

HEALTHY FOOD ENVIRONMENT POLICY INDEX (FOOD-EPI) – AUSTRALIA 2021

Tasmania Government

Summary of current government policy action to 30 June 2021

Policy details

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Definitions

- **Food:** refers to food and non-alcoholic beverages. It excludes breastmilk or breastmilk substitutes.
- **Food environments:** the collective physical, economic, policy and socio-cultural surrounding, opportunities and conditions that influence people's food and beverage choices and nutritional status.
- **Government:** includes any government departments and, where appropriate, other agencies (i.e. statutory bodies such as offices, commissions, authorities, boards, councils, etc). Plans, strategies or actions by local government should not be included, although relevant information can be noted in the 'context/comments' sections.
- **Government implementation:** refers to the intentions and plans of the government and actions and policies implemented by the government as well as government funding for implementation of actions undertaken by non-governmental organisations, academic institutions, private companies (including consultants), etc.
- **Healthy/unhealthy food:** Categorisation of foods as healthy / unhealthy are in accordance with the Australian Dietary Guidelines (i.e. core and discretionary foods). Where it is not clear which category to use, categorisation of foods should be informed by rigorous criteria or the use of a nutrient profiling model.
- **Nutrients of concern:** salt (sodium), saturated fat, *trans* fat, added sugar
- **Policy actions:** A broad view of "policy" is taken so as to include all government policies, plans, strategies and activities. Only current policy actions are considered, generally defined as policy activity of the previous 12 months (except where otherwise specified). Evidence of policy implementation takes consideration of the whole policy cycle, from agenda-setting, through to policy development, implementation and monitoring. A broad view of relevant evidence was taken, so as to include, *inter alia*:
 - Evidence of commitments from leadership to explore policy options
 - Allocation of responsibility to an individual/team (documented in a work plan, appointment of new position)
 - Establishment of a steering committee, working group, expert panel, etc.
 - Review, audit or scoping study undertaken
 - Consultation processes undertaken
 - Evidence of a policy brief/proposal that has been put forward for consideration
 - Preparation of a regulatory or economic impact assessment, health impact assessment, etc.
 - Regulations / legislation / other published policy details
 - Monitoring data
 - Policy evaluation reports

Policy area: Food Labelling

Good practice statement for this domain: 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

Indicators in this domain by level of government:

Policy area: Food labelling		
National	Federal	State/Territory
NAT_LABEL1: Ingredient lists/declarations		ST_LABEL1: Nutrition labelling in fast food outlets
NAT_LABEL2: Labelling added sugars		
NAT_LABEL3: Labelling fats and oils		
NAT_LABEL4: Regulatory system for health claims		
NAT_LABEL5: Regulatory system for nutrition content claims		
NAT_LABEL6: Front-of-pack nutrition labelling: healthiness indicator		
NAT_LABEL7: Front-of-pack nutrition labelling: health warnings		
NAT_LABEL8: Nutrition information on alcoholic beverages		
NAT_LABEL9: Nutrition labelling in fast food outlets		

Details on State/Territory-level indicators in this domain:

ST_LABEL1 Nutrition labelling in fast food outlets	
<p><i>Good practice statement</i></p> <p>Consistent, interpretive, evidence-informed nutrition labelling at point-of-purchase is applied by all major quick service restaurant chains, which clearly informs consumers regarding the energy content and nutrient quality of foods and meals on sale</p>	
Definitions and scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quick service restaurants: In the Australian context this definition includes fast food chains as well as coffee, bakery and snack food chains. It may also include supermarkets where ready-to-eat foods are sold. • Labelling systems: Includes any point-of-sale (POS) nutrition information such as total kilojoules; percent daily intake; traffic light labelling; star rating, or specific amounts of nutrients of concern • Menu board includes menu information at various points of purchase, including in-store, drive-through and online purchasing • Includes endorsement schemes (e.g., accredited healthy choice symbol) on approved menu items
Context	<p>In each state where regulations apply (ACT, NSW, SA, VIC, QLD), chain food companies with a minimum number of outlets in the state/nationally and who sell standardised ready-to-eat food/drink items must display the kilojoule content of each standard menu item on all menus, drive through menu boards, tags and labels that display the name or price of menu items. The display must be clear and legible. The statement, “The average adult daily energy intake is 8700kJ,” must also be prominently featured. In these states (except Victoria), other chains/food outlets are allowed to provide this information on a voluntary basis, but must follow the provisions of the legislation. As a result, national companies will in some cases implement menu labelling changes in all of their stores across Australia (ref). However, there is the need for auditing in some jurisdictions for this to continue to be implemented consistently (ref).</p> <p><i>National Review of fast-food menu labelling schemes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A review of the fast-food menu labelling schemes was conducted in 2018 and included 2 roundtable discussions with stakeholders. The summary report for this work is available at the Food Regulation website (ref). Views on additional information and interpretative information were sought as part of the consultation. • In June 2018, the then Australian and New Zealand Ministerial Forum on Food Regulation agreed for further targeted consultation to be undertaken to develop policy options that aim to improve and strengthen fast food menu labelling in Australia. • Between October and December 2018, a co-design process was used to work with public health and industry stakeholders on possible solutions for five key issues: legibility; business coverage and equity; electronic menus; combination meals; multiple serve items. • In August 2019, the Forum agreed that nationally consistent menu labelling is desirable for food industry, public health organisations and government. The Forum agreed the most effective way would be to develop a food regulatory measure under the Food Standards Code, with the development of a Ministerial policy guideline in line with best practice regulation) as a first step. Australian and New Zealand stakeholders were invited to respond to the Public Consultation Regulatory Impact Statement to inform the development of policy guidance and effective policy framework for consistent menu labelling (ref) (consultation opened 8 April and closed 3 June 2021).

Policy details (to 30 June 2021)

- Tasmania responded to the Public Consultation Regulatory Impact Statement and supported the development of a Ministerial Policy Guideline for the menu labelling to inform the development of a proposed bi-national food regulatory measure in the Food Standards Code.
- The development of a Ministerial Policy Guideline for the menu labelling has benefits for Tasmanian consumers through greater access to energy information at point-of-sale enabling consumers more opportunities to use menu labelling to make healthier eating decisions. In addition, consistency across different businesses enables easier comparisons and reduced consumer confusion which may lead to healthier food choices, reducing the risks of obesity and other chronic disease.
- Tasmania supports a bi-nationally consistent approach with respect to fast-food menu labelling to support industry co-operation and as such has not progressed a state-based policy.
- If the Food Ministers Meeting (formerly the Food Ministers Forum) does not agree to incorporate fast food menu labelling into the Food Standards Code, it is unlikely that Tasmania will introduce legislation. There is currently only one quick service restaurant chain (a bakery) that would not be covered by legislation introduced by other jurisdictions.

Policy area: Food Promotion

Good practice statement for this domain: There are comprehensive regulations to reduce the exposure of children (<18 years) to the promotion of unhealthy food and beverages (and related brands) across all media and in public spaces

Indicators in this domain by level of government:

Policy area: Food promotion		
National	Federal	State/Territory
	AUD_PROMO1: Restrict promotion of unhealthy foods in broadcast media	ST_PROMO1: Restrict exposure of children to promotion of unhealthy food in public settings
	AUD_PROMO2: Restrict promotion of unhealthy foods online	ST_PROMO2: Restrict the promotion of unhealthy foods within elite sport
	AUD_PROMO3: Restrict use of elements appealing to children on food packaging	
	AUD_PROMO4: Restrict the promotion of unhealthy foods within elite sport	

Details on State/Territory-level indicators in this domain:

<p>ST_PROMO1 Restrict exposure of children to promotion of unhealthy food in public settings</p>	
<p><i>Good practice statement</i> Effective policies are implemented by the government to restrict the exposure of children (including adolescents) to the promotion of unhealthy foods and beverages (and related brands) in public settings (e.g. outdoor and public transport advertising, community events)</p>	
<p>Definitions and scope</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This indicator is about promotion (eg. advertising, sponsorship). Product availability (eg in canteens, vending machines) is covered in the FOOD PROVISION domain • Public settings include: public transport (train stations, bus stops etc), outdoor billboards, government buildings, areas in and around schools, preschools/ kindergartens, day-care centres, children’s health services (including primary care, maternal and child health or tertiary settings), community sport, recreation and play areas / venues/ facilities and cultural/community events where children (including adolescents) are commonly present • Includes fundraising and direct marketing in these settings • Includes restrictions on marketing in government-owned or managed facilities/venues (including within the service contracts where management is outsourced) • ‘Effective’ means that the policies are likely to reduce overall exposure of children (including adolescents) to promotion of unhealthy food and beverages and related brands • Excludes alcohol marketing restrictions • Excludes elite sport (covered in ST_PROMO2)
<p>Policy details (to 30 June 2021)</p>	<p>National interim guide to reduce children’s exposure to unhealthy food and drink promotion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tasmania has contributed to the development of a national interim guide for reducing children’s exposure to unhealthy food and drink marketing. This guide was endorsed by Health Ministers at the August 2018 COAG Health Council meeting, noting that the guide is for voluntary use by governments (ref). • The National interim guide was presented at a Local Government Association of Tasmania meeting in mid-2019 for consideration. <p><i>Recommendations established for education settings</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Move Well Eat Well initiative best practice guidelines encourage primary school and early childhood settings to avoid the promotion or marketing of unhealthy foods (including through sponsorship, fundraising etc). • Participation in the Move Well Eat Well initiative is voluntary but strongly encouraged for all government, Catholic, and Independent schools (See ST_PROV1 for further details).

ST_PROMO2 Restrict the promotion of unhealthy foods within elite sport

Good practice statement

Effective policies are implemented by the government to ensure that professional/elite sports are not sponsored by brands associated with unhealthy foods and beverages

Definitions and scope

- This indicator is focused on promotion related to professional/elite sports only
- Sponsorship includes advertising at sporting grounds/events, naming rights of stadiums, games or series; branded merchandise, product giveaways, logos on uniforms, and exclusive sale rights of unhealthy food at events
- Excludes alcohol marketing restrictions

Policy details (to 30 June 2021)

There are no current policies for this indicator.

