

Prevention and Evidence-based Interventions for Children and Adolescents in LMICs : Food Environment Regulations

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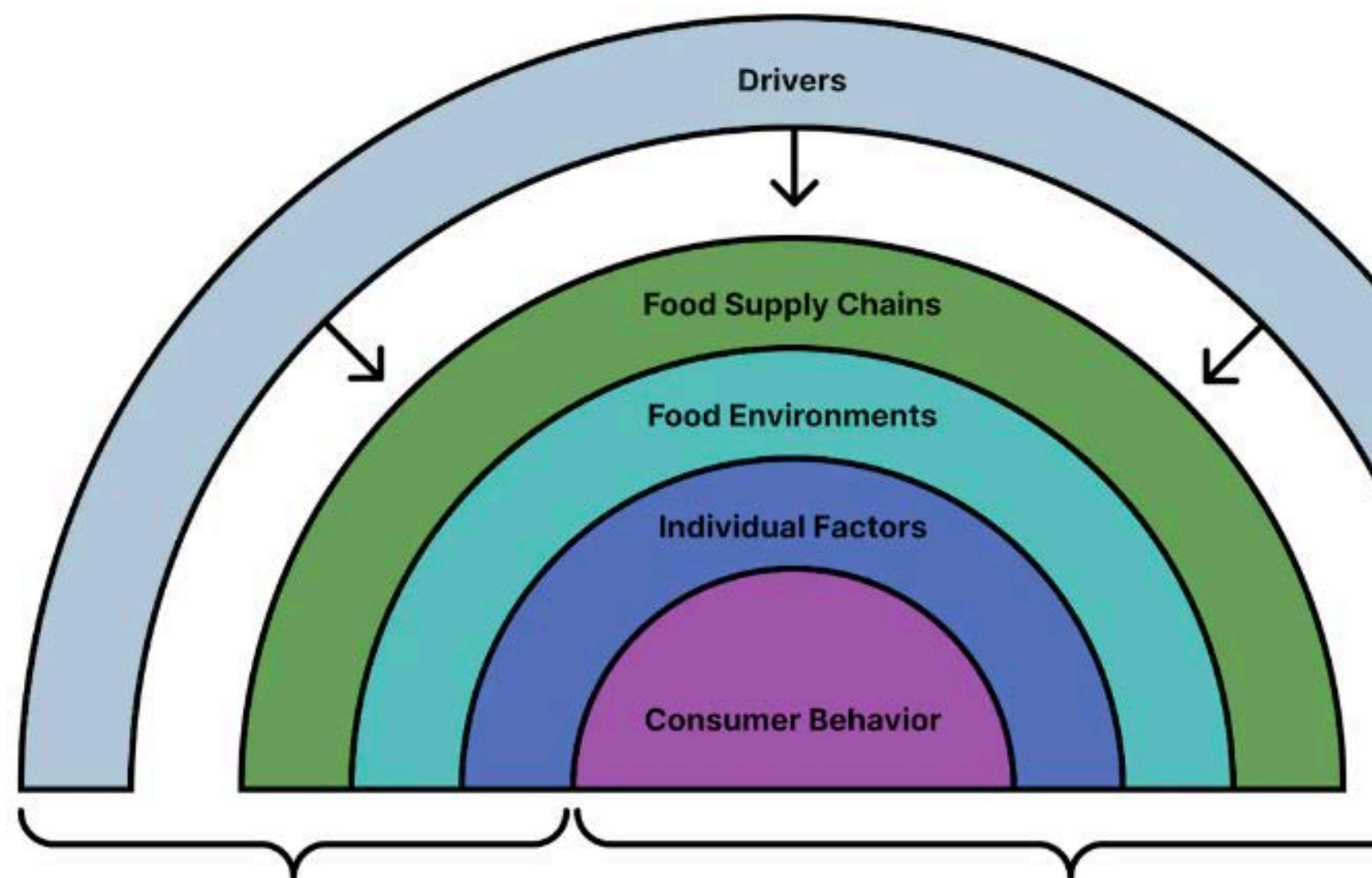


Center for Food Environment and Chronic Disease Prevention Research

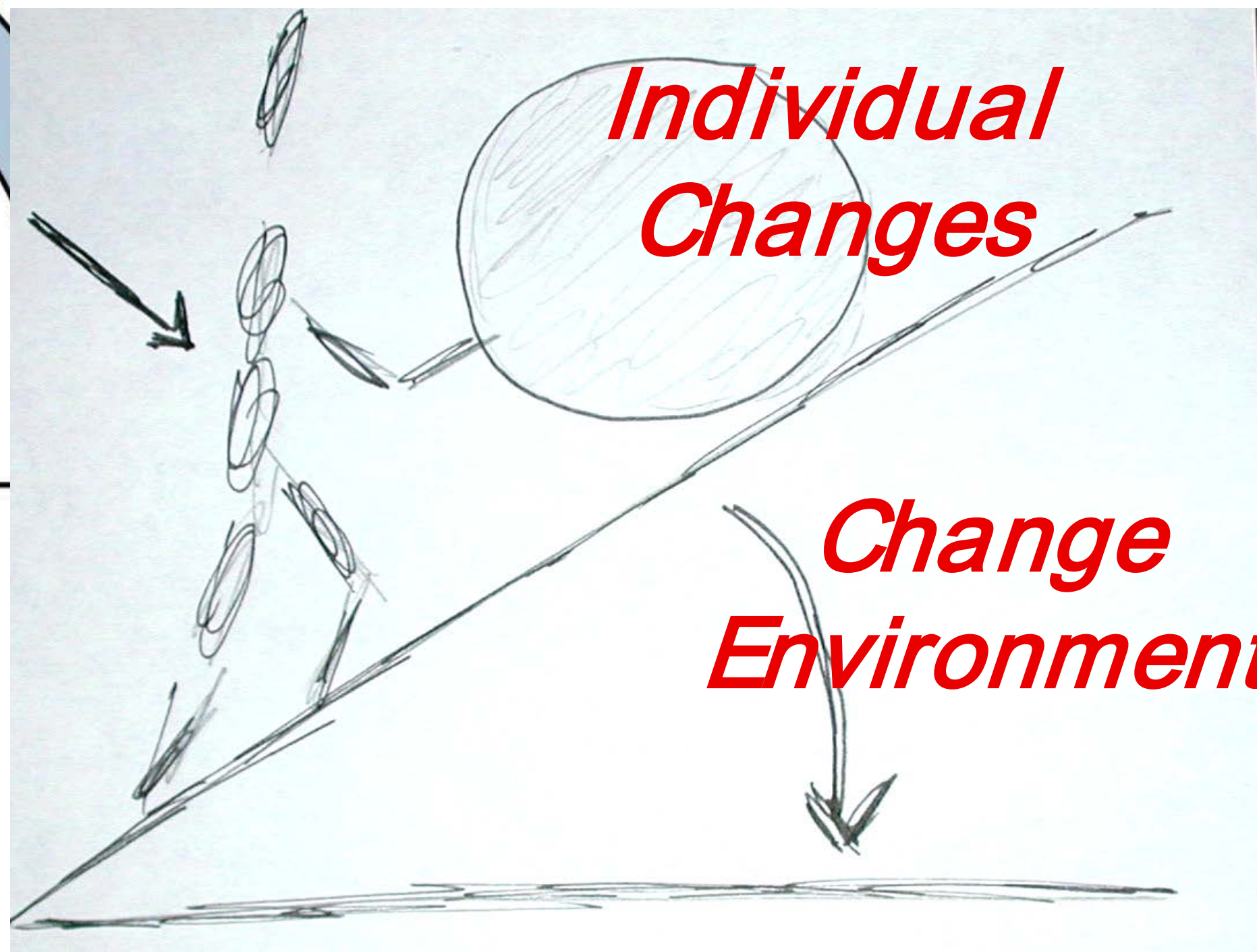
University of Chile

Institute of Nutrition and Food Technology

Socio-ecological Factors and the Double Burden of Malnutrition Among Children and Adolescents in Low- and Middle-Income Countries, NICDH



