

The challenge of Noncommunicable Diseases *-integrating health and agriculture policy*

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The Right to Adequate Food

H u m a n R i g h t s

Fact Sheet No.

34

The right to food is an inclusive right. It is not simply a right to a minimum ration of calories, proteins and other specific nutrients. It is a right to all nutritional elements that a person needs to live a healthy and active life, and to the means to access them.

Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, 2010

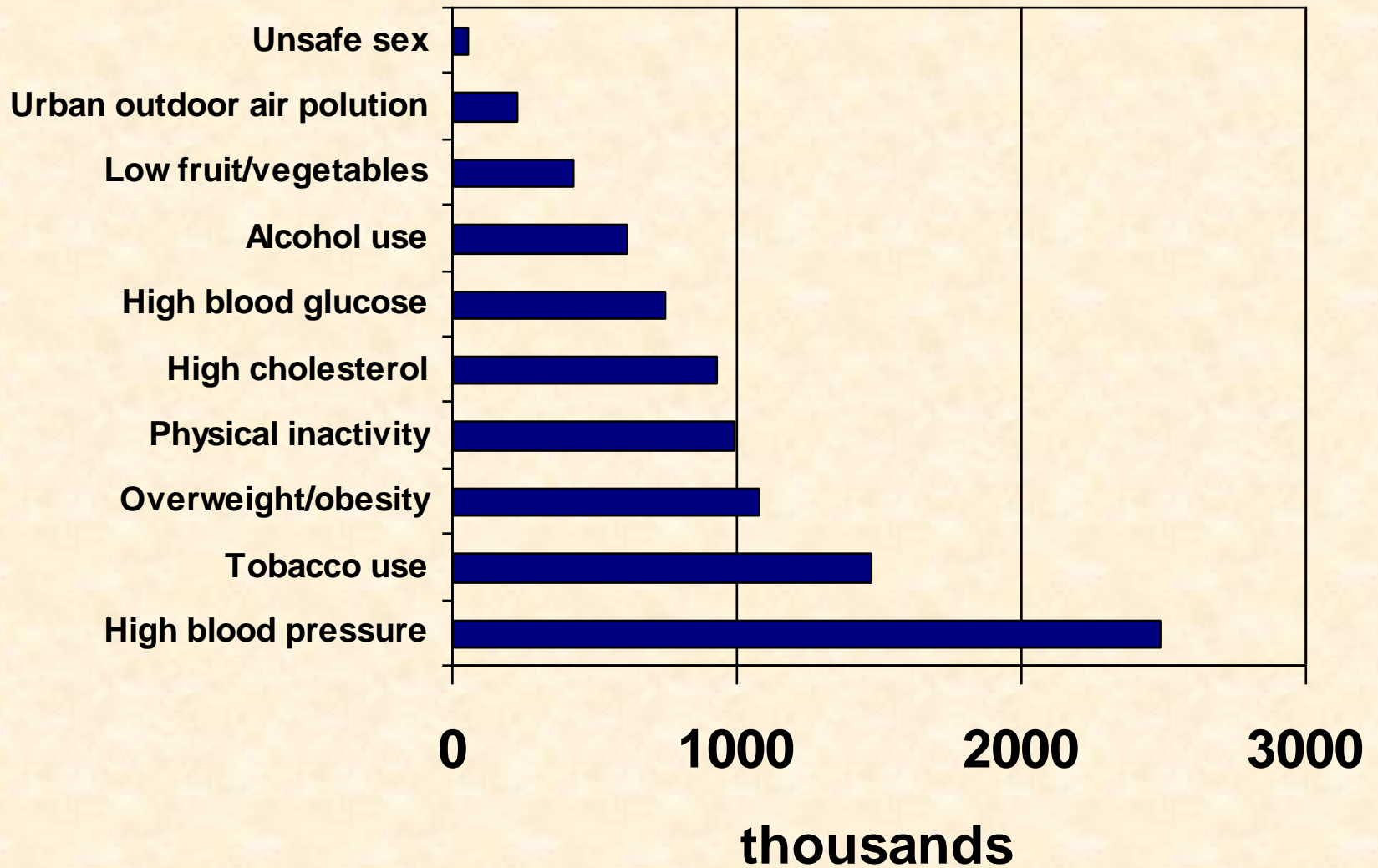


The background of the entire page is a dark blue color. It is decorated with several stylized flowers. Each flower is composed of five hands, with the fingers of the hands forming the petals. The hands are arranged in a circular pattern around a central colored circle. The colors of the flowers and their central circles are: a pink flower with a pink center, a red flower with a red center, a blue flower with a blue center, a purple flower with a purple center, a green flower with a green center, and a yellow flower with a yellow center. The flowers are scattered across the page, with some larger and more prominent than others.

