



# Kaduna State Food Safety Policy

*'Safe food for everyone'*

**Kaduna State Ministry of Health**

Department of Health Public Health  
18 Independence Way, Kaduna,  
Kaduna State, Nigeria

2021

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## FOREWORD

Globally, foodborne and waterborne diarrhoeal diseases kill an estimated 2.2 million people annually, most of whom are children. Diarrhoea is the most common foodborne illness caused by pathogens, but other serious consequences include kidney and liver failure, brain and neural disorders, reactive arthritis and death. Chemical food contamination may cause non-communicable diseases, in particular cancer, and can also affect reproductive health and the immune system. Serious outbreaks of foodborne disease, especially Cholera, have been documented in Kaduna State in the past decade, illustrating the public health and social significance of these diseases. Foodborne diseases not only adversely affect people's health and well-being, but also have negative economic consequences for individuals, families, communities and businesses and countries. These diseases impose a substantial burden on health-care systems, trade and tourism, markedly reduce economic productivity and threaten livelihood.

In Kaduna State, the food supply chain (Farm-to-Table) is undergoing considerable transformation as Government intensifies its efforts to improve safety by reviewing and updating key components of the food safety control system. Similarly the agriculture and food industries are stepping up their food safety practices but the overall food safety situation is far from satisfactory. The key challenges facing the enhancement of food safety in the state include: lack of awareness of the socio-economic importance of food safety, paucity of data and information on incidence of food-borne diseases, lack of understanding of food safety and quality standards, inadequate infrastructure and resources to support scientific risk analysis and upgrading of food safety regulatory systems and poor traceability system.

There is therefore an urgent need to strengthen the existing Food Safety System in the state and to develop a safe and reliable food supply chain from Farm-to-Table. This plan will focus on strengthening the capacity of the public and the private sectors involved in the food supply chain, as well as streamline the activities state government Ministries, Agencies and Departments (MDAs) implementing food safety activities, taking into account national and global best practices. This will result to the establishment of Inter-Ministerial Committee on Food Safety and the Food Safety Management Committee. It will also ensure that the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSMEs), especially those engaged in food production, processing, storage, distribution and marketing, are applying the Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP).

The Kaduna State food policy was derived from the national policy on food safety and its implementation strategy (2014). It aims at providing strategic guidance to public and private sectors, including development and implementing partners involved in food safety and control, to help in achieving the desired goal. I am confident that this policy will contribute promote safe and healthier food for all individuals by strengthening food control system through multisectoral collaboration and public private partnership.

**Her Excellency  
Dr. Hadiza Sabuwa Balarabe**

**Deputy Governor  
Kaduna State**

## **PREFACE**

According to FAO/WHO, 'food safety' is a scientific discipline describing handling, preparation, and storage of food in ways that prevent food-borne illnesses. The food safety practices in Kaduna State fall below the recommended global standard resulting in high incidence of outbreaks of food-borne illnesses, low national and international patronage of our food commodities and tourism. This situation may have arisen from the existing multi-sectorial legislation, multiple jurisdictions, and weakness in surveillance, monitoring and enforcement, poor agricultural practices, mode of food production, handling, storage, preparation, transportation and poor eating habits.

This Kaduna State Food Safety Policy is developed to meet the needs of the State in adopting and implementing a modern and effective State Food Safety System. The development of the policy had been quite tasking, involving several stakeholders' meetings to incorporate their inputs, comments, and adopt all articulated views.

The policy document is outlined in four chapters and glossary:

**Chapter one** describes the policy framework which includes the background, food safety overview, the existing regulatory framework, and public establishments and their mandates. It also covers the scope and rationale for the policy.

**Chapter two** addresses the institutional arrangement needed for the efficient implementation of the policy. It also describes the structure, roles and responsibilities of the State Inter-Ministerial Committee on Food Safety and the Food Safety Management Committee.

**Chapter three** describes the implementation strategies of the policy which includes the Goals, Objectives and Strategies.

**Chapter four** describes the framework for the effective monitoring and evaluation of food safety along the food chain (Farm-to-Table).

**The glossary** provides the definitions of the terms used in this policy document.

**Dr. Amina Mohammed-Baloni  
Commissioner of Health  
Kaduna State**

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

The Contributions of the representatives of the under-listed organizations to the development of the Kaduna State Food Safety Policy are immensely acknowledged and appreciated.

# CHAPTER 1: POLICY & LEGAL FRAMEWORK

## 1.1 BACKGROUND

Food safety has multiple dimensions and it is intrinsically linked to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) such as End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture (Goal 2), ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages (Goal 3), ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all (Goal 6), and ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns (Goal 12).<sup>1</sup> With an estimated 600 million cases of foodborne illnesses and 2.2 million deaths annually, unsafe food is a threat to human health and economies globally. There is dearth of information on prevalence of food-borne diseases in Nigeria because not all the victims visit hospital, and even when this is done, hospital records are very scanty.

Kaduna State is the third most populous state in Nigeria (after Kano and Lagos states), with a projected population of 9.5 million people in 2020, which is estimated to increase to 13 million by 2030.<sup>2</sup> The has over time witnessed growing movement of people, agricultural and food products across state borders; rapid urbanization; changes in food processing and handling practices; and the re-emergence/emergence of food-borne diseases, pathogens and toxins. The rapidly increasing population and the corresponding increase in demand for food makes Kaduna State a big market for both locally produced and imported foods. These have led to a phenomenal increase in the number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and proliferation of eateries in the State. Food safety is critical to the safeguarding of public health through the consumption of safe foods by consumers supplied by global or local food markets.

Kaduna State has a high burden of foodborne diseases. The prevalence of diarrhea among children under-5 years in Kaduna State has doubled in less than a decade, from 7.8% (NDHS, 2008) to 16.5% (MICS, 2016-17). Data on typhoid fever is very scanty in NHMIS/IDSR tools in the State. However, a study elsewhere in Northern Nigeria,<sup>3</sup> where Kaduna State is situated showed a typhoid fever prevalence of 46% (Widal test) and 22% (Blood culture). The State has a Schistosomiasis prevalence of 14% and 22% for Soil Transmitted Helminths<sup>4</sup>. Table1 is a report of the incidences of Food-Borne related disease in Kaduna State (2017-2019).<sup>5</sup>

*Table 1: Food-borne diseases (number of cases and deaths) reported in Kaduna State (2017-2019)*

Conditions	2017		2018		2019	
	Cases	Death	Cases	Death	Cases	Death
Cholera	160	0	791	0	3	0
Diarrhoea with dehydration (< 5yrs)	28,225	3	29,308	0	37,546	0
Diarrhoea (with blood)	7,699	1	8,592	0	10,763	0
Lassa fever (Viral hemorrhagic fever)	7	0	8	0	0	0
Typhoid Fever	40,007	14	55,981	2	83,869	10

A study from selected markets in parts of Kaduna State found that 83% of Maize and Maize products sampled had aflatoxin contamination above the tolerance level of 20 parts per

billion (ppb) stipulated by World Health Organization.<sup>6</sup> *Aspergillus* (Fungi) was the most predominant genera isolated in 62% of the contaminated Maize.

Agriculture contributes about 37% of Kaduna State's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and employing about 79.6% of the population.<sup>7</sup> The Agricultural Sector contribution by sub-sector are; Crops (33.67%), Livestock (2.65%), Fisheries (0.24%) and Forestry (0.11%). According to the Kaduna State Agricultural Structure Survey (2016), 85.2% of farmers make use of agro-chemical products during farming season. Sources of food contamination are almost as numerous and varied as the contaminants themselves. Bacteria and other infectious organisms are pervasive in the environment. For example, *Salmonella enteritidis* in poultry and poultry products, aflatoxin in cereals, pulses, nuts, animal feeds etc.

The agriculture community has important economic reasons to be concerned and informed about food safety requirements. Agricultural products need to meet food safety standards and maintain a safety level that inspires continued consumer confidence. The current food safety programme and activities are governed by several Laws of Kaduna State. These Laws are administered by the State Ministries of Health, Agriculture, Environment, Public Works, Business, Innovation and Technology, and Local Government. Although majority of the food legislations were formulated or updated half a decade ago, some of them do not take into account principles of food safety captured by the *Codex Alimentarius Commission*, which is a collection of internationally recognized standards, codes of practice, guidelines and other recommendations relating to foods, food production, and food safety.