Scheme on components that influence consumer behavior



A drawing about Individual changes and environment changes

FOOD ENVIRONMENT IS WHERE CONSUMERS INTERACT WITH THE FOOD SYSTEM



Farming



Fisheries



Cattle raising

FOOD ENVIRONMENT



Components of the food environment



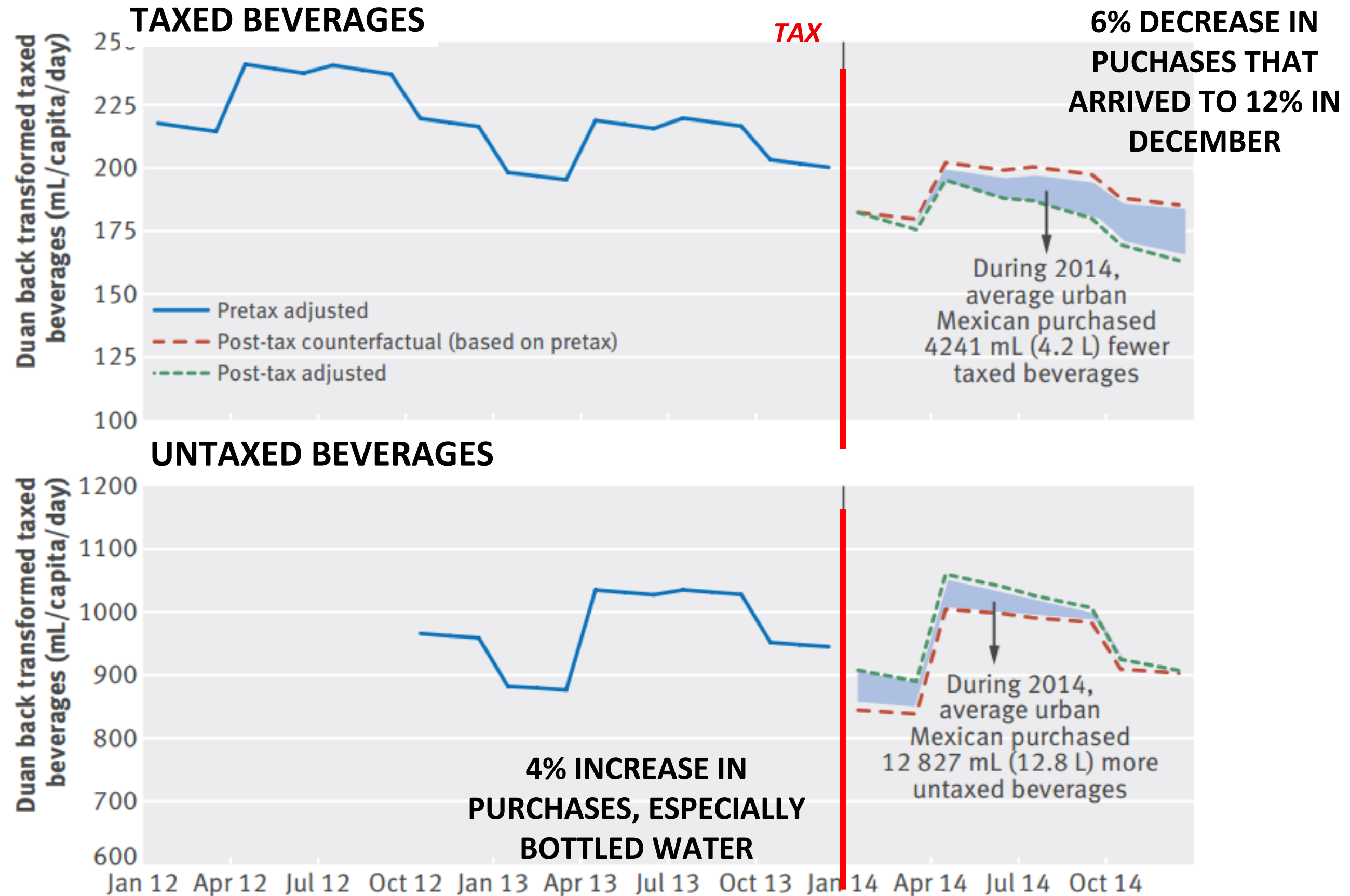
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FOOD ENVIRONMENTS

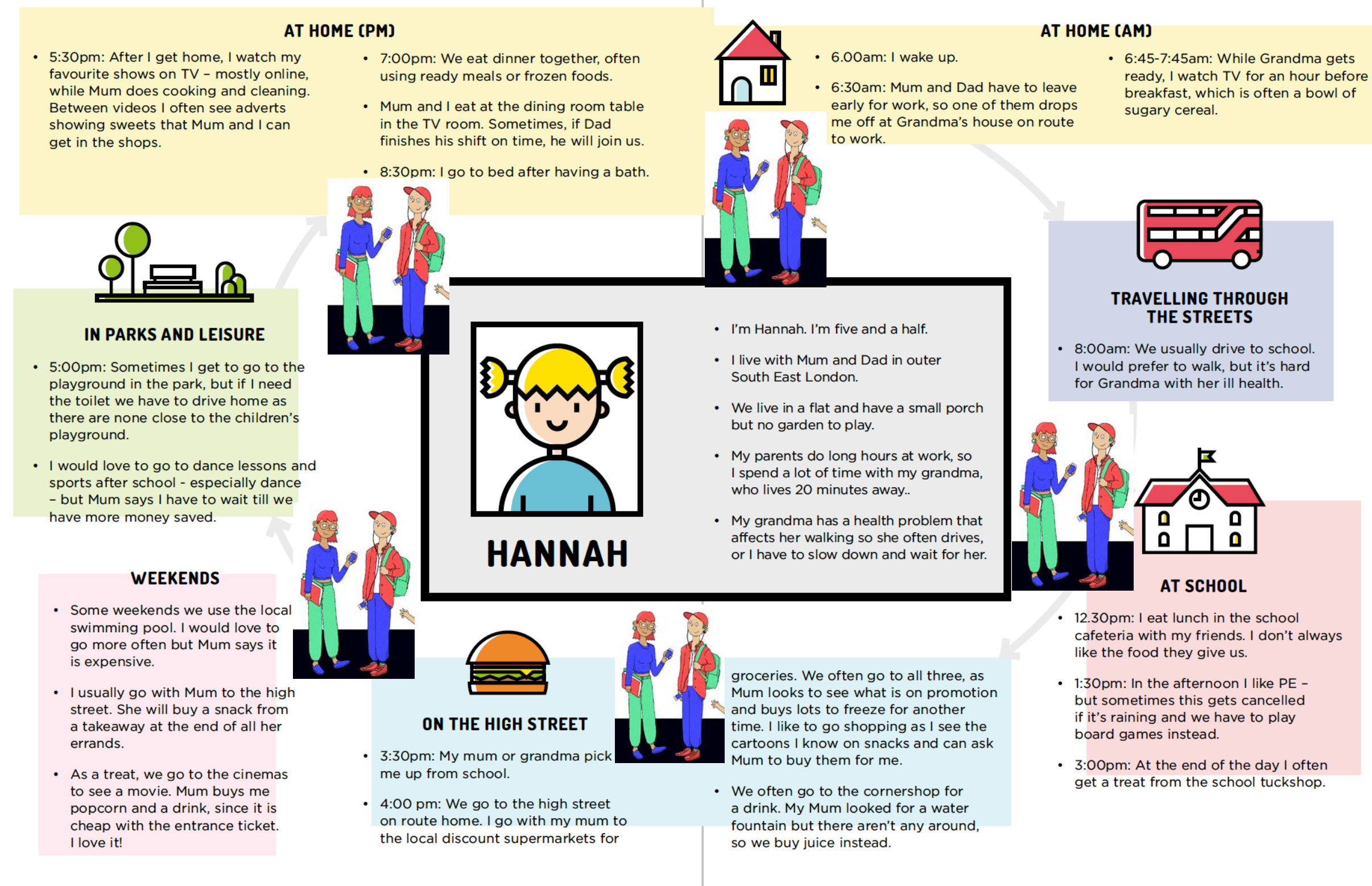


MEXICO:

10% TAX TO SUGARED BEVERAGES



WE NEED TO TARGET ALL THE DIFFERENT ASPECTS OF THE FOOD ENVIRONMENT



THE CHILEAN FOOD LABELLING LAW



Nutrients included in the warning labels



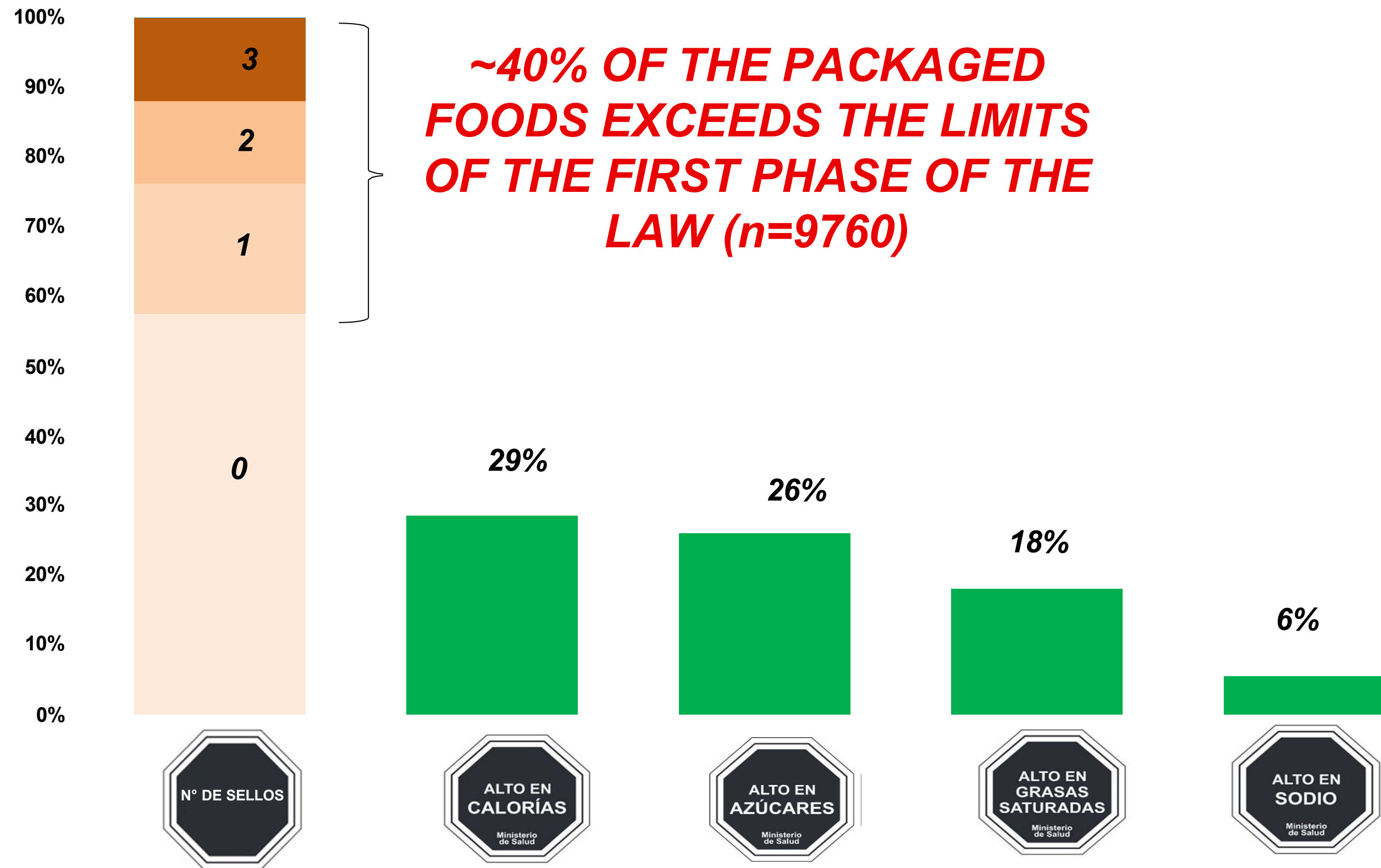
WARNING
FRONT OF PACKAGES
LABELS



MARKETING
RESTRICTIONS



HEALTHIER
SCHOOLS
ENVIRONMENTS



MARKETING RESTRICTIONS TO CHILDREN



Santa Claus



PRE LAW



43%



n=
1667

POST LAW



15%

Unhealthy Breakfast Cereals
with >1 strategy directed to
children)



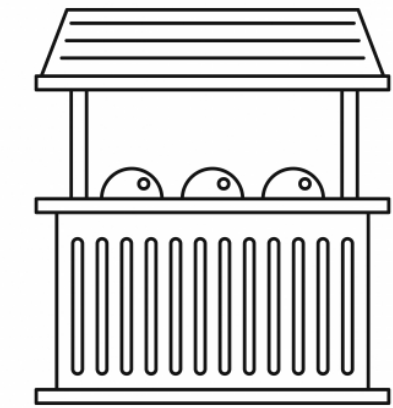
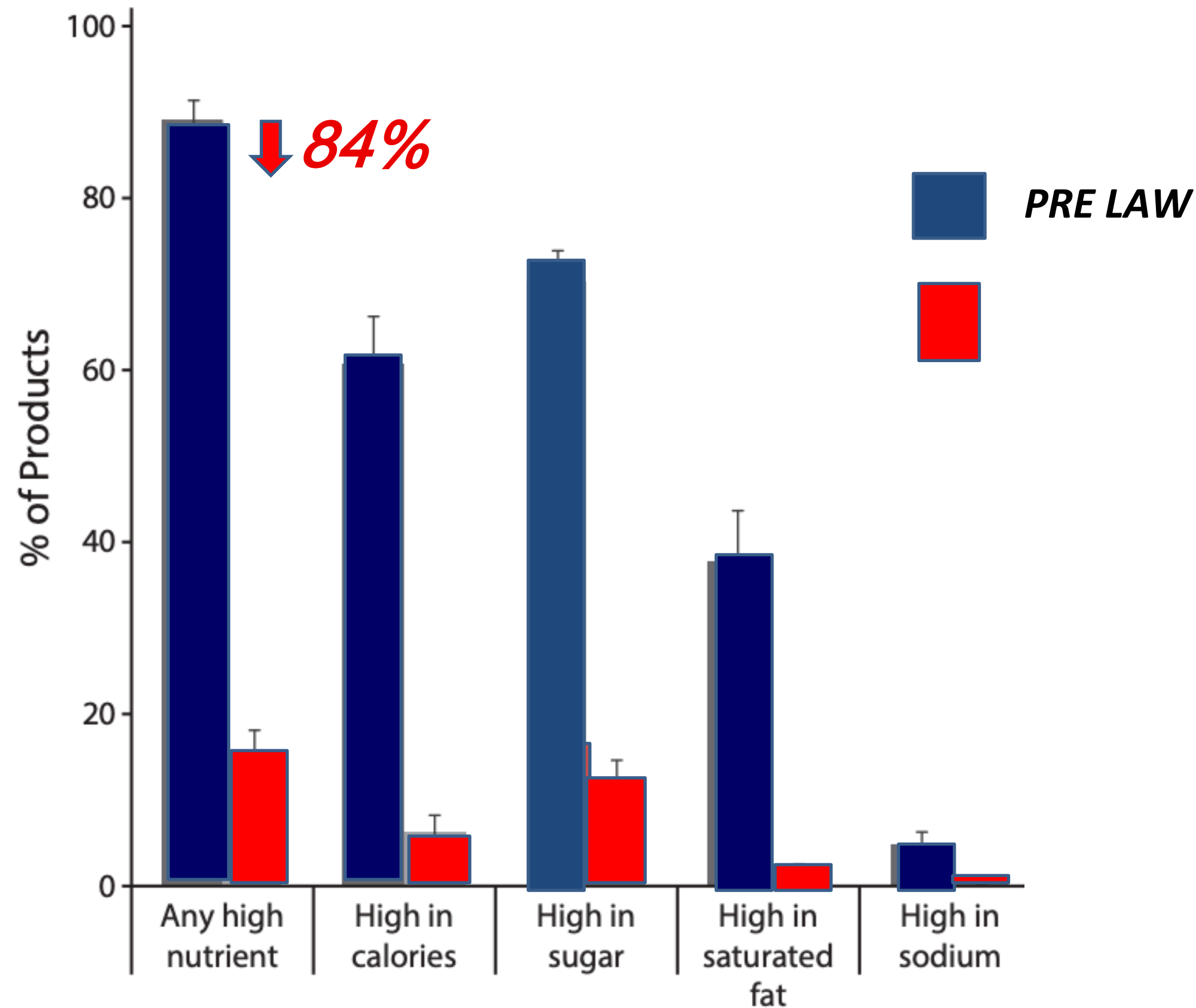
n=
421

TV food advertisement of
unhealthy foods with >1 strategy
directed to children)