Gaining Health

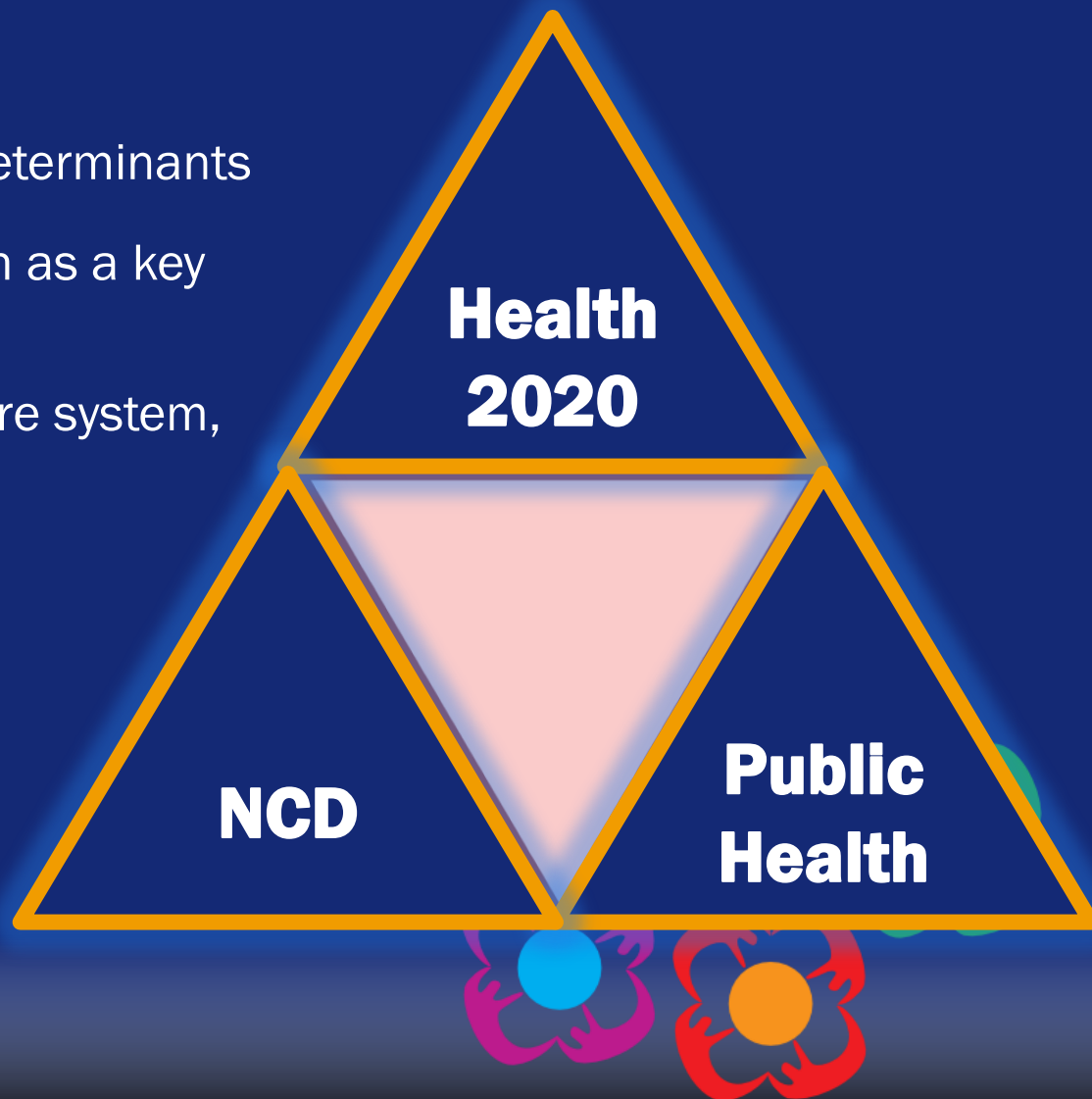
The European Strategy for the Prevention
and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases





Health2020

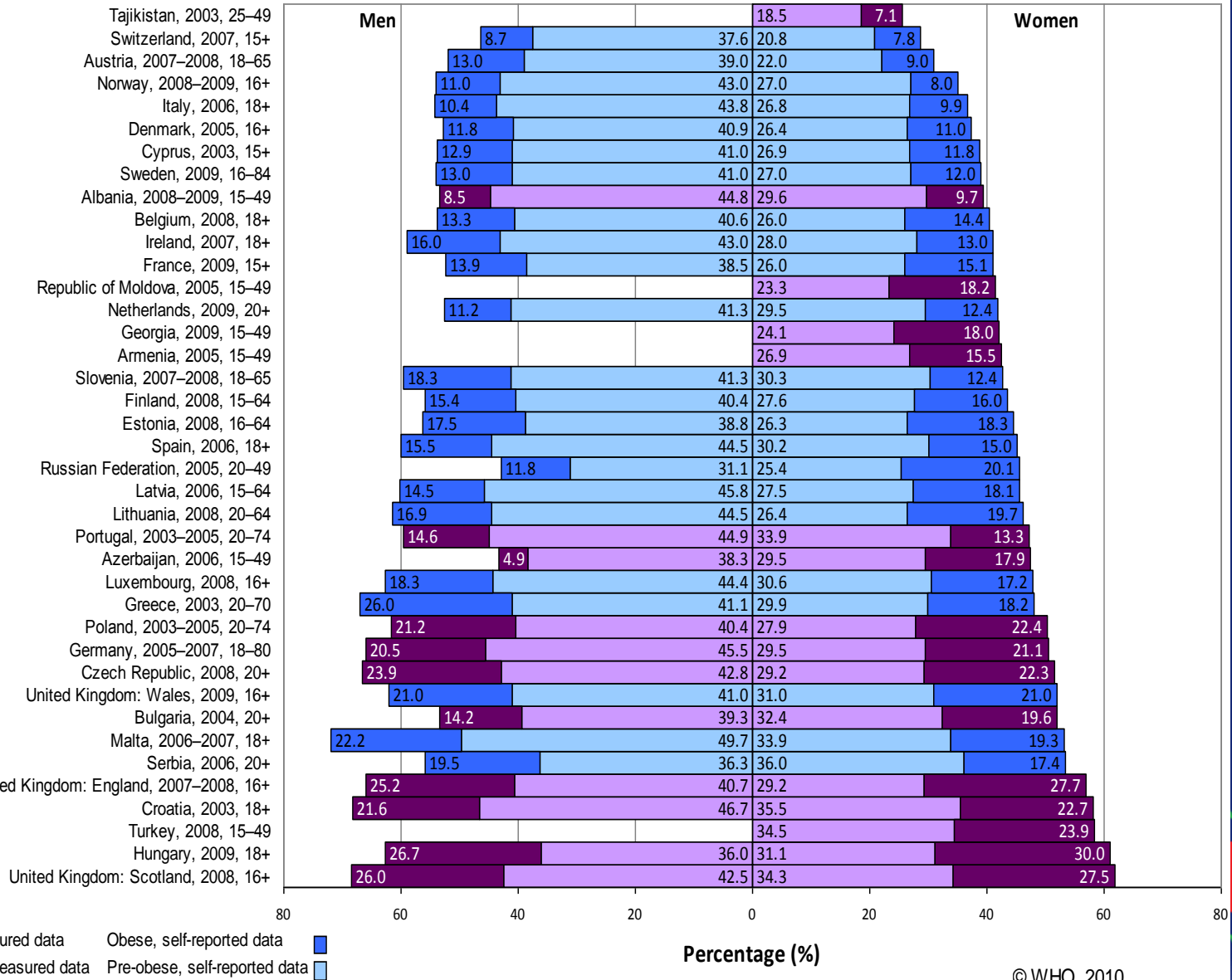
- ✦ Participatory process
- ✦ European Study on Social Determinants
- ✦ Commitment to public health as a key function in society
- ✦ Link public health, health care system, and PHC
- ✦ Critical development sector
- ✦ Model for Member States



