

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

# **Emerging risks in a changing world**

Dr. Hilde Kruse, FAO Summer School "Emerging Risks for Food Safety and Public Perception", Parma, 15 May 2018 FAO's goal is to achieve food security for all and make sure people have regular access to enough high-quality food to lead active, healthy lives.

FAO, 2018

"Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life"

### "There can be no food security without **food safety**"

FAO Director-General José Graziano da Silva

**Food safety:** Assurance that food will not cause harm to the consumer when it is prepared and/or eaten according to its intended use

The Codex General Principles of Food Hygiene







# Importance of food safety in achieving the SDGs











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# SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere



- SDG 1.1: By 2030, eradicate **extreme poverty** for all people everywhere
- SDG 1.2: By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty



# SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture



• SDG 2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round



# SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages



- SDG 3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children <5 years of age
- SDG 3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, waterborne diseases and other communicable diseases
- SDG 3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals

# SDG 6: Ensure access to water and sanitation for all



- SDG 6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
- SDG 6.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable **sanitation and hygiene** for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations



# SDG 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation





# SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns



- SDG 12.2: By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources
- SDG 12.3: By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses
- SDG 12.4: By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment
- SDG 12.5: By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse



# SDG 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources



• SDG 14.1: By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution

#### Thai scientist assures quality and safety



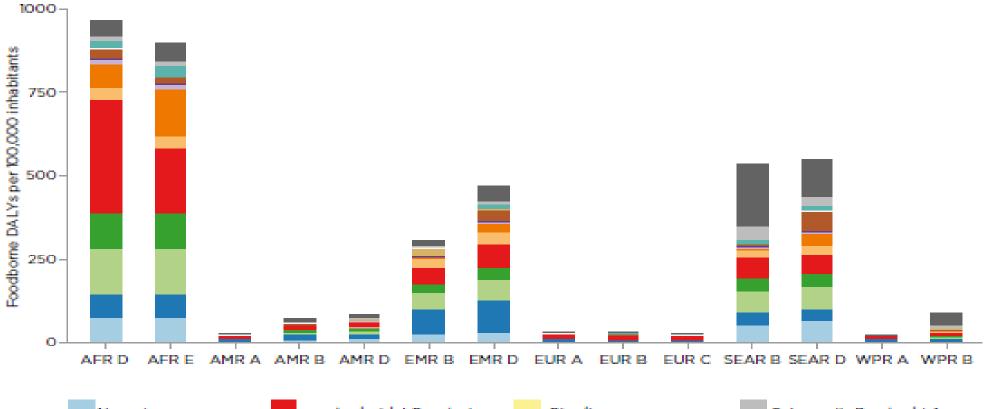


## Foodborne disease – a serious public health challenge throughout the world



WHO, 2015

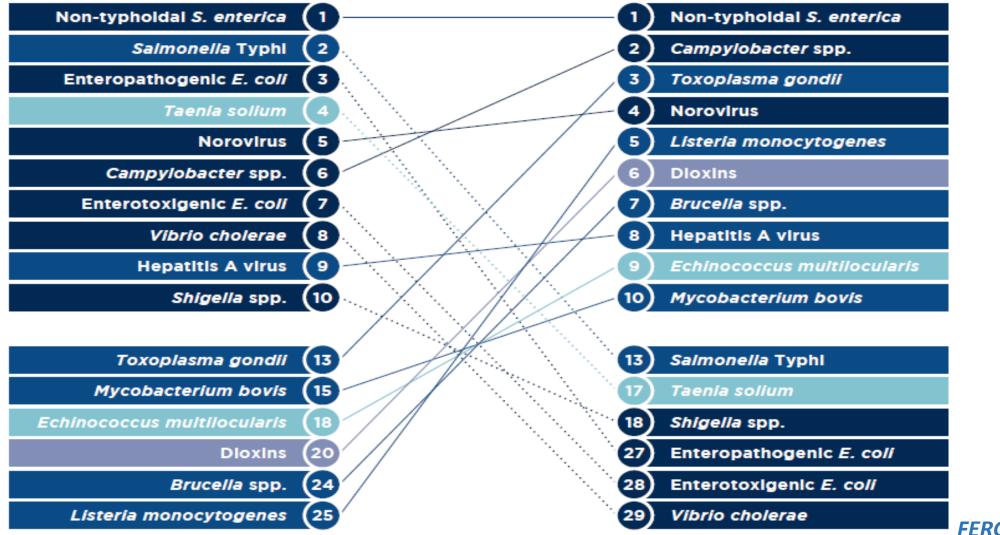
# Regional difference in enteric foodborne disease burden



