

National Food Control System Assessment: Indonesian Experience

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INTRODUCTION

Began in early 2017, The Indonesian Government and FAO/WHO agreed to work together on an assessment of its food control system.

Based on the fact that **several relevant Ministries/Agencies as well as District Governments** involved in executing the food control activities at the national or district level, the focus of the food control system assessment is on **integrating these institutions to review the food control system as a whole**.

Therefore, recommendations of the assessment were intended to **strengthen the system**.

WHAT HAVE WE LEARNT?

The assessment **began with a Workshop** held in Jakarta, Indonesia in March 2017. **The purpose of the Workshop** was to introduce the FAO/WHO assessment tool to a wide range of participants from the Indonesian competent authorities and other relevant stakeholders

Table 1: Structure of the FAO/WHO food control system assessment tool

Example of an assessment tool

DIMENSIONS	Sub-DIMENSIONS	COMPETENCIES
A. Inputs and resources	A.1. Policy and legal frameworks	A.1.1. Policy and legal drafting process
		A.1.2. Institutional framework
		A.1.3. Elements for food control legislation
	A.2. Infrastructure and finances	A.2.1. Financial resources
		A.2.2. Infrastructure and equipment
		A.2.3. Analytical resources
	A.3. Human resources	A.3.1. Qualification of personnel
		A.3.2. Training of personnel
		A.3.3. Staff management and motivation
B. Control functions	B.1. Routine control activities over food products	B.1.1. Domestic controls
		B.1.2. Import controls
		B.1.3. Export controls
	B.2. Monitoring, surveillance and response functions	B.2.1. Monitoring programmes for specific hazards
		B.2.2. Foodborne diseases surveillance

- **We have learnt** what explained during the Workshop, as follows:
 - the information required for the evaluation,
 - the process for gathering that information, and
 - the process for analysis
- The Workshop provided an opportunity for participants (focal points from each competent authority), **to understand the process of assessment.** The discussions during the Workshop **identified the key roles** of the focal points in **gathering all information and evidence** needed for the analysis of the food control system
- **Following the workshop,** we (each component authority) held **individual meetings** with consultants to discuss any further clarification needed, to discuss our important role in gathering information and evidence and to ask questions to consultants in greater detail.

WHAT'S NEXT (SECOND MISSION)?

A **second mission** was undertaken in September-October, 2017

- **The purposes** of this mission are as follows:
 - to validate the information received,
 - to clarify any confusion, and
 - to collect any missing information
- **Technical meetings** were held with all competent authorities, as well as laboratories and stakeholder association
- During the mission **the consultants were able to validate** the use of inspection procedures, including reporting and documentation
- **The consultants were also able to validate the ISO accreditation** of the national reference laboratory, and to have detailed discussions with industry representatives about the food control system
- **Following the second mission**, the focal points from each **competent authority provided further information and evidence**, in particular clarifying any misconceptions or providing further evidence.
- All of the evidence given by the focal points was used **to develop the draft assessment report for Indonesia** by the consultants.
- After review by the FAO/WHO team members, the draft assessment report was provided to the Indonesian government officials in preparation for discussions at the wrap up workshop to be held in January 2018.

Competent Authorities

- Ministry of Agriculture
 - Ministry of Health
 - Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
 - Ministry of Trade
 - Indonesian FDA
 - National Standardization Agency
 - Customs
 - Jakarta Province
 - Depok District
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- Laboratory representatives
 - Stakeholder associations

FINAL WORKSHOP

The results of the assessment were presented in the **final Workshop** held on 22-24 January 2018.

The workshop provided an opportunity for government officials to **validate the findings** and to **discuss the strategic analysis** and **the plan to address the key recommendations**.

The **strategic analysis identifies key actions and priorities** in developing a multi year strategic plan for implementing the recommendations including identifying responsible Ministries, Agencies and institutions and requirements for support. **Five strategic outcomes were identified**, as follows:

Strategic outcome 1

- A national risk basis for the food control system is developed for CA's to use in implementing their risk-based activities

Strategic outcome 2

- Building on strategic outcome 1, national guidance documents (i.e., principles, activities, procedures) are developed for inspections, monitoring programs including sampling, support for exports and rapid response to food borne illnesses

Strategic outcome 3

- Data gathering and Informatics systems are established to support the risk based food control system and in particular the risk analysis and performance measures.

Strategic outcome 4

- A small pilot project is used to test the challenges and opportunities of implementing the strategic outcomes 1, 2, and 3.

Strategic outcome 5

- National system based evaluation framework (i.e., principles activities, procedures) to support continuous improvement and review is implemented.

FOLLOW UP PROGRAM

Develop a Logical Framework and Executing Program based on Strategic Outcomes

GOAL

INTERVENTION LOGIC	VERIFIABLE INDICATOR
Sistem Pengawasan Pangan Nasional di Indonesia, dalam rangka menjamin Keamanan dan Mutu Produk Pangan untuk perlindungan terhadap konsumen, khususnya perlindungan kesehatan konsumen, serta menjamin perdagangan pangan yang adil dan jujur, sudah dibangun dengan tangguh	SISTEM PENGAWASAN PANGAN DI INDONESIA

← A strong national food control system to protect public health and insure a fair trade **developed**