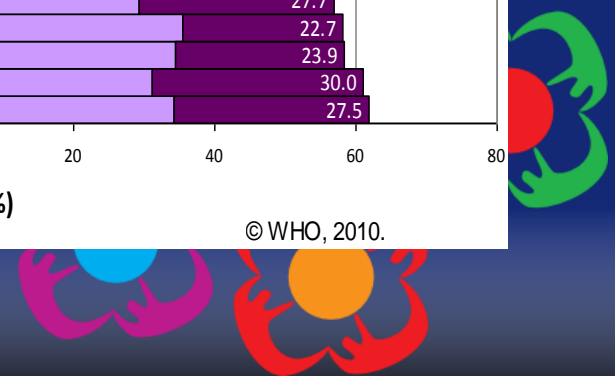


Overweight and obesity among adults in the WHO European Region

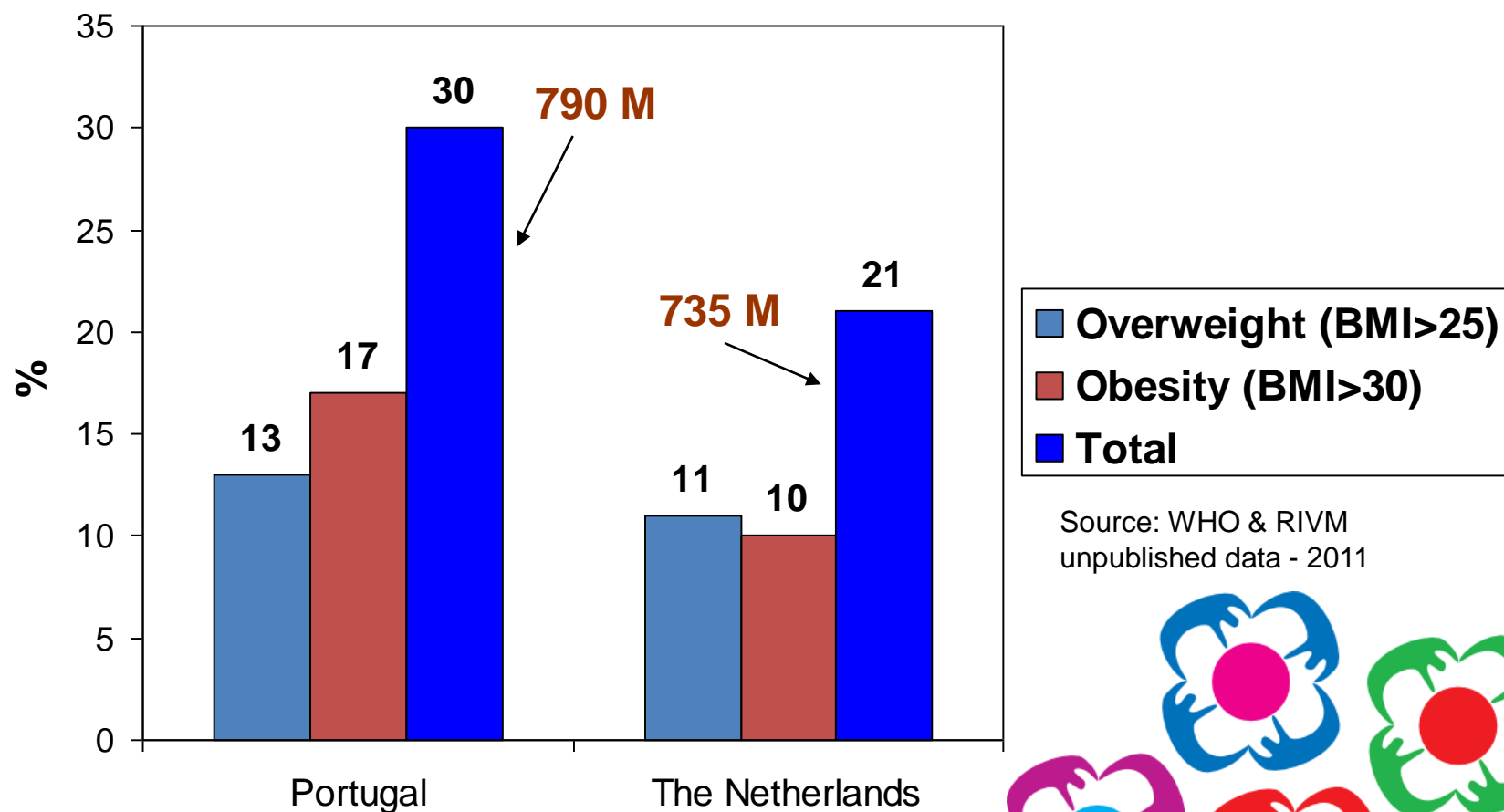
Survey characteristics: country, year, age rang



© WHO, 2010.



Percentage of the costs due to obesity and overweight related to the total costs of diseases



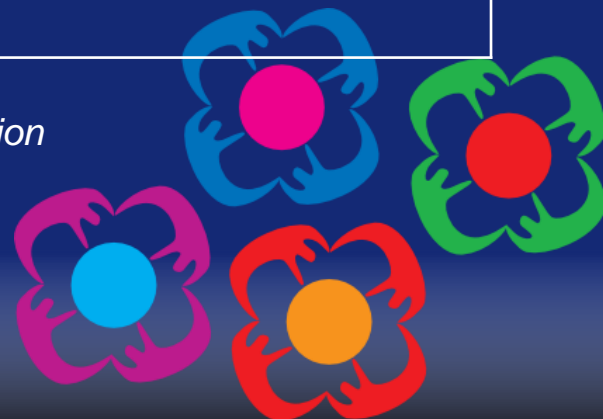
Source: WHO & RIVM
unpublished data - 2011



Present saturated fat intakes and reduction needed to meet WHO Guidelines

	Saturated FAT present intake	Targeted reduction
UK (age 19-69 years)	26.1 g per day (12.8% of daily calorie intake)	5.7 g per day (21.9% reduction)

Source: Lock et al. *Health, agricultural, and economic effects of adoption of healthy diets recommendation*. Lancet 2010; 376: 1699-709



Disease burden associated with a low Fruit and Vegetables (F&V) intake

- 1. A higher F&V consumption could potentially save each year up to 2.7 million (4.9 %) lives globally (*).**
- 2. F&V consumption is important in the prevention of NCDs (*).**
- 3. Increasing F&V consumption is a cost-effective public policy (**).**

