



**FEED**<sup>THE</sup>**FUTURE**

The U.S. Government's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative

# International Concerns in Food Safety/Food Security: a USAID Perspective

**Ahmed Kablan, PharmD, Ph.D.**

**International Nutrition and Public Health Adviser**

**USAID/ARP/BFS**

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- **How Does Food Safety Fit here?**

INCI



Improved agricultural productivity

- **Why is it important to consider?**

TUS



Improved use of maternal & child health & nutrition services



## 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  
almost **1/3**  
of deaths from  
foodborne diseases

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

For more information: [www.who.int/foodsafety](http://www.who.int/foodsafety)

**#SafeFood**

Source: WHO Estimates of the Global Burden of Foodborne Diseases, 2015.



World Health  
Organization

An estimated 600 million – almost 1 in 10 people in the world – fall ill after eating contaminated food and **420,000 die every year**, resulting in the loss of 33 million healthy life years (DALYs).

**Children under 5 years of age carry 40% of the foodborne disease burden, with 125 000 deaths (or 30%) every year**

In Africa, more than 91 million people are estimated to fall ill and 137 000 die each year.

Some **60 million children under the age of 5 fall ill and 50 000 die from foodborne diseases** in the South-East Asia Region every year.



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## Foodborne diseases are a major global public health concern

Foodborne diseases are caused by types of:



Bacteria



Viruses



Parasites



Toxins



Chemicals

Some of these are a public health concern across all regions  
Others are much more common in middle- and low-income countries



But in a **globalized world** they can **spread quickly** along the food chain and **across borders**

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

**Pathogenic sources causes the majority of all FBD**

Havelaar et al., 2015

For more information: [www.who.int/foodsafety](http://www.who.int/foodsafety)

**#SafeFood**

Source: WHO Estimates of the Global Burden of Foodborne Diseases. 2015.

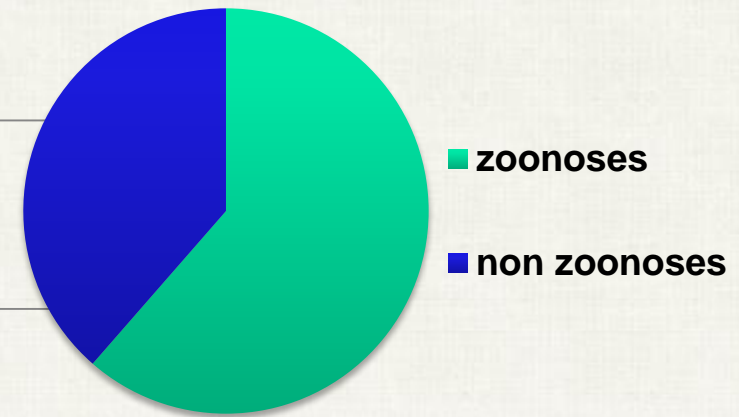
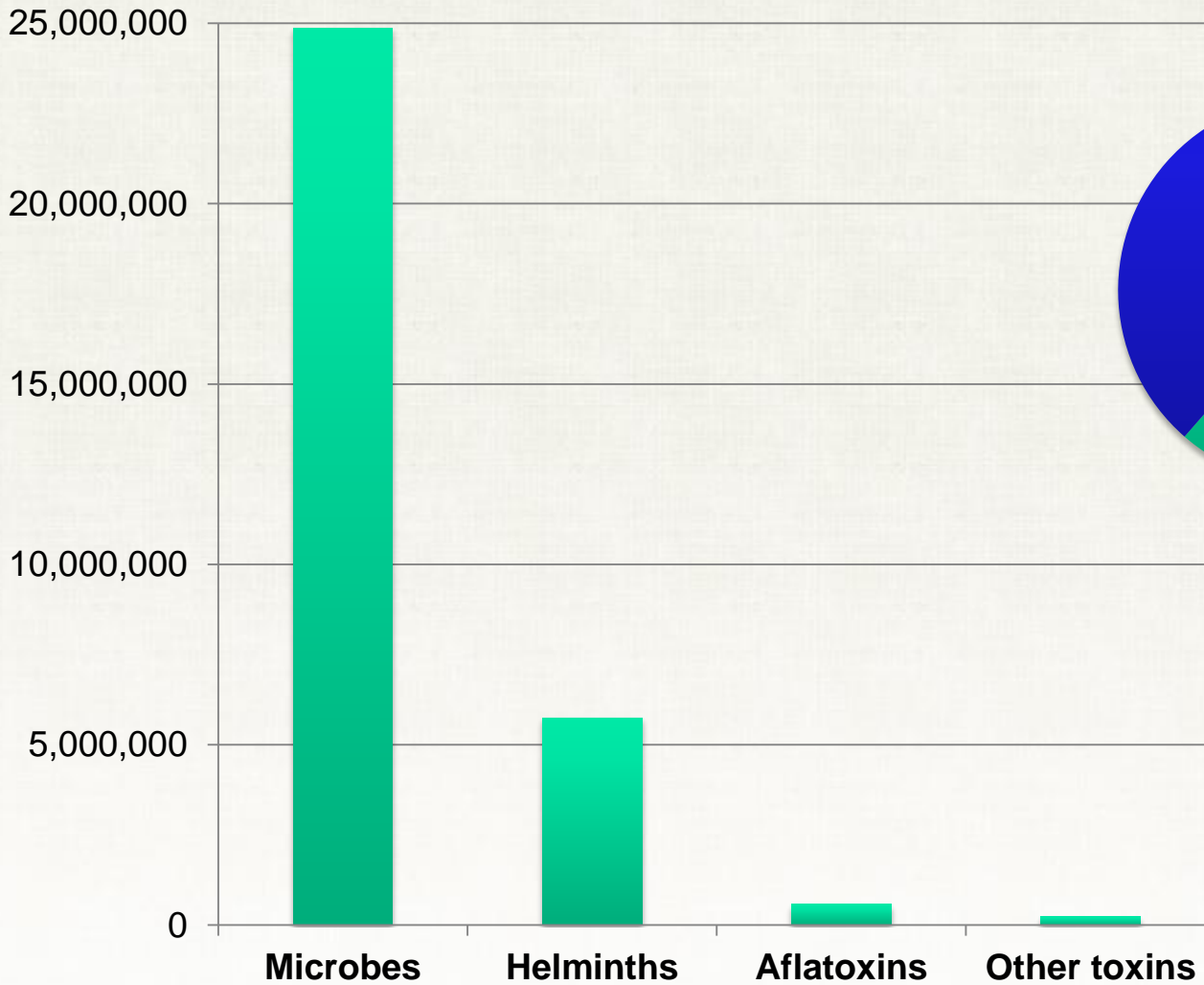


