

Overview of the WHO Global Strategy for Food Safety

-Regional Roundtable Meeting: Advancing the Implementation of the Framework for Action on Food Safety

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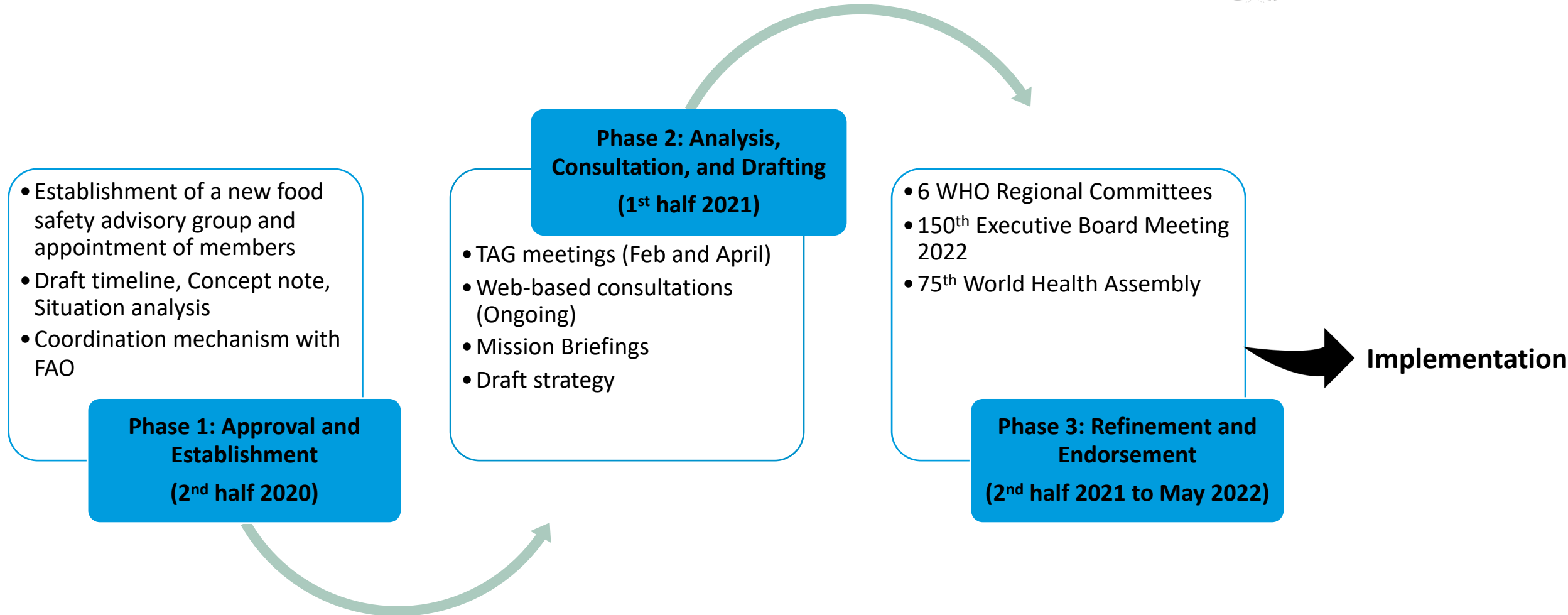


“Strengthening efforts on food safety”
(WHA73.5)

Principle requests from Member States to WHO:

- Update the **WHO global strategy for food safety** in coordination with FAO, and in consultation with Member States and OIE, eventually report back to WHA75;
- Have a proposed coordination mechanism for FAO’s and WHO’s strategic efforts on food safety, eventually report back to WHA75;
- Update the global burden of foodborne diseases and zoonoses report by 2025; and
- Continuously fulfilling WHO’s leadership and partnership with FAO regarding Codex Alimentarius, INFOSAN, the development of food safety infrastructures, new technologies and emerging risks along the food chain.