Policy area: Food Provision

Good practice statement for this domain: 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

Indicators in this domain by level of government:

Policy area: Food Provision		
National	Federal	State/Territory
NAT_PROV1: Healthy food policies in early childhood settings	AUD_PROV1: Healthy food policies in public sector workplaces	ST_PROV1: Healthy food policies in schools
NAT_PROV2: Healthy food policies in schools	AUD_PROV2: Support and training systems for private companies	ST_PROV2: Healthy food policies in health services (visitors and staff)
NAT_PROV3: Healthy food policies in care settings (resident/in-patient food provision)		ST_PROV3: Healthy food policies in care settings (resident/in-patient food provision)
		ST_PROV4: Healthy food policies in public sector workplaces
		ST_PROV5: Healthy food policies in community settings
		ST_PROV6: Support and training systems for public sector settings

Details on State/Territory-level indicators in this domain:

ST_PROV1 Healthy food policies in schools	
<p><i>Good practice statement</i></p> <p>The government ensures implementation of clear, consistent policies to provide and promote healthy food choices in schools, inclusive of all food service activities (canteens, food at events, fundraising, promotions, vending machines etc.)</p>	
Definitions and scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schools include government and non-government primary and secondary schools (up to year 12) • Includes policies and nutrition standards to provide and promote healthy food choices or to limit or restrict the provision or promotion of unhealthy food choices • Includes policies that relate to school breakfast programs, where the program is partly or fully funded, managed or overseen by the government • Excludes training, resources and systems that support the implementation of these policies (see ST_PROV6)
Context	<p><i>Government and non-government schools</i></p> <p>The operation of government schools is the responsibility of the relevant State/Territory Education Minister, while non-government schools (i.e. Catholic and Independent schools) are established and operate under conditions set by State/Territory government registration authorities.</p>
Policy details (to 30 June 2021)	<p><i>Primary and Secondary Schools</i></p> <p>Both the 'Move Well Eat Well' and the 'SmartFood Award' programs support a whole school approach to healthy eating with the SmartFood Award having a greater focus on the canteen/food service setting.</p> <p><i>SmartFood Award (previously known as the Canteen Accreditation Program) (ref)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint funding from the Department of Health (DoH) and the Department of Education (DoE) supports the Tasmanian School Canteen Association (TSCA) Smart Food Award. • The program is voluntary and encourages schools to adopt healthy eating and canteen policies in line with the National Healthy School Canteen Guidelines. • All schools are eligible to participate including primary and secondary government, Catholic and independent schools. • The program takes a 'whole-of-school' approach and covers four areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Healthy Eating/Canteen Policy and Canteen Procedures - Food Safety - Food and Drinks on the Canteen Menu - Linking the Whole School Approach to Healthy Eating • The program provides guidance on canteen menus that offer 'everyday' food and drinks from the five food groups in line with Australian Dietary Guidelines and utilises a 'traffic light' categorisation system of green, amber and red foods. • The minimum food provision requirements differ for each award (i.e. platinum, gold, silver, bronze). To achieve platinum and gold accreditation, the canteen must not provide any 'red' foods or drinks and must have 80% green for Platinum and 60% green for Gold. • Both the SmartFood Award (previously canteen accreditation) and the Move Well Eat Well Award (detailed below) undergo two-year review of their award application. This provides a built-in mechanism for ongoing monitoring and ensures they are meeting the criteria set out in each of the respective awards. • The SmartFood Award is funded by the DoH and DoE and subject to regular reporting requirements using a Results Based Accountability framework with associated KPIs.

- As of June 2021, the Tasmanian School Canteen Association was supporting 81% (193 out of 238) of schools in Tasmania with a school food service, with 109 schools achieving canteen accreditation and 84 schools working towards accreditation.
- The Healthy Tasmania Five Year Strategic Plan 2016 – 2021 states, 'by no later than 2020 all government schools will have commenced a process to achieve canteen accreditation'. Phase two of the Healthy Tasmania Strategic plan is currently be scoped.

Move Well Eat Well: Primary schools

- Through the Move Well Eat Well program, primary schools are encouraged to adopt healthy eating and food service policies and practices.
- The Move Well Eat Well initiative provides a health and wellbeing framework for schools that can be integrated with the Canteen Accreditation Program. To achieve the award, schools must meet a number of criteria, three of which relate to the provision of food in the school setting.
- To meet the 'tap into water' criterion, Primary Schools need to have a strategy in place to encourage all students to drink water throughout the school day, especially during physical activity. Only water is permitted for drinking in class time.
- To meet the 'Limit sometimes foods' criterion, Primary Schools need to have a strategy to ensure:
 - 'Sometimes' foods are limited in the school canteen or other food service by a commitment to achieve a SmartFood Award
 - 'Sometimes' foods are limited in the wider school environment. This includes fundraising, school fairs, BBQs, sporting events, vending machines, excursions and other special events.
 - The wider school community is encouraged to support the limiting of 'Sometimes' foods.
- To meet the 'Plant fruit and veg in your lunchbox' criterion, Primary Schools need to have a strategy in place to encourage all students to eat fruit and vegetables while at school.
- Of the 361 services/schools eligible to be part of the program 81% (294) are members and 31% (110) of these have achieved award status.
- For primary schools 83% (184) are members and 27% (60) of these have achieved award status.
- Move Well Eat Well is currently under review and inclusion of other policies related to wellbeing, beyond the physical activity and food environment may be considered.

Early years education and Care services

- Early Childhood Education and Care Services are assessed for compliance with the legislation, regulations and standards within the National Quality Framework (see Context above). Monitoring and enforcement is undertaken by the Education and Care Unit, Department of Education.

Move Well Eat Well: Early years services

- Through the Move Well Eat Well program, early years services are encouraged to adopt healthy eating and food service policies and practices.
- To achieve the award, early years services must meet a number of criteria, three of which relate to the provision of food in this setting.
- To meet the 'tap into water' criterion, Early Childhood Services need to have drinking water available and accessible to children at all times. Drinking water is provided with each meal and snack.
- To meet the 'Limit sometimes foods' criterion, early years services need to:
 - Limit "sometimes" foods by not including them in planned menus and discouraging them in lunchboxes
 - Limit "sometimes" foods in the wider service environment

- Not allow "sometimes" foods to be used as rewards or incentive
- To meet the 'Plant fruit and veg in your lunchbox' criterion, early years services need to:
 - Serve fruit and vegetables as part of every meal and snack and request that families include these foods in lunchboxes everyday
 - Plan positive, relaxed and social meal environments
 - Encourage and support breastfeeding.
- For early childhood settings 79% (110) are members and 36% (50) of these have achieved award status.

Other relevant policies

- Tasmania contributed to the development of 'The Good Practice Guide – Supporting healthy eating and drinking at school' in close collaboration with the DoE and the Tasmanian School Canteen Association ([ref](#)).
- The Tasmanian Government has developed Tasmania's first Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy for 0-25 year-old young people, which includes a domain focussed on material basics including having access to nutritious food and clean water ([ref](#)).

Policies under development

- The Tasmanian State Government has committed \$1.4 million over two years for an extended school lunch pilot based on promising results of the feasibility trial in 2020 where a two-course meal was provided for 20 days.
- The school lunch pilot will involve 30 schools (K – grade 10) where they will receive a cooked meal prepared from scratch, focussed on fruit and vegetables and in line with the Australian Dietary Guidelines.
- There will be an expression of interest to participate in the expanded trial with 15 schools coming on board in 2022 and another 15 in 2023. Preference will be given to schools in lower socio-economic areas.
- Support will be provided from DoH dietitians and the Tasmania School Canteen Association regional co-ordinators. Additional funding is being sought to enable a comprehensive evaluation to be undertaken.

ST_PROV2 Healthy food policies in health services (visitors and staff)

Good practice statement

The government ensures implementation of clear, consistent policies to provide and promote healthy food choices for visitors and staff in health service settings, inclusive of all food service activities (canteens, food at events, fundraising, promotions, vending machines etc.)

Definitions and scope

- Includes government-owned, funded health services inclusive of all food service activities (canteens, food at events, fundraising, promotions, vending machines etc.)
- Includes private businesses that are under contract by the government to provide food
 - Includes policies and nutrition standards to provide and promote healthy food choices or to limit or restrict the provision or promotion of unhealthy food choices
 - Includes the strategic placement of foods and beverages in cabinets, fridges, on shelves or near the cashier
 - Includes the use of signage to highlight healthy options or endorsements (such as traffic lights or a recognised healthy symbol)
 - Includes modifying ingredients to make foods and drinks healthier, or changing the menu to offer healthier options

Policy details (to 30 June 2021)

- Promoting and supporting Healthy food and drink choices – hospital and healthcare*
- Tasmania contributed to the Health Minister's (formerly COAG Health Council) *Promoting and supporting Healthy food and drink choices – hospital and healthcare facilities* which were endorsed by all Health Ministers in August 2020.
 - These Guidelines were provided to the Tasmanian Health Service along with hospital and health care services guidelines from Victoria for consideration of inclusion in the contractual arrangements for the staff/visitor cafeteria and the Royal Hobart Hospital. Reference to healthy options was included in the final contract.
- Eat well research and engagement*
- In 2019 the Department of Health contracted Eat Well to conduct a research and engagement project on the issue of local food procurement through institutions. One aspect of this looked at the opportunities within hospital settings to understand food contracting arrangements.
 - This work has informed ongoing attempts to trial public food procurement projects in Tasmania but there is no commitment within the health sector at the time of reporting.
- Policies under development*
- In 2019 the Premiers Health and Wellbeing Advisory Council established a Food and Nutrition working group to provide advice on food and nutrition priorities consistent with a Health in All Policies approach.
 - The Working Group consisted of non-government and government representatives. The Working Group's recommendations included adopting the Health Ministers (formerly COAG Health Council) guidelines *Promoting and supporting Healthy food and drink choices – hospital and healthcare facilities*.

