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HOLIFOOD

Holistic approach for tackling food systems risks in a changing global environment

Ákos Józwiak (UNIVET) 21-23 October 2024, FoodRevolution 2024, Parma

Project objectives

Title: **Holi**stic approach for tackling **food** systems risks in a changing global environment

Coordinated by Prof Dr Ine van der Fels-Klerx, Wageningen Food Safety Research (WFSR), deputy coordinator Nathan Meijer (WFSR)

Aims: improve the integrated food safety risk analysis framework in Europe to

- meet future challenges arising from Green Deal policy driven transitions in particular in relation to climate driven changes,
- . contribute to the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 2, 8, 9, 12, 15) and
- III. support the realization of a truly safe and sustainable food production



Emerging risks

WHAT IS AN 'EMERGING FOOD RISK?'

A 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.





Example: mycotoxins

Factors contributing to mycotoxin production:



INCREASED TEMPERATURE & HUMIDITY



ALTERED PRECIPITATION PATTERNS Mitigation strategies:



CLIMATE-RESILIENT AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES



ENHANCE STORAGE & DRYING TECHNIQUES



DEVELOP EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS



SUSTAINABLE FARMING PRACTICES



Supply chains of focus



Three selected supply chains:

- Poultry [chicken]
- Cereals [maize]
- Legumes [lentils]

'Drivers of change' may act as modifiers of effect on the onset of emerging risks



Project WP structure

WP9 Consortium management & scientific coordination

WP7 Communication, dissemination, education & exploitation

WP5 Science, policy & society

WP4 Stakeholder engagement & codesign in living labs

WP1

Big Data technologies and Al for food safety detection and prevention

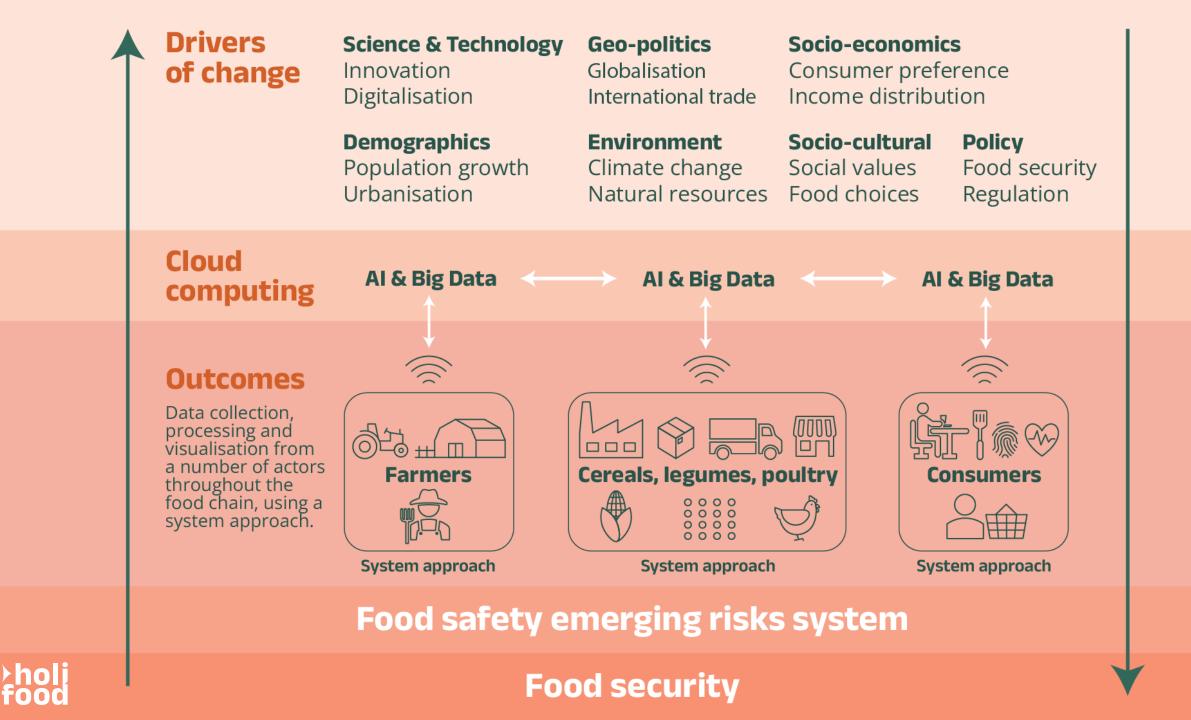
WP2 Technology development for integrated monitoring



