

WHO work on food safety impact measurement

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United Nations Food Systems Summit

Action Track 1: Ensure Access to Safe and Nutritious Food for All

Potential Game Changing and Systemic Solutions: A Second Compilation

Submitted to the UN Food Systems Summit Secretariat, 10 May 2021

21. Motivate and Measure Progress on Food Safety through a Global Food Safety Indicator

The Solution: To motivate and measure progress in making impact through food safety, it is proposed to have global food safety indicator, including health outcome indicators on foodborne diarrhoeal diseases.

Source(s) of the Solution: The idea was suggested by the WHO and further discussed within the food safety working group.

Problem addressed within food systems: About 600 million people (one in ten) are annually affected by foodborne diseases. Children under five years of age are at particularly high risk, comprising 30% of total foodborne disease deaths annually.²⁷ The magnitude of the public health burden due to foodborne diseases is comparable to that of malaria, HIV, or tuberculosis—and this is believed to be just the tip of the iceberg. Foodborne disease is also responsible for a wide range of economic costs, as it interacts with other development goals such as improving equity and access to nutritious foods or livelihoods for women and lower-income people. It is estimated that in LMICs USD 95 billion a year is associated with productivity loss alone.²⁸ Global issues like climate change, emerging diseases, and changes in food production and supply systems are pushing the food safety community to address new challenges. For tracking progress on the SDGs, 247 indicators are currently monitored²⁹ across a broad range of areas, but no food safety indicator is recognised. While food safety actions are linked to many of these indicators, particularly under SDG 2, 3, and 8, this data segmentation and limitations in measuring and reporting impede progress, camouflaging areas that need more attention and jeopardising progress towards other SDGs.

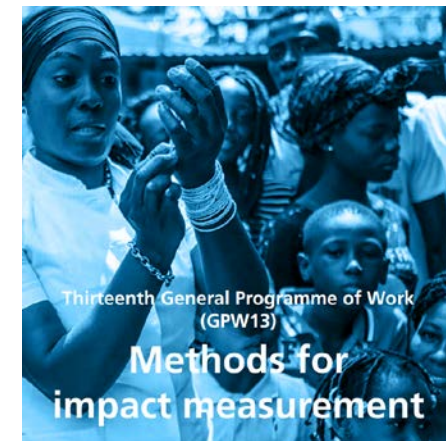
At a recent international conference of over 500 participants from 110 governments, various food safety problems were discussed, and solutions proposed. As the community moves ahead to implement such measures, it also needs a system to benchmark their activities, capacities, and performance because ‘what cannot be measured cannot be managed’. For priorities to be managed,

**PROMOTE
HEALTH
KEEP THE WORLD
SAFE
SERVE THE
VULNERABLE**



WHO measures

- Major shift to measure results
- Set triple billion targets
- Accompanied by accountability framework



