How to identify and reduce consumption of Ultra-Processed Foods?

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WEBINAR

What you need to know about ultra-processed foods (UPFs) – the science, policy responses and politics in global context'?





Overview

- What is WHO's Healthy diet
- What is food industry pitching.
- NOVA Classification of foods: How to Identify different types of foods?
- Risks of Ultra-processed foods
- How to reduce consumptions of UPFs
- What can you do?
- What can Governments of India do?



WHO's Healthy Diet





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WHO: Healthy Diet

- Infants and young Children: Breastfeeding exclusively 0-6 months, continued breastfeeding for 2 years and beyond, complimented with a variety of adequate, safe and nutrient-dense foods after 6 months of age. Avoiding Salt and Sugars.
- Adults: fruits, vegetables, legumes (lentils and beans), nuts and whole grains (e.g. unprocessed maize, millet, oats, wheat and brown rice),raw chicken/meat and eggs.
 - Prescribes limits of fats, sugars and salt



THE WORLD HEALTH
ORGANISATION'S RECOMMENDED
DIET DOES NOT INCLUDE ULTRAPROCESSED FOODS BECAUSE IT IS
UNHEALTHY.



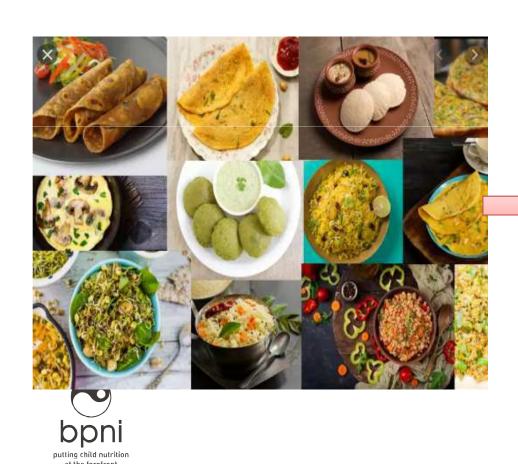


What Food Industry Pitches?





It changes food patterns in India: from traditional and cultural-" Food to Formulations"

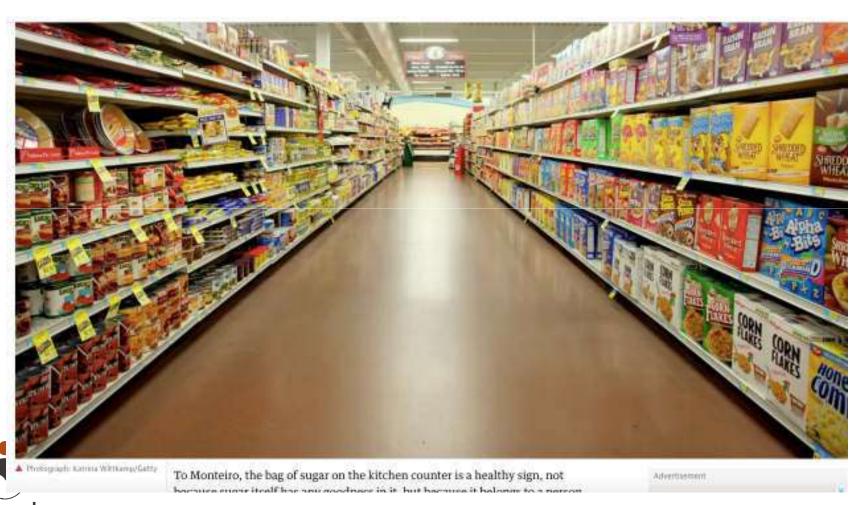


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NOVA Classification and how to identify different types





NOVA Classification of Foods according to its processing

- Group 1-Unprocessed or minimally processed foods
- Group 2-Processed culinary ingredients
- Group 3-Processed foods
- Group-4-Ultra-processed foods (UPFs)



Group 1-Unprocessed or minimally processed foods



eaten as boiled, cooled, pasteurized, roasted, crushed, ground, fermented, fried or frozen.

Group 2-Processed Culinary Ingredients



Obtained directly from group 1 or from nature by processes such as pressing, refining, grinding, milling, and spray drying. These are used in cooking and seasoning to make foods delicious.



Examples: Sugar, oil and butter from milk, ground spices, salted butter, iodized salt, and vinegar.



Group 3: Processed Foods











These are usually prepared from Group 1 foods by adding sugar, oil, or salt. They are preserved, pickled, salted or fermented. NAPi

Group-4: Ultra-Processed Foods (UPFs)



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- Typically five or even more ingredients.
- Made in factories.
- At least one ingredients we don't use or rarely in domestic kitchen.

Carbonating, firming, whipping, bulking and anti-bulking, defoaming etc. **NAP**i

UPFs: Ingredients /Additives

- Anti-oxidants, stabilisers, and preservatives.
- Casein, lactose, whey, and gluten, hydrogenated oils, hydrolysed proteins, soy protein isolate, maltodextrin, invert sugar and high fructose corn syrup
- Include dyes and other colours, colour stabilisers, emulsifiers, flavours, and non-sugar sweeteners.
- Salt
- Sugar
- Oils



Ultra-processed Foods by Age Groups





0-6 months

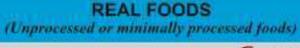


^{*} Breastmilk is all that a baby needs for 0-6 months. For those where artificial milk has to be used for reasons, animal milk falls in minimally processed group and powdered milks fall in UPFs.