The food safety system in Kaduna State is currently managed by a number of agencies and entities distributed across Ministries. The responsibilities are shared and fragmented between government ministries such as health, agriculture, environment, business, innovation and technology. Although the roles and responsibilities of each of these agencies are specified in the laws that established them, they suffer several drawbacks, including lack of coordination over jurisdiction. There is still no single Ministry or Agency responsible for coordinating food safety programme in the state, which results in duplication of efforts or unnecessary conflict. The policy must take into consideration mechanisms for harnessing the activities of these agencies.

The administration and implementation of food laws require qualified, trained and efficient food inspection service. There are federal and state governments owned institutions training food inspectors in the State. However, the ratio of food inspectors to population served is very limited. Food inspection is currently carried out by Ministries of Health and Agriculture, but food handler's certificates and food establishments' license are issued in an uncoordinated manner. Food inspection equipment is not available. The food inspectors have limited understanding of the current relevant food laws. Most of the inspectors are not conversant with the Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) standard operating procedures.

The population increase in the state has led to drastic increase of food vendors and household level food production and processing. This change, however, has not been accompanied by the improvement of food safety patterns in the state. There is inadequate awareness among the general public on the dangers of food hazards and unsafe foods. Information, education, health promotion and training programmes for the food industry and consumers are very limited. IEC materials related to food safety are lacking. Although Ward

Development Committees have been established, their members are not involved in food safety activities.

This policy has taken into consideration the roles and mandates of the relevant MDAs in Kaduna State and seeks to address the legislative gaps and overlaps, lack of coordination of the food safety function, monitoring of food production and inspection systems as well as consumer awareness and education. The policy is expected to provide the framework for identification of the State food safety objectives and formulation of suitable laws, regulations and guidelines for relevant sectors of the food supply chain, which is needed to improve public health and trade at local and international levels.

## 1.2 EXISTING REGULATORY FRAMEWORK AND MANDATE

The State Government Institutions that have mandate for food safety in Kaduna State are Ministry of Health; Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources; Ministry of Business, Innovation and Technology; Public Works and Infrastructure; and Ministry of Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs. The Kaduna State Government has promulgated several legislations to ensure the safety and wholesomeness of food in the State. Government institutions responsible for food safety in Kaduna State are as follows:

### 1.2.1 Kaduna State Ministry of Health

The Kaduna State Ministry of Health (KDSMOH) has a strong legal mandate (Table 2) in the area of food safety under the Kaduna State Public Health Law No. 5 of 1982 (Cap 125).<sup>8</sup> The Ministry implements this Law through design of policies, programmes and strategies on food safety at all stages of food supply chain.<sup>9</sup> The Kaduna State Primary Health Care Board (SPHCB), a parastatal under the Ministry, is the regulatory/implementation arm of the Ministry on food safety. The SPHCB was established through Law No.14 of 2015<sup>10</sup> which was revised in 2020<sup>11</sup>, leading to the creation of the Food Hygiene Unit in the Department of Disease Prevention and Control,<sup>12</sup> to further strengthen food safety activities in the state.

*Table 2: Food Safety Laws in Kaduna State - HEALTH*

Description of Legislation	Purpose	Year Enacted	MDAs Involved in Enforcement
Public Health Law of Kaduna State	To regulate the preparation, transportation, storage and sale of food or other provisions exposed for sale or intended for the food of man	1982	Kaduna State Ministry of Health

### Mandate of Kaduna State Ministry of Health

#### *Kaduna State Ministry of Health*

- Develop food safety policies and transform them into programs and of activities for implementation in the state
- Coordinate and supervise all activities on Safety within the LGAS and others sectors in the state.
- Investigate Food Hygiene and Safety complains in food establishment.

- Conduct medical screening/examination of food handlers and issue Medical Certificate of Fitness accordingly.
- Inspect and license category-1 food premises in the state. (standard restaurant and eateries, standard bakeries, food processing industries and hotels)
- Act as liaison between the Federal and Local government on Food Hygiene and Safety.
- Develop Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for food vendors
- Conduct Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) on food safety
- Formulation of relevant laws on food safety.
- Creating awareness on food safety to the public

#### *Kaduna State Primary Health Care Board*

- Educate communities on food requirements to meet dietary needs, active and healthy life.
- Train Health Workers on food safety.
- Educate food handlers on correct method of preparation, handling, consumption and importance of food safety.
- Mobilize Ward Development Committee (WDC) members on proper Food Hygiene and Safety within the community.
- Sensitize food vendors and food marketers on Food Hygiene and Safety.
- Inspect and license food premises in the state. (Street food vending/vendors, bukateria, catering establishment and local market i.e. category 2)
- To coordinate the conduct of biannual medical screening/ examination of Food Handlers and issue Medical Certificate of Fitness accordingly.

#### 1.2.2 Kaduna State Ministry of Agriculture

The Kaduna State Ministry of Agriculture, which was established in 1980, is saddled with the responsibilities of formulating policies on crop production, livestock and overseeing its departments and parastatals.<sup>13</sup> Within the Agricultural sector, crops, livestock and fisheries have separate food safety regulating protocols. The Kaduna State Agricultural Development Agency (KADA), established through Law No. 15 of 2016, is responsible for delivering agricultural extension services to rural communities, in order to increase production of crops, livestock, fisheries and bee-keeping.<sup>14</sup> The State Livestock and Livestock Food Products Regulatory Authority<sup>15</sup> is mandated to formulate and implement standard operating procedures, policies and strategies relating to livestock and livestock products processing for food safety in the State (table 3). The Ministry of Agriculture, through its Fishery Department, is empowered by the State Fishery Law<sup>16</sup> to regulate fishing and fish-related activities in the state.

*Table 3: Food Safety Laws in Kaduna State-AGRICULTURE*

Description of Legislation	Purpose	Year Enacted	MDAs Involved in Enforcement
Kaduna State Livestock and Meat Law	To manage, register and regulate livestock and slaughter facilities to ensure safety in the production, sale and consumption of livestock and livestock products in Kaduna State.	2018	Kaduna state Livestock and Livestock Products Regulatory Authority

Kaduna State Donkeys Slaughtering, Consumption and Transportation (Prohibition) Law	To prohibit the sale and transportation of donkeys for the purpose of being slaughtered.	2018	Kaduna State Ministry of Agriculture
Kaduna State Fisheries Law	To regulate fishing activities, register, license the storage, transportation, preservation and sale of fish in Kaduna State	2019	Kaduna State Ministry of Agriculture
KADA LAW	To deliver agricultural extension services to rural communities, in order to increase production of crops, livestock, fisheries and bee-keeping.	2016	Kaduna State Ministry of Agriculture
Kaduna State Meat Law	To grade and license abattoirs and slaughter slabs.	1968	Kaduna State Ministry of Agriculture

### *Mandate of Kaduna State Ministry of Agriculture*

#### *Kaduna State Ministry of Agriculture*

The State Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) coordinates all Policy issues on agriculture in the State and supervises the operations of her agencies in collaboration with the several other agencies, parastatals and stakeholders for development of the agricultural sector. The core agencies of the Ministry are- Kaduna Agricultural Development Agency (KADA) and Kaduna State Livestock Regulatory Authority (KADLRA).

#### *Kaduna State Agricultural Development Agency (KADA)*

- Educate farmers on safe use of Agro-chemicals.
- Educate and train farmers on acceptable post-harvest storage methods for crops, livestock and fisheries.
- Pass relevant information on food safety decisions made by all stakeholders to farmers and feedbacks from farmers to relevant authorities.
- Coordinate and ensure quality fish production practices.
- Inspect wholesomeness of fish supplied for public consumption
- Coordinate and inspect fish processing practices
- Inspect all fish storage facilities to ensure fish are stored under standard temperature.
- Coordinate inspection of on-farm production activities extending to inorganic and organic fertilizer use
- Promote the use of quality water irrigation farming
- Promote Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) as it relates to use of Agro-chemicals (pesticides residue)

#### *Kaduna State Livestock Regulatory Authority (KSLRA)*

- Coordinate and supervise the production of quality feed, and other livestock product to the public
- Promote safe and hygienic transportation of livestock products to the public.