ST_PROV3 Healthy food policies in care settings (resident/in-patient food provision)

Good practice statement

The government ensures implementation of clear, consistent policies to provide and promote healthy food choices in health services, aged, disability, custodial and community care settings (resident/in-patient food provision)

Definitions and scope

- Include government-funded or managed services where the government is responsible for the provision of food, including public hospitals and other in-patient health services (acute and sub-acute, including mental health services), residential care homes, aged and disability care settings, custodial care facilities, prisons and home/community care services
- Includes private businesses that are under contract by the government to provide food
- Includes policies and nutrition standards to provide and promote healthy food choices or to limit or restrict the provision or promotion of unhealthy food choices
- Includes modifying ingredients to make foods and drinks healthier, or changing the menu to offer healthier options

Context

National Standards – Health services

- The Australasian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care (the Commission) is responsible for maintaining and implementing the National Safety and Quality Health Service (NSQHS) Standards (64). They outline the broad, minimum standards required for accreditation; the purpose is not to prescribe the specific best practice.
- The Standards provide a nationally consistent and uniform set of measures of safety and quality for application across a wide variety of health care services. They provide a quality assurance mechanism that tests whether relevant systems are in place to ensure minimum standards of safety and quality are met.
- Action 5.27 relates to nutrition and hydration to ensure that health service organisations that admit patients overnight has systems for the preparation and distribution of food and fluids that include nutrition care plans based on current evidence and best practice ([ref](#)).
- Action 5.28 relates to nutrition and hydration to meet patients' nutritional needs and requirements; monitor the nutritional care of patients at risk; identify, and provide access to, nutritional support for patients who cannot meet either nutritional requirements with food alone; and support patients who require assistance with eating and drinking ([ref](#)).

National Standards – Aged, disability and community care services

- The Department of Health is responsible for the development of quality standards for aged care including home care, home support, flexible care and residential services. The Australian Aged Care Quality Agency is responsible for assessing aged care services against the Accreditation Standards.

National Standards – Prison and custodial facilities

- Australian prisons, youth detention and custody/remand facilities are operated by the relevant State/Territory departments or bodies. Standard Guidelines for Corrections in Australia were published by the Australian Institute of Criminology (updated in 2012) and endorsed by all States and Territories ([ref](#)).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Australasian Juvenile Justice Administrators ‘Juvenile Justice Standards 2009’ have been developed to support jurisdictions to deliver services in accordance with the relevant jurisdictional legislation (ref). These standards are broadly used by jurisdictions to monitor service quality and performance.
<p>Policy details (to 30 June 2021)</p>	<p><i>Prison and custodial care</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Office of the Custodial Inspector Tasmania has detailed reports from inspections in 2017, outlining recommendations for considerable improvements required across all custodial facilities in Tasmania in relation to food and nutrition (ref). Recent annual reports suggest progress is being made to implement these recommendations, especially in the youth facility, however more work is needed around some key recommendations. Another full inspection of the facilities was undertaken in 2020. This report is yet to be released. There is no funding allocated specifically for dietetic support within or for custodial facilities in Tasmania. <p><i>Health Services</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The state-wide Food and Nutrition Committee (Terms of Reference under review) has a focus on inpatient care, accreditation issues (e.g. malnutrition, pressure injuries) and safety/risk (food allergies). Each region has their own local Nutrition and Hydration Committees. A new state-wide ‘Nutrition Standards for Adult Inpatients in Tasmania Hospitals’ protocol was released in July 2019. It is focussed on in-patient meals with the state-wide Food and Nutrition Committee responsible for monitoring the implementation of this protocol.

ST_PROV4 Healthy food policies in public sector workplaces

Good practice statement

The government ensures implementation of clear, consistent policies to provide and promote healthy food choices in public sector workplaces

Definitions and scope

The focus of this indicator is public sector workplaces (excluding schools, hospitals, healthcare facilities etc that are covered in other indicators):

- Includes private businesses that are under contract by the government to provide food in public sector workplaces
- Includes policies and nutrition standards to provide and promote healthy food choices or to limit or restrict the provision or promotion of unhealthy food choices
- Includes the strategic placement of foods and beverages in cabinets, fridges, on shelves or near the cashier
- Includes the use of signage to highlight healthy options or endorsements (such as traffic lights or a recognised healthy symbol)
- Includes modifying ingredients to make foods and drinks healthier, or changing the menu to offer healthier options

Policy details (to 30 June 2021)

Public sector workplaces

In 2010, the Tasmanian Government issued an 'Employment Direction on Workplace Health and Wellbeing' under State Services Act 2000. This policy applies to all State Service agencies and organisations with employees who are employed in accordance with the *State Service Act 2000*. 'Employment Direction 23: Workplace Health and Wellbeing' prescribes the requirement for all Head of Agencies to develop and maintain a workplace health and wellbeing program with the following objectives ([ref](#)):

1. to improve health and wellbeing of employees and the whole of the State Service. This may include but is not limited to, issues associated with smoking, nutrition, physical activity, alcohol consumption and mental health and wellbeing
2. to increase the identification of the State Service as an attractive place to work
3. to improve the support that the State Service provides to its employees to enhance their health and wellbeing
4. to increase the productivity of the State Service
5. to complement and/or be integrated with workforce health and safety systems and policy

The directive is accompanied by a guideline for state service agencies and authorities to support them in implementing a workplace health and wellbeing program ([ref](#)). Such programs might include the development of healthy food provision policies, but this is not prescribed in the Employment Direction or Guideline.

Public Health Services

- Public Health Services have a policy covering healthy eating for catering for work meetings and fund-raising activities in the workplace which provide an example for other government services. This has not been adopted beyond Public Health Services within the Department of Health.

ST_PROV5 Healthy food policies in community settings

Good practice statement

The government ensures implementation of clear, consistent policies to provide and promote healthy food choices in community settings and events that are government-owned, funded or managed

Definitions and scope

- Includes food relief programs, sport and recreation facilities, parks, community events (government-owned, funded or managed)
- Excludes 'public settings' that are not funded or managed by the government
- Excludes school and early childhood settings (see ST_PROV1)
- Excludes health services (visitors and staff) (see ST_PROV2)
- Excludes in care settings (resident/in-patient food provision) (see St_PROV3)
- Excludes public sector workplaces (see (ST_PROV4)
- Includes policies and nutrition standards to provide and promote healthy food choices or to limit or restrict the provision or promotion of unhealthy food choices
- Includes the strategic placement of foods and beverages in cabinets, fridges, on shelves or near the cashier
- Includes the use of signage to highlight healthy options or endorsements (such as traffic lights or a recognised healthy symbol)
- Includes modifying ingredients to make foods and drinks more healthy, or changing the menu to offer more healthy options

Policy details (to 30 June 2021)

Promoting and supporting healthy food and drink choices – sport and recreation

- Tasmania contributed to development of the Health Minister's (formerly COAG Health Council) Government commitment to support healthy eating and active living in children's sport and recreation- *Promoting and supporting healthy food and drink choices – sport and recreation.*

Emergency food relief

- In 2020 the Tasmanian Government provided funding for emergency food relief to address food security during the initial stages of the COVID pandemic. It is not clear if there are nutritional requirements/guidelines associated with any of this funding. Funding included:
 - \$100,000 to Foodbank to increase delivery frequency and supplies
 - \$250,000 to support Meals on Wheels to assist in freezing meals for the elderly and vulnerable
 - \$144,000 for the Hamlet to provide food (400 meals per week for 24 weeks) for persons in hardship coming through the doors of the City Mission
 - \$40,000 to Scrubby Hill Farm to ensure supplies at the Waterbridge Food Co-operative and the surrounding Huon Valley community
 - \$100,000 to Waterbridge Food Co-operative to extend their delivery of food boxes
 - \$700,000 for Neighbourhood Houses (\$20,000 for each of the 35 Houses in the State) to support their local communities included for food related activities.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- The Department of Health worked collaboratively with the Department of Communities on a Food Security Strategy. This identifies the need for improvements in the nutritional quality of food provided through food relief agencies. The Department of Health undertook a needs assessment of food relief providers and their clients to inform the development of the strategy.
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ST_PROV6 Support and training systems for public sector settings

Good practice statement

The government ensures that there are good support and training systems to help schools, health services, other public sector organisations and their service providers/vendors to meet healthy food service policies and guidelines

Definitions and scope

- Includes support for schools, early childhood education services, hospitals and health settings, other public sector organisations and their service providers
- Support and training systems include guidelines, toolkits, templates (e.g. policy/guidelines or contracts), recipes and menu planning tools, expert advice, menu and product assessments, online training modules, cook/caterer/other food service staff information and training workshops or courses

Policy details (to 30 June 2021)

Schools and Early Education

- As part of the governments Healthy Tasmania Five Year Strategic Plan, (2016-2021) the Student Health Initiative provided an additional \$2 million over four years to support schools with the greatest need to partner with community organisations to meet the health and wellbeing needs of their school community.
- The Plan also includes a commitment to have all Government schools working towards SmartFood canteen accreditation by 2020. The Tasmanian School Canteen Association received an additional \$100,000 from the Student Health Initiative to support schools to achieve this commitment.

Support for Early Childhood Education Services

Resources and guidelines

- An online members' area provides a step-by-step guideline and comprehensive suite of resources to support schools and services with implementing healthy food service policies and programs. This includes:
 - newsletter inserts
 - curriculum ideas, tips and guides
 - sample policies and templates
 - images and displays
 - information for families
 - tips, inspiration and ideas
 - The national 'Get up and Grow' resources are promoted through the Move Well Eat Well program.

Early Childhood Education and Care (ECEC)

- Online training module developed for early childhood education and care staff and people studying for the Certificate III in Early Childhood Education and Care 'Food and Movement'. Participants receive a certificate of completion at the end.
- Training as requested by services on a range of topics related to food and eating in the ECEC.
- Direct phone, in person and email support for services to plan and deliver a menu that is in line with Australian Dietary Guidelines and National Quality Standards for their sector.