6-36 months



ULTRA-PROCESSED FOODS

6 months - 3 years



Milk and Milk Products



Fruits and Vegetables



Cereals and Pulses



Drinks and Infant Cereals



Chocolates and Ice cream









Snacks and Biscuits



3-8 Years



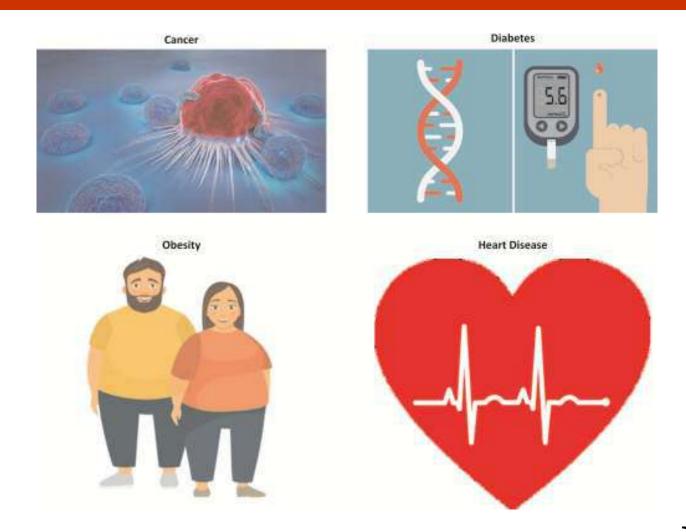


Above 8 years-Adults





Health Risks of Consuming Ultra-Processed Foods





How to reduce consumptions of UPFs





What can you do?

General Recommendations

- Identify if the food is ultra-processed and decide if you wanted to buy
- Be wary of information from industry adverts.
- Trust information from sources like WHO,
 Government of India or public interest groups like NAPi/BPNI.



Identifying UPFs is crucial

- Usually advertised
- Celebrity endorsed
- Ready to eat and consume
- Convenient
- Pitched as any time anywhere foods
- "Designed to be over consumed"







Kellogg's Chocos

O Typical value for 30 g	O 30 120	g serving with ml of skim milk
Energy Energy From Fat	111 kcal 7 kcal	146 kcal 8 kcal
Total Fat Saturated Fatty Acids Monoursaturated Fatty Acids Polyunsaturated Fatty Acids Trans Fatty Acids	0.8 g 0.4 g 0.3 g 0.1 g 0.0 g	0.9 g 0.5 g 0.3 g 0.1 g 0.0 g
Cholesterol	0.0 mg	0.0 mg
Total Carbohydrates of which Sugar (Sucrose) Dietary Fibre	24.9 g 10.4 g 1.5 g	30.5 g 10.4 g 1.5 g
Protein	2.7 g	5.7 g
Sodium	0.09 g	0.14 g
Vitamin A	30.0 µg	35.4 µg 6%
Vitamin C	6.0 mg	7.2 mg 18%
Thiamine (Vit B1)	0.3 mg	0.3 mg 30%
Riboflavin (Vit B2)	0.4 mg	0.4 mg 33%
Niacin (Vit B3)	4.0 mg	4.1 mg 35%

Total Trans fat content not more than 0 percent by weight.

Total saturated fat content not more than 1.2 percent by weight

#Approximate values

0.5 mg

0.1 µg

25.5 µg

4.2 mg

0.8 mg

160.0 mg

Vitamin B6

Folate

Calcium

Iron

Zinc

Vitamin B12

NAPi

0.5 mg 26%

4.4 mg 21%

68%

13%

51%

0.7 pg

25.5 µg

304.0 mg

0.8 mg

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Reading and sharing Pieces like in Guardian: By Bee Wilson Feb.2020





What can you do?

Specific Recommendations

- Group 1 Foods: Make these foods the basis of your or your baby's diet.
- Group 2 Foods: Use processed culinary ingredients in small amounts for seasoning and cooking foods and to create culinary preparations.
- Group 3 Foods: Limit the use of processed foods.
- Group 4 Foods: Avoid ultra-processed food products.



Popularise the UNSEEN DANGERS of UPFs

- This is available in English and Hindi and being translated in 14 languages (soon)
- Share anywhere including social media
- Talk
- Write in local media



The Advocacy document





Tasks for the Government of India

- Fix the food systems from womb to tomb
- Through a legal framework:
- 1. Adopt NOVA classification of foods as a policy
- 2. Ensure labelling on foods by Traffic Light or by Chillean model
- 3. End advertisement and promotion of all UPFs
- 4. Launch a new campaign "Junk the ultra-processed foods"
- 5. Say no to partnership with food industry as with Tobacco.
- 6. Add super taxes to sale of UPFs.



Thank you

INFORMATION YOU CAN TRUST