holi

Holistic risk assessment for regulation

WP6 Integrated decision WP8 Legal & ethical



Data sources



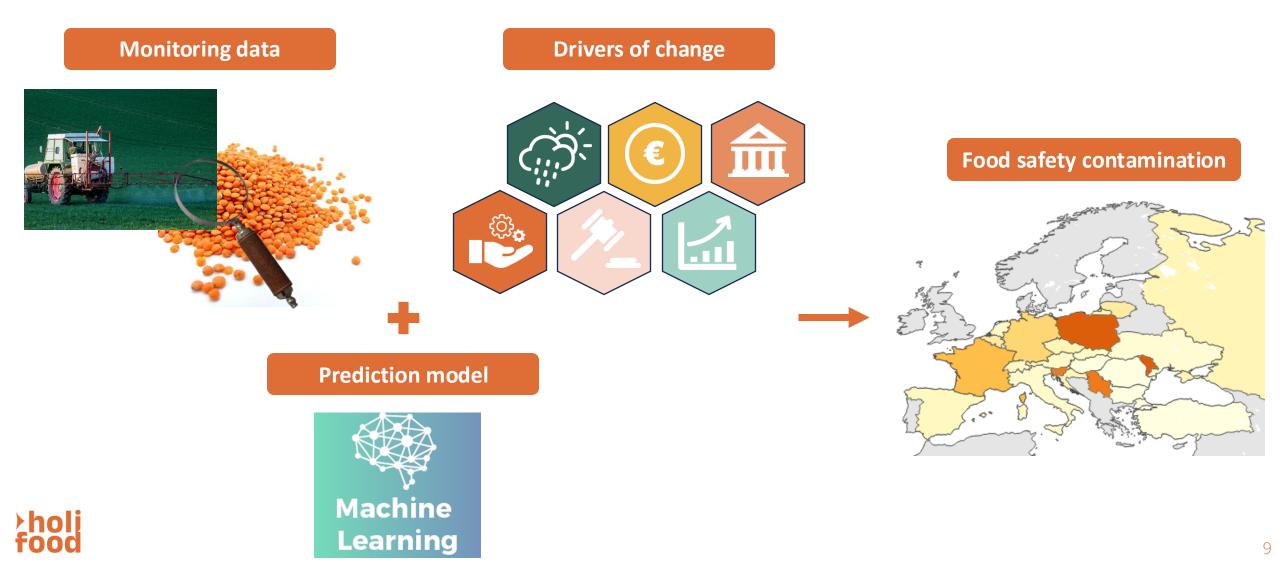
Structured data e.g., historical food safety monitoring data (EFSA), data on drivers of changes (e.g., FAOSTAT, World Bank, United Nations)



Unstructured data e.g., scientific literature (PMC), media news (EMM)