Global food safety strategy

- Includes accountability framework
- Will include targets

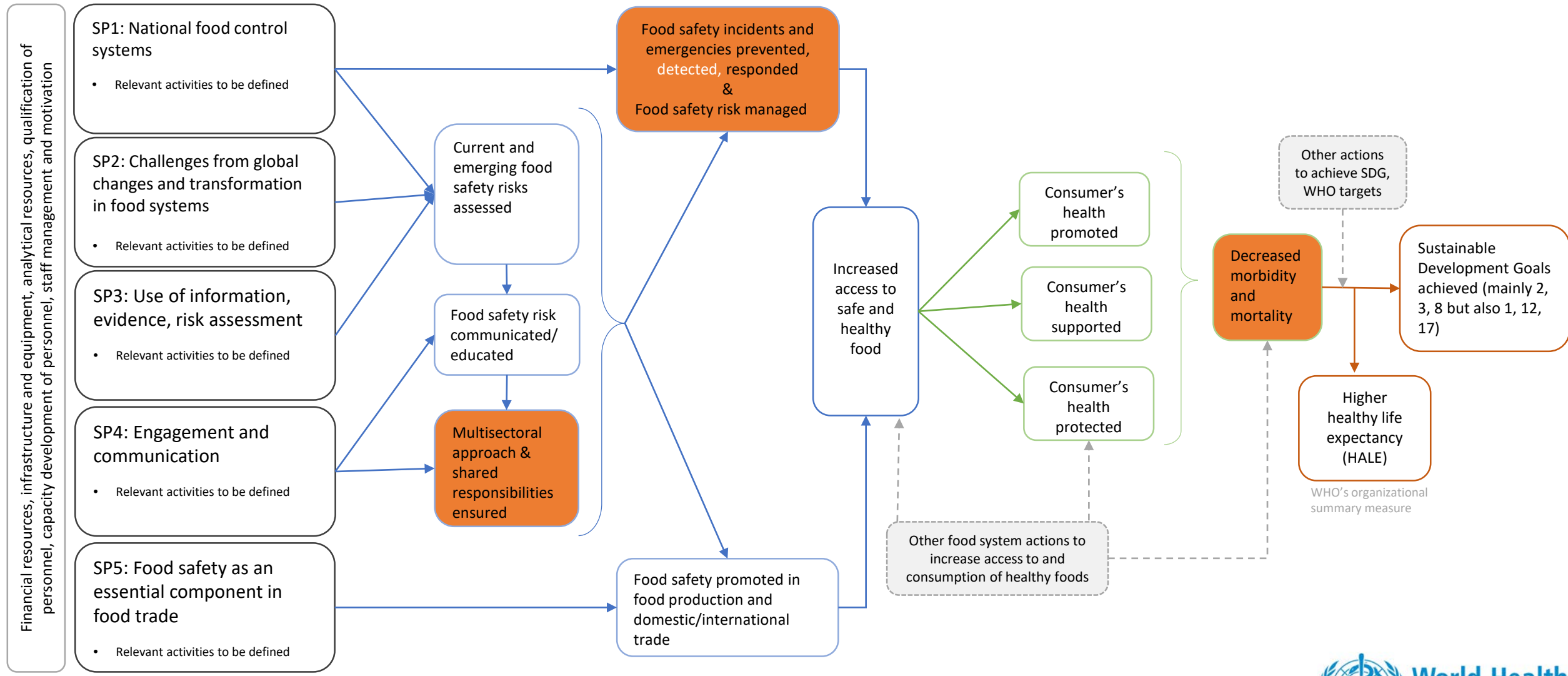
DRAFT WHO GLOBAL STRATEGY FOR FOOD SAFETY 2022-2030

Towards stronger food safety systems and global
cooperation

Indicator	Type	Source	Target by 2030
Foodborne diarrhoeal disease incidence estimate per 100 000	Outcome indicator	WHO global estimates on foodborne disease burden informed by FERG	40% reduction
Multisectoral collaboration mechanism for food safety events	Process indicator	International Health Regulations (2005) Monitoring and Evaluation	100% of the countries have score 4 or 5
National foodborne disease surveillance in place for the detection and monitoring of foodborne disease and food contamination	Process indicator	International Health Regulations (2005) Monitoring and Evaluation	An improvement in an Improving average capacity score from 1.5 to 3.5.

Publication consultation open until 18 June

<https://www.who.int/news-room/articles-detail/public-consultation-on-the-draft-who-global-strategy-for-food-safety>





Huge public health burden

- 600 million cases per year (1 in 10 people)
- 420 000 die, including 125 000 children <5 (30%)
- 33 million healthy life years lost / year
- Over 90% of FBD incidence was diarrhoeal diseases
- Only based on 31 hazards, out of over 250

