

Society for Nutrition Education and Behavior Division of International Nutrition Education Division of Sustainable Food Systems

June 7, 2022

NUTRITION EDUCATOR COMPETENCIES





- **5.5** Describe ways to collaborate with community members and other professionals to create communities and settings in which healthy food options are easy, affordable, and desired and unhealthy foods are less prominent and less desired.
- **6.3** Explain the relationships between natural resources (e.g. soil, water, biodiversity) and the quantity and quality of the food and water supply.
- **6.4** Describe ways to collaborate with other stakeholders to promote policies supporting systems that produce healthy food.

Today's Speakers

Moderator: Kelly Kogan, M.S., J.D.

Doctoral Candidate

George Mason University

Speaker: Marie Spiker, PhD, MSPH, RDN

Assistant Professor

University of Washington School of

Public Health

Speaker: Roshan Delanandara, Rnutr., MSc.

Chair Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN)

Peoples' Forum (PF) Sri Lanka





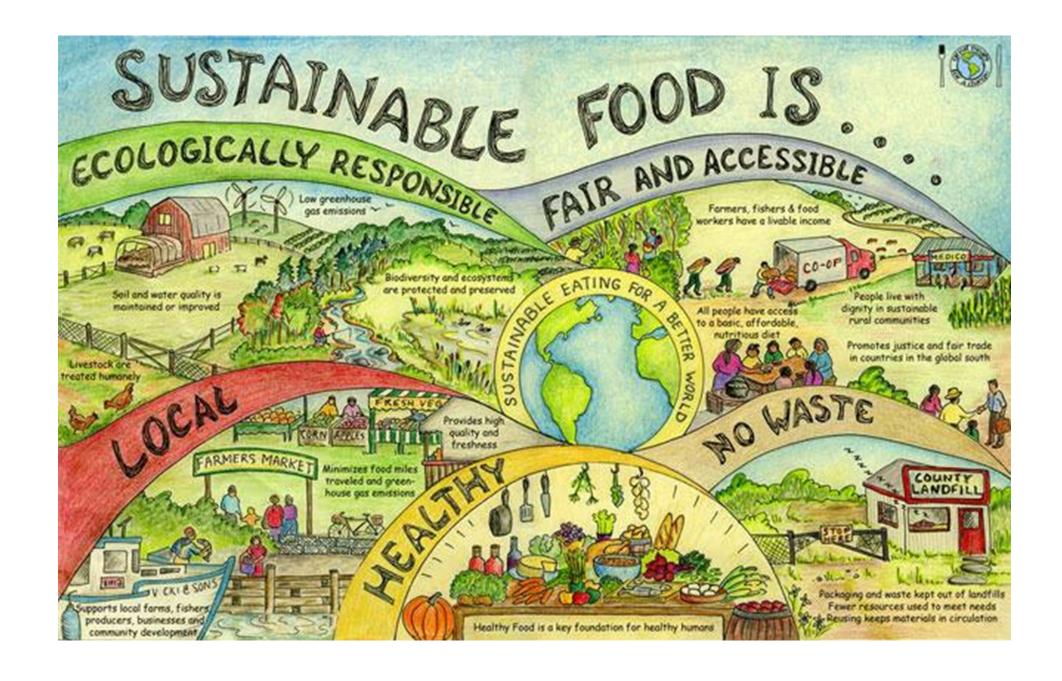


Disclosures

Kelly Kogan, M.S., J.D.: No actual or potential conflict of interest in relation to this presentation.

Marie Spiker, PhD, MSPH, RDN: No actual or potential conflict of interest in relation to this presentation.

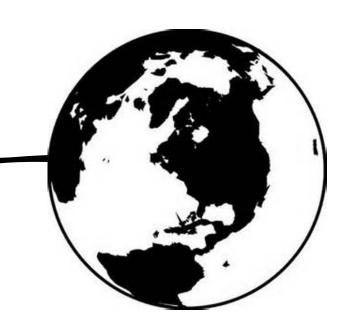
Roshan Delanandara, Rnutr., MSc.: No actual or potential conflict of interest in relation to this presentation.



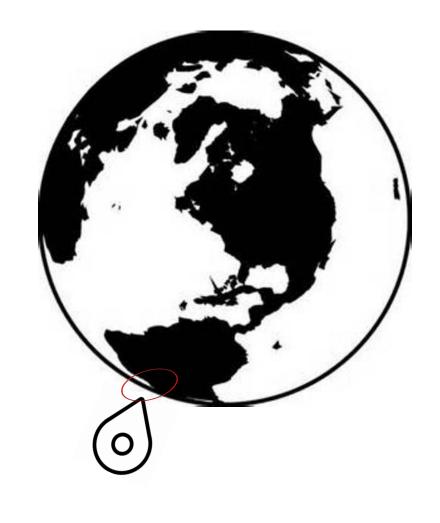
Sustainable Food Systems

Sustainable Food Systems are those that deliver food security and nutrition for all in such a way that the economic, social and environmental bases to generate food security and nutrition for future generations is not compromised."

~High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition



How can the <u>nutrition and</u> <u>dietetics community</u> contribute to the development of globally SFS?



The Toolkit: https://icdasustainability.org









Resources Y

Community of Practice

English



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ICDA Sustainability Toolkit

Welcome!

This web-based toolkit supports nutritionist and dietetic professionals, in ICDA member associations, to integrate sustainability into practice.

- Subscribe to our monthly newsletter, GROW, to receive updates on new content added to the ICDA-SFS Toolkit view past issues.
- Join the discussion forum to deepen your learning with colleagues.

Excerpted from Carlsson, Sustainable Food Systems and Diets (April 5, 2022).