	Norovirus	non-typhoidal S. enterica	Glardia spp.	Salmonella Paratyphi A
	Campylobacter spp.	Shigella spp.	Hepatitis A Virus	Salmonella Typhi
	EPEC	Vibrio cholerae	Brucella spp.	
	ETEC	Cryptosporidium spp.	Listeria monocytogenes	
	STEC	Entamoeba histolytica	Mycobacterium bovis	

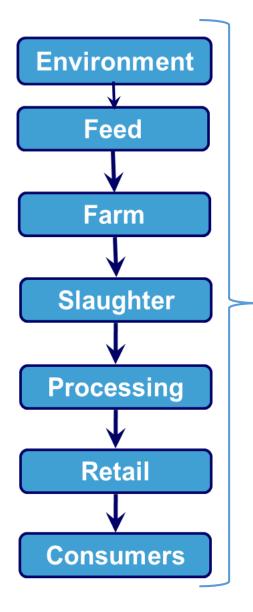
FERG, WHO, 2015

# Causes of foodborne disease burden globally vs Europe

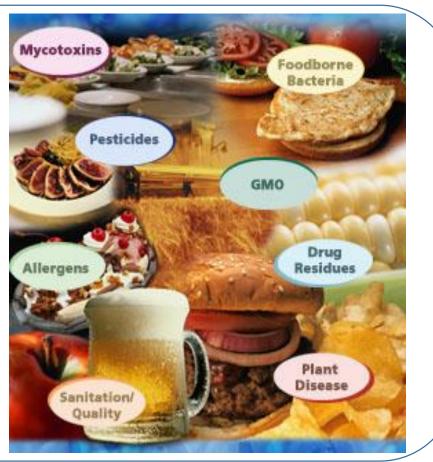


FERG, WHO, 2015

# A long and increasingly complex food chain

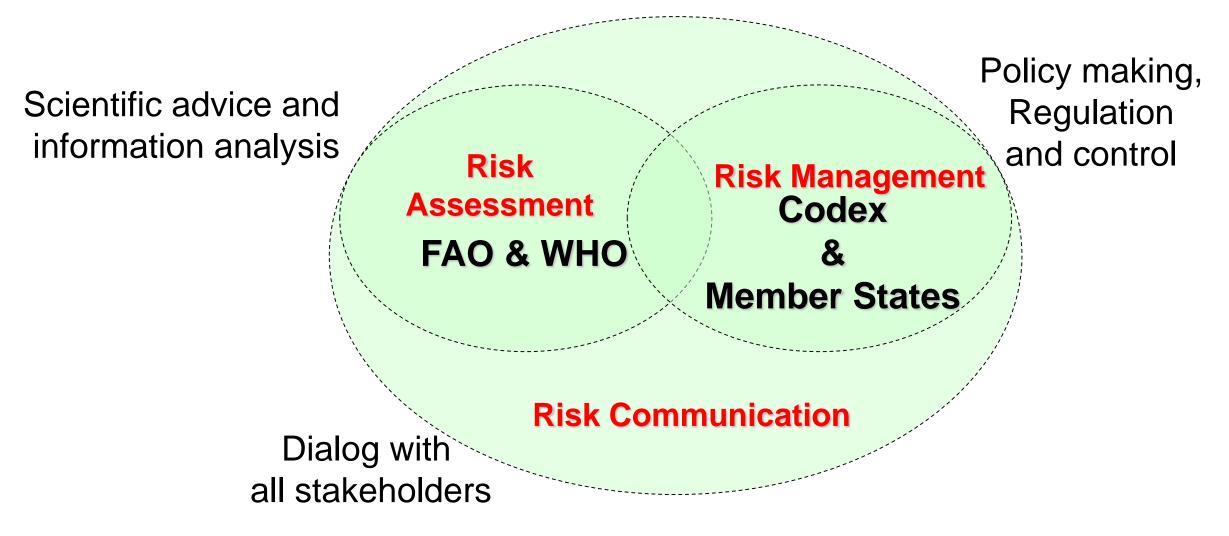


- Micro-organisms
- Parasites
- Chemicals
  - Contaminants
  - Additives
  - Residues
- Radioactivity
- Allergens



Approach: Multisectoral, interdisciplinary, One Health, whole-food-chain

# Risk Analysis Paradigm at the international level



# Hazards, risks and "issues"

**Hazard:** A biological, chemical or physical agent in, or condition of, food with the potential to cause an adverse health effect. (*Codex Alimentarius*)

**Risk**: A function of the probability of an adverse health effect and the severity of that effect, consequential to a hazard(s) on food. (*Codex Alimentarius*)

**Emerging risk:** "...risk resulting from a newly identified hazard to which a significant exposure may occur or from an unexpected new or increased significant exposure and/or susceptibility to a known hazard." (EFSA)

**Critical issues:** Those that are the most pressing ones, and as such need to be addressed and considered as priorities. They can be know issues that are actually present/already occurring