Strategic Outcomes

1. Sistem Pengawasan Pangan Nasional berbasis Risiko (Risk-based NFCS) sudah dikembangkan untuk digunakan oleh K/L dalam kegiatan berbasis risiko	RISK-BASED NFCS yang dapat digunakan oleh K/L
2. Pedoman (misalnya prinsip, kegiatan, dan prosedur) secara Nasional dikembangkan untuk program-program inspeksi, monitoring termasuk sampling, dukungan terhadap ekspor dan penanganan keracunan pangan secara cepat	National Risk-Based Guidelines untuk kegiatan inspeksi, monitoring, etc.
3. Protokol pengumpulan data dan sistem informasinya sudah dibangun untuk mendukung sistem pengawasan pangan berbasis-risiko, khususnya terkait dengan analisis risiko dan pengukuran kinerjanya	Pedoman dan Sistem Informasi Pengumpulan Data untuk mendukung Risk-based NFCS
4. Proyek pilot untuk menguji tantangan dan peluang pelaksanaan Manfaat 1, 2, dan 3 sudah dilaksanakan	Pilot Project penerapan Risk-based NFCS, NRBG di Provinsi, Kabupaten, dan Kota
5. Dokumen sistem evaluasi nasional untuk mendukung perbaikan yang terus menerus sudah dilaksanakan	Dokumen Pengkajian NFCS dan penerapannya

Five strategic Outcomes

← A Risk-based National Food Control System

← National Risk-based Guidelines for inspection, monitoring including sampling, etc.

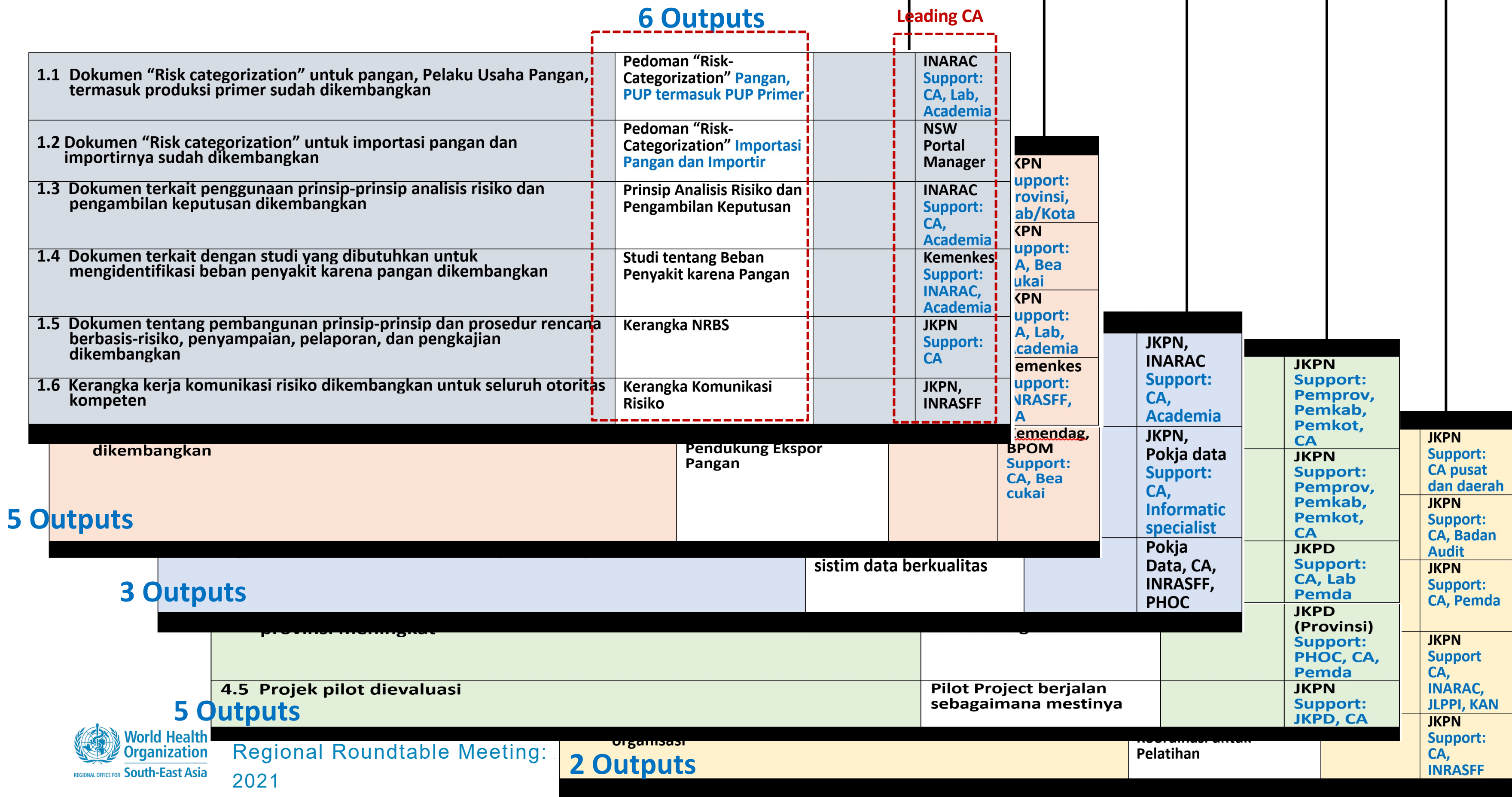
← A Guideline for Data Collection and Processing to support Risk-based National Food Control System

← Pilot Project for Application of Risk-based National Food Control System at Provincial and District Level

← A National Evaluation System to support a continuous improvement

Several from the total of 21 outputs have been achieved through workshops or training programs

OUTPUTS TO SUPPORT THE STRATEGIC OUTCOMES





Thank You Very Much