

WORKSHOP

NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT HEALTHY FOOD ENVIRONMENT POLICY INDEX (FOOD-EPI):

RATING SHEET: Data Collection Auckland

ID n°:

1. Are you:

working at a university

working in a non-governmental organisation

working in another type of organisation, namely: _____

2. Which ethnic group or groups do you belong to?:

New Zealand European

Māori

Samoan

Cook Island Māori

Tongan

Niuean

Chinese

Indian

other, namely: _____

Refused

3. You are participating in this rating workshop as an individual with expertise and experience in relevant areas of public health and nutrition and your individual scores will remain confidential.

Do you consent to your name and organisation being listed as a participant in an appendix to the final report?

Yes

No

I don't know

PLEASE RETURN YOUR COMPLETED SHEETS TO THE ORGANISERS BEFORE LEAVING TODAY

4. Please enter your **rating (1-5)** for each of the good practice statements on the degree of implementation of policies or infrastructure support towards good/best practice in the appropriate box

1 = <20% implemented,

2= 20-40% implemented,

3= 40-60% implemented,

4= 60-80% implemented,

5= 80-100% implemented

If you cannot rate any good practice statement please put the number 6

General comments relating to the specific policy or infrastructure support domains can be written on page 14

Specific comments relating to the statement can be added in the box beside the statement.

Definitions used in the text are on the last page of the rating sheet.

1 FOOD COMPOSITION: <i>There are government systems implemented to ensure that, where practicable, processed foods minimise the energy density and the nutrients of concern (salt, fat, saturated fat, trans fat, added sugar)</i>		
Good practice statement	Rating:(1-5) Cannot rate (6)	Specific comments
Q2 COMP 1: Food composition targets/standards have been established by the government for the content of the nutrients of concern in certain foods or food groups if they are major contributors to population intakes of these nutrients of concern (<i>trans</i> fats and added sugars in processed foods, salt in bread, saturated fat in commercial frying fats)		

2 FOOD LABELLING: <i>There is a regulatory system implemented by the government for consumer-oriented labelling on food packaging and menu boards in restaurants to enable consumers to easily make informed food choices and to prevent misleading claims</i>		
Good practice statement	Rating:(1-5) Cannot rate (6)	Specific comments
Q3 LABEL1: Ingredient lists and nutrient declarations in line with Codex recommendations are present on the labels of all packaged foods		
Q4 LABEL2: Robust, evidence-based regulatory systems are in place for approving/reviewing claims on foods, so that consumers are protected against unsubstantiated and misleading nutrition and health claims		
Q5 LABEL3: A single, consistent, interpretive, evidence-informed front-of-pack supplementary nutrition information system, which readily allows consumers to assess a product's healthiness, is applied to all packaged foods		
Q6 LABEL4: A consistent, single, simple, clearly-visible system of labelling the menu boards of all quick service restaurants (i.e. fast food chains) is applied by the government, which allows consumers to interpret the nutrient quality and energy content of foods and meals on sale		

3 FOOD PROMOTION: <i>There is a comprehensive policy implemented by the government to reduce the impact (exposure and power) of promotion of unhealthy foods to children (<16years) across all media</i>		
Good practice statement	Rating:(1-5) Cannot rate (6)	Specific comments
Q7 PROMO1: Effective policies are implemented by the government to restrict exposure and power of promotion of unhealthy foods to children through all forms of media, including broadcast (TV, radio) and non-broadcast media (e.g. Internet, social media, point-of-purchase, product placement, packaging, sponsorship, outdoor advertising)		
Q8 PROMO2: Effective policies are implemented by the government to ensure that unhealthy foods are not commercially promoted to children in settings where children gather (e.g. preschools, schools, sport and cultural events)		

4 FOOD PRICES: <i>Food pricing policies (e.g., taxes and subsidies) are aligned with health outcomes by helping to make the healthy eating choices the easier, cheaper choices</i>		
Good practice statement	Rating:(1-5) Cannot rate (6)	Specific comments
Q9 PRICES1: Taxes on healthy foods are minimised to encourage healthy food choices where possible (e.g. low or no sales tax, excise, value-added or import duties on fruit and vegetables)		
Q10 PRICES2: Taxes on unhealthy foods (e.g. sugar-sweetened beverages, foods high in nutrients of concern) are in place to discourage unhealthy food choices where possible, and these taxes are reinvested to improve population health		
Q11 PRICES3: The intent of existing subsidies on foods, including infrastructure funding support (e.g. research and development, supporting markets or transport systems), is to favour healthy rather than unhealthy foods		
Q12 PRICES4: The government ensures that food-related income support programs are for healthy foods		