SNEB and Food Sustainability, Part 2: A Deeper Dive into the ICDA Sustainable Food Systems Toolkit

Marie Spiker, PhD, MSPH, RDN Assistant Professor, University of Washington School of Public Health June 7, 2022

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UNIVERSITY of WASHINGTON



About Marie

- > Assistant Professor, University of Washington School of Public Health
 - Core faculty in the Nutritional Sciences Program and major in Food Systems, Nutrition, and Health
 - Departmental affiliations with Epidemiology and Environmental & Occupational Health Sciences
 - Member of the UW Center for One Health Research
- > Healthy & Sustainable Food Systems Fellow, Academy of Nutrition & Dietetics Foundation
 - Growing the capacity of nutrition & dietetics professionals to work in sustainable food systems
 - Roll-out and evaluation of the Sustainable Food Systems curriculum for dietetic interns
- > PhD/MSPH/RDN, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health
 - CLF-Lerner Fellow at the Johns Hopkins Center for a Livable Future
 - Senior Analyst at the Global Obesity Prevention Center at Johns Hopkins
- > **Research Interests:** Public health nutrition, sustainable food systems, food loss and waste, value chains for nutrition, systems modeling, food systems governance
- > Contact: mspiker@uw.edu, 💟 @mariespiker

Disclosures

> Employer:

- University of Washington School of Public Health

> Board member / advisory panel (past 5 years):

- Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics Council on Future Practice (2019-2022)

> Scholarships and fellowships (past 5 years):

- Healthy and Sustainable Food Systems Fellowship at the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics Foundation, supported by an educational grant from National Dairy Council (2018-2020)
- CLF-Lerner Fellowship at the Johns Hopkins Center for a Livable Future, supported by the GRACE Communications Foundation (2014-2018)

> Honoraria or travel expenses for speaking engagements (past 5 years):

- Western Maternal and Child Nutrition Leadership Network (2021)
- American Heart Association (2021)
- The Ohio State University (2019)
- Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics Foundation, through an educational grant from Bayer Crop Science (2019)

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Agenda

- > Why nutrition students & professionals should care about sustainable food systems
- > A bit about how I incorporate sustainability into my own work
- > Highlights from the ICDA Sustainable Food Systems Toolkit

What's the big picture about food systems & nutrition?







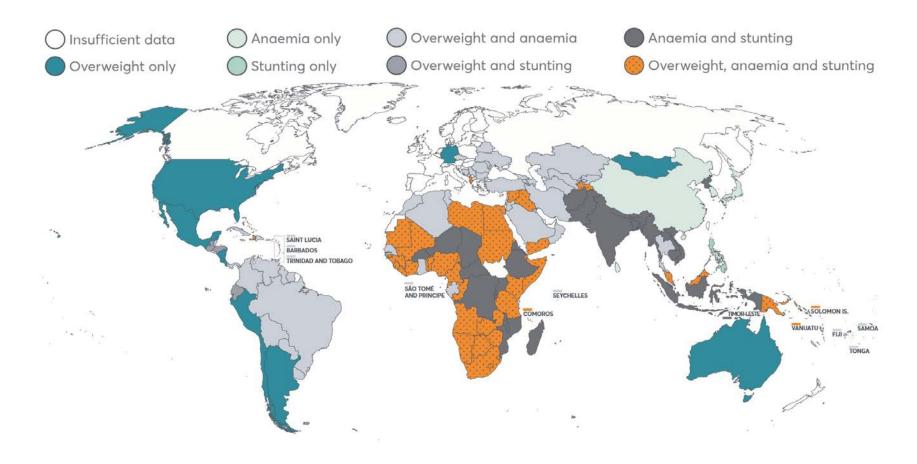
Big picture: Most countries are dealing with multiple burdens of malnutrition



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Source: 2018 Global Nutrition Report, globalnutritionreport.org

Big picture: Most countries are dealing with multiple burdens of malnutrition



Source: 2018 Global Nutrition Report, globalnutritionreport.org

Big picture: Our global food supply is unevenly distributed and is not nutrient-rich

Do we have enough food for our current global population?

- > Enough on average (2,884 kcal/person/d and 83 g protein/person/d) 1
- > However: big inequities in distribution between & within countries

Do we have enough of the right kinds of food?

- > Most countries lack an adequate supply of micronutrient-rich food sources ²
- > Fruits and vegetables:
 - US: 1.6 cups vegetables / person / day in the US (short of recommended 2.5 cups) 3
 - Globally: 45% live in countries that lack WHO target of 400 g FV / person / day 4
- > **Seafood:** Would need to double the US seafood supply to meet recommendations in the US alone (8 oz / person / week) ⁵

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Big picture: Our food system has a big footprint, and 1/3 all food is lost or wasted

Globally, agricultural practices account for:

- > 11% of greenhouse gas emissions ¹
- > 34% of global land use ²
- > 70% of water withdrawn for human purposes ³

Globally, 1/3 of all food produced is ultimately lost or wasted

- > In high-income countries: most is **food waste** (retail and consumer waste)
 - In the US, waste contains equivalent of 66% iron RDA, 40% calcium RDA, 27% fiber RDA
- > In low- and middle-income countries: most is **food loss** (production and supply chain losses)

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Big picture: Sustainability is multi-dimensional

"A sustainable, resilient, and healthy food and water system is one in which all individuals have equitable access to a safe, adequate, and secure supply of food and water that supports optimal health, both now and in the future."