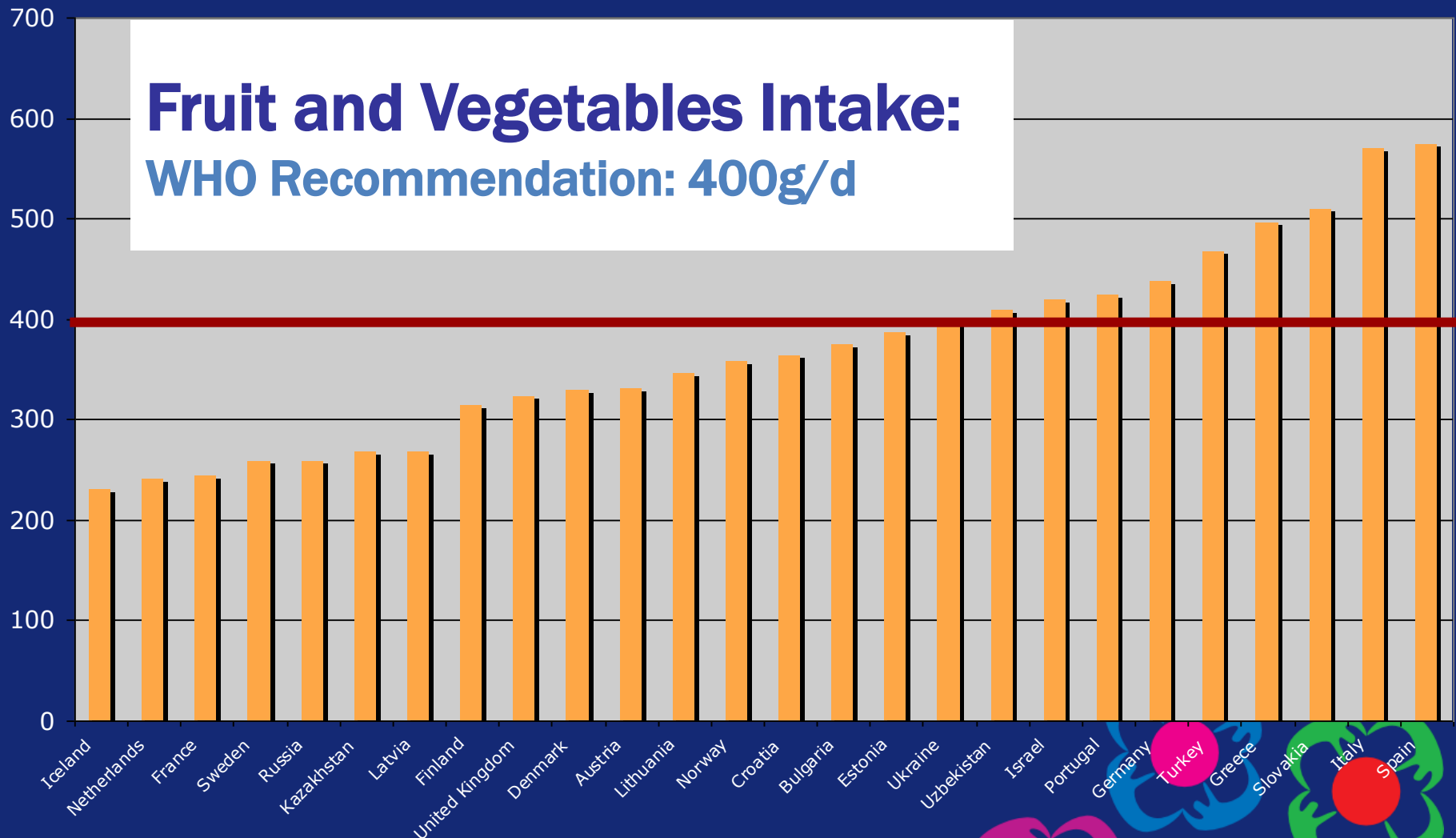
(*) *The world health report 2002: reducing risks, promoting healthy life. Geneva, World Health Organization, 2002.*

(**) *Dallongeville et al. Increasing fruit and vegetables consumption: a cost-effectiveness analysis of public policies. EJPH 2010. 21 (1), 69-73.*