Support for schools

Resources and guidelines

- To support participation in the SmartFood Award Program, the TSCA developed a comprehensive SmartFood Guide ([ref](#)). The handbook includes guidance on managing a healthy canteen, the development of healthy school canteen/school healthy eating policies, food categorisation and menu and recipe ideas as well as how to embed a healthy canteen within a whole school healthy eating approach. The Handbook is currently under review.
- The TSCA have partnered with the food industry so that, through a membership scheme, food companies can promote green and amber products through the Tasmanian School Canteen Product Guide ([ref](#)).
- Online members of Move Well Eat Well (MWEW) schools are provided with a comprehensive suite of resources to support schools in implementing healthy eating in the school environment.
- As part of the MWEW Early Childhood award program menu monitoring occurs every two years as part of the award renewal process.
- The online training module 'Food and Movement' has inbuilt evaluation questions.
- School Food Plan toolkit has been developed to support schools to identify the strength and weaknesses in the school food environment and how to implement changes to address these. This is currently being trialled in 6 schools during 2021.

Workforce training, expert support

- Schools who are members of Move Well Eat Well can request training.
- Twice per year, the TSCA develop and run professional development workshops to support schools to implement the SmartFood Accreditation Program ([ref](#)).
- There is a [TSCA network forum](#) which is open to Canteen Managers, Teachers, Staff and Volunteer. The purpose of the network is to discuss common issues and share ideas with support from TSCA Project Officers.

School Health Nurse Program

- 27 FTE nurses across the state base in both primary and secondary schools. Focus of these roles is to support health promotions activities such as MWEW, canteen accreditation, curriculum links with Health and Physical Education.

Commonwealth Home Support Program Services

- Online training modules, with certificate of completion, for people working with older adults living in the community is provided through funding from the Commonwealth Home Support Program:
 - Nutrition for Older People
 - Malnutrition in Older People
- Face to face training and support for Commonwealth Home Support Services.
- Range of resources for Commonwealth Home Support Program Services working with older people in the community ([ref](#)).

Policy area: Food Retail

Good practice statement for this domain: The government implements policies and programs to support the availability of healthy foods and limit the availability of unhealthy foods in communities (e.g food retail outlet density and locations) and in-store (product placement)

Indicators in this domain by level of government:

Policy area: Food retail		
National	Federal	State/Territory
	AUD_RETAIL1: Remote retail store availability of healthy and unhealthy food	ST_RETAIL1: Planning policies: unhealthy food retail outlets
	AUD_RETAIL2: Availability of foods in food service outlets	ST_RETAIL2: Planning policies: healthy food retail outlets
	AUD_RETAIL3: Restriction of marketing of unhealthy food in retail outlets	ST_RETAIL3: Remote retail store availability of healthy and unhealthy foods
		ST_RETAIL4: Availability of foods in food service outlets
		ST_RETAIL5: Restriction of marketing of unhealthy food in retail outlets

Details on State/Territory-level indicators in this domain:

ST_RETAIL1 Planning policies: unhealthy food retail outlets	
<p><i>Good practice statement</i></p> <p>Planning frameworks enable the government to place limits on the density or placement of outlets selling mainly unhealthy foods by making community health and wellbeing an enforceable objective of the planning system</p>	
Definitions and scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Includes the consideration of public health in relevant Planning Acts that guide the policies, priorities and objectives to be implemented at the local government level through their planning schemes • Includes the consideration of public health in State/Territory subordinate planning instruments and policies • Includes a State/Territory guideline that sets the policy objective of considering public health when reviewing and approving food outlet planning applications • Excludes laws, policies or actions of local governments
Context	<p>National context</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Australia, planning is a shared responsibility between state and local governments. Although there is variation in the planning policy approach, in general, state governments set overarching planning legislation and policy frameworks and standards and local governments are responsible for developing and implementing more specific municipal policies and schemes in line with these and considering planning applications.
Policy details (to 30 June 2021)	<p>The following information outlines some initiatives of the Tasmanian government that indicate a stronger focus on health as an objective of planning.</p> <p><i>Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993 (the Act) is Tasmania’s principal planning framework (ref). The Act was amended in late 2015 and incorporates health as a consideration for planning. • One of the objectives of the Act is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>to promote the sustainable development of natural and physical resources and the maintenance of ecological processes and genetic diversity</i> • Sustainable development is defined in the Act as ‘<i>managing the use, development and protection of natural and physical resources in a way, or at a rate, which enables people and communities to provide for their social, economic and cultural well-being and for their health and safety</i>’ (Schedule 1 Part 1) • The objectives of the planning process established by this Act includes the following: <i>f) to promote the health and wellbeing of all Tasmanians and visitors to Tasmania by ensuring a pleasant, efficient and safe environment for working, living and recreation</i> (Schedule 1 Part 2f) <p><i>Reforming Tasmania’s Planning System</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In May 2014, the Government established the Tasmanian Planning Reform Taskforce to provide advice on the delivery of a statewide planning scheme and to undertake the preliminary drafting of the state planning provisions (ref).

- During the consultation process for these proposed amendments, a number of groups in the health sector advocated for a health-in-all-policies approach. The Tasmanian Government supported an amendment to explicitly include references to promoting health and wellbeing within the Act ([Community Consultation Draft on five year strategy](#))
- DoH collaborated with the Department of Premier and Cabinet through a built environment working group through the Premier's Physical Activity Council.

The Premier's Health and Wellbeing Advisory Council

- The Premier's Health and Wellbeing Advisory Council remains committed to actively investigating ways to understand the planning policy levers for influencing health and wellbeing.
- The Tasmanian Active Living Coalition, formed by Premier's Health and Wellbeing Advisory Council and supported by the Department of Health, are investigating how the planning process works with a view to influencing change.

The Food-EPI research team are not aware of any attempts by local governments in Tasmania to place limits on the density or placement of retail outlets selling unhealthy foods.

ST_RETAIL2 Planning policies: healthy food retail outlets

Good practice statement

Zoning laws and related policies are implemented to encourage the availability of health food retail outlets (e.g those selling mainly fresh fruit and vegetables) and/or access to these outlets (e.g. opening hours, frequency)

Definitions and scope

- Healthy food retail outlets include produce markets, farmers' markets, greengrocers, food co-operatives
- Includes fixed or mobile outlets
- Excludes community gardens, edible urban or backyard gardens (usually regulated by local governments)
- Includes State/Territory policies to streamline and standardise planning approval processes or reduce regulatory burdens for these outlets
- Includes policies that support local governments to reduce license or permit requirements or fees to encourage the establishment of such outlets
- Includes the provision of financial grants or subsidies to outlets
- Excludes general guidelines on how to establishment and promote certain outlets
- Excludes laws, policies or actions of local governments

Context

In Australia, planning is a shared responsibility between state and local governments. Although there is variation in the planning policy approach, in general, state governments set overarching planning legislation and policy frameworks and standards and local governments are responsible for developing and implementing more specific municipal policies and schemes in line with these and considering planning applications.

Farmers' markets

In general, farmers' markets require approvals and permits from local councils, which will involve an application to assess issues such as use of public land, traffic and parking, amenities. There are ways that local governments could support the establishment and promote farmers' markets such as securing appropriate sites on a regular basis, waiving site fees, supporting the permit application processes, supporting marketing and engaging other community stakeholders (9).

Policy details (to 30 June 2021)

- No relevant policy information was provided by the Tasmanian Government for this indicator.

ST_RETAIL3 Remote retail store availability of healthy and unhealthy foods

Good practice statement

The government ensures support systems are in place to encourage remote food stores to promote the in-store availability of healthy foods and to limit the in-store availability of unhealthy foods

Definitions and scope

- Remote food stores include supermarkets, convenience stores (including 'general stores' or 'milk bars'), greengrocers and other speciality food retail outlets in remote areas
- Support systems include guidelines, resources or expert support
- In-store promotion includes the use of key promotional sites such as end-of-aisle displays, checkouts and island bins as well as the use of shelf signage, floor decals or other promotional methods
- In-store availability includes reducing or increasing supply (volume) of a product such as reducing the amount of shelf-space dedicated to sugar-sweetened drinks and confectionary, or offering fresh produce in a convenience store

Policy details (to 30 June 2021)

Not applicable

ST_RETAIL4 Availability of foods in food service outlets

Good practice statement

The government ensures support systems are in place to encourage food service outlets to increase the promotion and availability of healthy foods and to decrease the promotion and availability of unhealthy foods

Definitions and scope

- For this indicator, food service outlets include for-profit quick service restaurants, eat-in or take-away restaurants, pubs, clubs
- Support systems include guidelines, resources or expert support
- Includes settings such as train stations, venues, facilities or events frequented by the public
- Excludes settings owned or managed by the government (see ST_PROV2-ST_PROV5)
- Includes the strategic placement of foods and beverages in cabinets, fridges, on shelves or near the cashier
- Includes the use of signage to highlight healthy options or endorsements (such as traffic lights or a recognised healthy symbol)
- Includes modifying ingredients to make foods and drinks more healthy, or changing the menu to offer more healthy options

Policy details (to 30 June 2021)

Well Fed Tasmania

- Well Fed Tasmania is a mobile community kitchen and food truck. This is co-owned by Families Tasmania and the Tasmanian School Canteen Association. The Community mobile kitchen is used in the Family Food Patch training (peer education training in healthy eating and physical activity), demonstration workshops and at community events, health promotion expos and within childhood settings such as schools and Child and Family Centres.
- Eat Well Tasmania, funded by the Department of Health, initiated a We Eat Local project during the initial stages of the COVID pandemic. This aimed to assist consumers to safely access locally produced food and, in turn, support local food producers. This led to promotion of hospitality venues that utilised locally produced food, including fruit and vegetables ([ref](#)).

ST_RETAIL5 Restriction of marketing of unhealthy food in retail outlets

Good practice statement

Effective policies are implemented by the government to restrict the way unhealthy foods are marketed within supermarkets and other retail stores, including through restrictions on product placement in prominent in-store positions (such as checkouts and end-of-aisle displays), price discounts and sales to children

Definitions and scope

- Includes mandatory policy (i.e. legislation or regulations) or voluntary standards, codes, guidelines set by government or by industry where the government plays a role in development, monitoring, enforcement or resolving complaints
- Includes restriction of volume promotional offers such as multi-buys “3 for 2”, “buy-one-get-one-free” offers, extra free promotions e.g. “50% extra free” and fixed price savings on unhealthy foods
- Includes restriction of product placement of unhealthy foods, e.g. at aisle ends, checkouts, store entrances and online equivalents
- Includes the restriction of unhealthy foods promoted through in-store advertisement directed at children

Policy details (to 30 June 2021)

- As of 2021 the DoH were not aware of any policy or intention to develop a policy restricting the marketing of unhealthy foods in retail outlets.

INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT

Policy area: Leadership

Good practice statement for this domain: 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

Indicators in this domain by level of government:

Policy area: Leadership		
National	Federal	State/Territory
NAT_LEAD1: Government strategy for addressing nutrition and obesity	AUD_LEAD1: Political support for population nutrition	ST_LEAD1: Political support for population nutrition
NAT_LEAD2: Government taskforce dedicated to addressing nutrition and obesity	AUD_LEAD2: Population intake targets established	ST_LEAD2: Government strategy and related implementation plan for addressing nutrition and obesity
NAT_LEAD3: Comprehensive implementation plan linked to national needs	AUD_LEAD3: Evidence-based dietary guidelines implemented	

Details on State/Territory-level indicators in this domain:

<p>ST_LEAD1 Political support for population nutrition</p>	
<p><i>Good practice statement</i> 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</p>	
<p>Definitions and scope</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visible support includes statements of intent, election commitments, budget commitments, establishing priorities and targets, demonstration of support in the media • Documents that contain evidence of strong political support include media releases, speeches, pre-election policy papers, introduction of a bill, State-level strategic plans with targets or key performance indicators • Head of State is the Premier or the Chief Minister • Excludes health-specific strategic plans (covered in ST_LEAD2 below)
<p>Policy details (to 30 June 2021)</p>	<p><i>Tasmania statement</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2019 the Premier’s Health and Wellbeing Advisory Council developed the Tasmania Statement which was signed by Premier Peter Gutwein, Deputy Premier and Minister for Mental Health and Wellbeing Jeremy Rockliff, and Council Chair Graeme Lynch. • The Tasmania Statement, is a fundamental document that supports the Government’s commitment to improving the health and wellbeing of every Tasmanian (ref). • The Tasmania Statement was updated in 2021. The updated Statement demonstrates the Tasmanian Government’s commitment to improve health and wellbeing, both now and into the future (ref). <p><i>The Premiers Economic and Social Recovery Advisory Council</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Premiers Economic and Social Recovery Advisory Council was established to provide advice to the Premier on strategies and initiatives to support the short to medium, and the longer-term recovery from COVID-19. Several key recommendations from the Council identified food and nutrition including: The State Government should ensure that the Food Security Strategy currently being prepared: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - expands on recent trials of school lunch provision to include greater school and community provision - adopts a place-based approach to community food security models and not a ‘one-size-fits-all’ approach - includes strong links to local agricultural and hospitality businesses including training opportunities for program participants; and is scalable in design so that any potential increase in demand for emergency food relief can be managed in a rapid and effective manner.

ST_LEAD2 Government strategy and related implementation plan for addressing nutrition and obesity

Good practice statement

There is a long-term government strategy for addressing diet, nutrition, obesity and related NCDs, including prioritisation for reducing inequalities and protecting vulnerable populations. There is also a corresponding comprehensive, transparent, adequately resourced implementation plan, with annual performance and process targets, linked to state/national needs and priorities.

Definitions and scope

- The focus of this indicator is State/Territory specific strategies and plans. Federal and National strategies and plans are covered by other indicators.
- Frameworks strategies or implementation plans specify aims, objectives or targets for addressing diet, nutrition, obesity and NCDs and to reduce inequalities and protecting vulnerable populations including taking a preventive approach that addresses the social and environmental determinants of health
- Includes specific priorities for reducing inequalities for specific population groups
- Excludes priorities to reduce inequalities in secondary or tertiary prevention
- Implementation plans should be current (i.e. maintain endorsement by the current government and/or are being reported against)
- Plans should refer to actions to improve food environments (as defined in the policy domains above) and should include both policy and program strategies

Context

National Strategic Framework for Chronic Conditions

The National Strategic Framework for Chronic Conditions was published in August 2019. The framework is directed at decision and policy makers at national, state and local levels; and provides guidance for those developing and implementing policies, strategies and actions.

The Framework considers shared health determinants, risk factors and multimorbidities across a broad range of chronic conditions and provide national direction for improving chronic disease prevention and care across Australia.

The Framework moves away from a disease specific approach by recognising that there are often similar underlying principles for the prevention and management of many chronic conditions ([ref](#)).

National preventive health strategy

In 2019 the Australian Government announced that it would develop a National Preventive Health Strategy. The strategy aims to help Australians improve their health at all stages of life and is a 10-year long-term plan. The consultation for the draft strategy closed 19 April 2021 ([ref](#)).

National obesity strategy

The Australian Government is currently working with states and territories to develop a National Obesity Strategy. Results from a national public consultation on a proposed framework and ideas to be included in a national obesity strategy report was released November 2020. A final draft strategy is due to be considered by Health Ministers in early 2021 ([ref](#)).

	<p><i>Aboriginal health: Commonwealth and State Government context</i></p> <p>The Council of Australian Governments (COAG) established the National Indigenous Reform Agreement (NIRA) in 2008 and committed to a range of targets to Close The Gap in Indigenous disadvantage, including two targets specifically related to health. Underpinning NIRA are a series of national Health Plans for priority health areas including chronic disease, mental health, and social and emotional wellbeing.</p> <p><i>National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework report</i></p> <p>The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework monitors progress in Indigenous Australian health outcomes, health system performance and broader determinants of health (ref).</p> <p><i>The People of Australia – Australia’s Multicultural Policy</i></p> <p>Australia’s multicultural policy acknowledges that government services and programs must be responsive to the needs of our culturally diverse communities. It commits to an access and equity framework to ensure that the onus is on government to provide equitable services to Australians from all backgrounds. The policy aims to strengthen social cohesion through promoting belonging, respecting diversity and fostering engagement with Australian values, identity and citizenship, within the framework of Australian law. (ref)</p>
<p>Policy details (to 30 June 2021)</p>	<p><i>Healthy Tasmania Five Year Strategic Plan</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Health Tasmania Five Year Strategic Plan was released in July 2016 (ref). • The aim of the plan is to <i>give Tasmanians and their communities the information and tools they need to make positive and healthy changes to their lives</i> • Related priorities within the strategy include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase student health and wellbeing by supporting school and community partnerships through the Student Health Initiative - Help kids make healthy choices by providing a toolkit of resources to support parents, carers and educational settings through Healthy Kids Tasmania - Incentivise Tasmanians to get healthier through the Healthy Tasmania Challenge - Inform people of the risks of obesity and support healthy choices through the LiveLighter campaign - Help workplaces turn their good intentions into sustainable healthy habits through the Tasmania Healthy and Safe Workplace Initiative • The second iteration of Tasmania’s Healthy Tasmania Strategic Plan (currently under development is due for release November 2021) and will contain eating well as a key focus area. <p>Tasmania has contributed actively to the development of the National Obesity Prevention Strategy</p>

Policy area: Governance

Good practice statement for this domain: 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

Indicators in this domain by level of government:

Policy area: Governance		
National	Federal	State/Territory
	AUD_GOVER1: Restricting commercial influence on policy development	ST_GOVER1: Restricting commercial influence on policy development
	AUD_GOVER2: Transparency in the development of food and nutrition policies	ST_GOVER2: Transparency in the development of food and nutrition policies
	AUD_GOVER3: Assessing the potential health impacts of all policies	ST_GOVER3: Assessing the potential health impacts of all policies
	AUD_GOVER4: Government workforce to support public health nutrition	ST_GOVER4: Government workforce to support public health nutrition
	AUD_GOVER5: Independent health promotion agency	ST_GOVER5: Independent health promotion agency

Details on State/Territory-level indicators in this domain:

ST_GOVER1 Restricting commercial influence on policy development	
<p><i>Good practice statement</i></p> <p>There are robust procedures to restrict commercial influences (where they have conflicts of interest with improving population nutrition) on the development of policies related to food environments</p>	
<p>Definitions and scope</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Includes government policies, guidelines, codes of conduct or other mechanisms to guide actions and decision-making by government employees, for example conflict of interest declaration procedures • Includes procedures to manage partnerships with private companies or peak bodies representing industries that are consulted for the purpose of developing policy, for example committee procedural guidelines or terms of reference • Includes publicly available, up-to-date lobbyist registers that specify the lobbying activities
<p>Context</p>	<p><i>National regulation reform</i></p> <p>In 2012, the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) agreed to a new regulatory and competition reform agenda: <i>National Compact on Regulatory and Competition Reform: Productivity Enhancing Reforms for a More Competitive Australia</i> (the Compact). The Compact builds on previous COAG agreements such as 1995 National Competition Policy and the 2006 National Reform Agenda. One aspect of this reform agenda was that all governments will establish processes to undertake best-practice regulation impact assessment to demonstrate that the benefits of regulations outweigh the costs, including having regard to the differential impact and experience of regulation on businesses (ref).</p>
<p>Policy details from previous assessment</p>	<p><i>Managing public sector employee conflict of interest</i></p> <p><i>State Service Act</i></p> <p>The <u>State Service Act 2000</u> (the Act) and related <u>State Service Regulations 2011</u> (the Regulations) and <u>Employment Directions</u> is a legislative framework that incorporates the <u>State Service Principles</u> and a <u>Code of Conduct</u>. These establish standards of behaviour and conduct that apply to all public service employees, including Officers and Heads of Agencies.</p> <p>Section 9 of the State Service Act stipulates that: <i>An employee must disclose, and take reasonable steps to avoid, any conflict of interest in connection with the employee's State Service employment</i> (ref).</p> <p><i>Integrity Commission</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Integrity Commission is an independent body established in 2010 under the <i>Integrity Commission Act 2009</i> (the Act) • The commission provides a comprehensive suite of online resources to assist public authorities and public officers identify and manage conflicts of interest including (ref): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Factsheets and checklists to help with identifying, monitoring and managing potential conflicts of interest - Flowcharts to support policy implementation, risk management and decision making around conflict of interest - Training resources - A range of templates and example policies, procedures, forms etc

Register of lobbyists

Since 2009, any lobbyist who wishes to contact a Tasmanian Government representative for the purpose of lobbying activities must be registered and must agree to comply with the requirements of the [Lobbying Code of Conduct \(ref\)](#).