Sustainable food systems are at the **intersection of four domains:**

- Nutrition and health
- Economic vitality
- Social, cultural, and ethical capital
- Environmental stewardship

NUTRITION & HEALTH Promotes diet quality and optimizes nutritional status through safe, secure and diverse food and water supplies Advances health promotion and disease for all populations Minimizes exposure to environmental contaminants within food and water systems that may affect human health SOCIAL, CULTURAL & ETHICAL CAPITAL Sustainable, **ECONOMIC** VITALITY Resilient, & · Facilitates equitable access to affordable, nutrient-rich foods for Healthy Food Is economically viable for producers. & Water and advocates for food sovereignty throughout the food supply chain Systems Provides equitable opportunities to build community wealth in diverse sectors Advances ethical and humane treatment of animals STEWARDSHIP

Getting on the same page about what we mean by sustainability

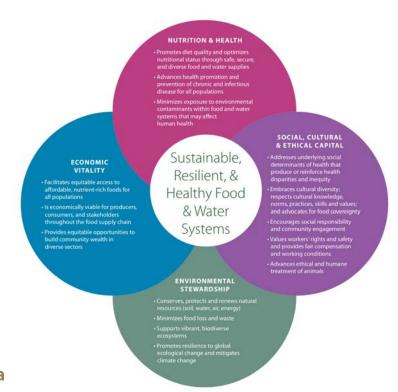
> Sustainability is:

- Comprised of multiple domains
- About now and the future
- About equity: all people, all places
- Relevant to many parts of the workforce
- Fundamental to the profession

> Sustainability is not:

- Exclusively about the environment
- Only about the future
- Only for those with financial means
- Isolated from structural inequities
- Only relevant to specialized practitioners

Fred Kirschenmann: "Sustainability is a process, not a upon together, not a formula upon which we agree."



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Sources: (1) Kirschenmann FL. Food as relationship. Journal of Hunger & Environmental Nutrition. 2008 Aug 25;3(2-3):106-21. (image source) Spiker M, Reinhardt S, Bruening M. Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics: Revised 2020 Standards of Professional Performance for Registered Dietitian Nutritionists (Competent, Proficient, and Expert) in Sustainable, Resilient, and Healthy Food and Water Systems. Journal of the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics. 2020 Sep 1;120(9):1568-85.

How should we use this information?

When we conceptualize sustainability as including multiple domains, we can:

- See that achieving optimal nutrition and health are dependent on other factors
- Ensure that interventions to promote sustainability consider multiple factors
- Help colleagues in other sectors, fields, and professions see the value of nutrition
- Identify potential collaborators
- Consider potential co-benefits and tradeoffs of nutrition interventions

NUTRITION & HEALTH and diverse food and water supplies disease for all populations Minimizes exposure to environmental contaminants within food and water systems that may affect human health SOCIAL, CULTURAL & ETHICAL CAPITAL Sustainable, **ECONOMIC** VITALITY Resilient, & Facilitates equitable access to Healthy Food Is economically viable for producers. & Water and advocates for food sovereignty throughout the food supply chain Systems Provides equitable opportunities to build community wealth in diverse sectors STEWARDSHIP

Why should nutrition students and professionals care about sustainability?

Patients and clients have questions about sustainability

Do we produce enough to **feed the world?**Will there be enough food for our children and grandchildren?

Are the **labels** meaningful – cage free, pasture raised, fair trade, certified humane, marine stewardship council?

Should I buy organic or conventional? How do they affect my health, worker health, nutritional value, biodiversity, agricultural productivity?

Should I buy local food? What about seasonal food?

Should I be worried about **pesticide** residues?

Should I avoid plastic **packaging**? How can we reduce packaging in general?

How can I eat sustainably on a **budget**?

How can I waste less food?

Do my **individual actions** matter? Should I "vote with my fork"? How can my purchases support community economies?

How do **genetically modified** foods affect nutritional value, human health, biodiversity, global food security?

What type of **fish** should I buy? How do different fishing practices affect nutritional value, fish stocks, marine environments?

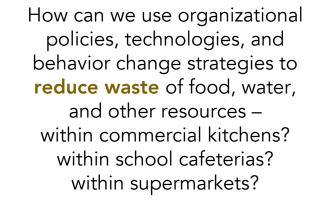
Where can I find reliable, unbiased information?

Plant-based and **animal source foods** – how do they affect human health, climate change, water use, animal welfare, antibiotic resistance, farm labor?

Institutions have questions about sustainability

How can our food procurement, menu planning, and other operational decisions help us provide meals that are nutritious, environmentally friendly, culturally acceptable, affordable, and support community economies?

How do we ensure that the **easy choice** within workplaces and cafeterias is also the healthy and sustainable choice?



How can we engage and train frontline workers to sustain waste reduction interventions over the long term?

Policymakers have questions about sustainability

To what extent should population-level dietary guidance take into consideration the long-term sustainability of the food supply, and the impact of human diets on natural resources?

Are healthy diets also sustainable diets?
Where are there co-benefits or tradeoffs?

And, what is the strength of the **evidence** to support these relationships?



Are we prepared to respond to these questions, as individual practitioners and as a profession?

The core skills of the nutrition and dietetics profession help us to navigate these challenges. We are skilled at:

Helping people navigate dietary choices amidst complexity and uncertainty

Fulfilling **multiple goals** through food: not just nutritious, but also safe, delicious, affordable

Critically evaluating and translating research from a variety of scientific disciplines

Collaborating as part of interprofessional teams and engaging with other sectors

When nutrition professionals are familiar with food systems and sustainability, we are better equipped to:

Engage the public's growing interest in food, food systems, and sustainability as an opportunity to guide individuals towards nutritious choices

Amplify the effectiveness of individual-level interventions (e.g., education and behavior change) with actions at the policy, systems, and environmental levels

Identify actions that generate positive changes in the food system (e.g., improving equitable access to culturally appropriate foods, strengthening local economies)

Cross-cutting nutrition skills that support sustainable food systems

Skills related to evidence-based practice:

- Staying current with an evolving evidence base and upholding standards of evidence-based practice
 - Note that in the context of sustainable food systems, the evidence may come from a variety of scientific disciplines.
- Translating population-level guidance into recommendations that are appropriate for subpopulations and individuals
 - o What is the unique set of goals, context, and resources?
- **Communicating** clear, evidence-based messaging with the public on topics that involve complexity, uncertainty, and emotion

Cross-cutting nutrition skills that support sustainable food systems

Skills related to interprofessional collaboration:

- Collaborating as part of an interprofessional team
 - Note that our network of collaborators may include not just other healthcare providers, but also professionals such as food producers, climate scientists, and policymakers.
 - o Important to make sure that all members of the team are present which voices are missing?
- **Getting nutrition on the agenda:** ensuring that collaborative efforts from other sectors also prioritize nutrition and health
 - Example: if a program promotes climate-resilient agriculture, does it also consider nutritional quality of crops, cultural appropriateness of foods and preparation methods, and food safety issues?
- Being a champion of critical issues: leading, training, and collaborating with others who have complementary skills

Cross-cutting nutrition skills that support sustainable food systems

Skills related to systems thinking:

- Thinking about both immediate and **underlying causes** of nutritional issues
- Elevating the needs of vulnerable populations
- Initiating collaborative efforts with other sectors, professions, and scientific disciplines to address underlying causes
 - Example: Advocating for neighborhood walkability, safe communities, and equitable access to reliable public transportation in order to support food security
 - Example: Lending expertise to collaborative efforts to reduce energy poverty
- Learning from people with different perspectives whether those are your collaborators or populations you serve
 - Learn their priorities, challenges, and language

How can just one person contribute to food systems change?

education

Making a personal commitment to lifelong learning, and helping to shape the future of dietetics education



Generating demand for sustainable food systems practices from individuals and institutions

research

Contributing to our collective knowledge base through research, and ensuring that nutrition and dietetics is represented in multidisciplinary research efforts



Advocating for changes in organizational or public policies that support both nutrition and sustainability

Individual plus Policy, Systems, and Environment (I+PSE) Conceptual Framework: Creating Systems Change that Support Sustainable Food Systems



A bit about my work

UNDERGRADUATE - / GRADUATE - / RDN TRAINING - / RESEARCH & PRACTICE - / NEWS & EVENTS - / ABOUT

Undergraduate Study

Nutritional Sciences Program > Undergraduate Study > Food Systems, Nutrition, and Health Major

Food Systems, Nutrition, and Health Major



The Bachelor of Arts with a major in Food Systems, Nutrition, and Health explores the complex intersections and relationships among food, culture, economics, the environment, justice, labor, policy, and population health. Many of the world's widespread health challenges are consequences of broken food systems. You'll study these systems and their impacts on nutrition and health outcomes.

Undergraduate

Food Systems Major

- Requirements
- Declare the Major
- Experiential Learning
- Learning Objectives
- Careers
- FAQ

Nutrition Minor

Courses

Advising

Explore Food at UW

NUTRIT

FOOD SYSTEMS STUDENTS

Building a network of food systems faculty at the University of Washington

We have a growing network of 50+ researchers & educators that span units across the university including:

Academic departments and programs:

- American Indian Studies
- Aquatic and Fishery Sciences
- Earth & Space Sciences
- Engineering
- Environmental & Forest Sciences
- Geography
- Global Health
- International Studies
- Public Policy & Governance
- Nursing
- Nutritional Sciences ENCES PRO
- Urban Design & Planning

Cross-disciplinary research centers:

- Center for Global Health and the Environment (CHanGE)
- Earthlab
- Pacific Northwest Agriculture Safety and Health Center
- Population Health Initiative

Operational units:

- The UW Farm
- Housing & Food Services
- Recycling

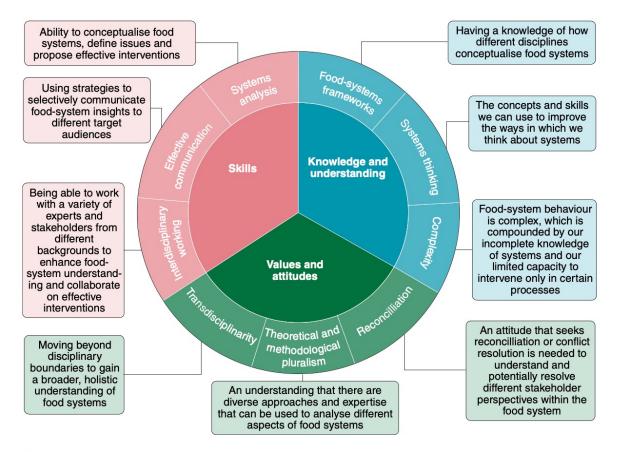


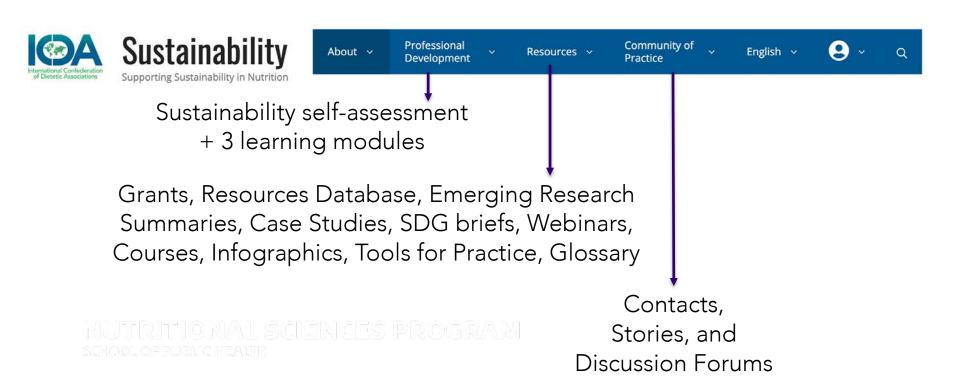


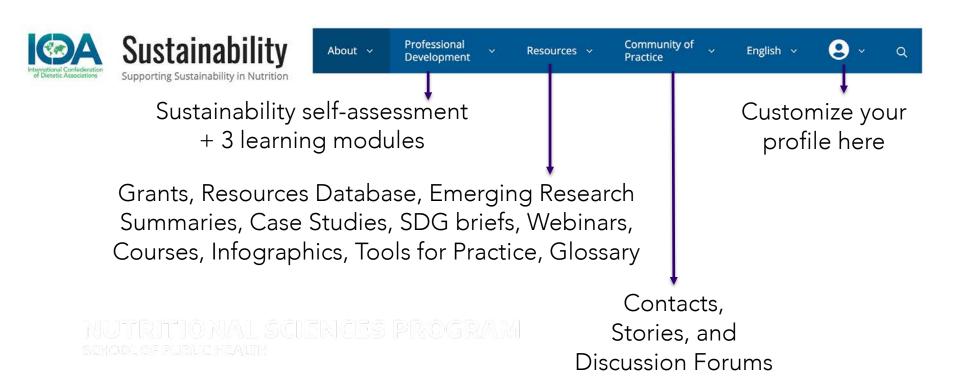
Fig. 1 | Learning objectives. The aspirations of the IFSTAL programme map onto desired outcomes such as knowledge and understanding, skills, and values and attitudes (solid wheel). Figure adapted from ref. ²⁰, Vitae.

Highlights from the ICDA Sustainable Food Systems Toolkit









Ways to use the toolkit: Grow your own knowledge in this space





These Professional Development (PD) Learning Modules lead you through a curated series of resources from this toolkit, for those who want a structured tour. They also present reflective questions that encourage critical thought and practice-based application.

The learning modules are structured to support three levels of knowledge:

- 1. Understanding foundational concepts of sustainability and food systems
- 2. Understanding the relevance of SFS to nutrition and dietetic practice
- 3. Being able to apply SFS concepts in your practice



PD Learning Module 1:

What are Sustainable Food Systems and Diets?



PD Learning Module 2:

How are Sustainable Food Systems and Diets Relevant to Nutrition and Dietetic Practice?



PD Learning Module 3:

How to Contribute to Sustainable Food Systems and Diets in Your Practice

Ways to use the toolkit: Identify resources for teaching (students, clients, etc)







Tools for Practice

The following tools are examples you can use in your practice to promote sustainability to the public and incorporate it in to your practice.





Ways to use the toolkit: Identify resources for teaching (students, clients, etc)



About Professional Community of English English Practice



Existing Resources Database

How to find your resources

We have selected a library of resources relevant for different nutrition professionals. Resources are tagged so you can search for a smaller list of relevant resources. Tags include: Geographic region, Roles, and Activities, recognising that job descriptions vary widely. Please see our tag legend for our definitions at the bottom of this page. If you are not finding what you need, try leaving one or two of the tags blank, then all resources in this library will then appear.

Hot topic resource clusters:

Animal Protein & Substitutes

Our search button \mathbb{Q} in the dark blue banner at the top of the page 1 can be useful for key words.

We've also included orange click buttons for different 'Hot Topic Resource Clusters' by using the search feature for you.

Ways to use the toolkit: Identify resources for teaching (students, clients, etc)

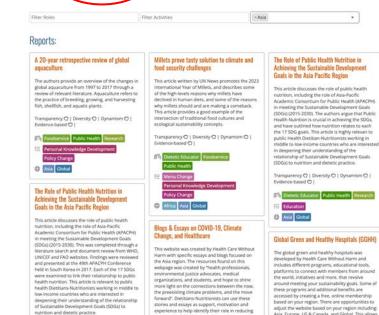


Sustainability

Supporting Sustainability in Nutrition



× Filter Regions Filter Roles × Menu Change Reports: The politics of protein: examining claims Healthy and sustainable diets: Position brief Hungarian Dietetic Association (HDA) about livestock, fish, 'alternative proteins' of Dietitians Australia (2022 Mar, revised includes sustainability aspects in foodand sustainability. (2022 Apr) based dietary guideline, OKOSTÁNYÉR® from 2020) "SMART PLATE" (2022 Apr) This report critically examines eight key claims It is the position of Dietitians Australia that to about the sustainability of protein sources for promote human and planetary health, a food The need to validate sustainability aspects has human diets. In it, authors use a political ecology system transformation is needed that supports the intensified in the last few years. Our behavior as lens to deconstruct: four claims about the population to adopt healthy and sustainable dietconsumers affects the food industry and trade problems that protein-source foods present (e.g. related practices. responsible for a significant part of the "Eating red meat is bad for your health"; and four environmental load. Considering the sustainable claims about the proposed solutions to those Transparency () | Diversity () | Dynamism () | dietary recommendations in our consumer's problems (e.g., ... Read more Evidence-based () decisions, it is our health that we protect and the environment. Transparency () | Diversity () | Dynamism () | Evidence-based 1 Transparency () | Diversity () | Dynamism () | Evidence-based (1) Community Dietetic Educator Foodservice Education Menu Change Global Oceania Local urban government policies to facilitate healthy and environmentally sustainable Food-Based Dietary Guidelines in Europe: NDAP SFS Toolkit presentation (2022 Feb) diet-related practices: a scoping FBDG guidance on sustainability (2022 Jan) review (2021 Oct) This is the presentation done by the Sustainability Food Systems (SFS) Toolkit team at the The food-based dietary guidelines (FBDG) in Nutritionist-Dietitians' Association of Philippines This scoping review identifies and maps healthy Europe have created a table outlining the (NDAP) 67th Convention on 25th February 2022. and environmentally sustainable diet-related sustainability recommendations that are specific Several NDAP members took policies implemented by urban local governments to each country. These recommendations are culturally appropriate, with countries varying in the #SustainableFoodSystems Self-Assessment within the 199 signatory cities of the Milan Urban after our presentation and many more visited the specific recommendations to broad Food Policy Pact (MUFPP). site. You can too! Just visit: Sustainability Selfrecommendations, or no recommendations Assessment: A Personalized Toolkit Guide It seems Transparency ○ | Diversity ○ | Dynamism ○ | available. Use this resource to help identify the that NDAP has ... Read more sustainability recommendation based on your Evidence-based O countries FBDG. Transparency () | Diversity () | Dynamism () | Evidence-based 10 Transparency () | Diversity () | Dynamism () | Evidence-based (1)