- Coordinate and supervise the mode of storage of livestock products and other poultry product meant for public consumption.
- Coordinate and supervise the activities of livestock market and cold meat shop
- Formulate and Implement Standard Operating Procedures, policies and strategies relating to livestock products processing for food safety in the state
- Bring together services, expertise and scientific capabilities which will help to develop livestock and livestock product safety.
- Establish quality control laboratories in other to regulate livestock and livestock product safety.
- Examine and review all practices and operations relating to the supply of human food derived from livestock.
- Ensure inspection of all livestock and meat intended for human consumption whether reared locally or transported into the state by procedures determined by the Authority at point of entry or pre-designed places including slaughter house and poultry.
- Set and enforce regulatory standard for quality control and hygiene in the entire livestock product supply chain.
- Assess and advice on sustainable Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) at all levels of livestock and livestock products production.

### 1.2.3 Kaduna State Ministry of Business, Innovation & Technology (MBIT)

The statutory responsibility of the State Ministry of Business, Innovation and Technology is formulating policies and coordinating business matters in the State in line with national and State priorities and systems.<sup>17</sup> The Ministry also support the Small and Medium Enterprises (e.g., Capacity Building and Access to Finance), and create a business-friendly environment that will lead to wealth and job creation, poverty reduction and ensure enhanced service delivery. Through the Kaduna State Registration of Business Premises Law of 2019, the Ministry is empowered to register any trade, industry or profession and any occupation carried out for profit but does not include farming, except such types or classes of farming as may be specified as being registered as a business (table 4).

*Table 4: Food Safety Laws in Kaduna State - BUSINESS, INNOVATION & TECHNOLOGY*

Description of Legislation	Purpose	Year Enacted	MDAs Involved in Enforcement
Kaduna State Registration of Business Premises Law	To register any trade, industry or profession and any occupation carried on for profit and farming, as may be specified as being registered as a business.	2019	Ministry of Business, Innovation and Technology

#### **Mandate of Kaduna State Ministry of Business, Innovation and Technology**

##### *Ministry of Business, Innovation and Technology*

- Formulate policies and coordinate business matters in the State in line with national and State priorities and systems.
- Registration of business premises in the state

### 1.2.4 Kaduna State Ministry of Environment & Natural Resources

Kaduna State Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources was established to ensure effective coordination of all environmental matters in the state. The Ministry seeks to secure a quality environment conducive for good health and wellbeing of fauna and flora.<sup>18</sup> It is also focused on promoting sustainable use of natural resources, restoring and maintaining the ecosystem, ecological processes and preserve biodiversity. Kaduna State Environmental Protection Agency (KEPA) is the agency responsible for regulating environmental issues related to food safety. Established by edict of 1994 and later revised in 1998 and became a law in 2010, KEPA is charged with the responsibility of addressing all environmental problems in the state. Its mandate includes but not limited to issuing Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) certificates to applicants who intend erecting structures on their properties, including food premises structures, as a compliance mechanism to prevent adverse environmental impacts from proposed projects (table 5).<sup>19</sup> The Agency also demands review of Environmental Audit Reports (EAR) for existing developments.

*Table 5: Food Safety Laws in Kaduna State - ENVIRONMENT*

Description of Legislation	Purpose	Year Enacted	MDAs Involved in Enforcement
Kaduna State Environmental Sanitation Law	To addressing all environmental problems sustainable development in Kaduna State.	1994	Kaduna State Environmental Protection Agency
Kaduna State Government Regulation No. 2: Control of Water Pollution Sources	To protect public and private water supply sources from all forms of pollution.	2009	Kaduna State Environmental Protection Agency

### **Mandate of Kaduna State Ministry of Environment & Natural Resources**

#### *Kaduna State Ministry of Environment & Natural Resources*

- To prescribe standards for and make regulations on effluent limitations, air quality, noise control as well as the removal and control of hazardous substances.

#### *Kaduna State Environmental Protection Authority*

- To conduct laboratory test on environmental samples (water, soil, effluent, air) to determine contaminants.
- Enforce compliance with any provisions of laws, standards, guidelines, regulations and any enactment relating to the environment generally.
- Enforce compliance with Environmental Impact and Social Assessment (EISA).
- Organize and conduct mobile court exercise to prosecute violators of environmental law, standard and regulations.

### 1.2.5 Kaduna State Ministry of Water Resources

The State Ministry of water resources has the mandate of providing sustainable access to safe and sufficient water resources to meet the cultural, social and economic development needs of Kaduna State, for all uses, in ways that contribute to enhancing public health, food security, and poverty alleviation while maintaining the integrity of freshwater ecosystems of the nation.<sup>20</sup>

In order to achieve these, the Kaduna State Water Board was first created by Edict No.2 of 1971, which was revised in 2004 through Law No.6 of 2014. The Board metamorphosed to Kaduna State Water Corporation by Law No. 11 of 2016, which seeks to provide safe, adequate and affordable water supply services to the residents of all urban areas, while Kaduna State Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (RUWASSA) was established to provide water supply in rural areas and small towns of the State (table 6).<sup>21</sup> The State Water Services Regulatory Commission was also established in 2016 to promote, regulate and enforce all state legislation on water supply.

Table 6: Food Safety Laws in Kaduna State – WATER RESOURCES

Description of Legislation	Purpose	Year Enacted	MDAs Involved in Enforcement
Kaduna State Water Supply and Sanitation Law	To promote, regulate and enforce all water supply legislation and undertake water quality surveillance at source level and point of consumption in Kaduna State	2016	Kaduna State Water Services Regulatory Commission

**Mandate of Kaduna State Public Works and Infrastructure**

*Kaduna State Ministry of Water Resources*

Develop and Implement Policies, Projects and Programs that will enable sustainable access to safe and sufficient water to meet the social, cultural, environmental and economic development needs of all residents of Kaduna State

*Kaduna State Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency*

- Assist Water Consumers' Associations in organizing and managing water supply systems
- Provide technical and other advisory services to the Water Consumers' Associations in the engagement of private sector operators for the small-town water schemes
- Enforce standards and regulations developed by the State Water Services Regulatory Commission
- Undertake sanitation and hygiene promotion campaign for the purpose of integration with water supply and sanitation provision in the communities and schools

*Kaduna State Water Services Regulatory Commission*

- Prescribe standards for the provision of water services including water quality standards in accordance with the National Drinking Water Quality Standards and the construction of boreholes.
- Issue guidelines for monitoring the sinking of boreholes and issuing of permits for same, and other activities impacting access to water including prescribing fees for such monitoring as well as for penalties for contravention;
- License water service providers in Kaduna State

1.2.6 Kaduna State Ministry for Local Government & Chieftaincy Affairs

The State Ministry of Local Government & Chieftaincy Affairs has the mandate of promoting, supervising, regulating and coordinating the activities of the 23 Local Government Area Councils in the State. The Local Government Area Council, formerly known as Local Government Authority, is the third tier of government representing the interest of the grass

root level. The Council has various functions, one of which is the control and regulation of out-door advertising, movement and keeping of pets of all descriptions, shops and kiosks, restaurants and other places for sale of food to the public. The State Tax Law of 2016 has established a Joint Revenue Committee, which harmonized the Local and State Government tax administration regulation of shops, kiosks, liquor, slaughter slab, hotel/food premises. Table 7 below shows the mandate of the Local Government Area Councils, as related to food safety in Kaduna State.

*Table 7: Food Safety Laws in Kaduna State – LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA COUNCILS*

Description of Legislation	Purpose	Year Enacted	MDAs Involved in Enforcement
Kaduna State Tax (Codification and Consolidation) Law	To regulate the issuance of permit/licensing of Liquor houses, Slaughter Slabs, Abattoirs, Hotels and Food establishments in Kaduna State	2016	Local Government Councils

**1.3 RATIONALE AND SCOPE**

**1.3.1 Rationale**

The food supply chain in Kaduna State faces a number of challenges such as diversities in culture, lifestyles, agricultural practices, mode of food production, handling, storage, preparation, transportation and eating habits. Reported cases of sporadic outbreaks of food-borne illnesses in the state are widespread. The current food safety system in Kaduna State has inadequate capacity to identify, monitor, control and provide effective response to ensure food safety. There are also issues such as:

- Resource constraints (financial, human and material) at all tiers of government limiting the ability of regulatory agencies to carry out regular inspection along the food supply chain.
- Inadequate knowledge of food safety among those involved in the food supply chain including the consumers and other allied food operators contribute significantly to the threat posed by food-borne contaminants.
- Poor communication and coordination mechanisms as well as inter-agency cooperation for the enforcement of their laws and regulations. There is lack of proper definition of roles and responsibilities, which leads to overlap and implementation problems.