Correa y cols 2020, AJPH

Mediano y cols 2019. Int J Environ Res Public Health

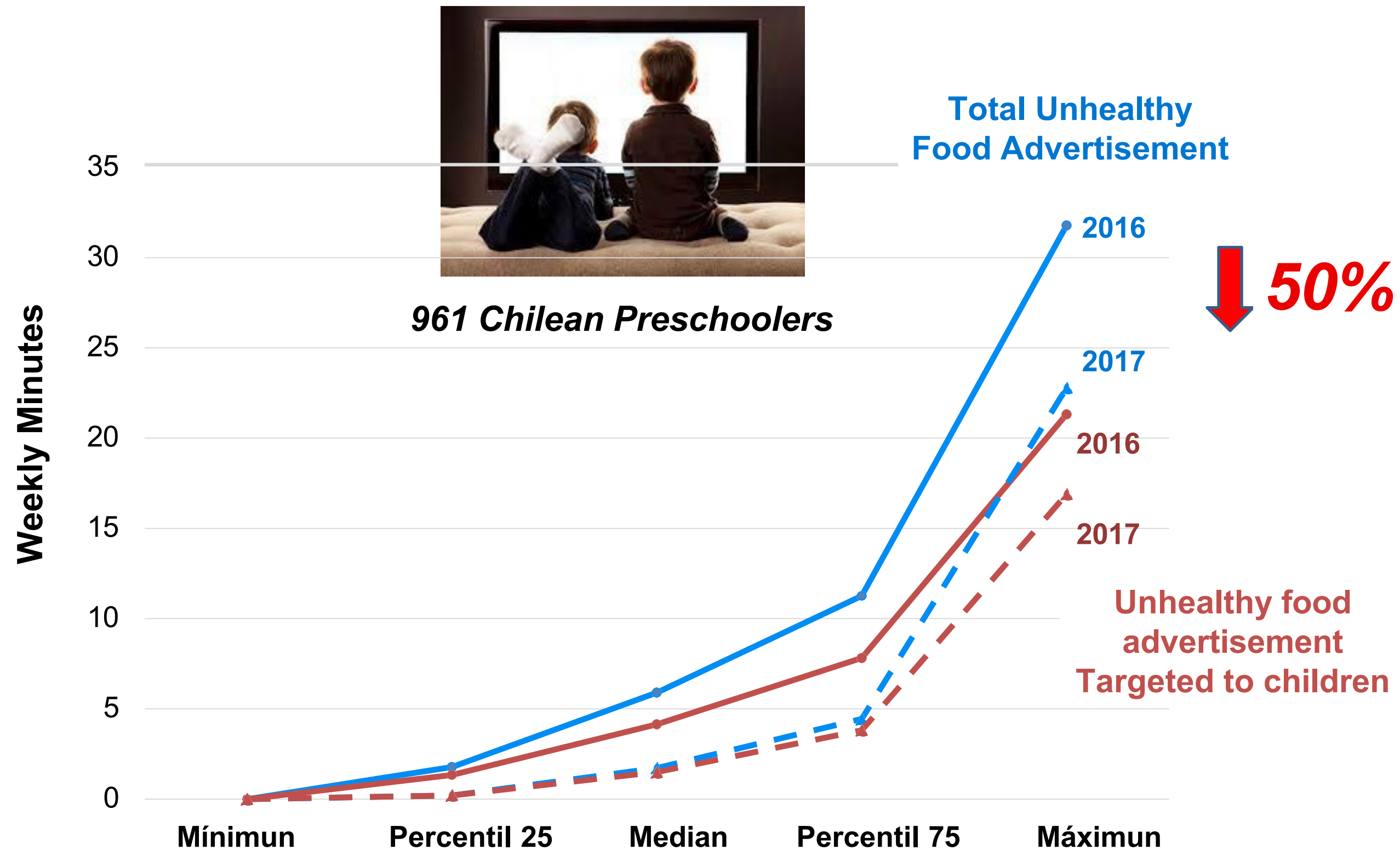
SCHOOL ENVIRONMENTS



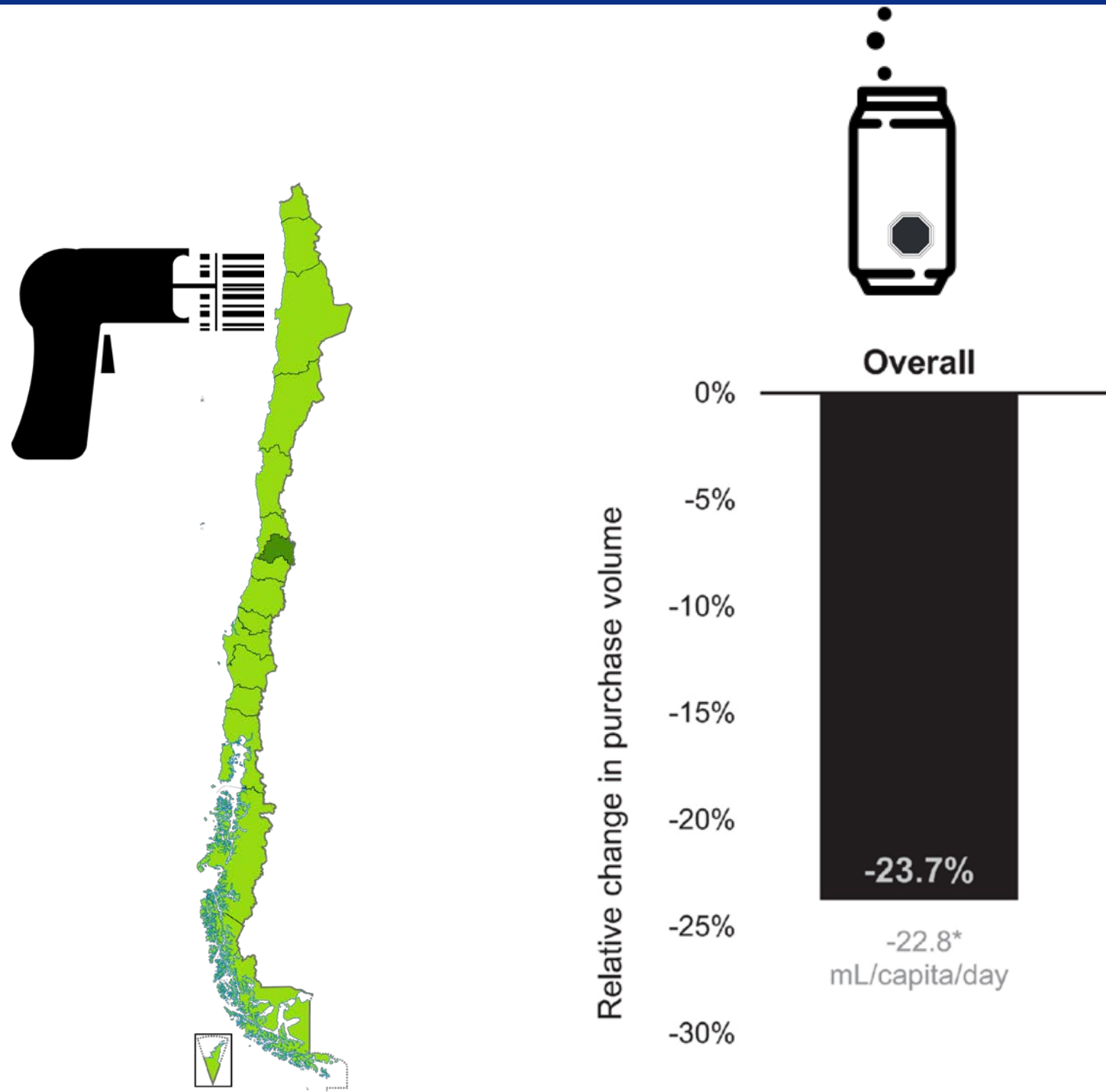
**21 Schools with 28 Kiosks
In Santiago county,
Santiago, Chile**

Massri et als Am J Public Health.