Transparency □ | Diversity □ | Dynamism □ |

File Dietetic Educator Public Health Research

Evidence-based (7)

Asia Global

relationship of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to nutrition and dietetic practice. Transparency ○ | Diversity ○ | Dynamism ○ | Evidence-based () | The Dietetic Educator Public Health Research Asia Global Global Green and Healthy Hospitals (GGHH) The global green and healthy hospitals was developed by Health Care Without Harm and includes different programs, educational tools. platforms to connect with members from around the world, initiatives and more, that revolve around meeting your sustainability goals. Some of these programs and additional benefits are accessed by creating a free, online membership based on your region. There are opportunities to adjust the website based on your region including: experience to help identify their role in reducing Asia, Europe, US & Canada, and Global. This allows the impact of COVID-19 on the environment. This you to identify programs and initiatives that are resource is also available in Latin and Portuguese. relevant to you and your region. This website is also available in Latin ad Portuguese. Transparency () | Diversity () | Dynamism () | Evidence-based () | Transparency () | Diversity () | Dynamism () | Evidence-based ()

Ways to use the toolkit: Identify allies along the spectrum of prevention



Sustainability Supporting Sustainability in Nutrition

About V Professional Community of Practice Practice English V Q

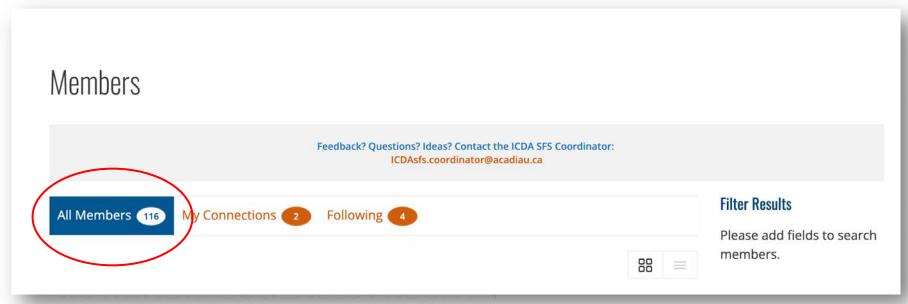
Forum	•	Discussions	•	Replies	٠	Last Post
Discuss the Voices Podcasts We'd love to hear your thoughts about our podcast Voices: Stories about Pract Sustainable Nutrition. If you have another story to share about what you do, a question, or any ideas to discuss, this is your place. There is a discussion threa each of the episodes. If you have a great story to share, but unrelated to the episode topic, you can do so in our general "Share your Story" section.	3	1	•	0	•	1 year, 1 month ago
General Discussion Area This discussion area is intended for you to be able to ask questions of, and share advice with, you peers. All posts related to roles and activities of nutrition and dietetic practitioners are welcome, to note: • All posts are Publicly visible but only Members can post. Membership is free. • To post in any of the discussion forums or groups you'll need to register as a member (it is at: https://icdasustainability.org/register/ • After logging in: 1. Use the reply button in an existing thread to add your points. 2. To start a new discussion, click on the 'General Discussion Area' title, scroll down to "Acquestion or Share and Idea", give it a descriptive title that is appropriate to your post, a then add your discussion content. 3. In either case, before posting your comment, consider selecting "Notify me of follow-up via email" if you would like an email alert when someone posts to the thread.	s free) ssk a and	4	•	16	•	9 months, 1 week ago
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Ways to use the toolkit: Identify allies along the spectrum of prevention





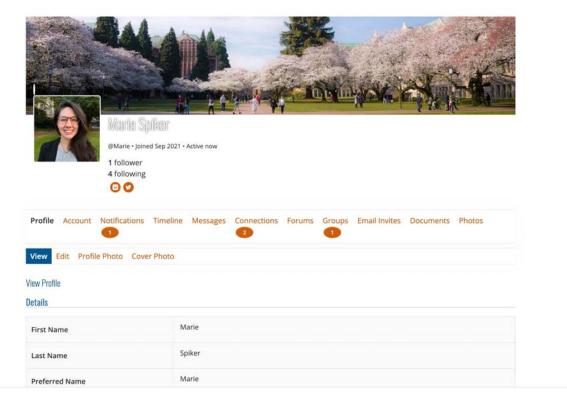


- SQHQQL OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Ways to use the toolkit: Be one of those allies, and make yourself known in this space!

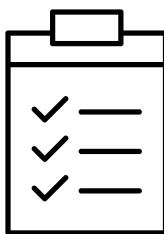






Action items for today:

- ☐ Visit the ICDA Sustainable Food Systems Toolkit: https://icdasustainability.org/about/about-sustainability/
- ☐ Create an account/profile
- ☐ Customize your profile, set up your notifications so that you'll get email alerts if people connect with you
- ☐ Connect with people!
- ☐ Browse the Toolkit:
 - ☐ Professional Development modules
 - Resources
 - ☐ Community of Practice



Take home messages

- > Sustainable food systems are relevant to all nutrition professionals, even if you don't choose to specialize in this area.
- > Sustainability has multiple dimensions, and nutrition is one of them!
 - A food system that doesn't promote human nutrition & health is not a sustainable food system
- > The way we approach food systems is rapidly evolving. Be a lifelong learner. The ICDA SFS toolkit can help with this!
- > The ICDA's Sustainable Food Systems Toolkit can help you to:
 - Grow your own knowledge
 - Identify resources for teaching
 - Identify allies along the spectrum of prevention
 - Make yourself known in this space

Contact

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NUTRITIONAL SCIENCES PROGRAM