or even recurring. They can also be completely new. (*Codex Alimentarius*)

**Emerging issues**: Those that are new or unexpected. Although their effect is currently not necessarily being experienced, these issues may cause a change in the status quo. Identification of these issues will help to provide proactive guidance and support to counties in addressing prospective issues that could be of regulatory significance. (*Codex Alimentarius*)

# Drivers of change

- A driver refers to the underlying cause of change that might lead to the presence or potential occurrence of a food safety issue
  - A driver of change could lead to hazards as well as opportunities in food safety and quality

Codex Alimentarius

- Examples:
  - Technology development

➤Trade

- Intensification of food production
- Consumer behaviors
- ➤Climate change
- Evolving biology

#### Globalized trade, travel and migration

**Global Trends** 

Increasing human population and demand for food products

Increasing vulnerability of humans

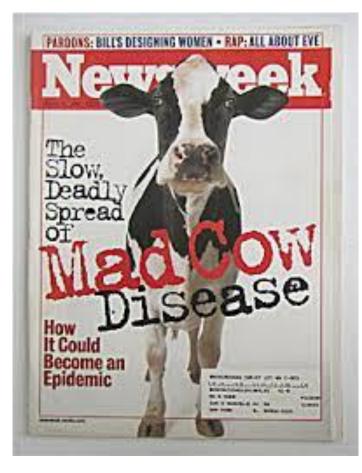
> Changing human lifestyles

Increasing consumer awareness and demands Biological changes incl emerging pathogens and AMR Changes in agriculture and food industry

> Climate change and changing environments

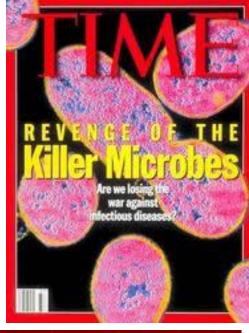
Food safety challenges increasing!

### Examples of past and current emerging food safety/health issues

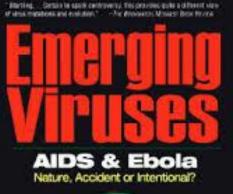














Leonard G. Horowitz, D.M.D., M.A., M.P.H. Foreword by W. John Martin, M.D., Ph.D.