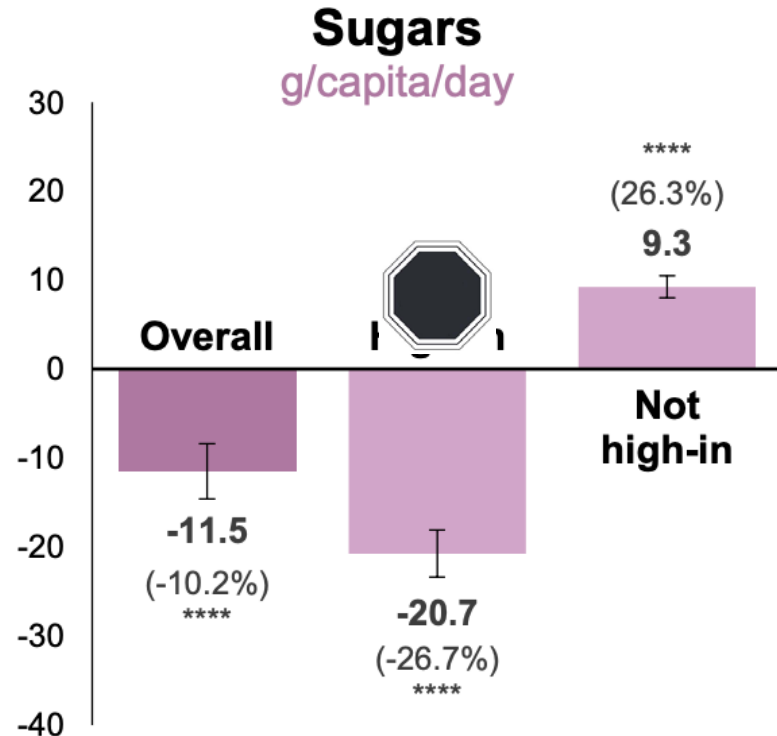
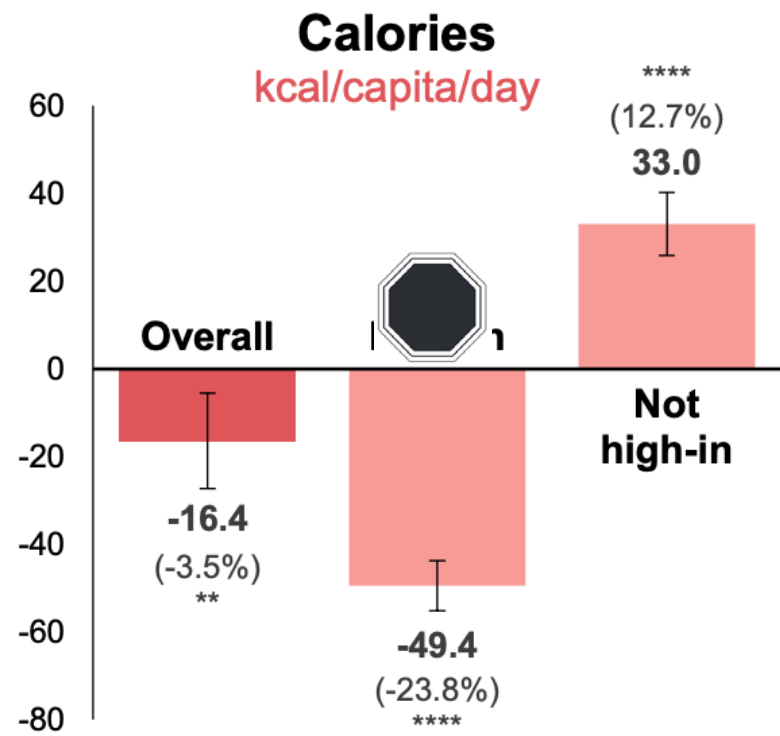
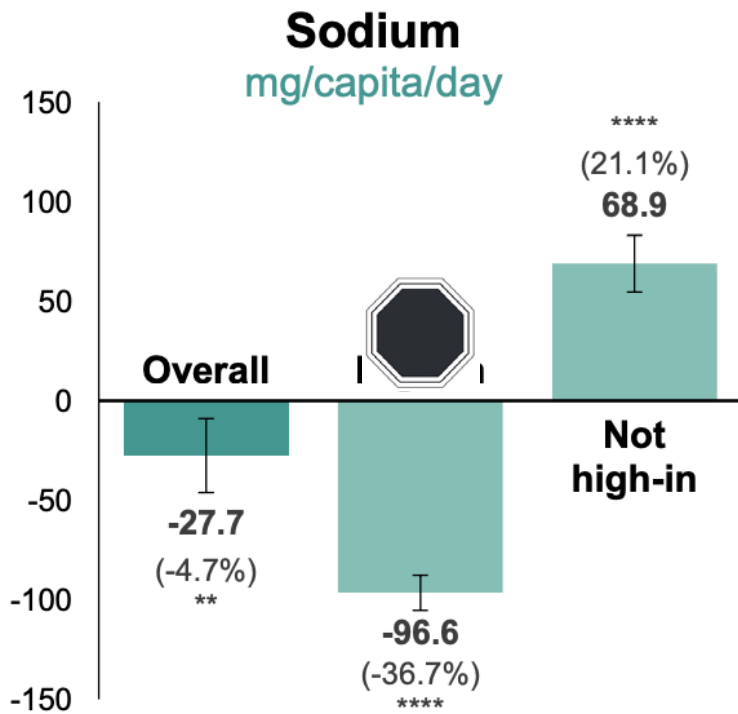
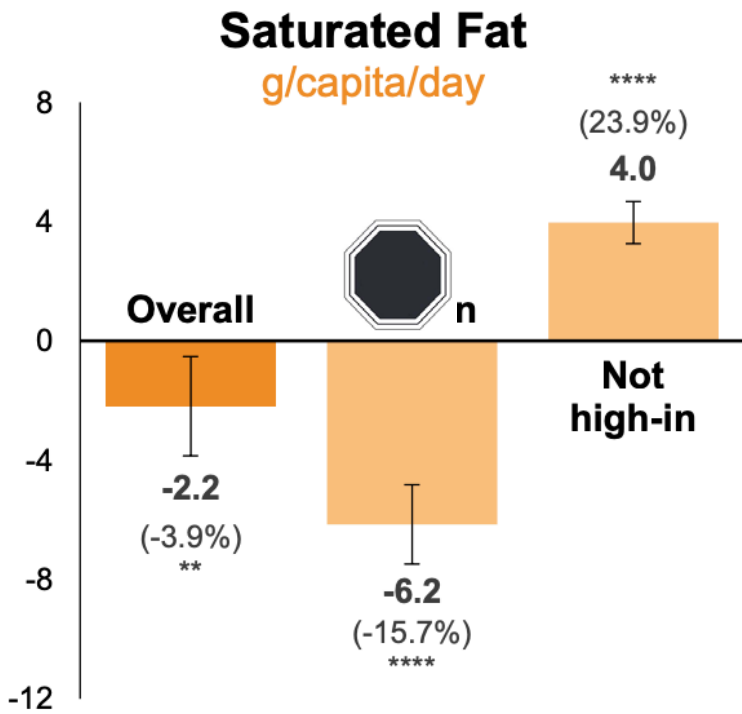
MARKETING RESTRICTIONS TO CHILDREN



