

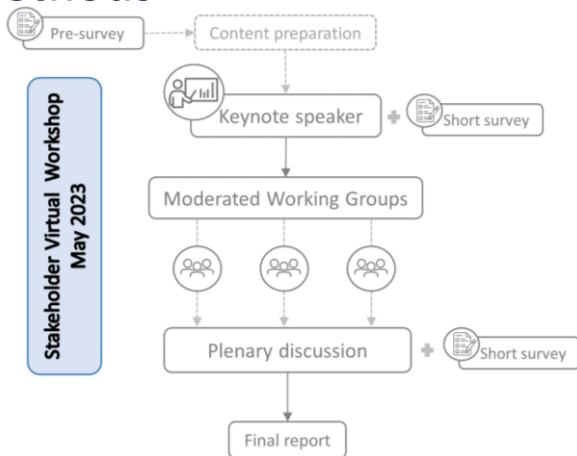
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Background

- Transitioning to sustainable food systems requires evidence from multi-domain evaluation of health and sustainability impacts
- Risk-benefit assessment (RBA) can inform food policy decisions by assessing potential trade-offs within the areas of food safety and nutrition
- Yet, RBAs have not been fully adopted by regulatory bodies

Methods



Discussion Themes

- T1: Challenges of using RBAs to inform policy decisions
- T2: Opportunities and needs of RBAs
- T3: Communicating RBAs

Workshop Objective

- To identify bottlenecks in the use of RBA outputs in decision-making
- Explore food regulators' views regarding holistic assessments

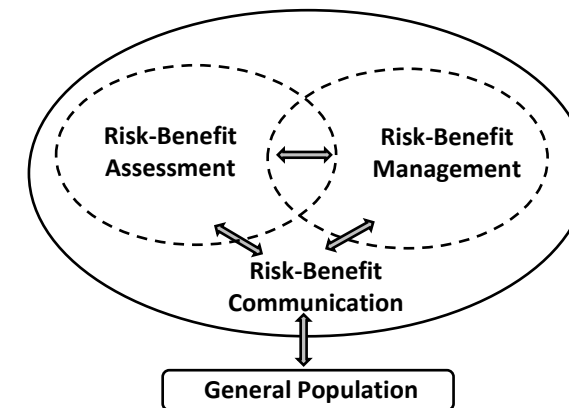
Results

- 37 participants from 19 institutions based in 13 countries
- Plenary group balanced with risk managers, risk assessors and some communicators

Workshop Main Findings		
CHALLENGES	NEEDS	ACTIONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Countries may not have the capacity or data needed to carry out RBAs - Request for evidence often formulated under a single-domain approach - Structural organization of authorities may contribute to disassociation of problems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Harmonize frameworks - Increase number of case-studies - Consider consumers' perceptions around risks and benefits before communicating outputs - Recognition of methods by top-agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity building for RBAs - Break silos at management level - More case studies targeting other foods, diets, and national contexts - Tailor communication strategies according to consumers perceptions - Promote initiatives for participatory science

Conclusions

- Case studies addressing the identified obstacles could increase the reliability of RBA methods and favour the adoption by regulatory bodies
- Moving towards holistic approaches may require further cross-departmental collaboration and, potentially, organizational changes of authorities in the future



Adapted from FAO/WHO 2006.

Key Messages

- RBAs is a robust and multidisciplinary tool to support public health policymaking
- Engagement with risk managers and other stakeholders is essential to deliver, and effectively translate, fit-for-purpose scientific evidence



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