24 January 2013 Last updated at 13:18

#### Antibiotic 'apocalypse' warning

By James Gallagher Health and science reporter, BBC News

#### The rise in drug resistant infections is comparable to the threat of global warming, according to the chief medical

officer for England.

Prof Dame Sally Davies said bacteria were becoming resistant to current drugs and there were few antibiotics to replace them.

She told a committee of MPs that going for a routine operation could become deadly due to the threat of infection



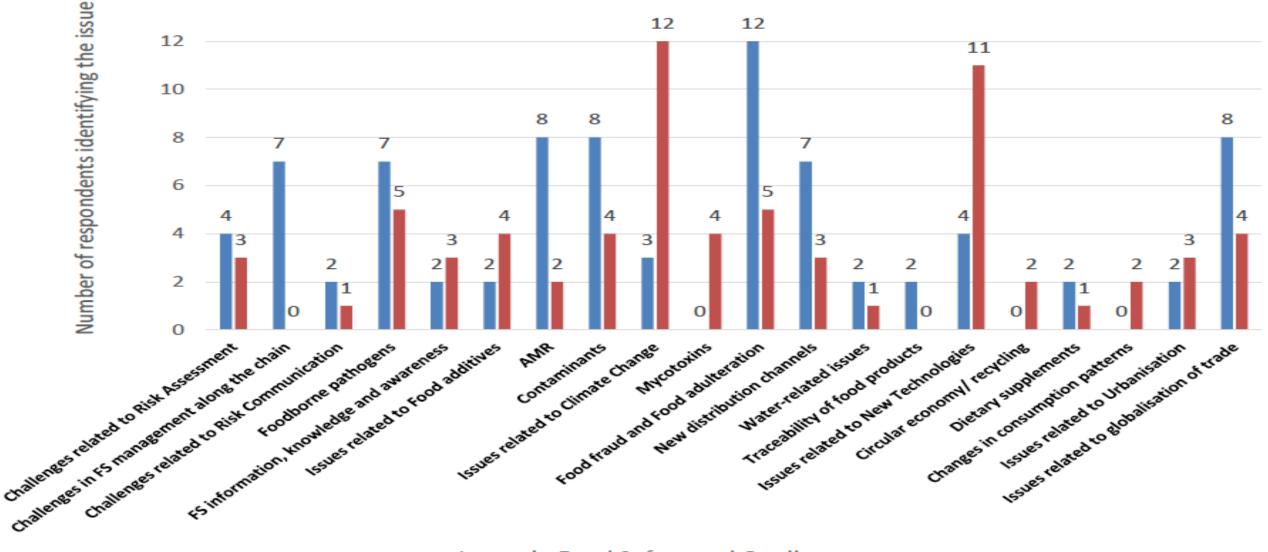
Drug resistance is a problem in tuberculosis

Related Stories

Experts said it was a global problem and needed much more attention. Antibiotics have been one of the greatest success stories in medicine.