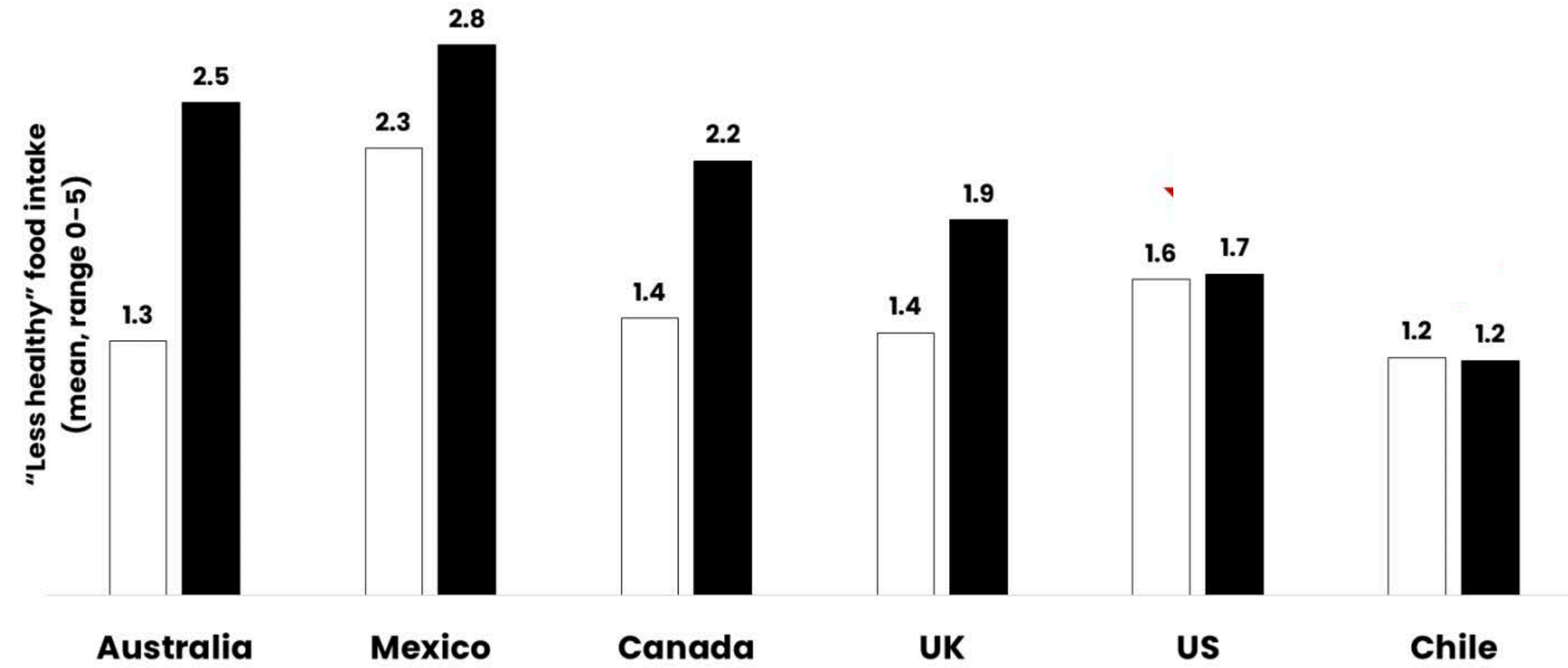
FOOD PURCHASES



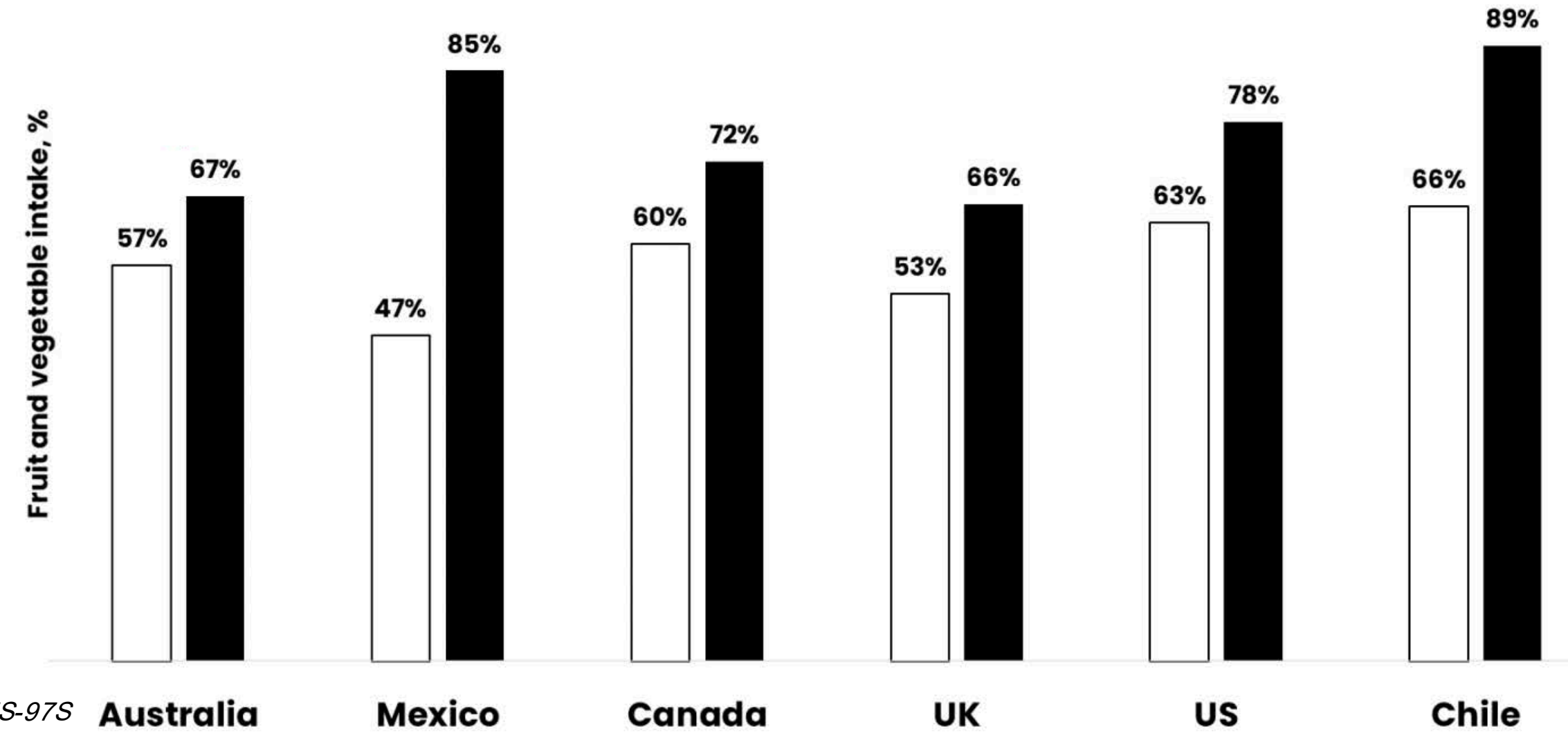
Relative change in purchase volume of "high-in" beverages under the Chilean Labeling Law was -23.7%



Mean differences in nutrient content between estimated adjusted post-policy purchases and estimated adjusted counterfactual scenario post-policy total food and beverage purchases