Process: Overall timeline



Overview of the Draft



Introduction with
drivers of change

5 Strategic
Priorities



Implementation

International
cooperation



Monitoring and
Evaluation



Vision and Aim

Vision

- All people, everywhere, consume safe and healthy food so as to reduce the burden of foodborne diseases

Aim

- Guide and support Member States in their efforts to prioritize, plan, implement, regularly monitor and evaluate actions towards the reduction of the burden of foodborne diseases by continuously strengthening food safety systems and promoting global cooperation

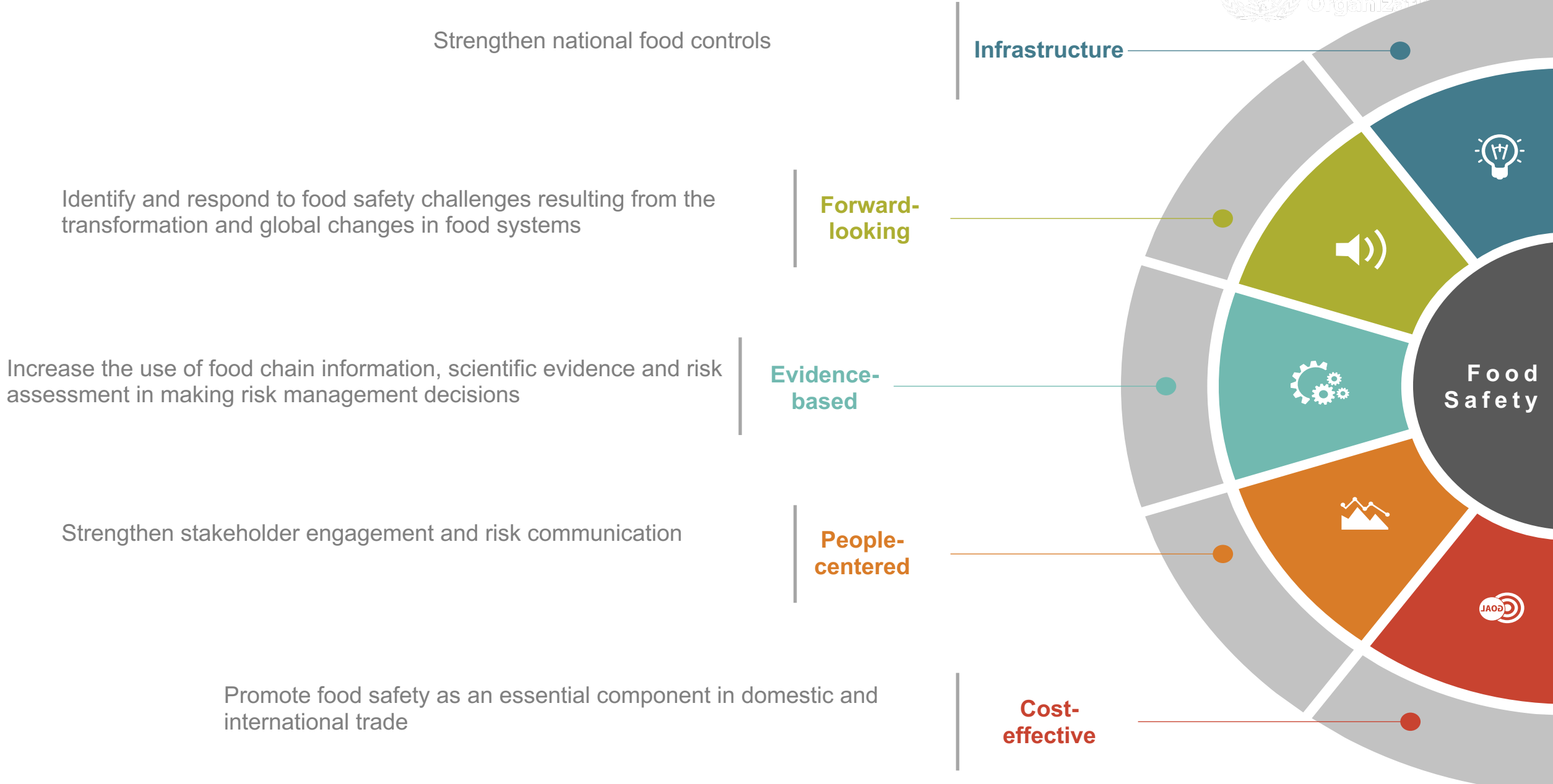
Team Up for Food Safety

Target audience and timeframe

- All stakeholders within the food systems working towards to strengthen food safety systems from the endorsement (2022) to 2030.
- This new strategy will contribute to the achievement of the SDGs and will be reviewed in 2030, when the world will reflect on the achievement of the SDGs