Lobbyists wishing to conduct lobbying activities with a Government representative must apply to the Secretary to have his or her details recorded in the Register of Lobbyists and must provide the following information (in the case of a person, company or organisation that conducts lobbying activities, or whose employees conduct lobbying activities with a Government representative on behalf of a client):

- business registration details, including trading names, of the lobbyist including, where the business is not a publicly listed company, the names of owners, partners or major shareholders, as applicable;
- names and positions of persons employed, contracted or otherwise engaged by the lobbyist to carry out lobbying activities;
- the names of clients on whose behalf the lobbyist conducts lobbying activities; and
- contact details of the person or company or organisation that conducts the lobbying activities: such as name, address, telephone number, facsimile, email and web address.

Lobbyists are not required to make public their contact with government or opposition representatives.

Declaration of political donations

- There are no Tasmanian state-legislated provisions concerning disclosure of gifts to political parties, but all parties registered under the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* must lodge with the Australian Electoral Commission an annual return showing relevant receipts and expenditure ([ref](#)).
- The current disclosure threshold amount from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022 is more than \$14,500 ([ref](#)).
- The details to be disclosed for amounts received that are more than the disclosure threshold are:
 - Full name and address details of the person or organisation from whom the amount was received
 - The sum of amounts received from that person or organisation
 - Whether the receipt is a 'donation' or 'other receipt'.
- The disclosures are published annually and open to the public for inspection, usually in February for the previous financial year, meaning that the information may only be made available up to 19 months after a donation was made.
- The Department of Health has undertaken some preliminary work on managing vested interests/commercial determinants in the context of the revise healthy Tasmanian Strategy.
- The Tasmanian State Service Gifts, Benefits and Hospitality Policy states:
 - The Department promotes a culture of ethical decision making and appropriately managing the giving and receiving of gifts, benefits and hospitality.
 - No-one should expect to receive gifts, benefits or hospitality for doing their job, with the overarching principle being that in most situations 'thanks' is enough and offers should be graciously declined.
 - The Tasmanian State Service Gifts, Benefits and Hospitality Policy establishes the overarching expectations for everyone working within the Tasmanian State Service and it is supported by several Department specific resources.

ST_GOVER2 Transparency in the development of food and nutrition policies

Good practice statement

Policies and procedures are implemented for ensuring transparency in the development of food and nutrition policies

Definitions and scope

- Includes policies or procedures to guide the online publishing of private sector and civil society submissions to government around the development of policy and subsequent government response to these
- Includes policies or procedures that guide the use of consultation in the development of food and nutrition policy
- Includes policies or procedures to guide the online publishing of relevant scoping papers, draft and final policies

Context

National regulation reform

In 2012, the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) agreed to a new regulatory and competition reform agenda: *National Compact on Regulatory and Competition Reform: Productivity Enhancing Reforms for a More Competitive Australia* (the Compact). The Compact builds on previous COAG agreements such as 1995 National Competition Policy and the 2006 National Reform Agenda. One aspect of this reform agenda was that all governments will establish processes to undertake best-practice regulation impact assessment to demonstrate that the benefits of regulations outweigh the costs, including having regard to the differential impact and experience of regulation on businesses ([ref](#)).

Right to Information Act 2009

The [Right to Information Act 2009](#) (the Act) ensures access to information held by public authorities by:

- authorising and encouraging greater routine disclosure of information held by public authorities without the need for requests or applications
- authorising and encouraging greater active disclosure of information held by public authorities in response to informal requests without the need for applications
- giving members of the public an enforceable right to information held by public authorities, and
- providing that access to information held by public authorities is restricted in only limited circumstances, which are defined in the Act.

The Right to Information Act recognises that some information held by a public authority should not be released. The types of information that may be withheld from release include:

- Executive Council information
- Cabinet information
- internal briefing information of a Minister in connection with the official business of a public authority and in connection with the Minister's Parliamentary duty
- information not relating to official business
- information affecting national or state security, defence or international relations
- information relating to the enforcement of the law *
- information that is protected by Legal professional privilege *
- information related to a closed meeting of a Council *
- information communicated by other government jurisdictions *
- internal deliberative (working) information *
- personal information *

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • information relating to business affairs of third party * • information relating to the business affairs of the a public authority * • information obtained in confidence * • information about procedures and criteria used in financial, commercial and labour negotiations, the execution of contracts, the defence prosecution and settlement of cases and similar activities * • information that is likely to affect the State’s economy * • information that is likely to affect the cultural heritage and natural resources of the State * <p>*These exemptions are subject to a public interest test. The matters which must be considered in deciding whether disclosure of information is contrary to the public interest are set out in Schedule 1 of the Right to Information Act. The matters that are irrelevant in deciding if the disclosure of the information is contrary to the public interest are specified in Schedule 2 of the Right to Information Act.</p> <p>Section 23 of the Act requires principal officers of public authorities to prepare and promulgate policies and procedures for the release of information under the Act. The usual procedure for release of government information is determined by the type of information and is categorised as required disclosure (ie. by law), routine disclosure, active disclose and assessed disclosure.</p> <p>For example, under the State Service Act (1990) or the Financial Management and Audit Act (1990), certain government documents such as annual reports, budgets or performance audits must be made publicly available.</p>
<p>Policy details (to 30 June 2021)</p>	<p><i>Regulatory impact assessment</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The regulatory impact assessment process (as outlined in the Cabinet Handbook) requires the provision of a Community Consultation and Communications Strategy Statement. This Statement should identify any need for community consultation and outline a communications plan. • Further, this Community consultation and community engagement should be undertaken in accordance with the Tasmanian Government Framework for Community Engagement (see below). • Proposals put forward to Cabinet are assessed for “comprehensive, evidence of appropriate consultation and collaboration” as to whether the application “...takes into consideration other relevant departments’ and stakeholders’ stance on the issue [and whether] the points of difference are noted”. • All submissions received through the public consultation process are to be documented and fully considered by the review body (ref). <p><i>Tasmanian Government Framework for Community Engagement</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Tasmanian Government Framework for Community Engagement (the Framework) is a whole-of-government project to provide the Government with a guide to better engage with communities on the decisions that affect them and to create better outcomes for all Tasmanians. • The Framework aims to set the Tasmanian Government policy for community engagement and develop tools and resources to enable consistency of engagement practices and improve the coordination of existing practices. • One of the aims of the framework was to enable public policy development more open and inclusive (ref).

Other

- The second iteration of Tasmania's Healthy Tasmania Strategic Plan (currently under development and due for release November 2021) has drawn heavily on recent community consultation processes and undertaken a targeted community consultation process with key stakeholders.

ST_GOVER3 Assessing the potential health impacts of all policies

Good practice statement

There are processes (e.g. health impact assessments) to assess and consider health impacts during the development of policies that affect the healthiness of food environments and/or diet, nutrition, obesity and NCDs

Definitions and scope

- Includes policies, procedures, guidelines, tools and other resources that affect the healthiness of food environments and/or diet, nutrition, obesity and NCDs during and following implementation of all policies
- Includes the establishment of cross-department governance and coordination structures while developing policies with food-related outcomes
- Includes workforce training and other capacity building activities in healthy public policy for non-health departments (e.g. agriculture, education, communications, trade)
- Includes monitoring or reporting requirements related to health impacts for non-health departments

Context

National regulation reform

In 2012, the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) agreed to a new regulatory and competition reform agenda: *National Compact on Regulatory and Competition Reform: Productivity Enhancing Reforms for a More Competitive Australia* (the Compact). The Compact builds on previous COAG agreements such as 1995 National Competition Policy and the 2006 National Reform Agenda. One aspect of this reform agenda was that all governments must establish processes to undertake best-practice regulation impact assessment to demonstrate that the benefits of regulations outweigh the costs, including having regard to the differential impact and experience of regulation on businesses ([ref](#)). In other words, the objective of a new or amended policy proposed must not restrict competition unless there are net benefits to the community as a whole.

Policy details (to 30 June 2021)

- The Tasmanian Government supports our agencies and government businesses to better understand and consider the health impacts of their policies through improved information sharing utilising the new Healthy Tasmania Portal and support from the Premier’s Health and Wellbeing Advisory Council.
- Critically, an annual Heads of Agency forum will provide the leadership across the state service to ensure we are working across government to develop long term solutions to address the social and economic factors that influence poor health outcomes.

The Tasmania statement

- In 2019 the Premier’s Health and Wellbeing Advisory Council developed the Tasmania Statement which was signed by Premier Peter Gutwein, Deputy Premier and Minister for Mental Health and Wellbeing Jeremy Rockliff, and Council Chair Graeme Lynch.
- The Tasmania Statement, is a fundamental document that supports the Government’s commitment to improving the health and wellbeing of every Tasmanian ([ref](#))
- The Tasmania Statement was updated in 2021. The updated Statement demonstrates the Tasmanian Government’s commitment to improve health and wellbeing, both now and into the future ([ref](#)).
- The Tasmania Statement directly references the impact of climate change on the wellbeing of people, acknowledging the need to continue taking practical action on climate change and poverty because of their impact on the health and wellbeing of Tasmanians.
- The agreement recognises the importance of education, housing, and employment to Tasmanians, with climate change now appropriately recognised as well and reaffirms the health reform agenda and the Government’s goal to improve the health and wellbeing of all Tasmanian
- The Premier’s Health and Wellbeing Advisory Council made a submission to the State Service Review in 2020 including models and examples of Governance to achieve health in all Policies (see submission at [ref](#))

ST_GOVER4 Government workforce to support public health nutrition

Good practice statement

The capacity (number of staff and their capabilities) of the government's public health nutrition workforce is commensurate with the size of the food and nutrition problems of the population and government resources for health

Definitions and scope

- Estimate of the size (i.e. number of full time equivalent (FTE) persons employed) of the government's population nutrition workforce
- The workforce comprises anyone whose primary role relates to public health nutrition and who is employed full time, part time or casually by the government to perform a public health nutrition-related role. The position may be in the Department of Health, independent statutory authority/agency, other government agency/department.
- 'Public health nutrition' includes promotion of healthy eating, and policies and programs that support healthy food environments for the prevention of obesity and diet-related NCDs. The definition **excludes** all one-on-one and group-based promotion (primary care, antenatal services, maternal and child nursing services etc.), food safety, micronutrient deficiencies (e.g. folic acid fortification) and undernutrition

Policy details (to 30 June 2021)

- 1.8 FTE public health nutritionists, who focus on food regulation, national planning, strategic planning at a state level, and funding agreement management.
- 5 FTE community dietitians, including a team leader. These positions are responsible for implementation of community-based nutrition programs, including developing partnerships with the community sector, workforce development and training for health, education, and community service providers.

