

Capacity building and support from international organizations

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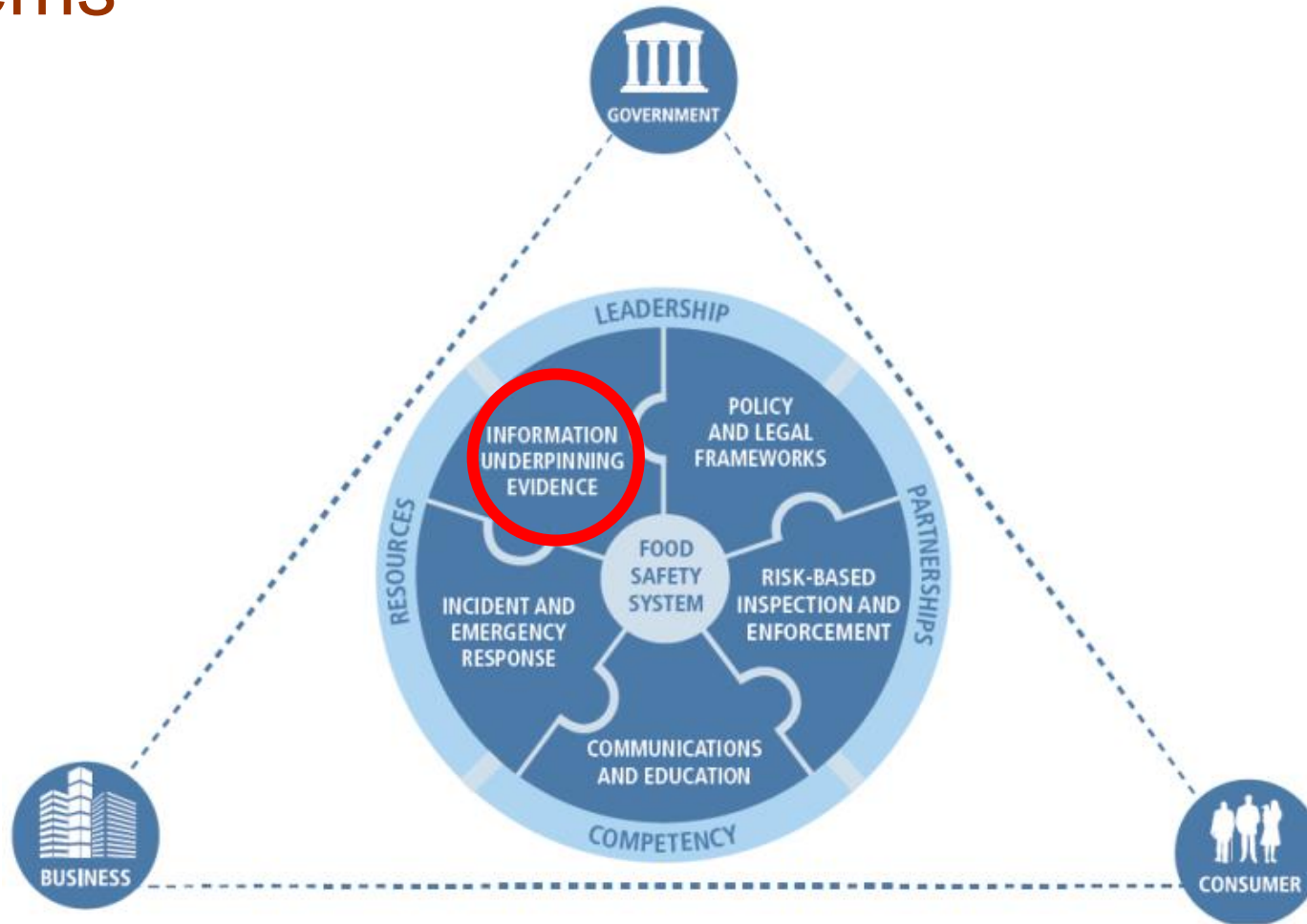
WHO Regional Office for Europe