UNIVERSITY of WASHINGTON



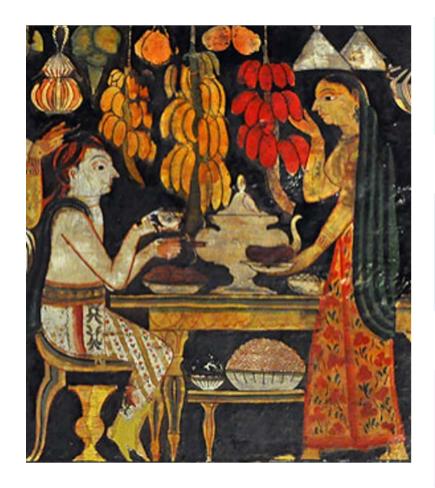


Sustainable approaches for healthy diets

ROSHAN DELABANDARA RNUTR., MSC
CHAIRPERSON SUN PF/CSA SRI LANKA

Problem

- **Triple burden** around the world.
- 1.9 billion adults are overweight or obese, while 462 million are underweight.
- Globally in 2020, 149 million children under 5 were estimated to be stunted (too short for age),
 45 million were estimated to be wasted (too thin for height), and 38.9 million were overweight or obese.
- Around 45% of deaths among children under 5 years of age are linked to undernutrition. These
 mostly occur in low- and middle-income countries. At the same time, in these same countries,
 rates of childhood overweight and obesity are rising.
- The developmental, economic, social, and medical impacts of the global burden of malnutrition are serious and lasting, for individuals and their families, for communities and for countries.
- Unhealthy diets are in the top 3 of risk factors accounting for time lost due to premature death and time spent disabled by the disease. Unhealthy diets caused 1 in every 5 deaths in 2016 (Gakidou et al, 2017).



FBDGs are a **set of easily-understood messages** for the **general public.**They are intended to **establish a basis** for **public food and nutrition**, **health and agricultural policies** and **programmes, and nutrition education programmes** to **foster healthy eating habits and lifestyles**.

advice on how to promote overall health and prevent chronic diseases by following a healthy diet.

Many countries now include a wider perspective, which includes recommendations on meal options, eating modes, food safety and safe water, physical activity, and sustainability aspects in their FBDGs.

FBDGs

Sustainable diet

Sustainable diets are those diets with low environmental impacts which contribute to food and nutrition security and to healthy life for present and future generations. Sustainable diets are protective and respectful of biodiversity and ecosystems, culturally acceptable, accessible, economically fair and affordable; nutritionally adequate, safe and healthy; while optimizing natural and human resources. (FAO)





- Adequate in energy and essential nutrients to meet the needs of the consumer aligned with dietary needs for a particular stage in life.
- Diverse containing a variety of foods and food groups, including plenty of plant foods such as fruits and vegetables, legumes and whole grains.
- Safe free of all hazards, whether chronic or acute, that may make food injurious to the health of the consumer.

- Low in food components of public health concern limit the intake of unhealthy food times containing amongst others free sugars, salt and saturated or trans fats.
- Balanced nutrients should keep appropriate proportions to each other.
- Appropriate in accordance with the food choices, taste preferences and culture of the person consuming it and adjusted to its economic resources, without this meaning that its other characteristics must be sacrificed.

Status of the FBDGs implementation in the world



 More than 100 countries worldwide have developed foodbased dietary guidelines that are adapted to their nutrition situation, food availability, cooking cultures and eating habits. In addition countries publish food guides, often in the form of food pyramids and food plates, which are used for consumer education

The first "real" national FBDGs emerged in the late 1960s in Scandinavia (Keller and Lang, 2008).

The Plan of Action endorsed at the 1992 International Conference on Nutrition (ICN1)

- qualitative and/or quantitative
- different age groups
- lifestyles and appropriate for the country's population" (WHO/FAO 1998).

History

FAO & WHO started promoting the concept of FBDGs after ICN1. (Clay 1997).

- Expressed in scientific terms
- Nutrient to food based

Early days
Nutrient based
guidelines

1995 WHO, FAO expert consultation

Food Based DG

Why FBDGs are Important

Making best use of available foods

Provision of guidance on nutrition sensitive food production, imports, and processing

Guide nutrition education, information, and behavior change with uniform messages

Scientifically sounds an unbiased nutrition information for national professionals

Provide healthy lifestyle related advises – Physical activity, consumption of alcohol etc

Promote sustainable diets

Help to achieve SGDs in particular goal 2 and goal 12



Proven results

• Europe - food sales changed, food composition was improved

Canada - impact on food advertising to children changed

Finland – increased consumption of berries, vegetables and mushrooms, decline in dairy consumption

Iran - positive diet and physical activity changes

USA — Practice of reading nutrition labels, planning meals, increased consumption of fruit and vegetables