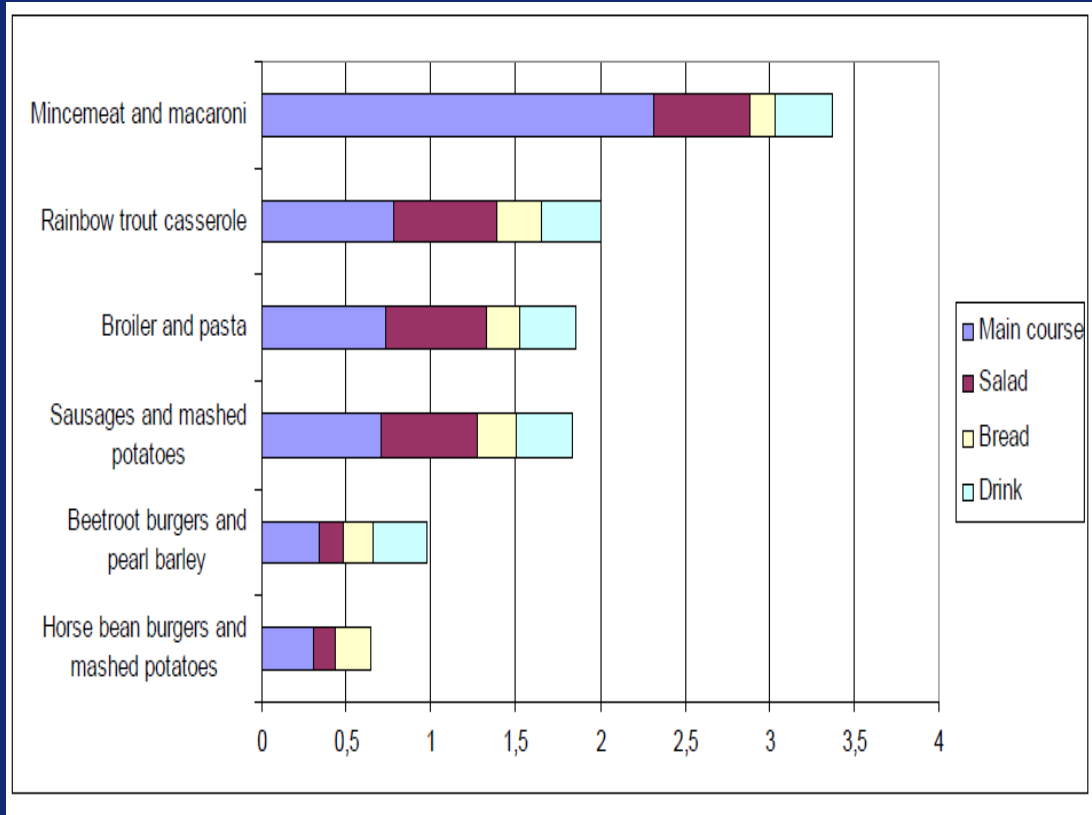


Fruit and Vegetables Intake:

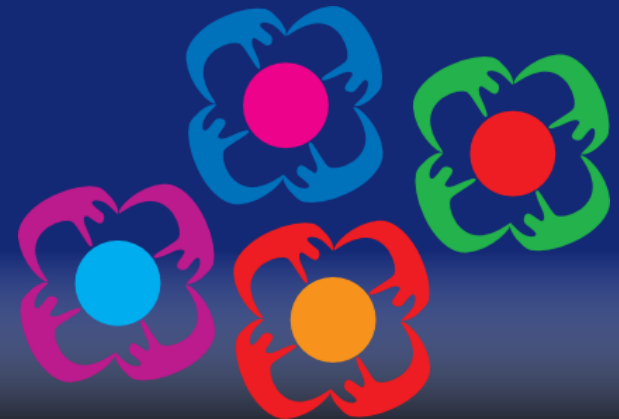
WHO Recommendation: 400g/d