16th World Congress on Public Health

Workshop: Burden of foodborne disease: methods and relevance of national studies

Thursday 15 October 2020, 9.45-10.45 hrs

Food safety information is a building block of national food safety systems



Source, WHO, 2017



The burden of foodborne diseases is substantial

Every year foodborne diseases cause:

almost
in 10
people to fall ill

33 million
healthy life years lost

Foodborne diseases can be deadly, especially in children <5


420 000
deaths


Children account for
1/3
of deaths from
foodborne diseases

**FOODBORNE DISEASES ARE PREVENTABLE.
EVERYONE HAS A ROLE TO PLAY.**



Estimates of the burden of foodborne diseases provide evidence to:

- Draw public attention and mobilize political support
- Inform evidence-based policy development and implementation
- Guide resource allocation
- Determine prevention and control measures for food safety
- Monitor trends and the effectiveness of interventions to strengthen food safety

From global and regional estimates to national evidence for action

- Most food safety risk management decisions are taken at national and sub-national level
- The quality, sources and methodology used to generate country specific data vary across countries
- In many countries, the capacity to conduct burden studies and translate data to action is low

WHO provides technical advice to generate, collect, analyse, report and use food safety information

1. Estimate the burden of foodborne diseases
 - Global and regional level (FERG)
 - National and sub-national level (CSTF)
 - Risk assessment and scientific advice
2. Translate evidence into action
 - Global programme of work
 - Regional and country specific workplans



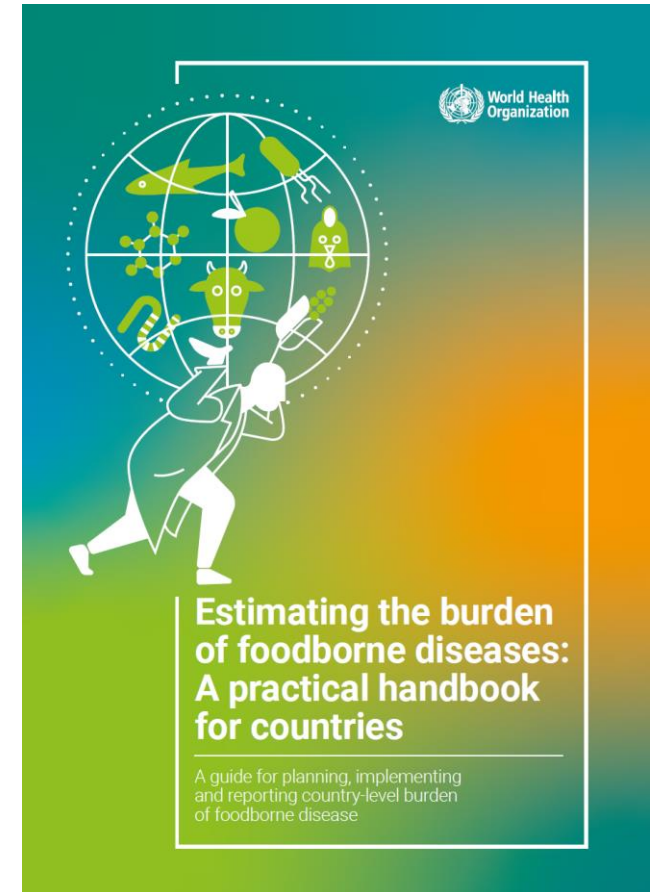
Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA)