**1.3.2 Justification**

The justification for this Policy is premised on the following:

- A constant and adequate supply of safe and nutritious food to the population is a major component of a Kaduna State's health policy and strategic plan. The Policy, when properly established, monitored and evaluated, would help improve the wholesomeness of food, facilitate food trade, contribute to economic development and ensure a healthier population;
- Food is not only a biological need, but also an economic and political tool for all countries of the world. An effective state food safety system will not only improve food security but enhance the state's economy through increased and sustainable production and export food trade;

- Improved food safety and sanitation standards will help to reduce the incidence of food-borne diseases. This will lower mortality and morbidity rate especially among vulnerable groups in the population. Public health maintenance costs will be reduced and sustainable expansion of the food and agro-based industries will be enhanced leading to significant reduction in unemployment rate;
- In Nigeria and Kaduna State in particular, responsibilities for the food safety control are fragmented between different regulatory agencies within the different tiers of governments. Consequently, implementation of food safety measures suffers a lot of challenges and set back due to poor overall communication, coordination, frequent confusions over jurisdiction of agencies and poor performance. The new policy will leverage resources and correct these anomalies;
- The Micro-Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) food processing subsector has great potential to create employment and wealth for the rural and urban poor. This potential can be harnessed with improved hygienic practices and adequate infrastructure. The food chain is characterized by poor agricultural handling and storage practices resulting in high level of contaminants in raw materials and processed food products. This affects tourism, foreign investment and trade. The proposed food safety control system will engage the public and private sector stakeholders to take responsibility for food safety and promote consumer confidence;
- The moral and legal responsibility of the governments at all tiers is to protect the public against disease, disability and death arising from the consumption of unwholesome food and contaminated water. The proposed food safety system will focus on the prevention of the sale and distribution of unwholesome foods and contaminated water. This policy will also promote food security and enhance tourism; and
- Food safety policies, standards and codes of practice for compliance and prevention, particularly the Codex Alimentarius Commission's codes of practice in implementing HACCP and its GAP guidelines, are generally accepted benchmarks by which food safety system is measured, due to the status given to Codex standards in the WTO-SPS Agreement. This food safety policy will enhance Kaduna State's obligation to improve its local food trade practices.

### 1.3.3 Scope

The Kaduna State Food Policy is designed to provide the framework for the identification of State food safety objectives and the formulation of suitable laws, regulations and guidelines aimed at achieving global best practices in all sectors of the food supply chain. It is also intended to establish an effective early warning system that has the capacity to detect, trace and prevent outbreaks of food-borne illnesses before they spread.

## CHAPTER 2: INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

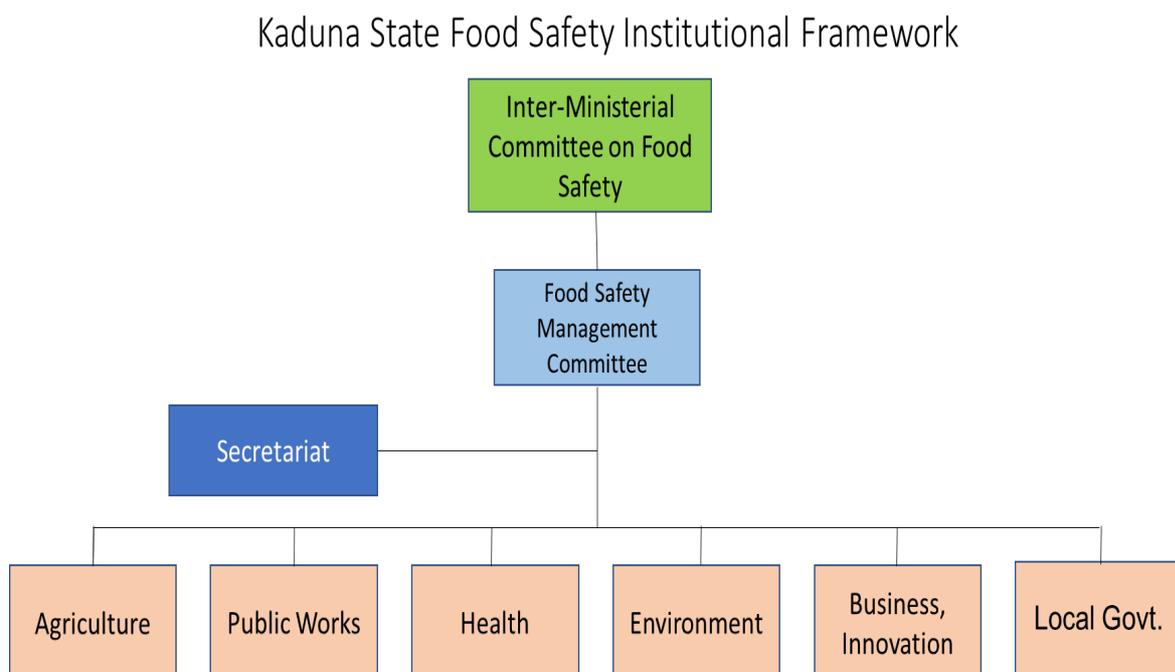
### 2.1 KADUNA STATE FOOD SAFETY SYSTEM

#### 2.1.1 Introduction

The food safety system consists of a regulatory activity of enforcement by national or local authorities to ensure that all foods during production, handling, storage, processing, and distribution are safe, wholesome and fit for human consumption; conform to safety and quality requirements; and are honestly and accurately labeled as prescribed by law. This mandatory activity require the cooperation and active participation of all stakeholders e.g. government, farmers, industry, and consumers.

The implementation strategies have been mostly sectorial in nature, generally uncoordinated, inadequately funded and limited in scope. The desire and determination of Kaduna State government in the food safety policy is to achieve comprehensive, effective collaboration and coordination of food safety practices from farm-to-table, by adopting the Integrated Food Safety Management System approach.

Towards this end, the Kaduna State food safety policy proposed the establishment of the Kaduna State Inter-Ministerial Committee on Food Safety, which is a policy coordination committee with ultimate oversight on food safety in Kaduna State (figure 1). The Committee receives recommendations on food safety from the Food Safety Management Committee (FSMC), which is the entity that will coordinate the implementation of the State Food Safety Policy. The Management Committee will operate as the interface between the various Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and several stakeholders in the food supply chain. To achieve synergy, the MDAs will retain their corresponding day-to-day statutory roles and responsibilities so as to reduce to the barest minimum overlaps and duplications of functions.



*Figure 1 Kaduna State Food Safety Institutional Framework*

## 2.1.2 Objectives of food safety system

The Kaduna State food safety system seeks to achieve the following objectives:

- a) To improve public health by reducing food-borne illnesses
- b) Protecting consumers from unwholesome, mislabeled or adulterated food;
- c) To provide a sound regulatory foundation for expanding domestic and international food trade.
- d) To ensure proper coordination, cooperation and communication among stakeholders involved in food safety strategy;
- e) To engage private sector stakeholders to take some responsibilities in food safety and agricultural health through development and implementation of programmes such as Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs), Good Manufacturing Practices (GMPs) and the Hazard Analysis, Critical Control Point (HACCP) system and Environmental Management System (EMS);
- f) To provide a forum for exchange of views and experiences among stakeholders involved in food safety activities, in order to strengthen their respective roles;
- g) To coordinate the activities of various implementation agencies and put in place effective mechanism for the monitoring and evaluation of food safety programmes in Kaduna State;
- h) To support research and development on food safety;
- i) To contribute to economic development by improving consumer confidence in the food supply chain;

## 2.2 INTER MINISTERIAL COMMITTEE ON FOOD SAFETY (IMCFS)

### 2.2.1 Composition of IMCFS

The Kaduna State Inter Ministerial Committee on Food Safety shall comprise of the Honorable Commissioners in-charge of the following State Ministries:

- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Agriculture
- Ministry of Public Works and Infrastructure
- Ministry of Environment & Natural Resources
- Ministry of Business, Innovation and Technology
- Ministry of Local Government & Chieftaincy Affairs

The Commissioner of Health shall be the Chairperson of the inter-ministerial committee. The committee is expected to meet at least twice in a year.

