

The Future of Food Safety

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Estimation of the National Burden of Foodborne Diseases – Global and National Perspectives

FERG 2015 published global and regional estimates

FERG 2015 also sought to promote actions at a national level, and fostered pilot national burden of foodborne disease studies in: Albania, Uganda, Thailand, Japan

A suite of national foodborne disease burden study tools were developed (with supporting models etc. in the FERG report)



Burden of Foodborne Disease Study Process (national components):

1. Workplan
2. Situation analysis (collation of information, engagement for setting objectives)
3. Hazard selection
4. Assembly of: disease models, disability weights, life expectancy, demographics
5. Local incidence data
6. Data gaps
7. Overall burden calculation
8. Attribution
9. Foodborne burden calculation
10. Context (national food safety systems, trade)
11. Outputs



Why conduct a national burden of foodborne disease study?

1. Prioritise food safety risks for national public health resource allocation and interventions
2. As a contribution towards facilitating trade and compliance with international market access requirements through strengthening food safety systems
3. Identifying food safety system needs and data gaps, for national infrastructure and capability development
4. To unify food safety efforts from multiple state and private actors