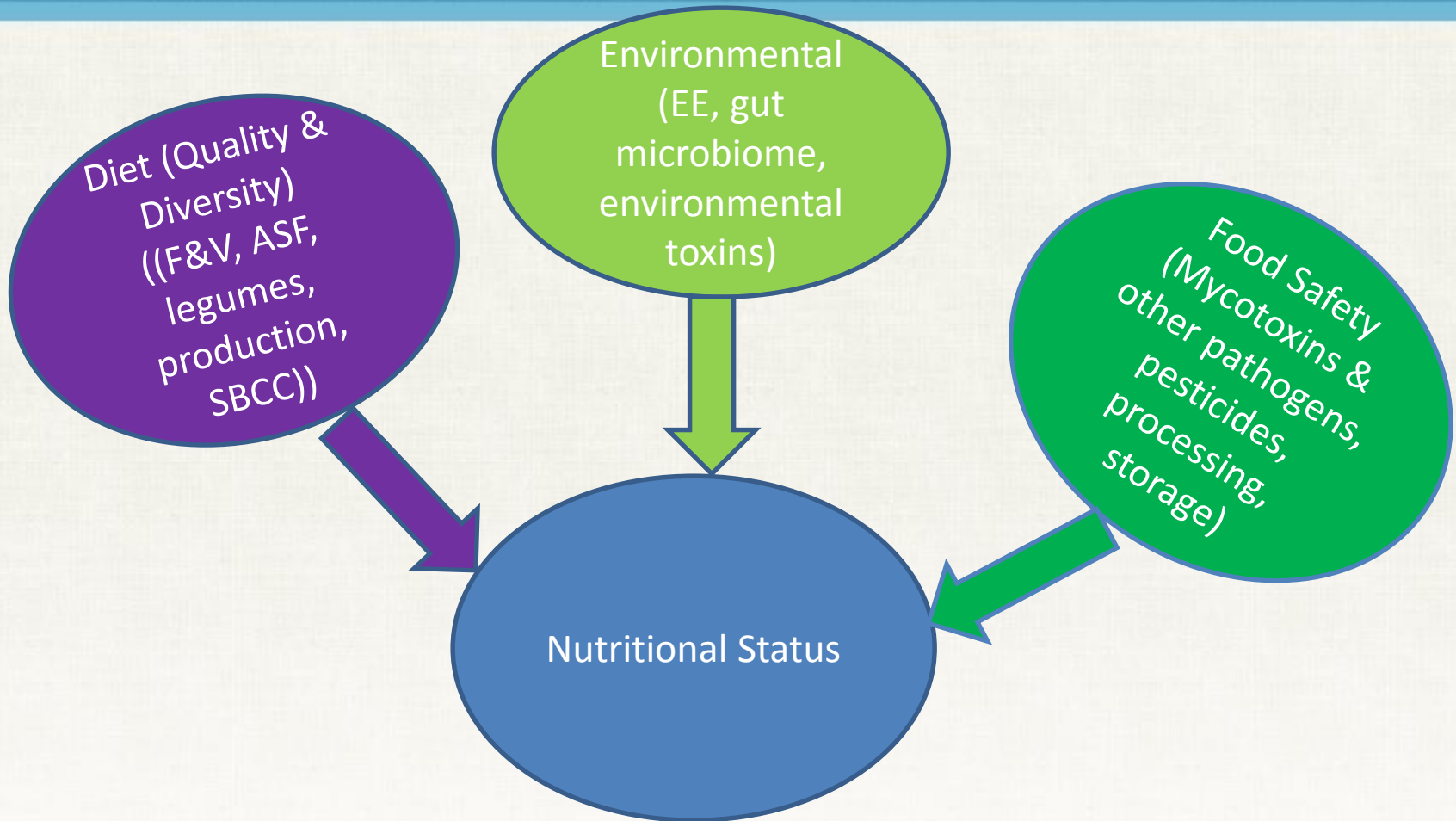
World Health Organization



## Burden LMIC

## Causes of FBD





**Key factors affecting Nutritional Status**



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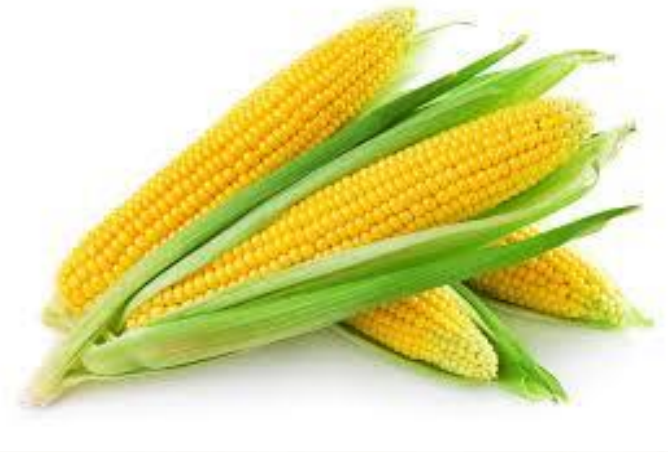
## Our Goal!