**Food safety
is a shared
responsibility**

Five Strategic Priorities of WHO Draft Strategy



Overview of Strategic Priorities and Objectives

Strategic Priorities	Strengthening national food controls	Identifying and responding to food safety challenges resulting from the transformation and global changes in food systems	Increasing the use of food chain information, scientific evidence and risk assessment in making risk management decisions	Strengthening stakeholder engagement and risk communication	Promoting food safety as an essential component in domestic and international trade
Strategic objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legislation Standards/guidelines <p>Institutional framework</p> <p>Enforcement/verification/compliance</p> <p>Monitoring/Surveillance</p> <p>Emergency response</p>	<p>Early Identification and evaluation</p> <p>Adaptation and response</p>	<p>Promotion the generation and usage of data</p> <p>Collection of data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Along and beyond food chain Beyond national borders <p>Interpretation and usage of data for risk management</p>	<p>National consultation platform on food safety agenda</p> <p>Non-regulatory schemes</p> <p>Sharing responsibility</p> <p>Communication and engagement with</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FBOs Consumers 	<p>Domestic food markets (including traditional food markets)</p> <p>National liaison and coordination on food trade</p> <p>International food safety standards: Imports and exports</p>

General Guidance on Implementation

WHO

Leadership

- Provide global leadership and foster policy dialogues

Science

- Synthesize evidence and generate normative guidance

Technical assistance and capacity building

- Provide technical supporting tools and strengthen capacity building

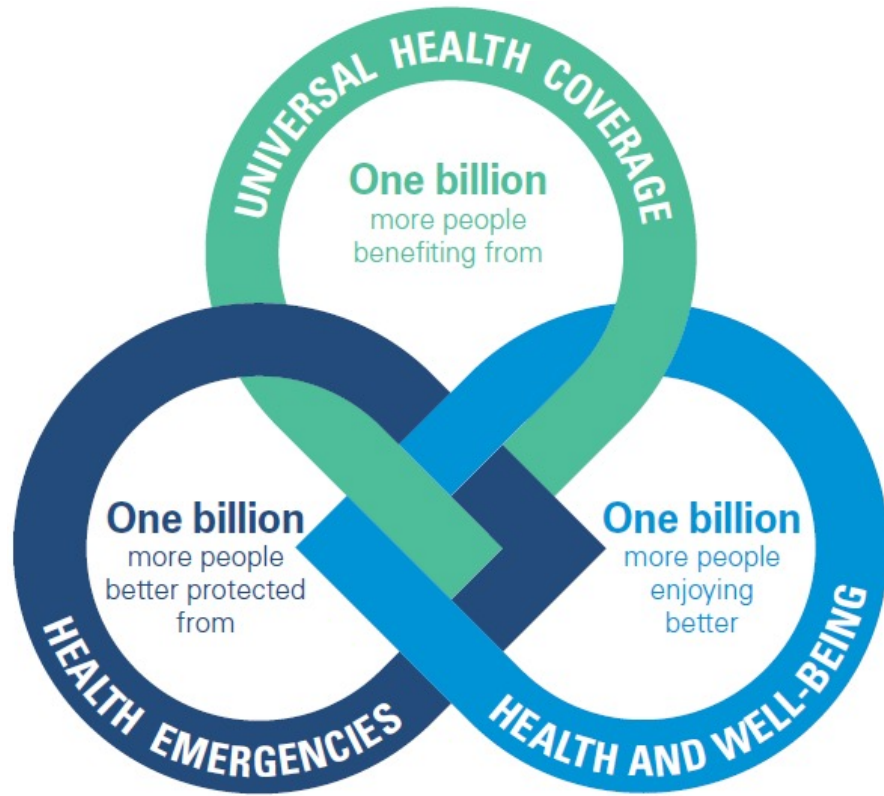
Partnership

- Build partnership and foster global collaboration

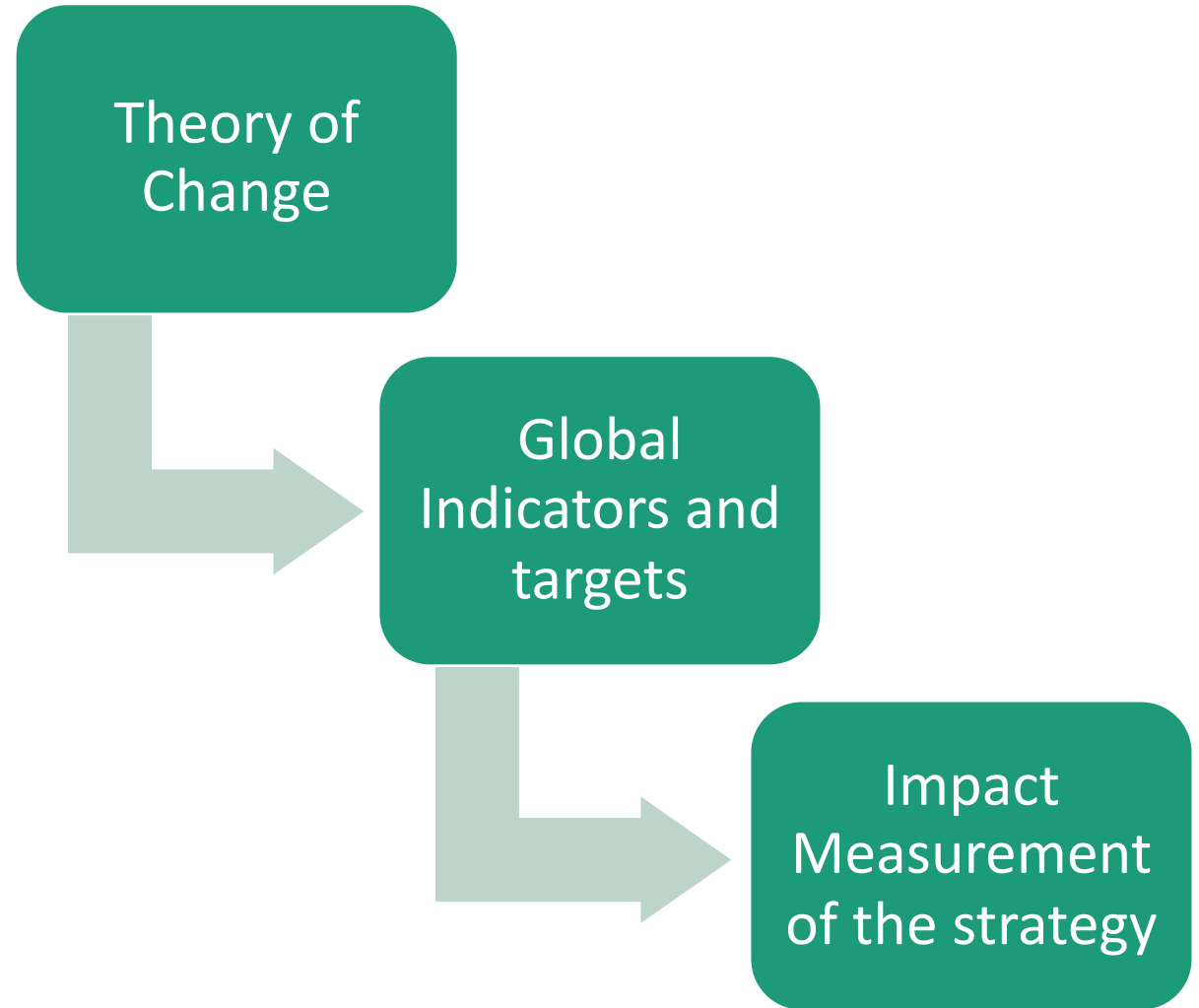
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Monitoring and Evaluation