YOUTH
10-17y
N=10,565



WE NEED TO LEARN MORE OF: FOOD ENVIRONMENT OF THOSE WHO HAVE THE HIGHER BURDEN



WE NEED TO LEARN MORE OF: BIG INDUSTRY RESPONSES

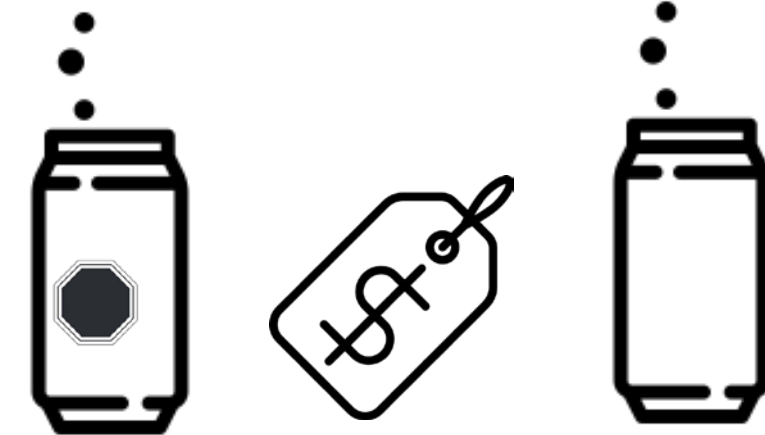


↓ 51% → 44%



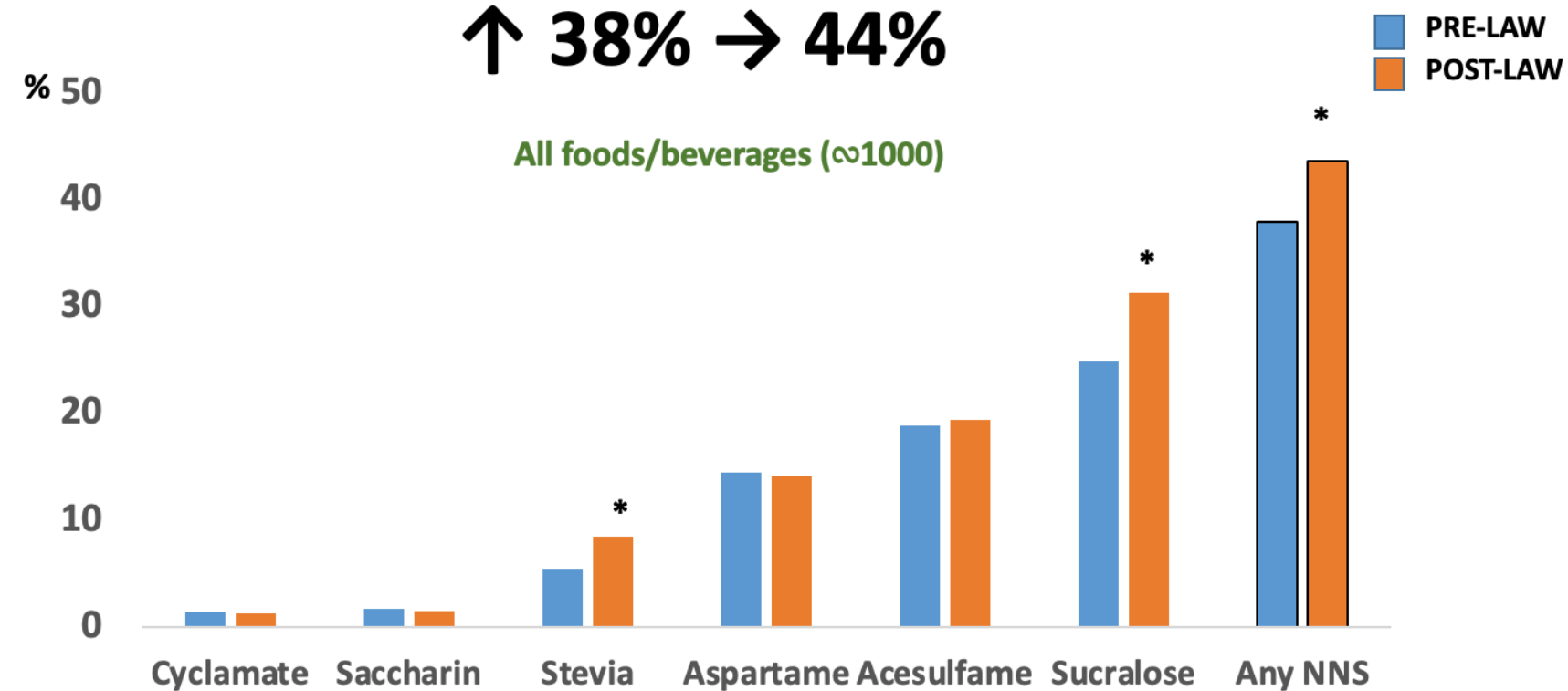
Reyes et al (2020). PLoS Med

NO PRICE CHANGE



Paraje y cols 2022, manuscrito en revisión

↑ 38% → 44%

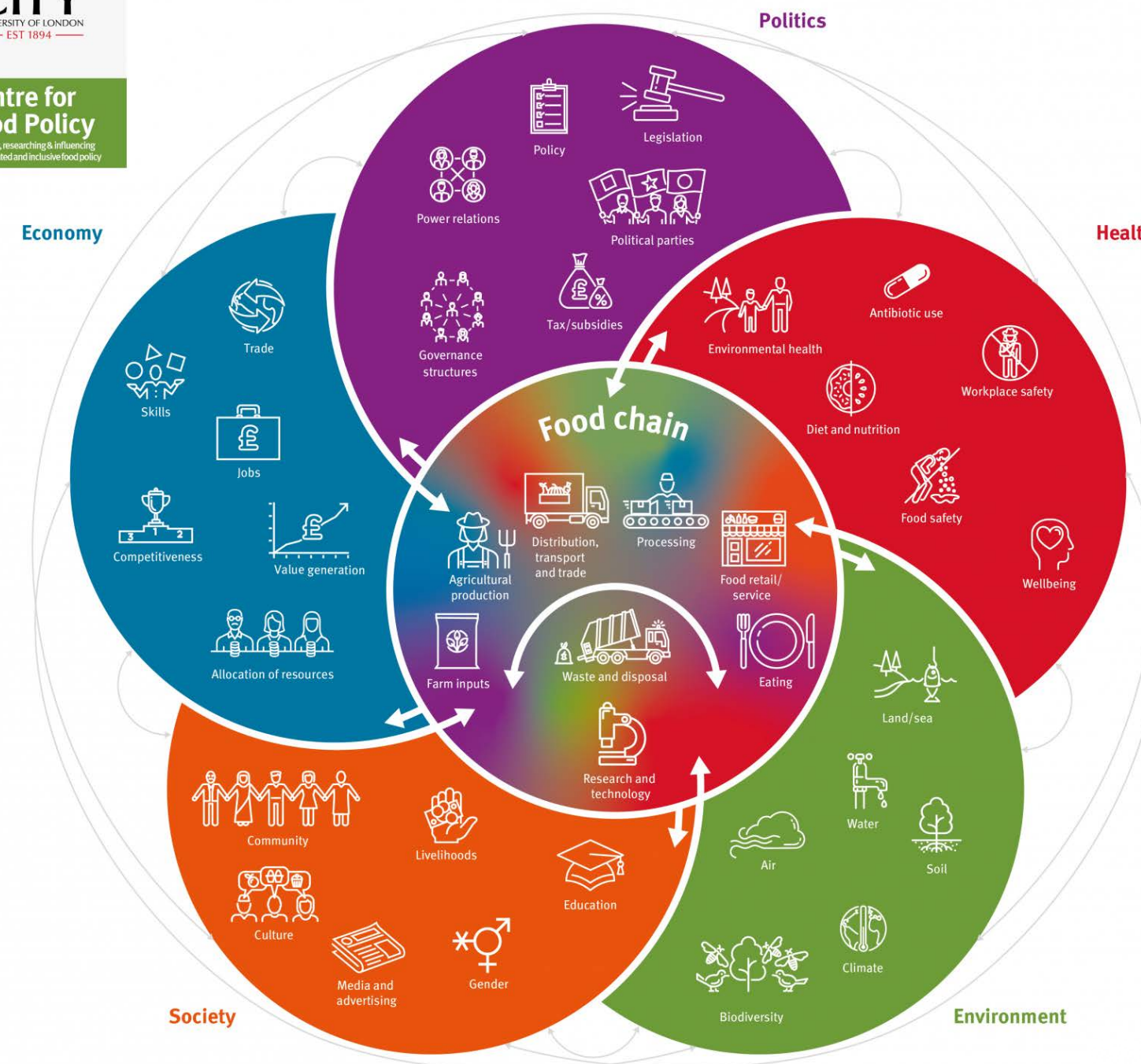


Zancheta et al (2022). Front Nutrition

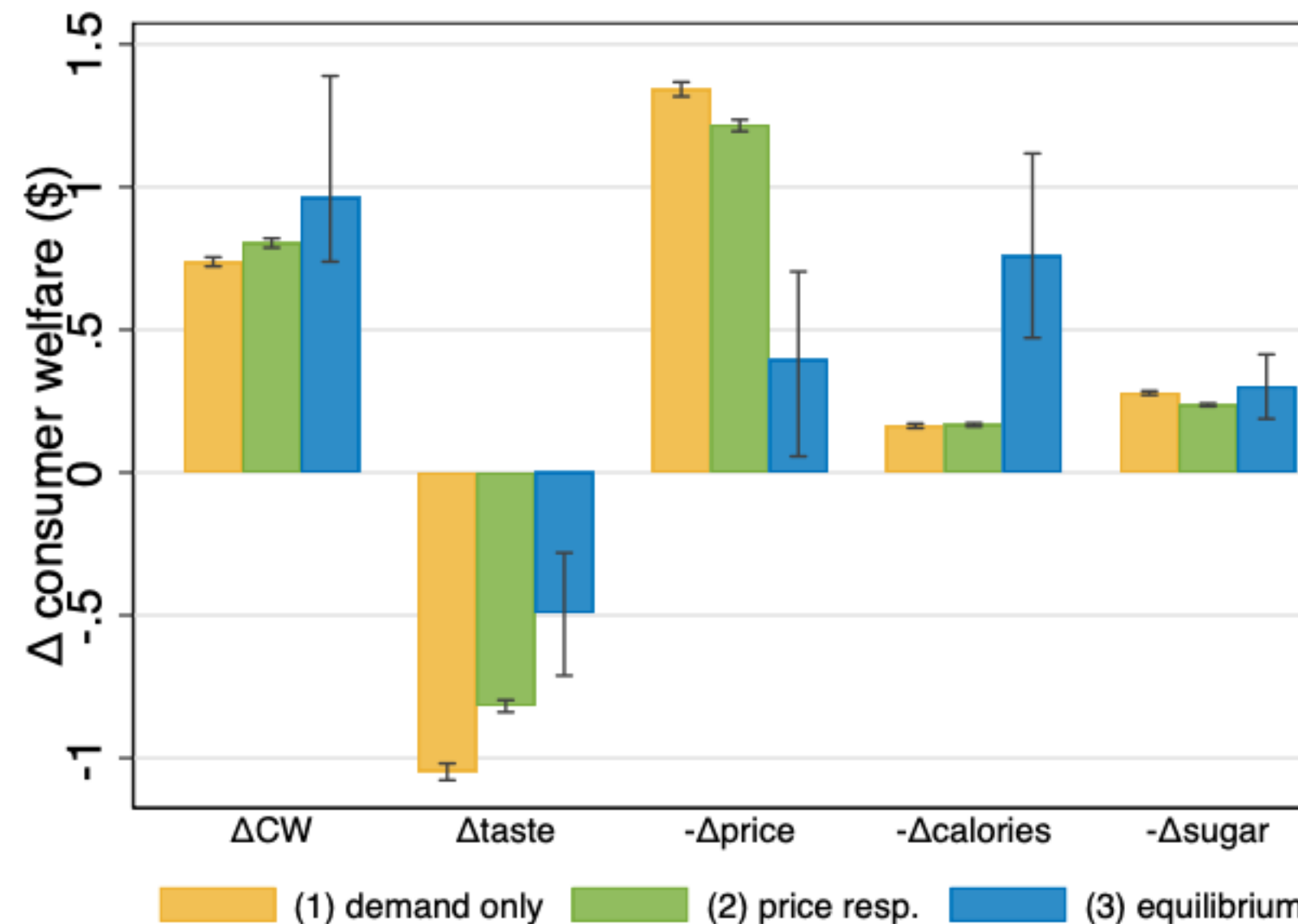
WE NEED TO LEARN MORE: HOW TO ALIGN POLICIES



The food system



WE NEED TO LEARN MORE: HOW TO EVALUATE COMPLEX INTERVENTIONS



Welfare is maximized when changes consumer behavior
and when industry changes prices and formulation.

