveillance
6. Strengthened preventative risk-based controls involving different stakeholders in the food chain
7. Capacity further developed in identified

[www.bdfoodsafety.org](http://www.bdfoodsafety.org)

Thank you...



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