Warning on antibiotic resistance

# Critical and emerging food safety issues, CCEURO, 2016



Issues in Food Safety and Quality

Critical Emerging

# Examples of recent international food safety events



## The International Food Safety Authorities Network (INFOSAN)

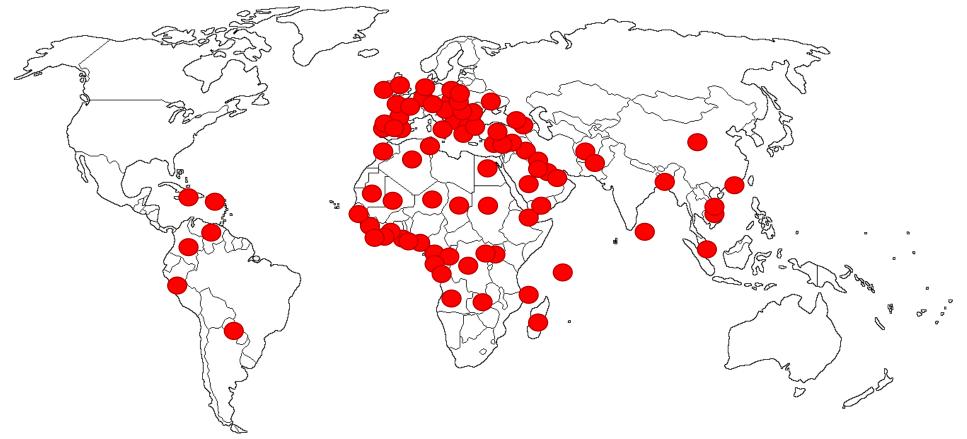


<u>Voluntary</u> Global network of food safety professionals from around the world (~188 member states)



- Jointly managed by FAO and WHO
- Aims to strengthen prevention, preparedness and response to food safety events and emergencies by:
  - promoting the rapid exchange of information during food safety events
  - sharing information on important food safety issues of global interest
  - promoting partnership and collaboration between countries
  - helping countries strengthen their capacity to manage food safety risks