ST_GOVER5 Independent health promotion agency

Good practice statement

There is a statutory health promotion agency in place that includes an objective to improve population nutrition, with a secure funding stream

Definitions and scope

- The focus of this indicator is on whether there is a health promotion agency established through legislation that includes an objective to improve population nutrition (as specified in relevant legislation, strategic plans or on the agency website)
- Secure funding stream involves the use of a hypothecated tax or other source of funding that can be considered relatively secure

Policy details (to 30 June 2021)

- The Healthy Tasmania Five Year Strategic Plan came to an end in June 2021.
- The Government has committed funding for the next Healthy Tasmania Five Year Strategic Plan (2021-2026) which will be released by November 2021.
- Funding has been committed to continue community grants through the Healthy Tasmania Fund.
- The Department of Health is of the view that this is more efficiently managed from within the Tasmanian Department of Health rather than establishing an independent health promotion Agency.
- Assessment of grant applications has been undertaken by a cross- Agency assessment panel involved a number of Government Departments and Primary Health Tasmania (Tasmania's only Primary Health Network)
- The community sector has been actively engaged in establishing priorities for the next iteration of Healthy Tasmania.

Policy area: Monitoring & Intelligence

Good practice statement for this domain: 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

Indicators in this domain by level of government:

Policy area: Monitoring and intelligence		
National	Federal	State/Territory
	AUD_MONIT1: Monitoring food environments	ST_MONIT1: Monitoring population nutrition intake
	AUD_MONIT2: Monitoring population nutrition intake	ST_MONIT2: Monitoring population body weight
	AUD_MONIT3: Monitoring population body weight	ST_MONIT3: Evaluation of major nutrition-related programs and policies
	AUD_MONIT4: Evaluation of major nutrition-related programs and policies	ST_MONIT4: Research funding for obesity and NCD prevention
	AUD_MONIT5: Research funding for obesity and NCD prevention	

Details on State/Territory-level indicators in this domain:

ST_MONIT1 Monitoring population nutrition intake	
<p><i>Good practice statement</i></p> <p>There is regular monitoring of adult and childhood nutrition status and population intakes against specified intake targets or recommended daily intake levels</p>	
Definitions and scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Includes monitoring of adult and child intake in line with the Australian Dietary Guidelines • Includes monitoring of adult and child intake of nutrients of concern and non-core/discretionary foods including sugar-sweetened beverages (even if there are no clear intake targets for all of these) • 'Regular' is considered to be every five years or more frequently
Context	<p><i>National data sources</i></p> <p>With funding from the Federal Government, the Australian Bureau of Statistics conducts nationwide National Health Surveys every 3 years, and data from these surveys is available at the State/Territory level. See the Australian Federal Government summary for more information.</p>
Policy details (to 30 June 2021)	<p><i>Tasmanian Population Health Survey</i></p> <p>The latest Tasmanian Population Health Survey was conducted in 2019 (ref). The survey of over 6000 Tasmanian adults was funded through the NPAPH and asked questions on (ref):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of serves of vegetables eaten each day • Number of serves of fruit eaten each day • Type of milk usually consumed (not reported) • Consumption of water/soft drinks/fruit juice/tea and coffee (not reported) • Consumption of pasta/rice/noodles and other cooked cereals (not reported) • Reasons for not having the quality or variety of food wanted <p>The Tasmanian Population Health Survey was also conducted in 2009 and 2013.</p> <p>In 2016, the Food-EPI team were not aware of any additional monitoring of the nutrition status of children in Tasmania, beyond that provided in national health surveys.</p> <p>National Secondary Students Diet and Activity (NaSSDA) Survey 2018 Results for Tasmania</p> <p>ASSAD 2017 Tasmania Statistics and trends in nutrition and physical activity</p>

ST_MONIT2 Monitoring population body weight

Good practice statement

There is regular monitoring of adult and childhood overweight and obesity prevalence using anthropometric measurements

Definitions and scope

- Anthropometric measurements include height, weight and waist circumference
- 'Regular' is considered to be every five years or more frequently

Context

With funding from the Federal Government, the Australian Bureau of Statistics conducts nationwide National Health Surveys every 3 years, and data from these surveys is available at the State/Territory level. Since 2007-08, the National Health Survey has included measured height and weight data for all ages.

Policy details (to 30 June 2021)

Tasmanian Population Health Survey

- The 2019 Tasmanian Population Health Survey collected data on the self-reported height and weight of 6000 Tasmanian adults and reports on the proportion of people in BMI categories ([ref](#)).

National Health Survey

- Tasmania continues to contribute to the development of National Surveys through the Australian Bureau of Statistics and the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare.
- Physical measurements, including height, weight, waist circumference, are planned to be incorporated in both the National Health Survey and National Nutrition and Physical Activity Survey.
- Predicted sample sizes for these surveys for Tasmania are:
 - National Health Survey – n=1892
 - National Nutrition and Physical Activity Survey – n=1135

ST_MONIT3 Evaluation of major nutrition-related programmes and policies

Good practice statement

Major nutrition-related programs and policies are regularly evaluated to assess their effectiveness and contributions to achieving the goals of the nutrition and health plans

Definitions and scope

- Includes any policies, guidelines, frameworks or tools that are used to determine the depth and type (method and reporting) of evaluation required
- Includes a comprehensive evaluation framework and plan that aligns with the key preventive health or nutrition implementation plan
- The definition of a major programs and policies is to be defined by the relevant government department
- Evaluation should be in addition to routine monitoring of progress against a project plan or program logic

Policy details (to 30 June 2021)

- All Department of Health funded programs continue to be required to report on outcome focussed KPIs using the Results Based Accountability framework. This includes the Tasmanian School Canteen Association's *FoodSmart* Award program, Families Tasmanian's Family Food Patch Program and Eat Well Tasmania Inc's Eat Well Tasmania program and related social media campaigns.
- All grant recipients from the Healthy Tasmania Fund are also required to report regularly against outcome focussed KPIs using the Results Based Accountability framework.
- The University of Tasmania has been engaged to develop an evaluation framework for the second stage of the Healthy Tasmania strategy.
- The Department of Health has undertaken an evaluation and review of the Healthy Tasmania grants program.
- The Department of Health has contracted The Australian Partnership Prevention Centre to review all grant funding processes including recurrent funding and the Healthy Tasmanian Grant program.

ST_MONIT4 Research funding for obesity & NCD prevention

Good practice statement

Government funded research is targeted for improving food environments, reducing obesity, NCDs and their related inequalities

Definitions and scope

- Includes the clear identification of research priorities related to improving food environments, reducing obesity, NCDs and their related inequalities in health or medical research strategies or frameworks
- Includes identifying research projects conducted or commissioned by the government specifically targeting food environments, prevention of obesity or NCDs (excluding secondary or tertiary prevention)
- It is limited to research projects committed to or conducted within the last **three years**
- Excludes research grants administered by the government (including statutory agencies) to a research group where the allocation of a pool of funding was determined by an independent review panel
- Excludes routine evaluation of interventions that can be expected to be included as part of an intervention program budget (this is explored in ST_MONIT3)

Policy details (to 30 June 2021)

Tasmanian Collaboration for Health Improvement (TCHI)

- The Tasmanian Collaboration for Health Improvement is a partnership between [Primary Health Tasmania](#), the [Department of Health](#), Tasmania, and the University of Tasmania's [College of Health and Medicine](#) and [Health Consumers Tasmania](#). (For more information see <https://www.tchi.org.au/>)
- The aim is to improve health and wellbeing outcomes for all Tasmanians through a shared translational research agenda that informs the development and delivery of a well-integrated, people-centred and effective health system
- The translational research agenda is about identifying the research needs that are important to Tasmanians, and ensuring the outcomes:
 - are translated into policy and/or practice change
 - deliver tangible improvements in population-wide
- Capacity building will include:
 - mapping translational research and research impact capability, and supporting skills sharing
 - encouraging collaboration
 - supporting translational research in education and professional development.

The Australian Prevention Partnership Centre (TAPPC)

- The Tasmania Department of Health provides funding (until 2023) to the Australian Prevention Partnership Centre (TAPPC)
- TAPPC is a national collaboration of researchers, policy makers and practitioners who are working together to identify new ways of understanding what works and what doesn't to prevent lifestyle-related chronic health problems in Australia.
- The priority areas of the Prevention Centre are the main lifestyle-related determinants of chronic disease risk including diet
- Currently Tasmania is involved in a collaborative project with TAPPC and John Hunter Hospital, Newcastle, the Women's and Children's, Adelaide and the Launceston General Hospital Tasmania. This research aims to identify the barriers to providing recommended care for smoking, alcohol consumption and weight gain in pregnancy ([ref](#)).

Translational research program with Menzies Institute for Medical Research

- The Tasmanian Department of Health has a partnership and funding agreement with the Menzies Institute for Medical Research in Hobart to focus on translational research across three key areas of air quality, nutrition, and physical activity.
- The focus of the nutrition research is to build capacity in public health nutrition research in Tasmania by building on existing initiatives. The current areas of research include iodine nutrition and school-based nutrition initiatives.

Tasmania Project

- The Tasmania Project at the [Institute for Social Change](#) conducts surveys and/or interviews with Tasmanian residents, gathering information that is summarised as a resource for those making critical decisions in response to the pandemic.
- This project has investigated food security and access to food during the pandemic which provides valuable information for Government planning.