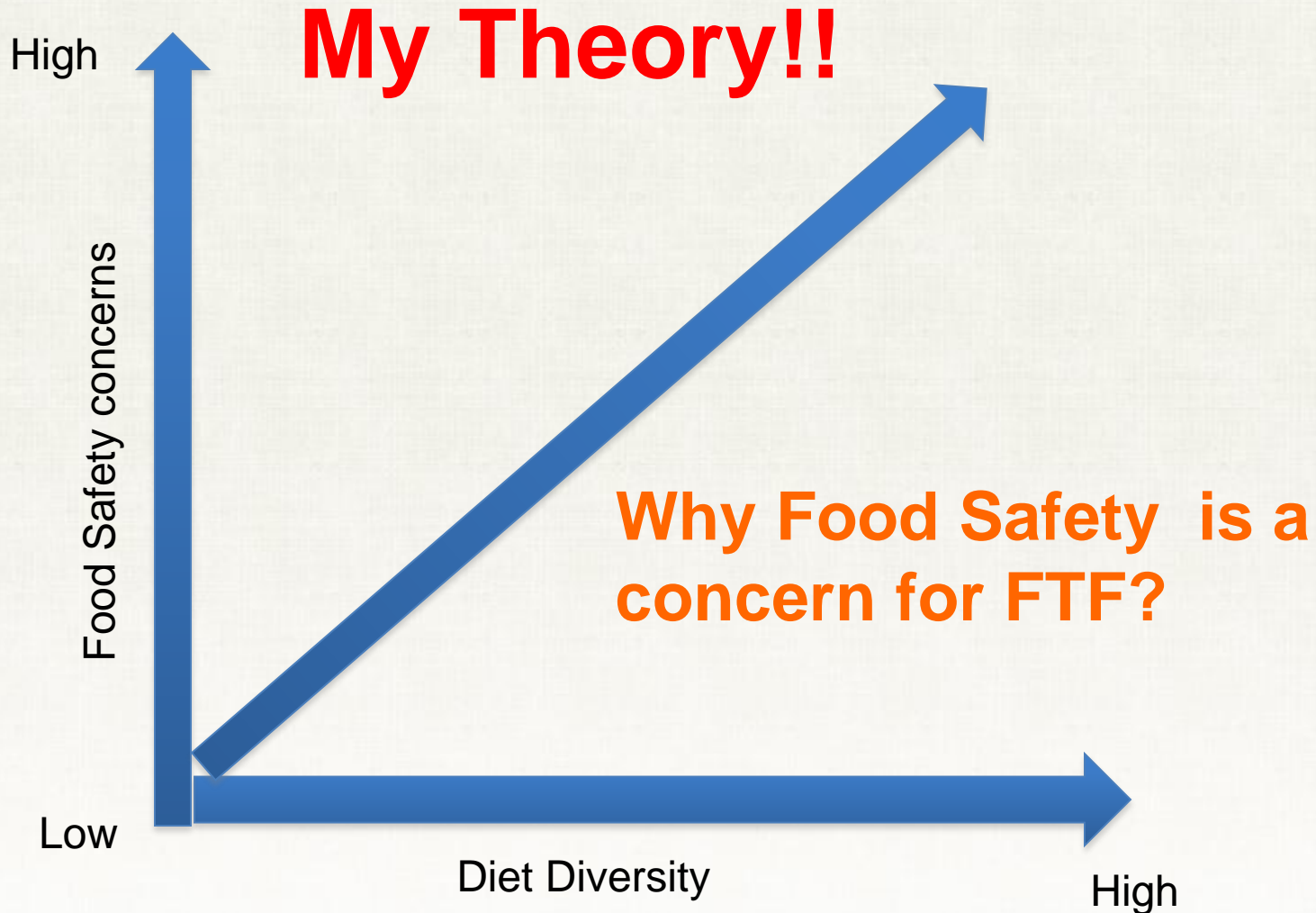


Improve  
Diet  
Diversity



Better Nutrition



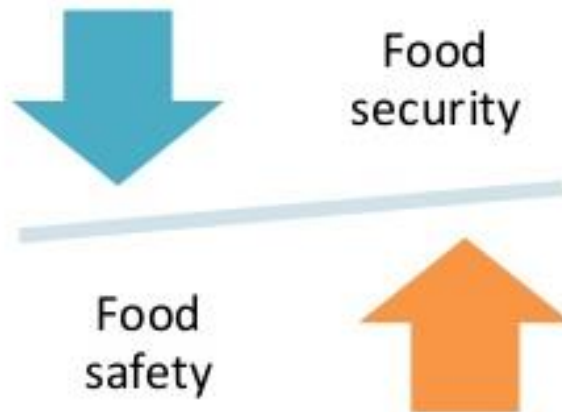


Correlation between Diet diversity and Food Safety





## Food Safety: a multi-faceted issue



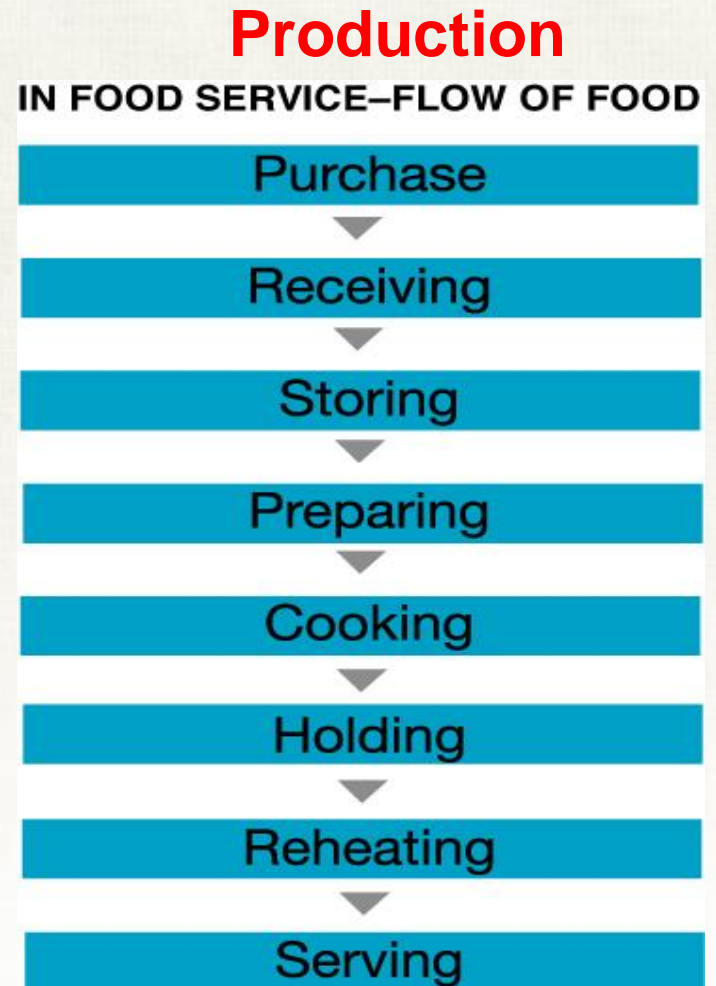


## From the Farm to the Fork!

### Concerns: Mycotoxins only?!?!?

Germs in soil & water

- Enter the food supply on the farm
- Or... in harvesting
- Or... in processing & packaging
- Or... in food service





## TYPES OF CONTAMINATION

OF Special concern for Feed the Future and Agriculture

- **CHEMICAL:** pesticides sprayed on fruit or vegetables, freezer refrigerants, drugs, food additives, chemicals from cleaning products and metal or non-food-grade cookware and storage; soil arsenic, etc...
- **BIOLOGICAL:** bacteria, viruses, fungi, parasites.

• **PHYSICAL:** hair, glass, paper, plastic, scabs, rodent droppings, flies, bones from meat/ fish



## CAUSES OF CONTAMINATION

- Cross Contamination
- Poor Personal Hygiene
- Improper Cleaning and Sanitation
- Time and Temperature Abuse...

WHAT IS THE TEMPERATURE DANGER ZONE?





## **USAID Food Safety Challenges:**

- 1) Low budget level, lack of stand-alone FS projects
- 2) Low /limited Budget---Forced to focus on one thing (i.e. Aflatoxin)
- 3) Need more coordination and integrated project design between within USAID (GH, DCHA, BFS); & with other Agencies /Donors (CDC, FDA, USDA...ect)



## **USAID Food Safety/Food Security Challenges:**

- 1) Need to build the evidence base between stunting mitigation and FS
- 2) Drive for diet diversity – as a stunting intervention – has serious FS implications
- 3) Value Chain Focus: **ASSUMPTIONS** that sound practices in VCs will handle FS issues