### 2.2.1 Functions of Inter-Ministerial Committee on Food Safety

The functions of the Kaduna State Inter Ministerial Committee shall be as follows:

- a) Provide high level oversight, coordination and direction regarding food safety protection and control;
- b) Oversee the activities of the Food Management Committee;
- c) Review reports and approve recommendations of the food safety management committee;
- d) Resolve policy and operational conflicts among agencies as necessary;
- e) Appoint a Chair for the State Food Management Committee for a tenure period of two years, which may be renewed for another two years
- f) Evaluate the implementation of the Kaduna State Food Safety Policy

## 2.3 FOOD SAFETY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE (FSMC).

### 2.3.1 Composition of Food Safety Management Committee

The membership of the State Food Safety Management Committee shall include one representative of the following:

- 1 Kaduna State Ministry of Health;
- 2 Kaduna State Primary HealthCare Development Board;
- 3 Kaduna State Ministry of Agriculture;
- 4 Kaduna Agricultural Development Agency (KADA);
- 5 Kaduna State Livestock Regulatory Authority (KADRLA);
- 6 Kaduna State Produce Management Company (KADPMC);
- 7 Kaduna State Ministry of Public Works and Infrastructure
- 8 Kaduna State Water Corporation (KADSWAC);
- 9 Kaduna State Rural Water and Sanitation Agency (RUWASSA);
- 10 Kaduna State Water Regulatory Commission
- 11 Kaduna State Ministry of Business, Innovation and Technology
- 12 Kaduna State Ministry of Education;
- 13 Kaduna State Ministry of Environment & Natural Resources;
- 14 Kaduna State Environmental Protection Authority (KEPA);
- 15 Kaduna State Planning and Budget Commission (PBC);
- 16 Kaduna State Ministry of Finance;
- 17 Kaduna State Ministry of Justice
- 18 Kaduna State Ministry for Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs;
- 19 Kaduna State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA);
- 20 Kaduna State Bureau of Statistic
- 21 Kaduna State Media Corporation
- 22 UNICEF
- 23 World Health Organization
- 24 Development partners supporting Food Safety and Nutrition interventions in the state

When needed, the State Food Safety Management Committee will extend an invitation to other stakeholders including State representatives from the:

- 1 All Farmers Association
- 2 Environmental Health Officers Association of Nigeria
- 3 Manufacturers Association of Nigeria
- 4 Commercial Dairy Ranchers Association of Nigeria
- 5 Fish Farmers Association
- 6 Poultry Association of Nigeria
- 7 Pig Farmers Association of Nigeria
- 8 National Association of Sachet and Packaged Water Producers
- 9 Maize Farmers Association of Nigeria
- 10 Rice Farmers Association of Nigeria
- 11 Association of Food vendors of Nigeria
- 12 Association of Master Bakers and Caterers of Nigeria
- 13 Butchers Association of Nigeria
- 14 Any other relevant stakeholder in the food industry

The Committee shall hold quarterly meetings and its secretariat shall be domiciled in Kaduna State Ministry of Health.

### 2.3.2 Functions of Food Safety Management Committee

The functions of Kaduna State Food Safety Management Committee are as follows:

- a) Advise the 'Inter-Ministerial Committee on Food Safety' on matters related to food safety;
- b) Coordinate all programs related to food safety;
- c) Carry out strategic planning, monitor performance and periodically monitor progress of implementing the State Food Safety Strategy;
- d) Facilitate the design, and coordinate training programmes for all stakeholders along the food supply chain;
- e) Coordinate risk assessment and management of Food Safety Strategy;
- f) Initiate and coordinate the drafting of the proposed food safety bill;
- g) Facilitate the development and/or updating of standards, regulations, guidelines, code of practice, manuals, SOPs etc. for public and private sectors;
- h) Inform the public and private sectors about current and emerging food safety issues;
- i) Seek financial and technical assistance from donor agencies and development partners.

### 2.3.3 Food Safety Secretariat

The Secretariat will be responsible for the following:

- Organizing meetings of the Inter-Ministerial Food Safety Committee and the Food Safety Management Committee
- Prepare minutes of meetings of the Committees
- Circulate information as instructed by the Committees
- Follow up on common administrative actions as instructed
- Other functions as may be determined by the two committees

## 2.4 FOOD SAFETY TECHNICAL WORKING GROUPS

### 2.4.1 Composition of Food Safety Technical Working Groups

The Management Committee shall form Technical Working Groups (TWGs), with membership from relevant MDAs and the Private Sector, as listed below:

- Health
- Agriculture
- Public Works and Infrastructure
- Environment & Natural Resources
- Business, Innovation & Technology
- Local Government

The Technical Working Groups shall be chaired by officers from the Directorate cadre or its equivalent in the private sector. The TWGs shall meet at least once every month.

### 2.4.2 Terms of Reference of TWGs

The Terms of Reference of each Technical Committee shall be as follows:

- a) Provide technical advice to the State Management Committee on Food Safety on matters related to food safety;
- b) Coordinate programs related to food safety in their respective MDAs;
- c) Develop Annual Operational Plans (AOPs) and Monitor progress, on a monthly basis, on status of implementing the AOP on Food Safety in their respective MDAs.

## 2.6 MULTI-SECTORIAL FOOD SAFETY REGULATORY AGENCIES

The existing multi-sectorial approach to food safety, where responsibilities for food safety control are shared by relevant MDAs as described in Section 2.3, will still continue to perform their relevant statutory mandates under this policy. Each relevant MDA will continue to carry out their day-to-day responsibilities as prescribed by the statutory instruments that established them with the view of re-examining those statutory legislation/functions of the concerned MDAs to reduce to the barest minimum overlaps and duplications of functions.

The roles and responsibilities of stakeholders should be clearly defined as follows and Details have been given in relevant sections of this policy;

## 2.5 NATIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEES

The State Committees (Inter Ministerial and Management Committees) will be relating with their counterparts at the National level. The state committees will be preparing and presenting position papers or memos on food safety matters to the National committees.

## 2.6 LINKAGES WITH OTHER POLICIES

### 2.6.1 Kaduna State Development Plan

This food safety policy is linked to Kaduna State Development Plan, 2016 – 2020 which has its foundation in the Kaduna Restoration Master-plan with the flag “Let’s Make Kaduna Great Again.” The vision is ‘*a State where there are abundant economic opportunities and prosperity, social inclusion, peace and security, good governance and improved quality of lives of the citizenry*’. It outlines the aspirations of the state government to restore Kaduna to its former glory, including a strategic framework to realize the vision, resource projections to guide and prioritize expenditure, and an implementation plan to deliver results and monitor

progress. The State Development Plan a blueprint of strategies and actions that are to be taken to achieve the development aspirations of Kaduna State.

This food safety policy is aligned to priority area one and two of the strategic development plan. It focuses on four priority areas that will deliver Jobs, Social Justice and Prosperity in Kaduna State. The priority areas are as follows:

1. Economic Development, with the goal of Kaduna to be the destination for business investment and food basket for Northern Nigeria
2. Social Welfare, where all citizens will have access to quality healthcare and education
3. Security & Justice, where all citizens will live and move freely without fear or harm
4. Governance, a state that have a transparent and accountable government with highly motivated and efficient civil service

#### 2.6.2 The Second Kaduna State Strategic Health Development Plan

The Second Kaduna State Strategic Health Development Plan (KDS-SHDP II), like its predecessor (KDS-SHDP), sets broad strategic directions for the Health Sector in Kaduna State (2018-2022). The plan is situated within the Kaduna State government overall vision. It is guided by the vision, mission, goal and core values of the health sector in Kaduna State. The plan has five pillars and fifteen priority areas. The state food safety policy is aligned to priority area eight of the strategic plan, which has the goal of improving the wellbeing, safety and quality of life of the people of Kaduna State, and the objective of promoting food hygiene and safety for the reduction of illnesses associated with unwholesome food.

#### 2.6.3 National Policy on Food Safety and Implementation Strategy

The policy was developed with the following goals, which have been further defined by their objectives, strategies and activities.