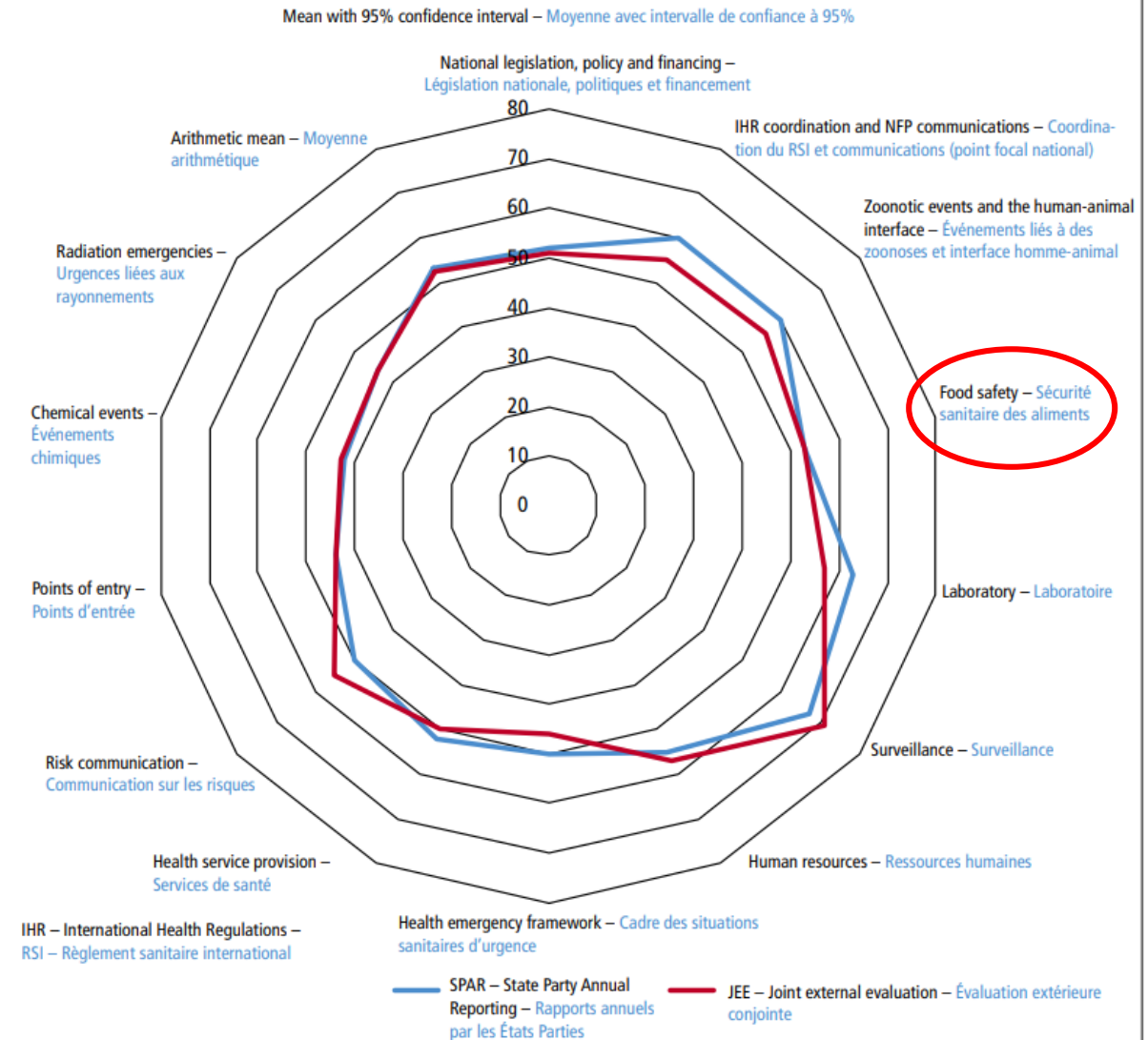


FBD surveillance capacity measured under IHR (2005) JEE process

Score	Indicators: F
	P.5.1 Surveillance systems in place for the detection and monitoring of foodborne diseases and food contamination
No capacity - 1	No or very limited surveillance system in place for foodborne diseases or for food contamination (chemical and microbiological) monitoring
Limited capacity - 2	Country has IBS or EBS and monitoring systems in place to monitor trends and detect foodborne events (outbreak or contamination)
Developed capacity - 3	IBS or EBS system includes laboratory analysis to assign aetiology for foodborne diseases or origin of contamination event, and investigate hazards in foods linked to cases, outbreaks or events
Demonstrated capacity - 4	Country has capacity to undertake rapid risk assessments of acute foodborne events at the national and subnational levels
Sustainable capacity - 5	Country has a surveillance system in place that integrates information from the entire food chain including timely and systematic information exchange, to enable a better understanding of risk and mitigation possibilities