5 FOOD PROVISION: <i>The government ensures that there are healthy food service policies implemented in government-funded settings to ensure that food provision encourages healthy food choices, and the government actively encourages and supports private companies to implement similar policies</i>		
Good practice statement	Rating:(1-5) Cannot rate (6)	Specific comments
Q13 PROV1: The government ensures that there are clear, consistent policies (including nutrition standards) implemented <u>in schools and early childhood education services</u> for food service activities (canteens, food at events, fundraising, promotions, vending machines etc.) to provide and promote healthy food choices		
Q14 PROV2: The government ensures that there are clear, consistent policies <u>in other public sector settings</u> for food service activities (canteens, food at events, fundraising, promotions, vending machines, public procurement standards etc.) to provide and promote healthy food choices		
Q15 PROV3: The government ensures that there are good support and training systems to help schools and other public sector organisations and their caterers meet the healthy food service policies and guidelines		
Q16 PROV4: Government actively encourages and supports private companies to provide and promote healthy foods and meals in their workplaces		

6 FOOD IN RETAIL: <i>The government has the power to implement policies and programs to support the availability of healthy foods and limit the availability of unhealthy foods in communities (outlet density and locations) and in-store (product placement)</i>		
Good practice statement	Rating:(1-5) Cannot rate (6)	Specific comments
Q17 RETAIL1: Zoning laws and policies are robust enough and are being used, where needed, by local governments to place limits on the density or placement of quick serve restaurants or other outlets selling mainly unhealthy foods in communities		
Q18 RETAIL2: There are existing support systems to encourage food stores to promote the in-store availability of healthy foods and to limit the in-store availability of unhealthy foods		

7 FOOD TRADE AND INVESTMENT: <i>The government ensures that trade and investment agreements protect food sovereignty, favour healthy food environments, are linked with domestic health and agricultural policies in ways that are consistent with health objectives, and do not promote unhealthy food environments</i>		
Good practice statement	Rating:(1-5) Cannot rate (6)	Specific comments
Q19 TRADE1: The direct and indirect impacts of international trade and investment agreements on food environments and population nutrition and health are assessed and considered		
Q20 TRADE2: The government adopts measures to manage investment and protect their regulatory capacity with respect to public health nutrition		

8 LEADERSHIP: <i>The political leadership ensures that there is strong support for the vision, planning, communication, implementation and evaluation of policies and actions to create healthy food environments, improve population nutrition, and reduce diet-related inequalities</i>		
Good practice statement	Rating:(1-5) Cannot rate (6)	Specific comments
Q21 LEAD1: There is strong, visible, political support (at the Head of State / Cabinet level) for improving food environments, population nutrition, diet-related NCDs and their related inequalities		
Q22 LEAD2: Clear population intake targets have been established by the government for the nutrients of concern to meet WHO and national recommended dietary intake levels		
Q23 LEAD3: Clear, interpretive, evidence-informed food-based dietary guidelines have been established and implemented		
Q24 LEAD4: There is a comprehensive, transparent, up-to-date implementation plan (including priority policy and program strategies, social marketing for public awareness and threat of legislation for voluntary approaches) linked to national needs and priorities, to improve food environments, reduce the intake of the nutrients of concern to meet WHO and national recommended dietary intake levels, and reduce diet-related NCDs		
Q25 LEAD5: Government priorities have been established to reduce inequalities in relation to diet, nutrition , obesity and NCDs		

9 GOVERNANCE: <i>Governments have structures in place to ensure transparency and accountability, and encourage broad community participation and inclusion when formulating and implementing policies and actions to create healthy food environments, improve population nutrition, and reduce diet-related inequalities</i>		
Good practice statement	Rating:(1-5) Cannot rate (6)	Specific comments
Q26 GOVER1: There are robust procedures to restrict commercial influences on the development of policies related to food environments where they have conflicts of interest with improving population nutrition		
Q27 GOVER2: Policies and procedures are implemented for using evidence in the development of food policies		
Q28 GOVER3: Policies and procedures are implemented for ensuring transparency in the development of food policies		
Q29 GOVER4: The government ensures access to comprehensive nutrition information and key documents (e.g. budget documents, annual performance reviews and health indicators) for the public		

10 MONITORING AND INTELLIGENCE: <i>The government's monitoring and intelligence systems (surveillance, evaluation, research and reporting) are comprehensive and regular enough to assess the status of food environments, population nutrition and diet-related NCDs and their inequalities, and to measure progress on achieving the goals of nutrition and health plans</i>		
Good practice statement	Rating:(1-5) Cannot rate (6)	Specific comments
Q30 MONIT1: Monitoring systems, implemented by the government, are in place to regularly monitor food environments (especially for food composition for nutrients of concern, food promotion to children, and nutritional quality of food in schools and other public sector settings), against codes/guidelines/standards/targets.		
Q31 MONIT2: There is regular monitoring of adult and childhood nutrition status and population intakes against specified intake targets or recommended daily intake levels.		
Q32 MONIT3: There is regular monitoring of adult and childhood overweight and obesity prevalence using anthropometric measurements		
Q33 MONIT4: There is regular monitoring of the prevalence of NCD risk factors and occurrence rates (e.g. prevalence, incidence, mortality) for the main diet-related NCDs		
Q34 MONIT5: There is sufficient evaluation of major programs and policies to assess effectiveness and contribution to achieving the goals of the nutrition and health plans		
Q35 MONIT6: Progress towards reducing health inequalities and social determinants of health are regularly monitored		