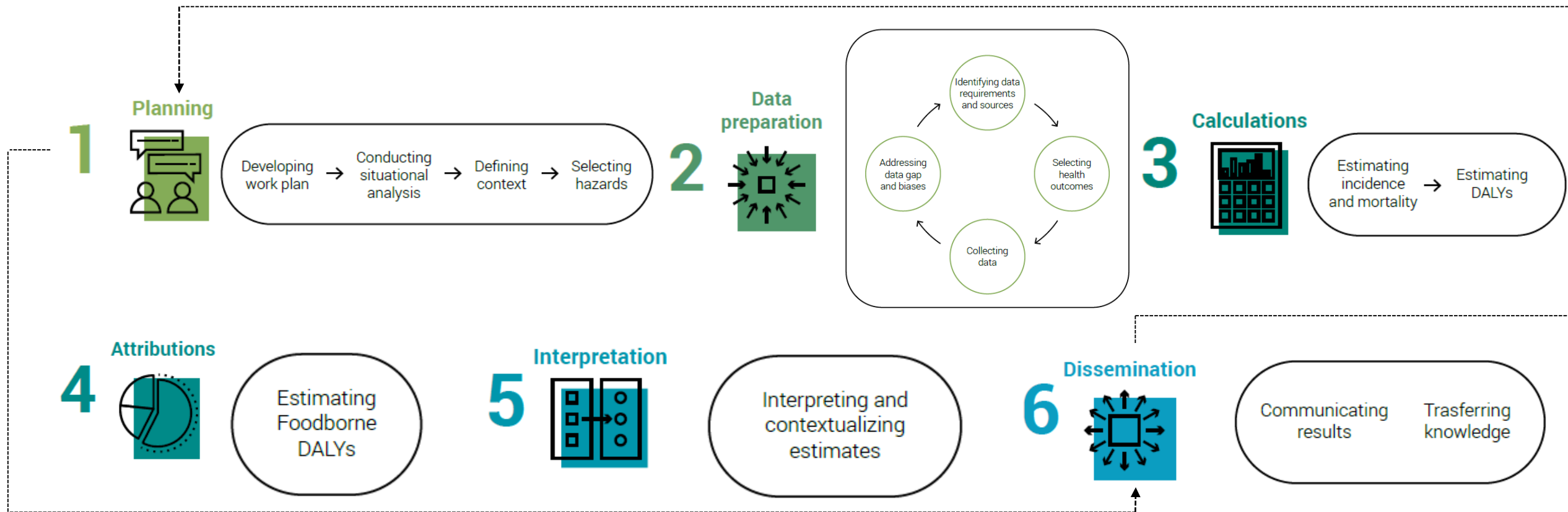
Meat processing business in Central Asia

Forthcoming WHO guidance to estimate the national burden of foodborne disease

- Guidance to assess the burden of foodborne diseases at all levels, but particularly at national level
- Outlines requirements, enabling factors, challenges and opportunities
- Outlines steps for deriving the estimates
- Suggests harmonization of methodologies



Main elements and steps of a burden of foodborne disease study



Adapted from *draft* WHO, 2020

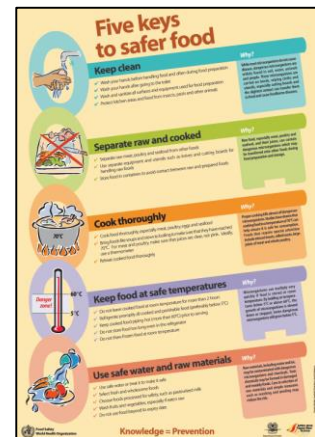
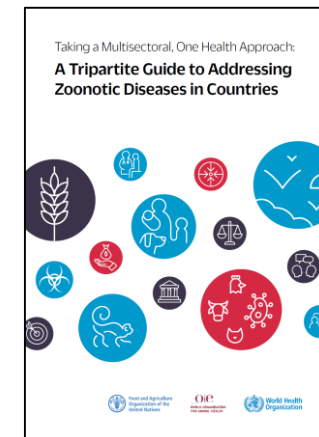
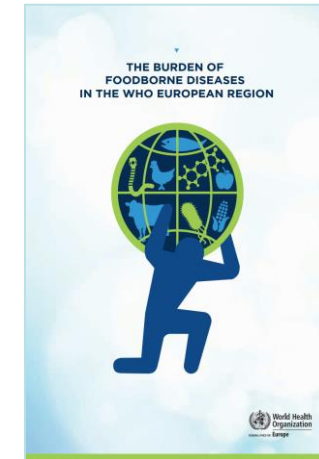
Principles for translating data into action

- Identify long-term goals and priorities for food safety – Consider the wider context and trends in food safety
- Apply risk-based approaches in the prioritization of interventions
- Establish partnerships across sectors, stakeholders and national borders
- Keep people and countries at the centre



Evidence-based technical support to strengthen food safety in the WHO European Region

- Antimicrobial resistance monitoring and policy development
- Prevention, investigation and response to food safety and zoonotic threats using the One Health approach
- Food safety communications
- Codex Alimentarius



Thank you!

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