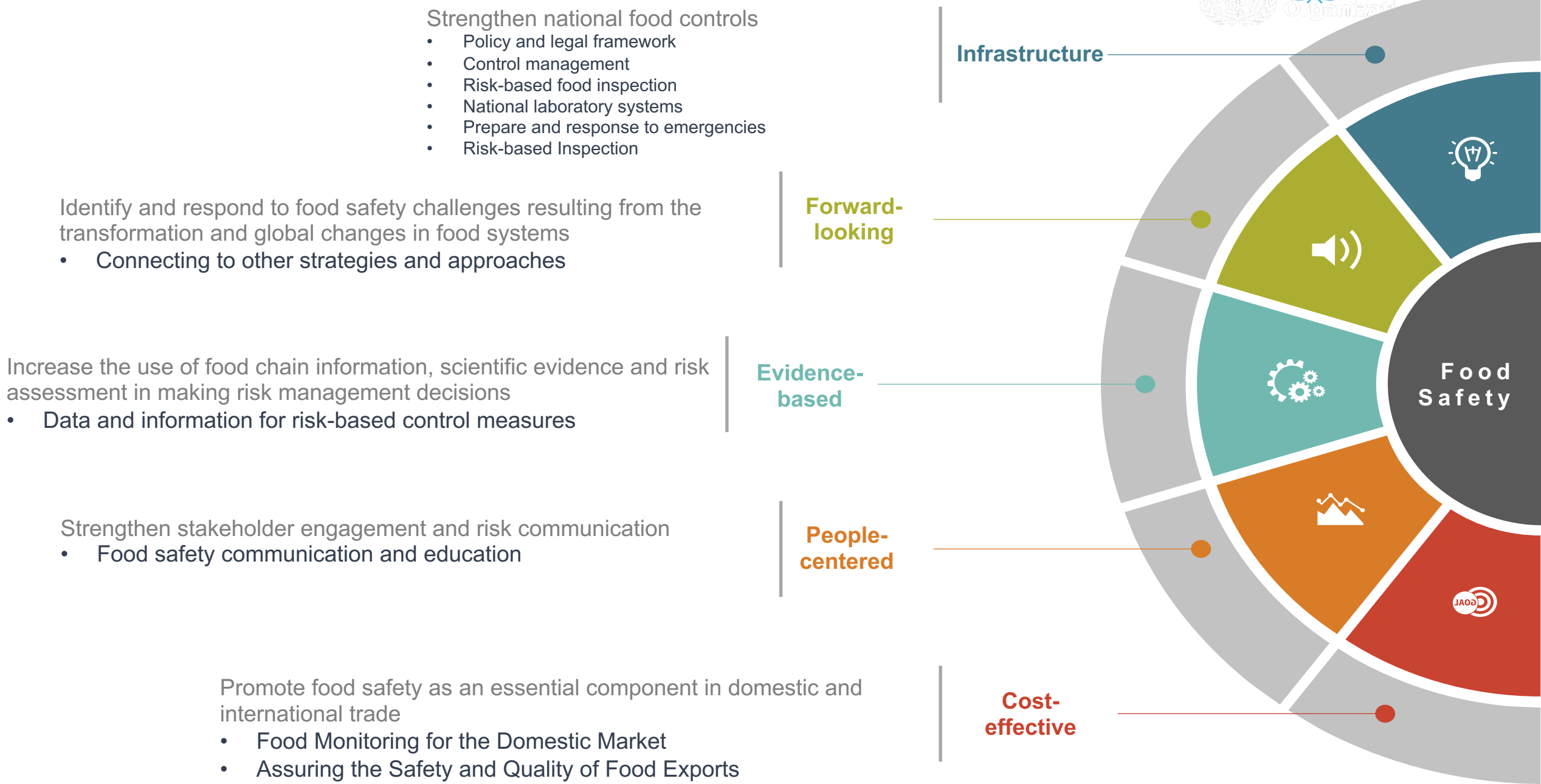
WHO Global Strategy for Food Safety



Monitoring and Evaluation

Indicator	Type	Source	Target to 2030
Foodborne diarrhoeal disease incidence per 100 000 population <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salmonellosis (under discussion) 	Outcome indicator	WHO FERG	40% reduction
Multisectoral collaboration mechanism for food safety events	Capacity indicator	International Health Regulations (2005)	100% of the countries have score 4 or 5 (with 5 being the full mark)
National foodborne disease surveillance in place for the detection and monitoring of foodborne disease and food contamination	Capacity indicator	International Health Regulations	1.5 to 3.5 increase for global average score (with 5 being the full mark)

Connecting Global Strategy with Regional Framework



Connecting Global Strategy with Regional Framework

Process

- In consultation with six WHO regional offices

Content

- Built upon regional efforts in food safety (regional framework for action)
- Identify common global concerns while acknowledging regional differences can be separately addressed by regional framework

Global commitment and mechanism

- Create a momentum and build an alliance for food safety
- Enabling environment for implantation of regional frameworks
- Regional progress can be well-captured through a newly established global M&E mechanism

Continuing work on global strategy



150th Executive
Board meeting
(24-29 Jan 2022)

WHA75
(22-28 May)

Publication of
the strategy

Implementation

Under discussion:

- Joint FAO/WHO Coordination plan
- WHO Secretariat workplan for the implementation of the strategy
- Country roadmap and investment case for the implementation of the strategy
- Monitoring & Evaluation framework
- A series of policy briefs on strategy

Thanks for your attention
Any comments or questions?

WHO Focal Points

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