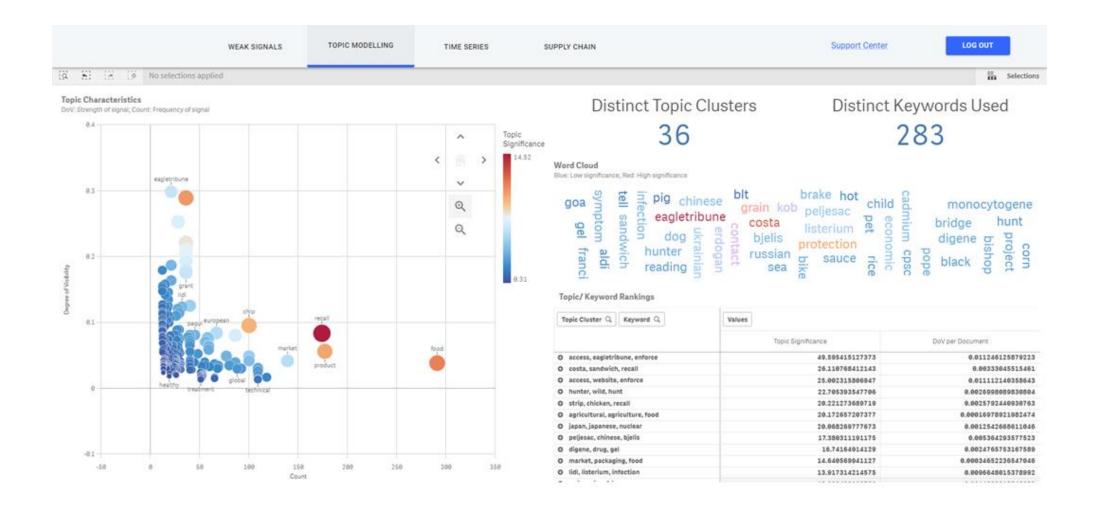


Prediction model for food safety contamination



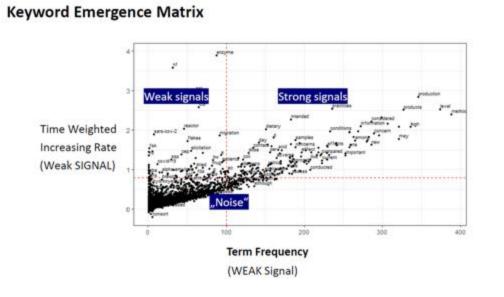
Topic modelling

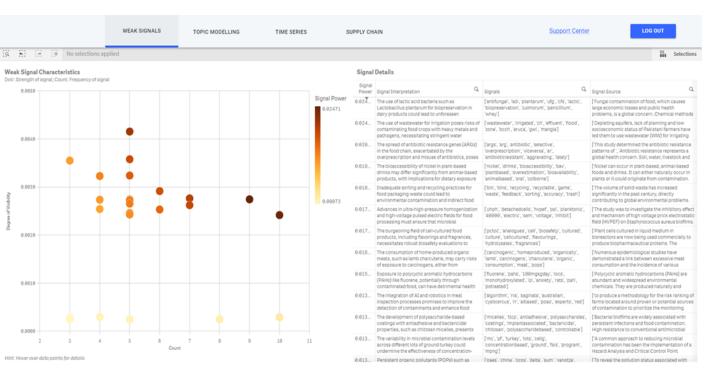
Identify and extract abstract topics from a collection of documents by analyzing the patterns of word co-occurrence within the texts



Weak signal miner

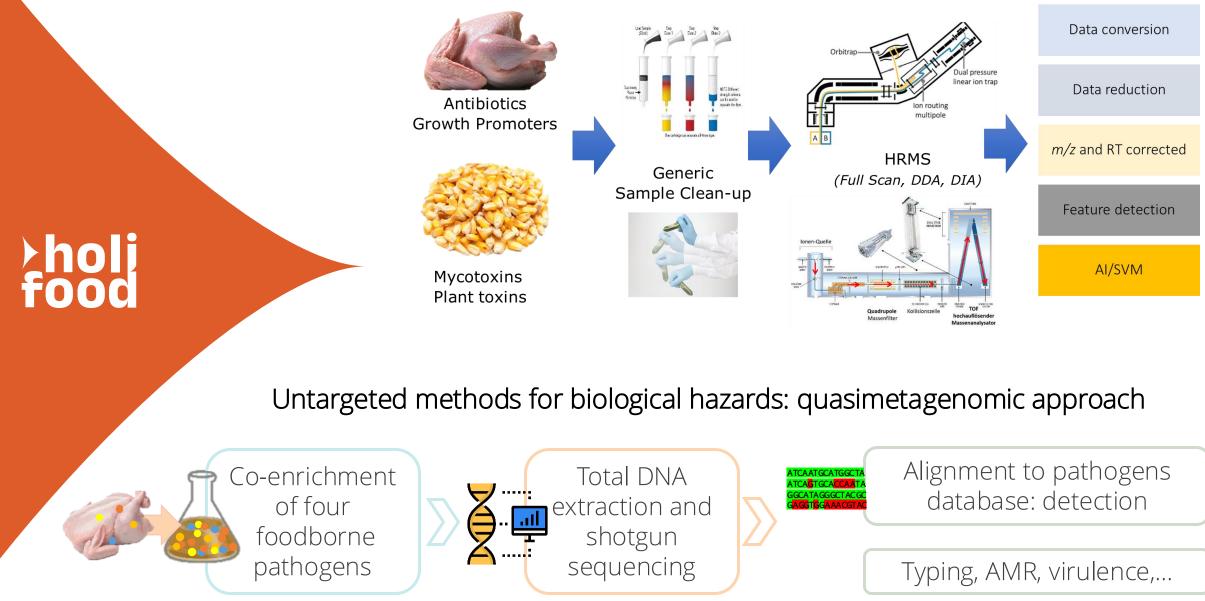
□ Weak signals focus on concepts that are infrequently mentioned yet exhibit significant changes over time