11 FUNDING AND RESOURCES:

Sufficient funding is invested in 'Population Nutrition Promotion' (estimated from the investments in population promotion of healthy eating and healthy food environments for the prevention of obesity and diet-related NCDs, excluding all one-on-one promotion (primary care, antenatal services, maternal and child nursing services etc.), food safety, micronutrient deficiencies (e.g. folate fortification) and undernutrition) to create healthy food environments, improved population nutrition, reductions in obesity, diet-related NCDs and their related inequalities

Good practice statement	Rating:(1-5) Cannot rate (6)	Specific comments
Q36 FUND1: The 'Population Nutrition Promotion' budget, as a proportion of total health spending and/or in relation to the diet-related NCD burden is sufficient to reduce diet-related NCDs		
Q37 FUND2: Government funded research is targeted for improving food environments, reducing obesity, NCDs and their related inequalities		

12 PLATFORMS FOR INTERACTION: <i>There are coordination platforms and opportunities for synergies across government departments, levels of government, and other sectors (NGOs, private sector, and academia) such that policies and actions in food and nutrition are coherent, efficient and effective in improving food environments, population nutrition, diet-related NCDs and their related inequalities</i>		
Good practice statement	Rating:(1-5) Cannot rate (6)	Specific comments
Q38 PLATF1: There are robust coordination mechanisms across departments and levels of government (national and local) to ensure policy coherence, alignment, and integration of food, obesity and diet-related NCD prevention policies across governments		
Q39 PLATF2: There are formal platforms between government and the commercial food sector to implement healthy food policies		
Q40 PLATF3: There are formal platforms for regular interactions between government and civil society on food policies and other strategies to improve population nutrition		
Q41 PLATF4: The government leads a broad, effective and sustainable systems-based approach with local organisations to improve the healthiness of food environments at a national level		

13 HEALTH IN ALL POLICIES: <i>Processes are in place to ensure policy coherence and alignment, and that population health impacts are explicitly considered in the development of government policies</i>		
Good practice statement	Rating:(1-5) Cannot rate (6)	Specific comments
Q42 HIAP1: There are processes in place to ensure that population nutrition, health outcomes and reducing health inequalities are considered and prioritised in the development of all government policies relating to food		
Q43 HIAP2: There are processes (e.g. health impact assessments) to assess and consider health impacts during the development of other non-food policies		

Additional Comments

Thank you!

Definitions

Benchmark: A standard or point of reference against which aspects of food environments or policies can be assessed and compared.

Civil society: The aggregate of non-governmental organizations, institutions and individuals that manifest interests and will of citizens (academia, professional organizations, public-interest NGOs and citizens)

Diet-related non-communicable diseases (NCDs): Type 2 diabetes, cardiovascular diseases and nutrition-related cancers, excluding micronutrient deficiencies, undernutrition, stunting, osteoporosis, mental health and gastrointestinal diseases

Food environments: The collective physical, economic, policy and sociocultural surroundings, opportunities and conditions that influence people's food and beverage choices and nutritional status

Government: National and local government, including councils, district health boards and public health units

Government-funded settings: Government departments and agencies, publicly funded schools, publicly funded early childhood education services, elderly homes, hospitals and prisons

Government implementation: refers to the intentions and plans of the government, government funding for implementation of actions undertaken by non-governmental organisations, and actions and policies implemented by the government.

Healthy foods: Foods recommended in national food-based dietary guidelines, dietary guidelines or food-based standards

Healthy food environments: Environments in which the foods, beverages and meals that contribute to a population diet meeting national dietary guidelines are widely available, affordably priced and widely promoted

Nutrients of concern: salt, fat, saturated fat, *trans* fat, added sugar

Platforms: Formal government mechanisms (e.g. standing committees, ad hoc committees, advisory groups, taskforces, boards, joint appointments) for interaction on particular issues

Population nutrition promotion: The investments in population promotion of healthy eating and healthy food environments for the prevention of obesity and diet-related NCDs, excluding all one-on-one promotion (primary care, antenatal services, maternal and child nursing services etc.), food safety, micronutrient deficiencies (e.g. folate fortification) and undernutrition

Unhealthy foods: processed foods or non-alcoholic beverages high in saturated fats, *trans* fats, added sugars, and/or salt

Important information

If 'foods' are mentioned, it means 'foods and non-alcoholic beverages'

The time frame is the last three years (governing period), although the monitoring domain needs to take a longer view (5 years)

Text in italic in the tables serves as background information only