

FLAGSHIP
Food Safety

3

About A4NH

The CGIAR Research Program on Agriculture for Nutrition and Health (A4NH), led by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), is built on the notion that agriculture has the potential to do much more than reduce hunger and poverty. Our high-quality research and evidence from Phase I (2012–2016) confirmed that agricultural development has enormous potential to make significant contributions to improving the nutrition and health of people. In Phase II (2017–2022), our focus is expanding to address challenges related to food system transformation, the rising burden of foodborne disease, and emerging health risks, like antimicrobial resistance. Our work continues to recognize that addressing inequality related to gender or other social categories is a development objective in its own right and an important condition for achieving other development objectives, particularly improved nutrition and health.

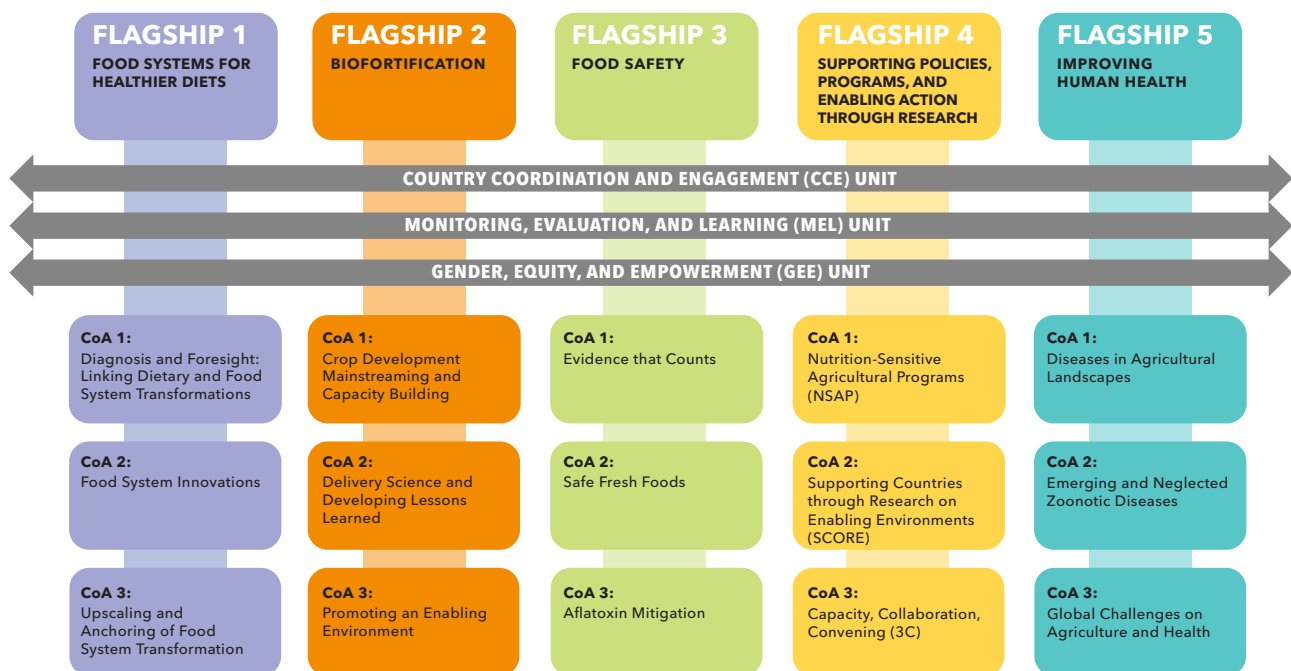
As CGIAR’s only research program on nutrition and health, A4NH makes a unique contribution to three specific CGIAR targets related to reduced poverty and improved food and nutrition security for health.

Recognizing this is a major task, A4NH brings together 5 CGIAR Centers and 2 academic institutions plus the talents and resources of a wide range of partners. Together, we carry out research activities through five unique, yet complementary, flagship programs and three cross-cutting units in at least 30 countries.

Flagship 3 Rationale and Objectives

Food safety is moving rapidly up the development agenda as major new studies reveal its severely under-estimated importance. Foodborne disease is responsible for an enormous health burden and negative livelihood, nutritional, and economic impacts. Solutions that are effective in developed countries and export systems have not translated well to informal or formalizing markets. There is an urgent need for technical and institutional solutions to food safety challenges, and broader policy

FIGURE 1 A4NH Program Structure





ILRI

and regulatory approaches to manage food safety risks in dynamic, developing markets.

Clusters of Activities

Flagship 3 addresses these challenges through targeted research on technological and institutional solutions and appropriate policy and regulatory options that align public health goals with country priorities to ensure that food is both safe and equitable for the poor. We focus on mitigating aflatoxin contamination in key staples and on managing risks in informal markets for nutrient-rich perishables like meat, milk, fish, and vegetables. Our bold agenda includes: (1) risk based, pro-poor approaches that enable actors to meet important food safety demands; (2) market-based approaches that provide value chain actors with immediate incentives for behavior change; and (3) technologies that dramatically reduce the costs of ensuring food safety. By 2022, our

research is expected to have influenced tens of millions of consumers, millions of farmers, and thousands of market agents working in priority countries in Africa and Asia. Flagship 3 is led by the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) and combines resources from the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) and the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) along with several strategic partners. Research is organized into three main clusters of activities:

- 1. Evidence that Counts** generates evidence on questions at the interface of agriculture and foodborne diseases so that key food safety evidence users are aware of and use evidence in the support, formulation and/or implementation of pro-poor and risk-based food safety approaches.
- 2. Safe Fresh Foods** conducts research on how an institutional innovation known as training & certification (T&C) can improve the quality and safety of fresh foods (initially limited to dairy and meat), in order that market-based food safety innovations, like T&C, are delivered at scale in key countries along with understanding of their impact and appropriate use.
- 3. Aflatoxin Mitigation** looks at how use of farm-level mitigation technologies and practices, like good agricultural practices, resistant varieties, and/or biocontrol (aflasafe™), could reduce aflatoxin exposure among consumers with the goal of seeing biocontrol and good agricultural practices delivered at scale in key countries along with understanding of their impact and appropriate use.

CONNECT WITH FLAGSHIP 3

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