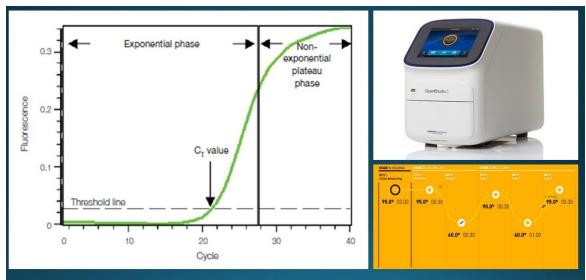


Untargeted methods for chemical Hazards: HRMS/AI

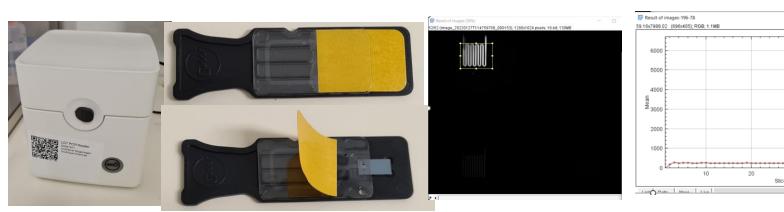


Targeted methods for emerging and existing pathogens

Real time PCR, digital PCR and Integrity PCR assays for the detection of emerging pathogenic bacteria and viruses



Real Time PCR Analysis



on-chip qPCR for onsite quantitative detection of emerging pathogenic bacteria in the targeted food supply chains

Holistic risk assessment

>holi food

Objectives

- Develop holistic risk assessment methods and tools to support regulation in a changing global environment
- Food safety risk will be embedded in a comprehensive costbenefit analysis of the food system including
 positive and negative health (Nutritional, Chemical, Microbiological)
 Environmental
 Economical dimensions
- Various aggregation methods in 3 supply chains:
 Cereals [maize]: risk-benefit assessment
 Legumes [lentils]: MCDA
 Poultry [chicken]: cost-benefit aggregation (monetary values)

Poultry case study

Health risks & benefits, environmental impact, costs associated
 → cost-benefit assessment (CBA)

 \blacktriangleright Baseline scenario ightarrow Current relevant risks and benefits for poultry chain

 \blacktriangleright Alternative scenario \rightarrow Climate change

Microbiological risks

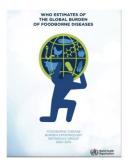
Baseline scenario: *Campylobacter* & *Salmonella*

Estimated DALYs for global population Foodborne illnesses for global population = DALY case

 $\succ \frac{DALY}{case}*Number of total confirmed cases per country * underreporting factor * Poultry attribution factor$

Country	DALYS campylobacteriosis in 2022	DALYS salmonellosis in 2022
Netherlands	1473	1396
Denmark	472	204
France	5623	15519
Hungary	5883	11200

* Considering underreporting factors for campylobacteriosis of: 22 (Netherlands), 4 (Denmark), 28 (France), 52 (Hungary) and for salmonellosis of: 26 (Netherlands), 4 (Denmark) 27 (France), 67 (Hungary) – Havelaar et al. 2013



Nutrients

- Contribution to total protein intake
- Vitamins B3 (niacin), B6 (pyridoxal) and B12 (cobalamin)
- Iron and Selenium
- Choline (if data allows)

Chemical risks

- Dioxins
- PAHs
- PFAs
- AFB1(discuss)
- HCAs (if data and resources allows)



Living labs: iterative co-design

- WP4: facilitate LL managers organizing
 Interact with specific other WPs to co-design outputs
- WP1: Methods and data sources for emerging risk identification: Verification and prioritization
- **WP3**: Inductive research using Delphi as both scoping and data gathering exercise
 - WP6: Novel Digital Infrastructure for Food Safety

Definition:

A user-driven open innovation ecosystem based on a business-citizensgovernment partnership which enables users to take active part in the research, development and innovation process







HOLIFOOD

Future-Proofing Food: Transforming Risk Analysis for a better and more adaptive food system

https://holifoodproject.eu



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