PROJECT NOTIFICATION ADDENDUM

29 June 2012

1. Project Code: 12-AG-06-GE-TRC-B

2. Project Title: e-Learning Course on Food Safety and Traceability (through the Global Development Learning Network of the World Bank Platform)

3. Addendum No. 1


5. Details

a) Change in Item No. 3 “Duration” will change as follow:

Session 1: 6–8 November 2012

Session 2: 11–13 December 2012

b) Change in Item No. 5 “Implementing Organizations”

Session 1:
1) Cambodia: National Productivity Center of Cambodia, Phnom Penh
2) Fiji: National Training and Productivity Centre, Fiji National University
3) Mongolia: Mongolia Productivity Center, Ulaanbaatar
4) Philippines: Development Academy of the Philippines, Metro Manila
5) Thailand: Thailand Productivity Institute, Bangkok
6) Vietnam: Vietnam Productivity Centre, Hanoi

Session 2:
1) Bangladesh: National Productivity Organisation, Ministry of Industries, Dhaka
2) India: National Productivity Council, New Delhi
3) IR Iran: National Iranian Productivity Organization, Tehran
4) Nepal: National Productivity and Economic Development Centre, Kathmandu
5) Pakistan: National Productivity Organization, Islamabad
6) Sri Lanka: National Productivity Secretariat, Colombo
b) Change in Item 7. "Closing Date for Nominations"

Session 1: 12 October 2012
Session 2: 16 November 2012

Unless otherwise modified by the APO in writing, the other provisions of the Project Notification dated 7 March 2012 remain valid.

Ryuichiro Yamazaki
Secretary-General
7 March 2012

1. Project Code: 12-AG-06-GE-TRC-B

2. Title: e-Learning Course on Food Safety and Traceability (through the Global Development Learning Network of the World Bank Platform)

3. Duration
   Session 1: 16–18 July 2012
   Session 2: 6–8 November 2012

4. Venues
   Session 1: Bangladesh, India, IR Iran, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka
   Session 2: Cambodia, Fiji, Mongolia, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam

5. Implementing Organizations
   APO Secretariat and the following NPOs:
   
   Session 1:
   1) Bangladesh: National Productivity Organisation, Ministry of Industries, Dhaka
   2) India: National Productivity Council, New Delhi
   3) IR Iran: National Iranian Productivity Organization, Tehran
   4) Nepal: National Productivity and Economic Development Centre, Kathmandu
   5) Pakistan: National Productivity Organization, Islamabad
   6) Sri Lanka: National Productivity Secretariat, Colombo

   Session 2:
   1) Cambodia: National Productivity Center of Cambodia, Phnom Penh
   2) Fiji: National Training and Productivity Centre, Fiji National University
   3) Mongolia: Mongolia Productivity Center, Ulaanbaatar
   4) Philippines: Development Academy of the Philippines, Metro Manila
   5) Thailand: Thailand Productivity Institute, Bangkok
   6) Vietnam: Vietnam Productivity Centre, Hanoi

(Note: To maximize project benefit, the local venue may change depending on the level of interest, participant type, and suitability of the venue as advised by the NPO.)

6. Number of Participants
   More than 20 participants from each participating country
7. Closing Date for Nominations
   Session 1: 29 June 2012
   Session 2: 12 October 2012

8. Objectives
   a) To enhance participants' understanding of food traceability systems (FTS) and acquaint them with the intent, requirements, and applications of the international food traceability standard ISO 22005:2007; and
   b) To equip them with the knowledge and skills to implement a modern FTS to meet ISO 22005:2007 requirements and introduce critical success factors in the food industry.

9. Background

Increasing global demand for food products originating from diverse sources, rising incidence of food-related deaths and illnesses, and serious concerns over genetically modified organisms have led to intensified public scrutiny of food supply chains (FSCs) around the world. Consumers are increasingly conscious of food safety, animal welfare, and the environmental impact of food production, processing, and distribution. They are demanding transparency in the way food is produced and handled throughout the supply chain. An effective FTS could minimize risks and impact on FSCs.

An FTS is a record-keeping procedure or tracing system that records the path of a food, feed, and ingredient in a food product, or a food-producing animal through every stage and location of the FSC. It plays a key role in enhancing consumer confidence in the safety of the food and beverages they buy, boosting brand image and complying with government regulations and international trade agreements. FTS are becoming critical for both the public sector and food industry. For effective food safety control, most governments are making traceability a mandatory requirement for firms involved in FSCs. Companies apply FTS to improve supply chain management, facilitate traceability for food safety and quality, meet regulatory requirements, and differentiate and market food products with subtle quality attributes. This could lower the cost of distribution, identify and locate recalled items effectively, reduce recall expenses, and expand sales of products with subtle attributes.