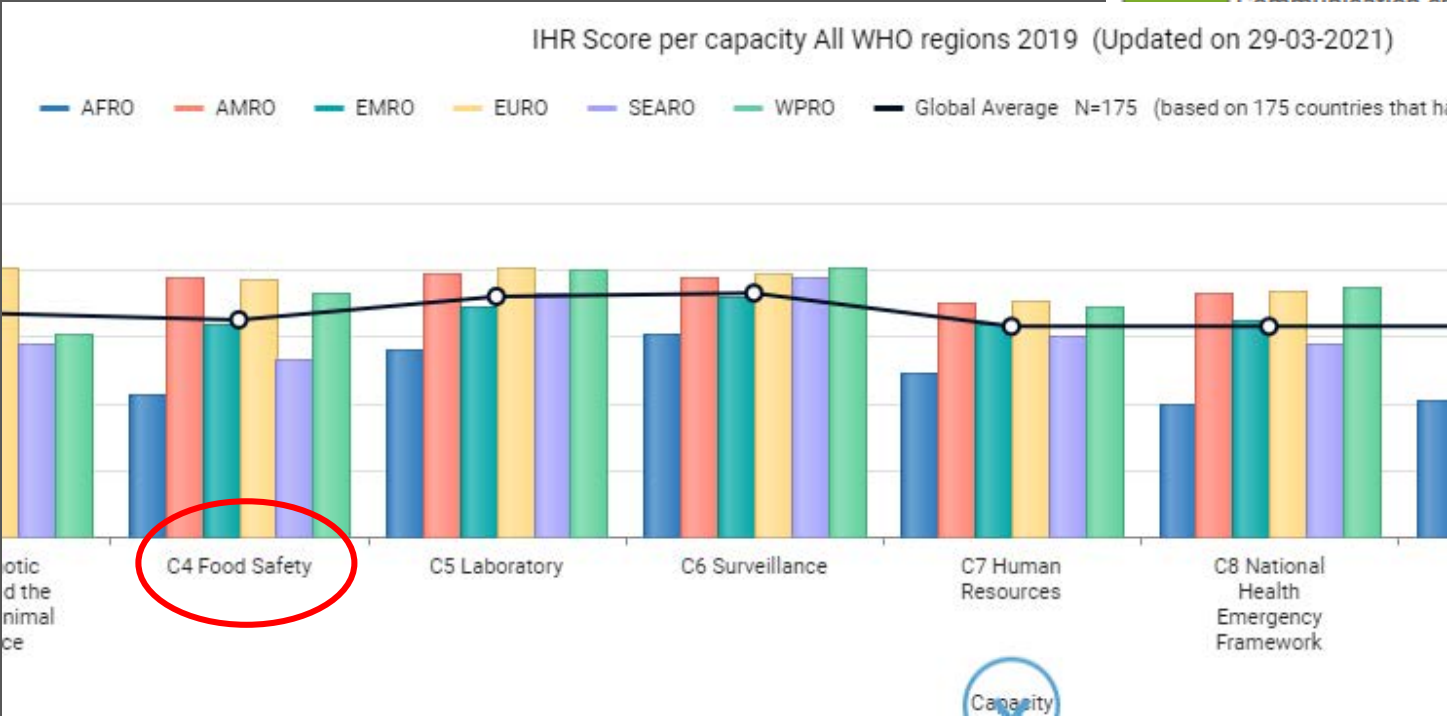
Figure 2 Comparison of SPAR and joint external evaluation (JEE) scores by IHR capacity, 2018

Figure 2 Comparaison des scores obtenus pour les indicateurs dans l'outil SPAR et les évaluations extérieure conjointes, par principale capacité requise par le RSI, 2018



Multisectoral collaboration capacity measured under IHR (2005) annual reporting process

	Indicators	
Level	C4.1 Multisectoral collaboration mechanism ³³ for food safety ³⁴ events	
Level 1	A multisectoral collaboration mechanism that includes an International Food Safety Authorities Network (INFOSAN) ³⁵ Emergency Contact Point ³⁶ is under development, or the existing multisectoral collaboration mechanism is outdated.	☐
Level 2	A multisectoral collaboration mechanism that includes an <u>INFOSAN Emergency Contact Point is in place at the national level</u> AND Communication channels ³⁷ between the INFOSAN Emergency Contact Point, the National IHR Focal Point and all relevant sectors for food safety events including emergencies have been established at the national level.	☐
Level 3	A multisectoral collaboration mechanism that includes at least one <u>INFOSAN Focal Point³⁸</u> is in place at the national, intermediate and local levels, as appropriate to the structure of the country.	☐
	Communication channels between the <u>INFOSAN Emergency Contact Point</u> , the National IHR Focal Point, <u>INFOSAN focal points</u> and other relevant sectors for food safety events including emergencies, at the national and international level have been tested, reviewed and updated	☐
	A multisectoral collaboration mechanism has been assessed, monitored and reviewed on a regular basis in order to strengthen capacities	☐



Today's webinar

Background

- Non neglectable huge public health burden of foodborne diseases
- No food safety-specific indicator among current 247 SDG indicators
- “What is not measured is not managed”

2 objectives of the webinar

- Reflect challenges and benefits for food safety to propose an SDG indicator
- Discuss a role of various food safety stakeholders who share responsibility for shared accountabilities in food safety