# Outbreak of *Salmonella* Agona infections linked to internationally distributed infant formula (2017)

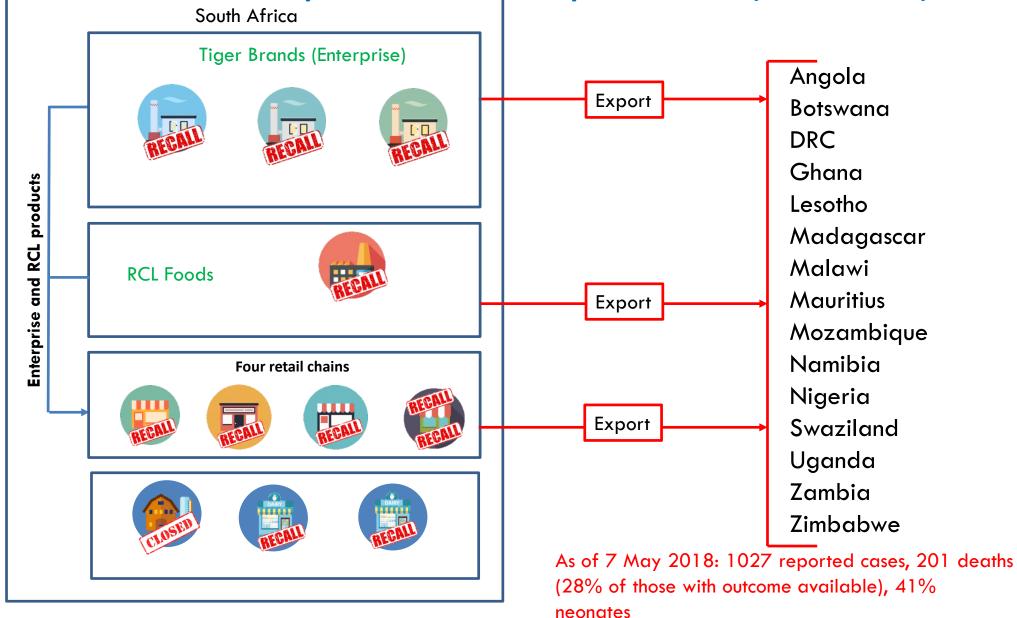




Distribution of infant formula from France

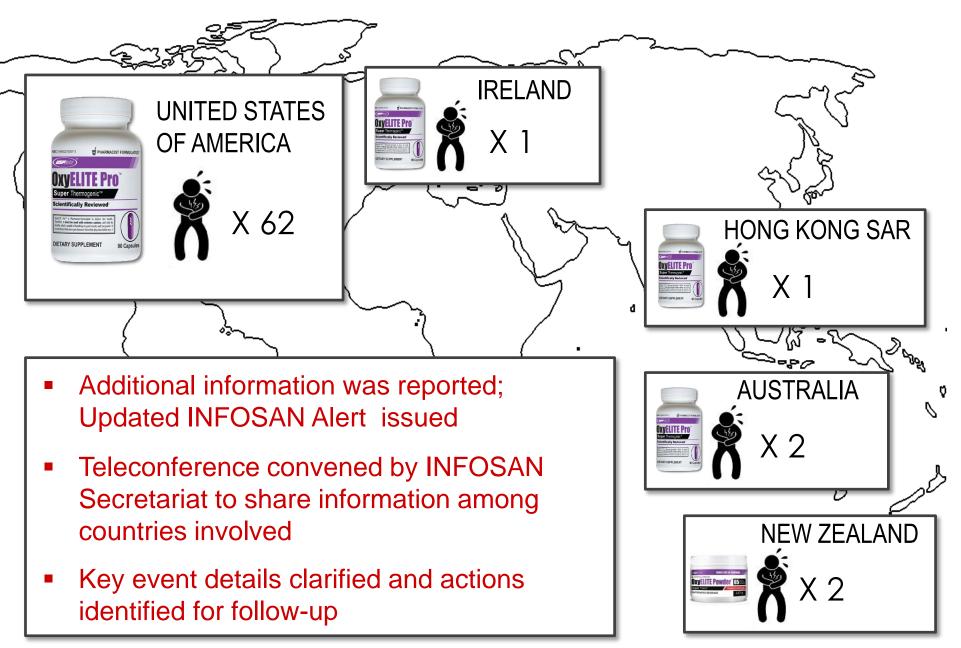
### Outbreak of listeriosis in South Africa linked to internationally

distributed ready-to-eat meat products (2017-18)