- To modernize the Nigerian food safety regulatory framework in line with international best practices.
- Minimize the incidence of risks associated with physical, chemical and biological hazards in foods and water.
- Strengthen institutional capacity for food safety.
- Improve information and communication systems for food safety.

#### 2.6.4 Kaduna State Food and Nutrition Policy

The Kaduna State Food & Nutrition Policy (2017) was developed with the goal of reducing malnutrition (under and over nutrition) through scaling up nutrition activities with impact and low cost interventions. To achieve this goal by 2025, the following objectives articulated by the policy include:

- To improve food security at the state, community and household levels;
- To reduce under-nutrition among infants and children, adolescents and women of reproductive age;
- To significantly reduce micronutrient deficiency disorders, especially among the vulnerable group;

The Kaduna State food safety policy was adapted from the National Policy on Food Safety and Implementation Strategy. The national goals and objectives were adopted for the state while the national strategies were adapted in the state policy based on the results of situation analysis conducted by the state.

## CHAPTER 3: VISION. MISSION GOALS, OBJECTIVES & STRATEGIES

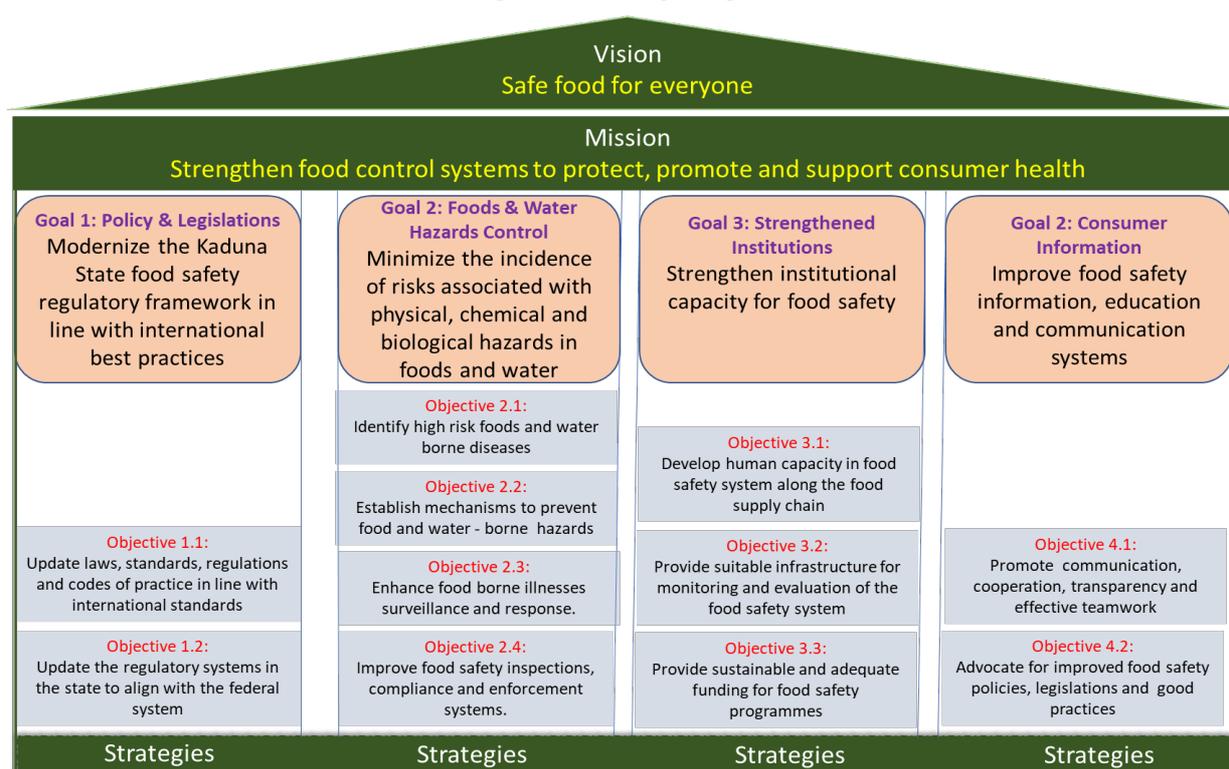


Figure 2: Kaduna State Food Safety Vision, Mission, Goals and Strategies

### Guiding Principles

The principles guiding this food safety policy are:

- **Cooperation and Coordination:** Food safety is a shared responsibility that requires authorities of the state and national food control systems to operate in a cooperative and coordinated manner, within the clearly assigned roles and responsibilities;
- **Protection of consumers:** Safe food is a public good and a fundamental right. Food control systems should be implemented with the primary goal of protecting consumers;
- **Food Chain Approach:** The food control system should cover the entire food chain (from farm-to-table continuum), and encompass the core elements of prevention, intervention and response;
- **Science-based strategies:** Decisions within the state food control system should be based on scientific information, evidence and/or risk analysis
- **Transparency:** All aspects of the food control system should be transparent and open to scrutiny by all stakeholders.
- **Roles & Responsibilities:**
  - All relevant government agencies in the food control system should abide by the clearly defined roles and responsibilities, based on their legal mandate.
  - Food business operators have the primary role and responsibility for managing the food safety of their products and for complying with requirements relating to those aspects of food under their control.
  - Consumers have a role in managing food safety risks under their control and, should be provided with information on how to achieve this.
  - Academic institutions have a role in contributing to the food control system, as they are a source of expertise to support the risk-based and scientific foundation of the system.

## Goals, Objectives and Strategies

For successful implementation of this policy, the following goals, objectives and strategies have been identified under four food control components:

1. Policy and legal framework
2. Food and water hazards control
3. Institutional strengthening
4. Food safety communications and education

### 3.1 POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

**Goal 1: Modernize the Kaduna State food safety regulatory framework in line with international best practices.**

*Objective 1.1:* Update laws, standards, regulation and codes of practice in line with international standards

#### *Strategies:*

- 1.1.1 Develop, review and regularly update the Kaduna State food safety policies.
- 1.1.2 Review and regularly update all food safety related legislations and standards to include all requirements of a risk-based food control system in line with national and international requirements such as Codex Alimentarius Commission, the World Trade Organization, and the World Organization for Animal Health.
- 1.1.3 Establish the Inter Ministerial Committee Food Safety Committee, Food Safety Management Committee and Food Safety Technical Working Groups and ensure that they are functional.

*Objective 1.2:* Update the regulatory systems in the state to align with the federal system

#### *Strategies:*

- 1.2.1 Assess the existing food safety system at the state and local government levels to identify issues and gaps.
- 1.2.2 Update the food safety system to align with that of the federal and define roles and responsibilities of the regulatory agencies in the State.
- 1.2.3 Update the regulatory system in the state to align with the federal system.
- 1.2.4 Develop a plan for the review of laws and regulations guiding the food safety regulatory systems in the state

### 3.2 FOOD AND WATER HAZARDS CONTROL

**Goal 2: Minimize the incidence of risks associated with physical, chemical and biological hazards in foods and water.**

*Objective 2.1:* Identify high risk foods and water borne diseases

#### *Strategies:*

- 2.1.1 Identify top high-risk foods in Kaduna State.
- 2.1.2 Ensure that food inspection is conducted on the basis of risk profiling, categories and priorities across the food chain.