Environmental impact of different foods



Seppala et al.

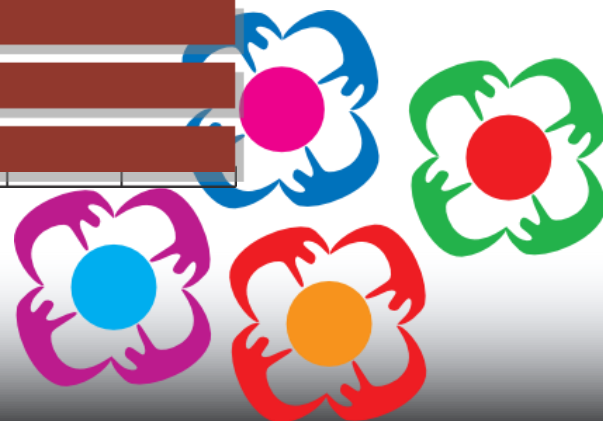
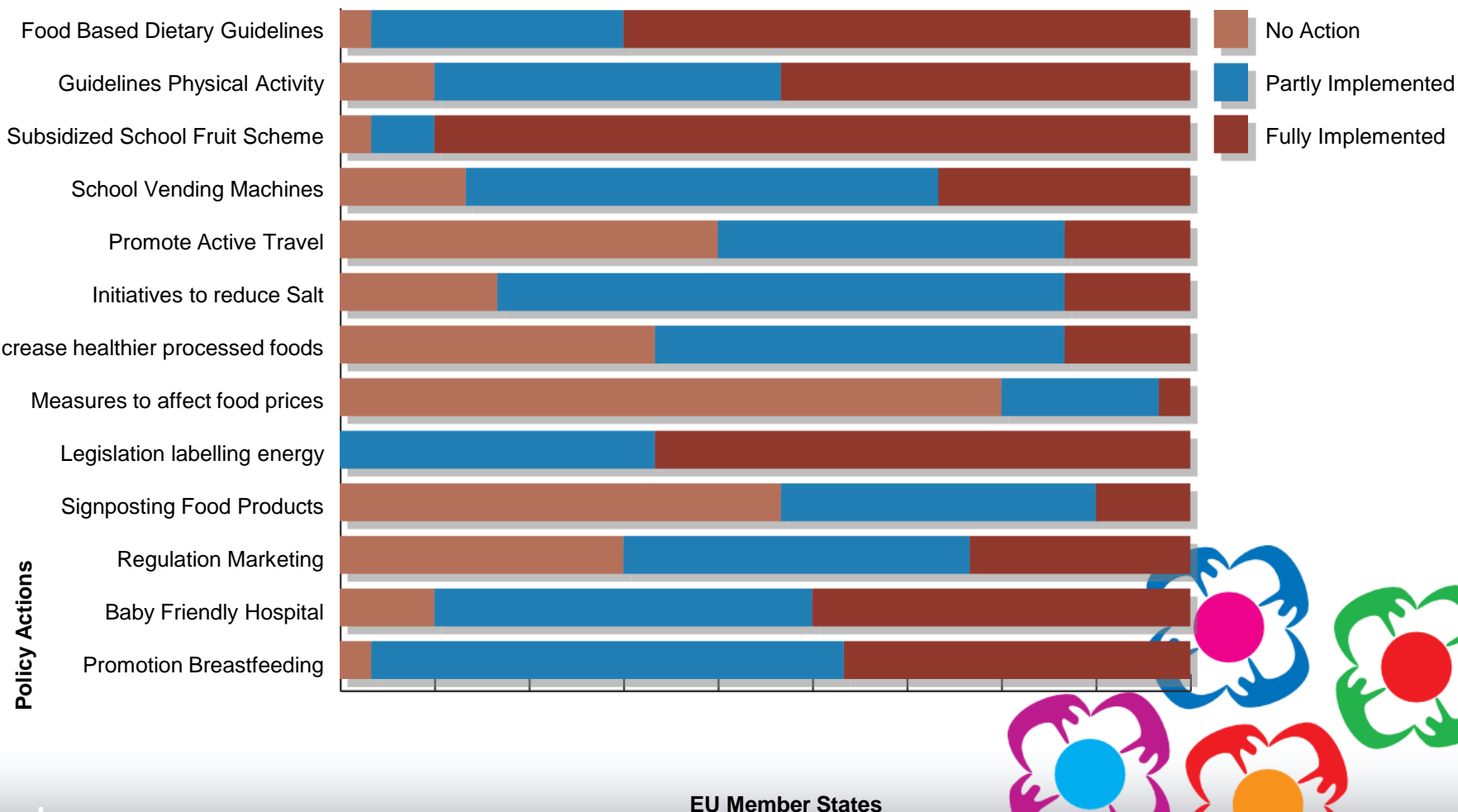