THE WAY FORWARD: ACTIONS



42 policies and actions to orient food systems towards healthier diets for all

Corinna Hawkes¹
Stephanie Walton¹
Lawrence Haddad²
Jessica Fanzo³



Financial actions

Action

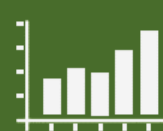
What impact could the action have?



Public institution actions

Action

What impact could the action have?



Business incentives

Action

What impact could the action have?

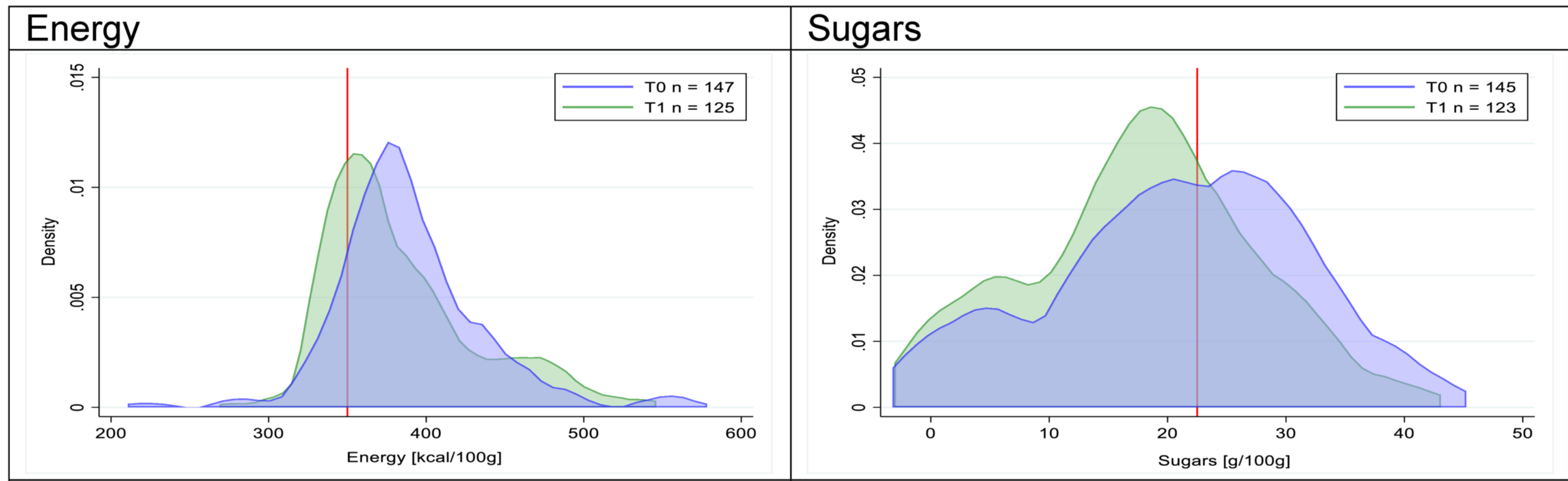


Regulations and laws

Action

What impact could the action have?

THE WAY FORWARD: STATUTORY POLICIES



THE WAY FORWARD: ENVIRONMENT MONITORING



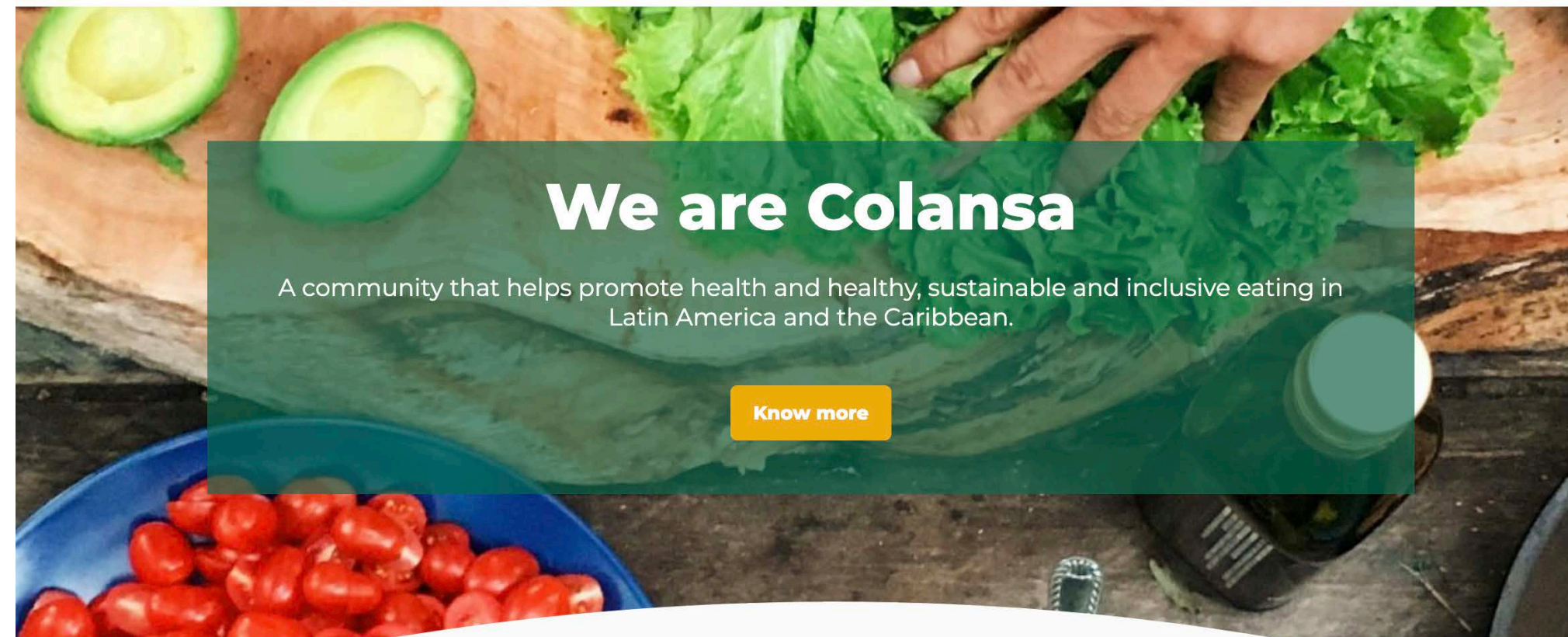
INFORMAS module structure

ORGANISATIONS	PROCESSES	Public sector policies and actions							Private sector policies and actions						
		How much progress have (international, national, state and local) governments made towards good practice in improving food environments and implementing obesity/NCDs prevention policies and actions? (University of Auckland)							How are private sector organisations affecting food environments and influencing obesity/NCDs prevention efforts? (Deakin University)						
FOOD ENVIRONMENTS	IMPACTS	Food composition	Food labelling	Food marketing	Food provision	Food retail	Food prices	Food trade & investment							
		What is the nutrient composition of foods and non-alcoholic beverages? (The George Institute)	What health-related labelling is present on foods and non-alcoholic beverages? (University of Oxford)	What is the exposure and power of promotion of unhealthy foods and non-alcoholic beverages to different population groups? (University of Wollongong)	What is the nutritional quality of foods and non-alcoholic beverages provided in different settings (eg. schools, hospitals, workplaces)? (University of Toronto)	What is the availability of healthy and unhealthy foods and non-alcoholic beverages in communities and within retail outlets? (University of Auckland)	What is the relative price and affordability of 'less healthy' compared with 'healthy' diets, meals & foods? (University of Queensland)	What are the impacts of trade and investment agreements on the healthiness of food environments? (Australian National University)							
POPULATIONS	OUTCOMES	Population diet			Physiological & metabolic risk factors			Health outcomes							
		What is the quality of the diet of different population groups? (University of Sao Paulo)			What are the burdens of obesity and other risk factors? (WHO)			What are burdens of NCD morbidity and mortality? (WHO)							

THE WAY FORWARD: COLLABORATION



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Colansa (Latin American and Caribbean Nutrition and Health Community of Practice) is a group of professionals, of civil society organizations and universities that work in a collaborative environment to contribute to the development of healthy, sustainable, equitable and inclusive food systems and promoting improvements in the nutrition and health of the populations from Latin America and the Caribbean.

www.colansa.org

Thank you!



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