- 2.1.3 Provision and distribution of resources for risk-based inspection (trained personnel, protocol and equipment)

**Objective 2.2:** Establish mechanisms to prevent food and water - borne hazards

**Strategies:**

- 2.2.1 Develop guidance documents and tools for Food Business Operators (FBOs) to develop food safety management systems such as good hygienic practices (GHP), Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP), Hazards Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP), traceability, recall, labeling, and food fraud vulnerability assessment and mitigation plan, and encourage them to conduct self-audit programmes.
- 2.2.2 Establish and implement food safety management control systems such as Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), Good Hygienic Practices (GHP), Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP), Good Environment Practices (GEP), Good Storage Practices (GSP), HACCP and ISO 22000, Codex Alimentarius Commission Guidelines by the respective regulatory bodies.
- 2.2.3 Adoption of appropriate national protocols for the use and handling of food additives, processing aids, agro chemicals, feeds and veterinary drugs in-line with international best practices.
- 2.2.4 Update and disseminate approved list and dosage of food additives, processing aids, agro-chemicals, feeds and veterinary drugs.
- 2.2.5 Register and license distributors and retailers of food additives, processing aids, agro-chemicals, feeds and veterinary drugs.
- 2.2.6 Training of distributors and users on the proper methods of application food additives, processing aids, agro-chemicals, feeds and veterinary drugs.
- 2.2.7 Enforce proper storage of food additives, processing aids, agro- chemical, feeds and veterinary drugs as indicated by the manufacturers and supervised by a professional.
- 2.2.8 Review and update regulations, corresponding guidelines and codes of practice.
- 2.2.9 Develop and implement a HACCP plan for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
- 2.2.10 Training of food inspectors, industry and other stakeholders.
- 2.2.11 Facilitate the certification and accreditation of relevant Food Business Operators (FBOs) and facilities by relevant bodies as appropriate.
- 2.2.12 Ensure that all imported and exported food products are in compliance with WTO, SPS agreements and other international legislations.
- 2.2.13 Establish a mechanism for the identification of states and LGAs and food products that are in compliance or not in compliance with the appropriate Kaduna State and National laws and regulations for facilitation.
- 2.2.14 Strengthen the State Food Defense System to avert food-borne illnesses and hazards.
- 2.2.15 Strengthen the existing food safety control systems.
- 2.2.16 Institute mechanisms for traceability and recall.

**Objective 2.3:** Enhance food borne illnesses surveillance and response.

**Strategies:**

- 2.3.1 Strengthen sentinel sites at each LGA with up-to-date facilities to investigate food-borne illnesses, identify causative agents and trace outbreaks to their respective sources.

- 2.3.2 Conduct needs assessments of the sentinel sites to identify the gaps, develop protocol for collecting, collating and evaluating food-borne illnesses outbreak data including its review and follow-up action.
- 2.3.3 Develop a State network for reporting, collecting, collating and transmitting data to National Data Repository Centre on outbreaks of food- borne illnesses in the National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC).
- 2.3.4 Manpower development in critical areas such as food-borne disease surveillance, investigation, control and prevention of outbreaks.
- 2.3.5 Establish the Kaduna State Food Risk Assessment Coordinating Centre.
- 2.3.6 Evaluate the existing risk assessment systems.
- 2.3.7 Develop and implement a plan to coordinate the activities of the existing food risk assessment systems.
- 2.3.8 Create a centralized electronic database of DNA fingerprint patterns or similar scientific protocols for food-borne illness-causing pathogens in the state.
- 2.3.9 Conduct a detailed study of the identified high-risk foods to monitor chemical and microbial contaminants and generate useful data

**Objective 2.4:** Improve food safety inspections, compliance and enforcement systems.

*Strategies:*

- 2.4.1 Strengthen the capacity of regulatory inspectors, auditors and compliance systems.
- 2.4.2 In-depth assessment of the existing systems.
- 2.4.3 Review inspection tools (SOPs, checklists, and guidelines).
- 2.4.4 Provide adequate and appropriate human and material resources to ensure regular inspection food business operators.
- 2.4.5 Strengthen procedures for registration and licensing of cottage, small, medium and large-scale food establishments, food business operators and food vendors.

### **3.3 INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING**

#### **Goal 3: Strengthen institutional capacity for food safety**

**Objective 3.1:** Develop human capacity in food safety system along the food supply chain

*Strategies:*

- 3.1.1 Develop appropriate guidelines and manuals in appropriate languages for different stakeholders.
- 3.1.2 Continuing education for existing food safety handlers and other stakeholders.
- 3.1.3 Build the capacity of MDAs and Organized Private Sectors (OPS) on the monitoring and evaluation of food safety programmes.
- 3.1.4 Build capacity of institutions that are involved in the training of Environmental Health Officers (EHOs) and food safety inspectors.
- 3.1.5 Build capacity of meat inspectors, Agricultural Extension workers and other relevant stakeholders involved in the inspection and enforcement of Food Safety laws, regulations and guidelines.
- 3.1.6 Improve the skills of relevant private stakeholders involved in farming, processing, packaging, storage, transportation, distribution etc. of food and food products.
- 3.1.7 Develop partnership with training institutions, professional bodies and skill acquisition centres such as NUC, NBTE, NTI, NIFST, IPAN, ICCON, VCN, NDE, SMEDAN etc.

- 3.1.8 Develop and update relevant/appropriate curriculum on food safety at tertiary institutions.
- 3.1.9 Integrate the curriculum with existing educational programs.

**Objective 3.2:** To provide suitable infrastructure for monitoring and evaluation of the Food Safety System.

**Strategies:**

- 3.2.1 Establish an integrated food safety data management system (data collection, central database, quality monitoring), and conduct structured and timely data analysis for risk assessment, set standards, prioritize and participate in national and international data sharing, e.g. Codex, global environment monitoring system (GEMS-food database).
- 3.2.2 Set up and maintain tools for collection and dissemination of relevant data in the States and LGAs and integrate to national data base for food safety outcomes.
- 3.2.3 Identify laboratories and their needs.
- 3.2.4 Establish or have access to adequate laboratory services, including reference laboratories and satellite/mobile laboratory units equipped with reliable rapid test kits for on-the-spot testing.
- 3.2.5 Develop and implement a laboratory network at the national and subnational levels, collaborate with regional reference laboratories to improve efficiency and cost effectiveness.
- 3.2.6 Develop and implement a sample management system.
- 3.2.7 Ensure that internal and external quality control/assurance systems (proficiency testing) for food testing are in place, including accreditation, where necessary.
- 3.2.8 Develop platforms for collaboration with academicians and researchers in conducting scientific studies to support risk assessment on food safety
- 3.2.9 Conduct specific research to test hypotheses generated from Food Borne Disease (FBD) surveillance, and provide and sustain continued education for professional development of food safety officials.
- 3.2.10 Establish platforms for cooperation between private and public laboratories.

**Objective 3.3:** Provide sustainable and adequate funding for food safety programmes.

**Strategic Approach:**

- 3.3.1 Relevant MDAs to create a budget line for food safety activities across all levels of government.
- 3.3.2 All food and Agro industries to create a budget line for food safety activities.
- 3.3.3 Partner with international development agencies to support the internal funding mechanisms for food safety activities.

## **3.4 FOOD SAFETY COMMUNICATION AND EDUCATION**

**Goal 4: Improve information and communication systems for food safety**

**Objective 4.1:** Promote communication, cooperation, transparency and effective teamwork

### *Strategies*

- 4.1.1 Develop and update effective food safety Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials
- 4.1.2 Develop and implement consumer awareness programmes promoting food hygiene practices, food labeling, healthy diets, food allergy prevention, including the “Five keys for safer food” through various means such as online communication channels (e.g. official websites and social media) as per Kaduna State context and needs of the target population.
- 4.1.3 Design and provide tailored and specific food safety information targeting vulnerable populations (infants, pregnant and lactating mothers, the elderly and immunocompromised).
- 4.1.4 Provide food safety awareness and training for food handlers/street food vendors/ small-medium enterprises (SMEs) to improve hygiene and food safety practices.
- 4.1.5 Design an interactive web portal for information exchange among relevant groups on the effectiveness of the food safety measures and explore other appropriate web-based tools to disseminate information on food safety issues for all.
- 4.1.6 Develop appropriate mechanisms to monitor public concerns and social media information on food safety and response.
- 4.1.7 Identify and use social media network channels and Short Message Services to be used for public enlightenment, enquires and complaints.

*Objective 4.2:* Advocate for improved food safety policies, legislations and good practices.

### *Strategies:*

- 4.2.1 Develop, produce and disseminate advocacy tools on food safety policies, legislations and practices, including IEC materials and social media.
- 4.2.2 Advocacy and sensitization of policy makers, opinion leaders, food handlers, health workers, consumers, religious groups, traditional rulers, and owners of food industries on food safety policies, legislations and practices
- 4.2.3 Develop and update relevant curriculum and activities on food safety at primary and secondary schools in the state.

## **3.5 TARGETS**

The Kaduna State Policy on Food Safety is being put in place in order to:

1. Establish the State Food Safety Inter Ministerial Committee within the first six months of 2021.
2. Inaugurate the Kaduna State Food Safety Management Committee to provide technical support and coordinate food safety programmes in all relevant MDAs and the Private sector in 2021.
3. Minimize the risk of outbreak of diseases emanating from poor food safety practices and attain 30% reduction in the prevalence of food-borne and related diseases within the first five (5) years of its implementation.
4. Ensure adherence to the principles and practice of food safety management systems, such as HACCP system by ensuring full compliance by all stakeholders involved in

the preparation, production, storage, processing/preservation, transportation and distribution of foods within the first five (5) years of its implementation.