Biodiversity

- Agriculture sector to grow more nutritious varieties
 - Market for these nutritious varieties
 - Consumers empowerment
 - Conserve the biodiversity of the planet
- good nutrition, health and food security and improved capacity to deal with climate change**

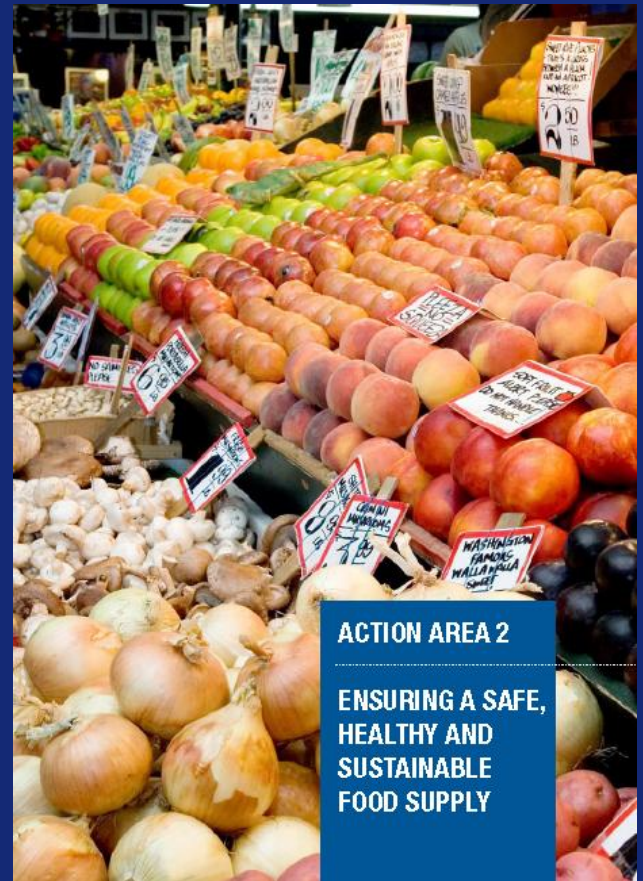


Overview Policy Actions Implementation 27 EU MS



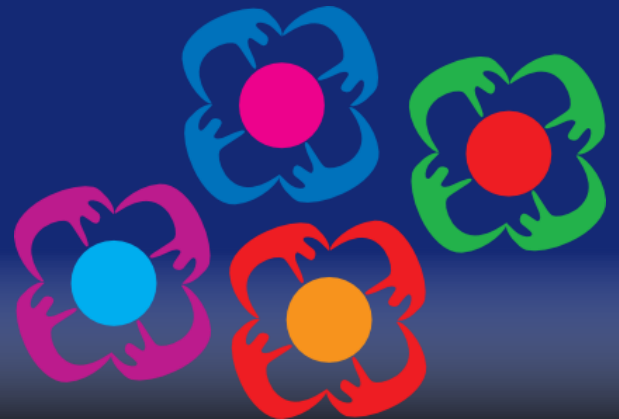


**WHO
EUROPEAN
ACTION PLAN
FOR FOOD AND
NUTRITION
POLICY 2007-2012**



ACTION AREA 2

**ENSURING A SAFE,
HEALTHY AND
SUSTAINABLE
FOOD SUPPLY**

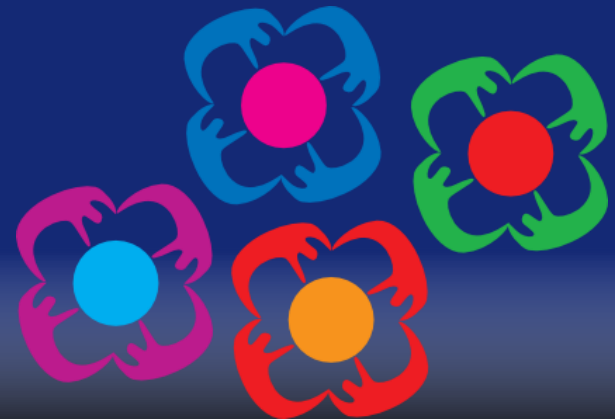


BUT...Foodborne diseases increasing worldwide



Globally - 2.2 million estimated deaths from food and waterborne infections per year

Industrialized countries - Up to 20 per million die of foodborne infections per year



Win-Win situations

- School Fruit Scheme
- Most deprived Scheme
- School Milk Scheme

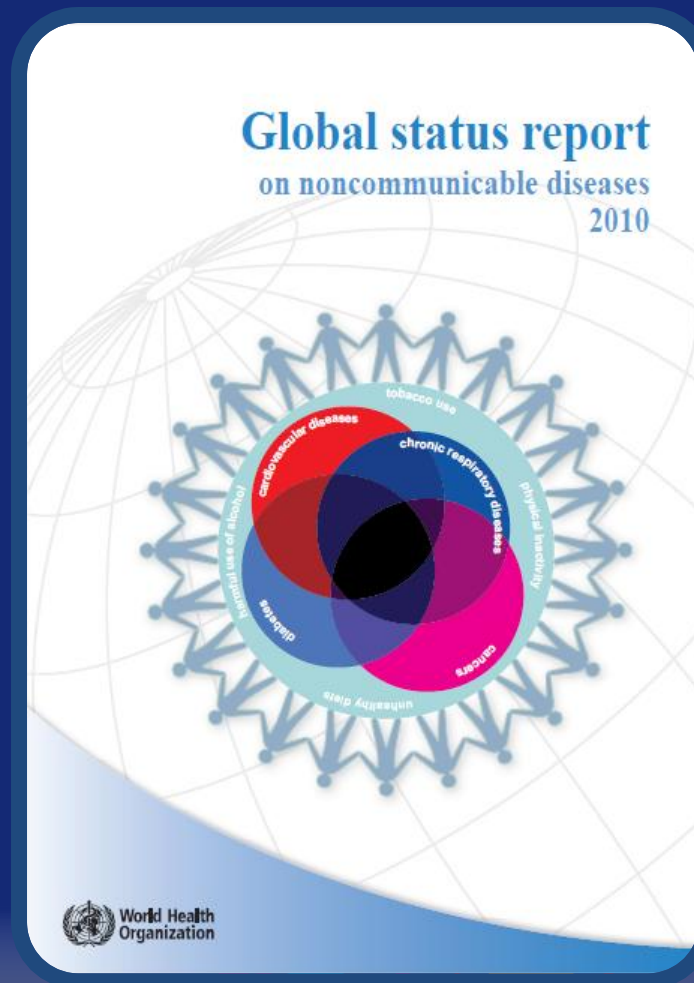
Why not a comprehensive nutrition scheme both for children (schools) and the poor?



Best Buys Package

Population-based approaches

- Smoke-free environments
- Warning about the dangers of tobacco use
- Bans on tobacco advertising
- Raising taxes on tobacco
- Raising taxes on alcohol
- Restricting access to retailed alcohol
- Bans on alcohol advertising
- Reduce salt intake and salt content of food
- Replacing trans-fat in food with polyunsaturated fat
- Promoting public awareness about diet and physical activity



Future directions (I):

- Prioritising the production of fruits, vegetables, and grains
- Guarantee a sustainable agriculture to promote and protect health and the environment
- Get agriculture to help in the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)
- Develop innovative policy (i.e. schemes)
- Respond to the global demand for food
- Stop support for tobacco
- Respect universal right to adequate food
- Promote transparent governance for agriculture



Future directions (II):

- Improve the affordability of healthy diets
- Establish links with the EU Nutrition Strategy and with WHO frameworks
- Support and promote research on food and health as a equity and competitiveness factor and on the impact of agriculture policy on health
- Contribute strategically to the reduction of the NCDs



Thank You!