For developing an effective FTS, policy changes are necessary to incorporate traceability into existing food safety regulations and trade agreements to manage wide-ranging food-related issues such as bioterrorism, country-of-origin labeling, food-borne disease outbreaks, and genetically modified food. Further investment in information and communication technologies is needed to collect, store, and retrieve more data and information concerning sourcing, processing, transporting, and storage of food products and to communicate that throughout the FSC. Small-scale producers and entrepreneurs in many developing countries in the Asia-Pacific region face serious technical and financial challenges in implementing appropriate FTS to comply with market requirements.

Developing an effective FTS is equally important for developing Asian countries, in particular exporters of agrifood products, for integration into the global food trading system and achieving greater share of the food market of industrialized countries. There is an urgent need to create a critical mass of food traceability specialists in developing member countries. This course is organized to acquaint participants with the intent, principles, requirements, applications, and implementation of the international food traceability standard ISO 22005:2007, which establishes international standards for traceability in the food and feed chain and is complementary to the modern food safety management system ISO 22000:2005.
10. Modality of Implementation

This course is offered through videoconferencing using the World Bank’s Global Development Learning Network (GDLN) platform. GDLN centers in participating countries will be used for this purpose. In countries where World Bank facilities are not available, other service providers will be tapped. Professional experts will conduct the training course. The course will be implemented in two sessions as described above. Each country team will make presentations to share their experience in food traceability which will be moderated by a local coordinator. On the last day, a written examination will be conducted to test the participants’ learning from the course. Performance in the examination will be one of the criteria for selection of the participants for the subsequent follow-up training course.

Follow-up face-to-face course

The APO will organize a multicountry face-to-face program on modern food safety management systems including food traceability in 2013. One or two of the best-performing participants in this e-learning course from each country will be selected to attend through the concerned NPO.

11. Scope and Methodology

Scope:
The tentative main topics to be covered are:

a) Modern food safety management systems: an overview;
b) Introduction to FTS and product recall;
c) Recent developments in global FTS;
d) Requirements of an FTS (reference: ISO 22005:2007 standard);
e) Principles and design of an FTS (reference: ISO 22005:2007 standard);
f) Implementation of an FTS (reference: ISO22005:2007 standard);
g) Examples of modern FTS from Australia, the Republic of China, Japan, and Singapore.

Methodology:
The course will comprise a combination of videoconferencing and offline sessions such as online lectures, online discussions, and online presentations of case studies; group exercises, and individual assignments.

12. Qualification of Participants

(a) Age: Preferably between 30 and 45 years.

(b) Education: University degree or equivalent qualification from a recognized institution.

(c) Present position: Personnel responsible for incident management and/or overseeing food safety management systems, managers in organizations required to meet food safety management standard requirements, or other officials of food industry associations and SMEs; government officials, professors, teachers, researchers, and scientists; and consultants of NPOs or other organizations involved in food safety/food traceability management.

(d) Experience: At least two years of experience in a related field.
13. Financial Arrangements

(a) To be borne by the APO

i) All assignment costs for resource speakers to prepare presentation materials and deliver presentations.

ii) Rental and other charges of the GDLN/videoconferencing centers in participating countries and Japan.

iii) Honorarium for a local coordinator in each participating country.

(b) To be borne by participating countries

i) Any other local implementing costs not covered by the APO.

14. Actions by Participating Member Countries:

The NPO of each participating country is requested to nominate more than 20 participants and submit a list in the format to be provided by the Secretariat later. Please adhere to the nomination deadlines given in section 7 of this document and ensure that candidates nominated meet the qualifications prescribed above.

Each NPO will identify an appropriate local coordinator. The coordinator is expected to have good knowledge and understanding of food safety management and food traceability concepts and systems such as HACCP, ISO 22000:2005, and ISO 22005:2007 and the ability to coordinate and facilitate all course activities at the local level. The coordinator will moderate all technical sessions including group exercises/individual assignments in consultation with the NPO and chief resource person identified by the APO. The group exercises will include experience sharing, views of participants on FTS, and review of online sessions. The coordinator will also make all necessary arrangements with the local GDLN/videoconferencing centers prior to commencement of the training course to ensure that the facility is ready for the training sessions.

Ryuichiro Yamazaki
Secretary-General