5. Ensure that foods transported to the State, supplied to consumers are safe, wholesome in line with national standards and food safety objectives within the first five (5) years of its implementation.
6. Ensure that foods transported out of the State are safe, wholesome, properly labeled and free from contaminants in line with international requirements to significantly enhance our national and international trade within the first five (5) years of its implementation.
7. Ensure that the State policy on food safety, which integrates and harmonizes all existing laws, standards and codes that regulate food safety practices takes off before the end of 2021.
8. Coordinate food control infrastructures at various levels of government so as to reduce areas of overlap of functions and conflict to achieve synergy within the first five (5) years of its implementation.
9. Establish a Public-Private Partnership on food safety by 2021.

## CHAPTER 4: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

An effective M&E system will be established. The purpose of the M&E system will be to provide accurate, reliable, and timely information on the progress of implementation and regular reporting on the specific objectives listed in Chapter three. A successful implementation of this policy shall require the State Secretariat of the Food Safety Management Committee to be domiciled in the State Ministry of Health to effectively collaborate with all stakeholders on the effective monitoring and implementation of the stated goals. Monitoring and evaluation programmes shall involve tracking the progress made in food safety practices in the state at regular intervals. Detection and identification of non-compliance including where and how they occurred shall be statistically evaluated.

The key strategies as outlined in the policy shall be identified, and Annual Operational Plans (AOPs) of MDAs are to be developed from these strategies. A performance tool is to be used for the evaluation of the activities developed in the AOPs. Specific indicators for the periodic monitoring of the achievements of specific objectives shall be developed. The reports of such periodic monitoring and evaluation (ME) shall be properly documented and reviewed once a year by the State Management Committee once every two years by the Inter-Ministerial Management Committee. A meeting of the key MDAs and other stakeholders shall be convened by the State Ministry of Health once every three (3) years for a broad review of the ME reports. This meeting shall focus on the success of the implementation plans, highlight priority areas for immediate attention, indicate possible improvement of the ME system and articulate future plans for sustenance of achieved goals. The challenges shall be discussed with the hope of proffering immediate solutions for the realization of the stated goals.

## GLOSSARY

Audit	A systematic examination to determine whether what is actually happening complies with documented procedures.
Codex Alimentarius Commission	The Codex Alimentarius Commission is a subsidiary body of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Health Organization. The Commission is entrusted with the elaboration of international standards of food to protect the health of consumers and to ensure fair practices in the food trade.
Critical Control Point	A step at which control is essential to prevent or eliminate a food safety hazard or reduce it to an acceptable level.
Farm-to-Table	Includes all steps involved in the production, storage, handling, distribution and preparation of a food product.
Food	Food means any substance, whether processed, semi-processed or raw, which is intended for human consumption, and includes drink, chewing gum and any substance which has been used in the manufacture, preparation or treatment of "food" but does not include cosmetics or tobacco or substances used only as drugs.
Food-borne Diseases	Are diseases caused by the consumption of contaminated food or drink? The symptoms and severity of food-borne illnesses vary depending on the causative agent(s) and can vary from mild disturbances to death of victim.
Food Contaminant	Any biological, chemical agent, foreign matter, or other substance that may be intentionally or unintentionally added to food which may compromise food safety or suitability.
Food Control	A mandatory regulatory activity of enforcement by national or local authorities to provide consumer protection and ensure that all foods during production, handling, storage, processing and distribution are safe, wholesome and fit for human consumption; conform to quality and safety requirements; and are honestly and accurately labeled as prescribed by law.
Food Handler	Any person working in food premises who at any time is involved in the manufacture, preparation, distribution and transportation of food intended for sale and meant for human consumption.
Food Hygiene	Food hygiene comprises conditions and measures necessary to ensure the safety, wholesomeness and suitability of food at all stages of the food chain.
Food Inspection	The examination, by an agency empowered to perform regulatory and/or enforcement functions, of food products or systems for the control of raw materials, processing, and distribution. This includes in-process and finished product testing to verify that they conform to regulatory requirements.
Food Processing	Processing of food refers to any activity that significantly affects a product either by heating, smoking, salting, maturing, drying, extraction, radiation, freezing or the blend of any of these processes.

Food Safety	Is the holistic means of ensuring that production preparation, handling, transportation, distribution, marketing, storage and every chain food passes to get to us is safe. According to World Health Organization (WHO) Food safety has to do with all measures taken to protect human health from harm, arising from the consumption of food when it is prepared and/or eaten according to its intended use.
Food Scientist	Is a person with a recognized qualification and experience in the science and technology of food operations.
Food Surveillance	The continuous monitoring of the food supply to ensure consumers is not exposed to components in foods, such as chemical contaminants or biological hazards, which pose a risk to health.
Food Trade	Is a diverse and complex operation and one in which most countries strive to take part in exchange of their food products.
Good Agricultural Practices (GAP)	Practices of primary food producers (such as farmers and fishermen) that are necessary to produce safe and wholesome agricultural food products conforming to food laws and regulations.
Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP)	Conformance with codes of practice, industry standards, regulations and laws concerning production, processing, handling, labeling and sale of foods decreed by industry, local, state, national and international bodies with the intention of protecting the public from illness, product adulteration and fraud.
GMF	Genetically Modified Foods are those derived from organisms that have had specific foreign genes introduced into their genetic material (DNA) in a way that does not occur naturally.
	Genetically Modified Organisms are those whose genetic material has been altered using genetic engineering techniques.
GMO HACCP Plan	A document prepared in accordance with the principles of HACCP to ensure control of hazards which are significant for food safety in the segment of the food chain under consideration.
HACCP System	The Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) system is a scientific and systematic way of enhancing the safety of foods from primary production to final consumption through the identification and evaluation of specific hazards and measures for their control to ensure the safety of food. HACCP is a tool to assess hazards and establish control systems that focus on prevention rather than relying mainly on end-product testing.
Hazard	A biological, chemical or physical agent in, or condition of, food with the potential to cause harm.
Hazard Analysis	The process of collecting and interpreting information on hazards and conditions leading to their presence to decide which are significant for food safety and therefore should be addressed in the HACCP plan.
ISO	Specifies requirements for a food safety management system where an

22000:2005	organization in the food chain needs to demonstrate its ability to control food safety hazards in order to ensure that food is safe at the time of human consumption.
Monitoring	In a HACCP plan, the act of conducting a planned sequence of observations or measurements of control parameters to assess whether a critical control point is under control.
National Codex Committee	A committee established by the approval of the Federal Executive Council to synthesize Nigeria's positions to the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC) meetings.
Ready-to-Eat Food	Ready-to-eat food includes any food (including beverages) which is normally consumed in its raw state or any food handled, processed, mixed, cooked, or otherwise prepared into a form in which is normally consumed without further processing.
Risk Analysis	A process consisting of three components: risk assessment, risk management and risk communication.
Risk Assessment	A scientifically based process consisting of the following steps: hazard identification, hazard characterization, exposure assessment, and risk characterization.
Risk Communication	The interactive exchange of information and opinions concerning risks among risk assessors, risk managers, consumers and other interested parties.
Risk Management	The process of weighing policy alternatives in the light of results of risk assessment, and, if required, selecting and implementing appropriate control options, including regulatory measures.
Sale of Food	Any process relating to production, processing and distribution of food that involves offering of food as a reward or for promotion of any trade or business, either for profit or not and either in public or private.
SPS	Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary Agreement of the World Trade Organization (WTO)
Street Food	Means any food sold by a street retailer on the side-work or roadside usually in a temporary kiosk/stand.
TBT	Technical Barriers to Trade Agreement of the World Trade Organization
Unwholesome Food	Refers to food not fit for consumption and would be harmful to the health if eaten.
WTO	The World Trade Organisation (WTO) is the international organisation that establishes the rules of trade between nations. At its heart are the WTO agreements, negotiated and signed by the bulk of the world's trading nations and ratified in their parliaments. The goal is to help producers of goods and services, exporters, and importers conduct their business.

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