## Food Safety: Why It's Important to Foreign Assistance

- 1) Advancing Trade
- 2) Improving Public Health
- 3) Enhancing Food Security and Nutrition





## Programmatic Approaches to FS

### Research and Development

- Innovation Labs, CGIAR Centers

### SPS Capacity Building

- Supply Chain Management
- Risk Analysis
- Regulatory Systems
- Laboratory Competency
- Incident Management

### Partnerships

- Donors
- Multi-agency Collaboration
- Private Sector Partnerships
- Host Country Govt (e.g., PACA/AU)





## USAID has Established an Agency-wide Food Safety Working Group (BFS/Global Health/DCHA-FFP)

- USAID acknowledges that food safety continues to be a challenge in terms of foodborne diseases, particularly impacting areas/regions where the Agency is supporting development activities as well as programming food aid, and **particularly impacting children**
- USAID has integrated food safety and quality as part of its global nutrition strategy, including acknowledging it's critical relevance **during the first 1000 days**
- USAID embraces a **preventive model** in food safety, as a more cost-effective and sustainable approach
- USAID applies the fundamentals, when it comes to supporting and encouraging food safety and quality practices
- USAID acknowledges **mycotoxins as a particular relevant challenge** in food safety, as well as its link with malnutrition



THE INITIATIVE

## A collaborative global effort

Feed the Future represents a \$3.5 billion pledge to tackle global food insecurity.

Learn More

1

THE PROBLEM

THE RESPONSE

WHY INVEST?

GET INVOLVED

2

3

4

5

**Thank you!**  
**akablan@usaid.gov**

**www.feedthefuture.gov**