Sri Lanka – Case study





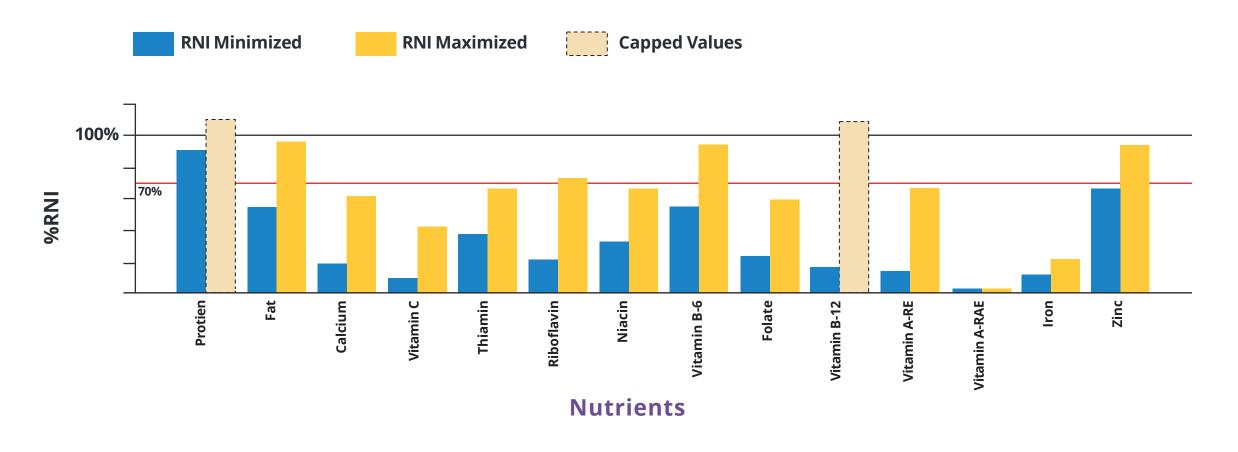
Process of developing and dissemination

minimum 18 & a maximum of 22 steps

- Planning FBDGs development
- Forming a technical Committee
- Situation analysis/ evidence review
- Setting objectives, define the target audience, and intended readership of FBDG manual
- · Preparing technical recommendation
- Dietary modeling/optimized dietary patterns
- Testing feasibility of technical recommendations
- Developing FBDGs messages

- · Developing food graphics
- Validation of FBDGs messages
- Validation of food graphics
- Revision and finalization of FBDGs massagers
- Revision and finalization of food graphics
- Preparation of FBDGs manual
- Planning FBDGs implementation and dissemination
- Training implementers
- Implementation and dissemination.
- Monitoring and Evaluation

Based on Sri Lankans' diet modeling



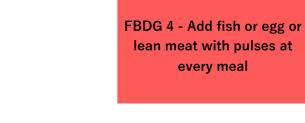
EXISTING DIET NEEDED TO BE DIVERSIFIED WITH IMPROVEMENT

FBDGs for Sri Lanka

FBDG 1 - Add Colour to your daily meals balancing the correct amounts

FBDG 2 - Eat whole grains and their products including less polished or parboiled rice instead of refined grains and products

FBDG 3 - Eat at least two vegetables, one green leafy vegetable and two fruits daily



FBDG 5 - Have fresh milk or its fermented products

FBDG 6 - Eat a handful of nuts or oily seeds daily

FBDG 7 - Limit salty food and adding salt to food

FBDG 8 - Limit sugary drinks, biscuits, cakes, sweets and sweeteners

FBDG 9 - Water is the healthiest drink: Drink 8 to 10 glasses (1.5-2.0 Litres) throughout the day

BDG 10 - Be active: engage in moderate physical activity for at least 150 – 300 minutes per week

FBDG 11 - Sleep 7-8 hours continuously everyday

FBDG 12 - Eat clean and safe food

FBDG 13 - Eat fresh and home cooked food: limit processed and ultraprocessed food.

FBDG 14 - Always read labels of packaged food and beverages

Practitioner's Handbook

FOOD

BASED

DIETARY

FOR SRI LANKANS

GUIDELINES





FBDG 1 - Add Colour to your daily meals balancing the correct amounts

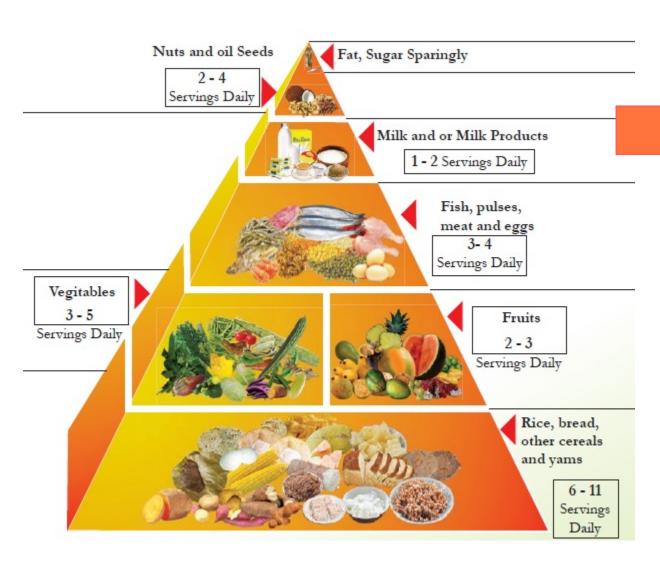
FBDG 2 - Eat whole grains and their products including less polished or parboiled rice instead of refined grains and products

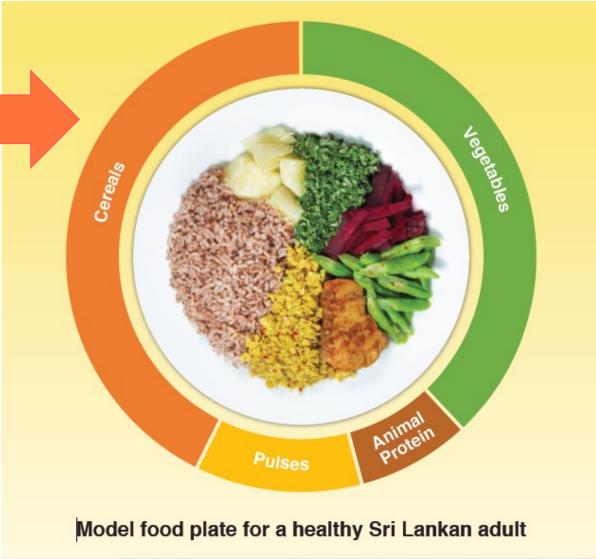
FBDG 3 - Eat at least two vegetables, one green leafy vegetable and two fruits daily

FBDG 4 - Add fish or egg or lean meat with pulses at every meal

FBDG 8 - Limit sugary drinks, biscuits, cakes, sweets and sweeteners

Food Pyramid vs Food Plate







Groups







Food Based Dietary Guidelines (FBDGs)



Food Based Dietary Guidelines (FBDGs)

Group

Active 3 weeks ago

National food-based dietary guidelines (FBDGs) provide context-specific advice and principles on healthy... View more

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References

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- 2. WHO. Healthy diet Fact Sheet No. 394 2015; http://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/healthy-diet
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Any Questions?