## Outbreak of non-viral hepatitis linked to food supplements (2013)

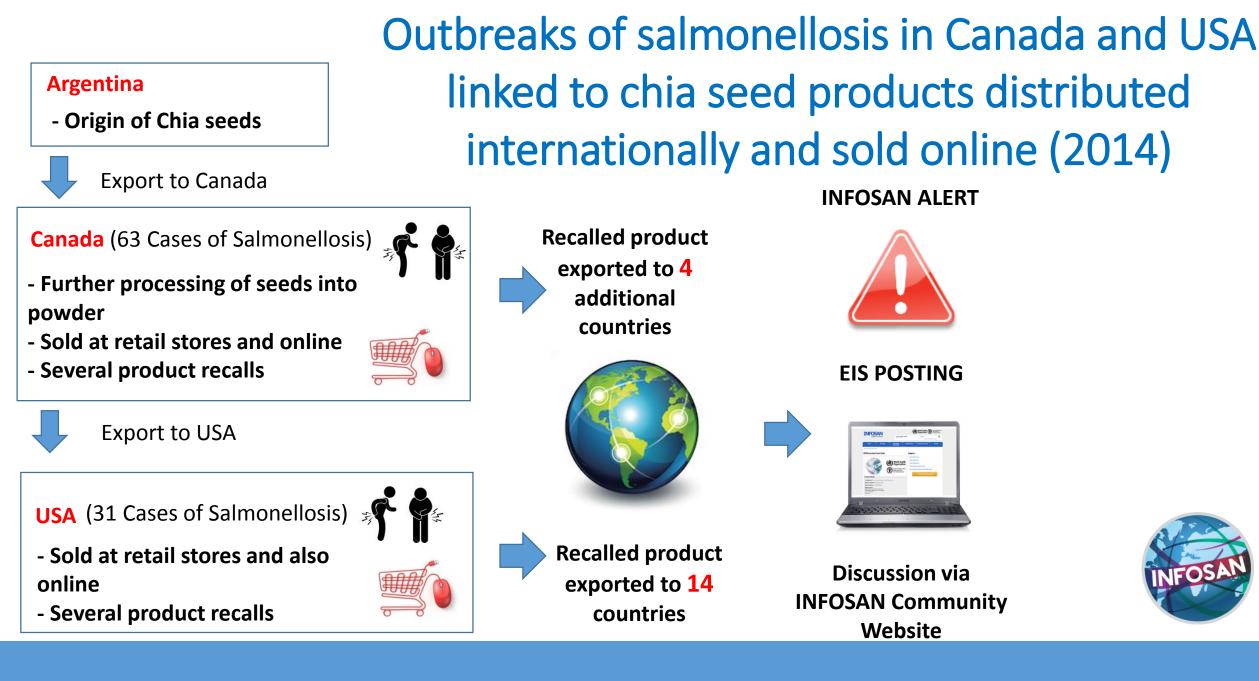




Acute methanol poisoning in Czech Republic and Neighbouring Countries (2012)

- From September-October 2012, over 30 deaths and a number of hospitalizations due to methanol poisoning occurred in the Czech Republic, Poland and the Slovak Republic
- These were linked to alcohol distributed from the Czech Republic
- Methanol was present in alcohol being sold in draught form and also in bottled alcoholic beverages
- The INFOSAN Secretariat facilitated the cross-border sharing of information and issued a Global INFOSAN Alert





# What is foresight ?

A systematic, participatory and multidisciplinary approach to exploring mid- to long-term futures and drivers of change and disruptions

Explore the future	<ul> <li>Unveil new paths, options, effects and implications</li> <li>Inform future research, policy-making and decision-making</li> </ul>
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"an approach and a process which requires broad thinking and results in the generation of multiple scenarios and ideas. Some of these ideas must then be further developed and implemented into policy and subsequent action".

# Why Foresight in Food Safety?

- Anticipate and ensure early identification of emerging and important food safety issues
  - Surveillance related issues
  - Production related issues
  - Socio-economic related issues
  - Environmental related issues
- Inform policy-making, strategic planning and decision-making
- Development and implementation of effective preventative and/or corrective actions
- Inform risk analysis and Codex work
- Inform future research
- Help to engage various stakeholders together
- Promotes a prevention-oriented and pro-active policy approach

# Behaviors and answers when facing change

Behavior	Meaning	Action	Strategy
Passive	Accept	Let be	Submit
Reactive	Adapt	Adjust	Wait
Pre-active	Predict	Project	Get ready
Pro-active	Anticipate	Explore	Influence

## **Horizon Scanning**

"a specific foresight method and is referring to methodological approaches that scan or review various data sources in order to identify issues that may have impact in the medium to long term future, while foresight refers to the wider group of more participatory methods".



# Foresight methods

xpertise

Other methods (9)

### Methods

- ► Qualitative to Quantitative
- ➤Context dependent
- ≻No single/best approach
- ➢ Fits objective and resources
- ► Allows participatory approaches

Wild cards Science fictioning Simulation gaming Essays / Scenarios Genius forecast Acting / Role play Backcasting SWOT Brainstorming Relevance trees / Logic diagrams Futures workshops Roadmapping Delphi Surveys Citizen panels Morphological analysis Expert panels Conferences / Workshops Key / Critical technologies Multi-criteria Volting / Polling Quantitative scenarios / SMIC Stakeholders analysis Cross-Impact / Structural analysis Interviews Indicators / SA Patent analysis Bibliometrics Benchmarking Extrapolation Scanning Literature review Modelling Qualitative (15) Semi-quantitative (6) Quantitative (3)

Evidence

Creativity

# Take-home messages

- Ever more complex food chains and food systems
- A myriad of current and emerging food safety issues
  - "Expect the unexpected"
- Need for forward-looking and flexible food policies and food control systems
- Need for the application of foresight and futures thinking
- Need for intersectoral, interdisciplinary and international collaboration to identify emerging issues and events and to address them effectively
- Need for research and innovative approaches to prepare for the future