Royal Hobart Hospital Research Foundation

- The Royal Hobart Hospital and Public Health Services are working collaboratively together in a research project addressing the barriers and enablers to good nutrition during pregnancy through addressing workforce development, optimising systems, processes and patient resources to reduce the burden of lifestyle risk factors, including excessive gestational weight gain.

Policy area: Support for Communities

Good practice statement for this domain: The government provides coordinated support mechanisms and resources for community-based interventions to create healthy food environments, improved population nutrition, reductions in obesity, diet-related NCDs and their related inequalities

Indicators in this domain by level of government:

Policy area: Support for communities		
National	Federal	State/Territory
NAT_COMM1: Coordinated support for multi-faceted community-based interventions	AUD_COMM1: Implementation of social marketing campaigns	ST_COMM1: Coordinated support for multi-faceted community-based interventions
NAT_COMM2: Food and nutrition in education curricula		ST_COMM2: Implementation of social marketing campaigns
		ST_COMM3: Food and nutrition in education curricula

Details on State/Territory-level indicators in this domain:

<p>ST_COMM1 Coordinated support for multi-faceted community-based interventions</p>	
<p><i>Good practice statement</i></p> <p>The government has put in place mechanisms to provide broad and coordinated support for creating and maintaining healthy food environments at the community level across multiple settings</p>	
<p>Definitions and scope</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community settings include workplaces, sporting clubs, recreation centres and groups (e.g. art, music, dance and drama; scouts and guides), youth groups, cultural and religious community groups, community centres and neighbourhood houses, service clubs, men’s sheds, community groups involved in gardens or sustainable living, community markets and events, church and other nongovernment groups who provide support to others • Includes comprehensive and flexible resources, guidelines and frameworks, expertise and workforce training to support implementation of community-based interventions • Includes the establishment of workforce networks for collaboration, shared learning and support across settings • Includes recognition or award-based programs to encourage implementation • Excludes specific support for healthy food provision in schools, hospitals and other government settings (this is covered in the Food Provision and Food Retail domains) • Excludes the implementation of programs that focus on one-on-one or group-based nutrition education or health promotion
<p>Policy details (to 30 June 2021)</p>	<p><i>WorkSafe Tasmania Health and Wellbeing</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worksafe Tasmania in partnership with the Tasmanian Government’s <i>Population Health Service</i> offer a suite of online resources to support businesses to adopt health and wellbeing policies and initiatives including (ref): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A step-by-step guide to implementing health and wellbeing programs and policies in the workplace - A guide to evaluation workplace wellbeing programs - Templates to guide a workplace through needs assessments, action planning, developing wellbeing programs, developing a workplace health and wellbeing policy, etc. - Factsheet on establishing a workplace wellbeing committee - Workplace environment checklist • They also have Health and Wellbeing Advisors that can provide support to a small to medium workplace by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - helping develop a health and wellbeing program - identifying appropriate activities and health topics - monitoring and reviewing health and wellbeing program outcomes - making links with community health organisations, providers and services - providing ongoing support • They also facilitate an online platform, Better Work Tasmania, for Tasmanian workplaces to access additional information and support about workplace health and safety, such as case studies. <p><i>Healthy Tasmanian Fund and Innovations Fund</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Healthy Tasmania Community Innovations Grants offered up to \$25 000 to fund innovative and community-driven projects that support healthy eating, physical activity and reducing smoking. Nearly \$1 million was made available in two rounds of funding between 2017 and 2019.

- In June 2019, the Healthy Tasmania Fund was launched to build on the success of the Community Innovations Grants. It made available \$2 million in small and large grants for community organisations and local governments to invest in the health and wellbeing of their communities.
- Healthy Tasmania Fund Round 1 received 104 applications and provided grants to 25 organisations across Tasmania, allocating a total of nearly \$2.124 million. The diverse range of projects included social enterprise food security initiatives, outdoor adventure activities for young people and targeted smoking cessation programs. Their stories were shared via the Healthy Tasmania Portal and Healthy Tasmania Facebook page.
- The Healthy Tasmania Fund Round 2 awarded \$2.5 million to 26 organisations across Tasmania (from 113 applications) to community organisations and local governments to invest in the health and wellbeing through locally driven initiatives.
- A project is currently underway to review the Healthy Tasmania grant funded projects for:
 - effectiveness, sustainability, unintended consequences, reach to priority populations and interaction between projects.
 - against health promotion theory to identify what areas have been funded and potential gaps.

Healthy Tasmania Listen and Learn Series

- The pandemic restrictions made it challenging to bring together community sector partners in health promotion, including those involved in improving food environments.
- An on-line *listen and learn* series was held during 2020 to provide support for community sector partners funded under the Healthy Tasmania Program to share insights into adapting to the pandemic restrictions; wellbeing at work; partnership development; engaging with community; telling your story; and seeing the bigger picture ([ref](#)).

Eat Well Tasmania

- Eat Well Tasmania Inc. is funded by the DoH, to influence healthy eating in Tasmania and connect the local food industry with the community. A three-year funding agreement was negotiated from July 2021 – June 2024 part of this program involves promoting access to local, seasonal produce through community, grower and local retailer networks.
- Eat Well Tasmania has run a series of active social media campaigns: What's in Season; Get Fruity; Veg it up and We Eat Local all with an impressive online presence, social media metrics and consumer surveys to shape the messages.

Well Fed Tasmania

- Well Fed Tasmania is a mobile community kitchen and food truck. This is co-owned by Families Tasmania and the Tasmanian School Canteen Association. The Community mobile kitchen is used in the Family Food Patch training (peer education training in healthy eating and physical activity), demonstration workshops and at community events, health promotion expos and within childhood settings such as schools and Child and Family Centres.

Family Food Patch program

- The Tasmanian Government, through the Department of Health has recommitted to ongoing funding for Families Tasmania (formerly the Tasmanian Child Health Association) to run the Family Food Patch program for 2021 - 2024.

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The purpose of this program is to improve the health and wellbeing of Tasmanian children and families through promotion of healthy eating and participation in physical activity. Using peer education, the program provides training to Family Food Patch Educators to empower families and local communities by building and mobilising skills in children’s nutrition, physical activity, and community action.• A student from Deakin University is currently interviewing Family Food Patch Educators to learn from their experiences of being a member of the program. This knowledge will help to improve community health programs around Australia and provide valuable feedback to the Family Food Patch Program. |
|--|--|

Other

- The Healthy Kids Toolkit website was launched in 2017, as a key action of the Healthy Tasmania Strategy to support Tasmanian families to eat well and be active. The website hosts links to key Tasmanian resources, programs and blogs for health and community workers, childcare, schools, and other settings, as well as parents and families.
- A number of the Healthy Tasmania Innovations grants funded in 2017, and subsequent rounds in 2020 and 2021 focussed on local community access to healthy foods such as community gardens, social enterprises and local food networks.

ST_COMM2 Implementation of social marketing campaigns

Good practice statement

The government implements evidence-informed public awareness, informational and social marketing campaigns across a range of broadcast and non-broadcast media to promote healthy eating

Definitions and scope

- Includes television, radio, news media, web-based (including websites and social media), billboards and posters, etc (see examples in the Food promotion domain)
- Evidence-informed includes the use of peer-reviewed literature in the design and implementation of the campaign, the use of an existing successful campaign that has been evaluated, or the co-design and testing of campaign messages with the target audience(s)
- Includes campaigns that focus on promoting the intake of specific foods (e.g. fruit and vegetables, water), reducing intake of nutrients of concern, or supporting the public to make healthy choices (e.g. use of front-of-pack nutrition labels)
- Includes campaigns that are embedded within and complemented by broader policies and programs

Policy details (to 30 June 2021)

Veg it up, Get Fruity, What's in Season and We Eat Local

- Eat Well Tasmania Inc. (funded by the Tasmanian Government) has developed a series of connected social media campaigns including *Veg It Up*, *Get Fruity* and *What's in Season* as part a component of their funding agreement. These campaigns are gaining traction with stakeholders and will need a higher level of funding and associated promotion to reach full potential.
- Eat Well Tasmania was successful in receiving a two-year Healthy Tasmania Grant to extend the *What's in Season* Campaign in 2019. The start of this campaign was delayed until November 2020 due to COVID 19 and is currently active ([ref](#)).
- Additional funding was made available at the start of the COVID-19 pandemic in April 2020 for Eat Well Tasmania to focus on a *We Eat Local* campaign to support healthy eating and the local food economy during the early stages of the pandemic.
- *We Eat Local* aimed to make it easier for Tasmanians to buy fresh produce during the COVID 19 crisis, support hard-hit Tasmanian food producers by buying their produce, and maintain social distancing while buying food ([ref](#)).

Health Tasmania Community Challenge

- The Healthy Tasmania Community Challenge was conducted in early 2018 over 12 weeks.
- This was an online healthy challenge with associated incentives. Evaluation showed strong participation.

ST_COMM3 Food and nutrition in education curricula

Good practice statement

The government provides guidance and support to educators for the inclusion of food and nutrition curricula for preschool, primary and secondary school children

Definitions and scope

- Includes food and nutrition as a priority/focus area of the curriculum as a stand-alone component or embedded within other curriculum areas
- Includes the provision of training, resources, guidelines or expert support to educators to support them in educating students
- Includes government-funded education programs on healthy eating or growing and preparing food (e.g. kitchen garden programs)
- Includes government-supported programs that encourage healthy eating in the education setting (e.g. fruit and vegetable snack and water breaks)

Context

National Curriculum

Australia transitioned to a new national curriculum in 2015. The national curriculum is currently undergoing a review which is due to be completed by the end of 2021 with a revised Australian Curriculum to be released in 2022 ([ref](#)). The national curriculum incorporates food and nutrition as a focus area within the Health and Physical Education Learning Area. The Australian Curriculum Assessment and Reporting Authority is responsible for the development of the national curriculum and national assessment of student progress.

Policy details (to 30 June 2021)

Move Well Eat Well

- The *Move Well Eat Well* initiative provides best practice guidelines to encourage primary school and early childhood settings to avoid the promotion or marketing of unhealthy foods (including through sponsorship, fundraising etc).
- Participation in the *Move Well Eat Well* initiative is voluntary but strongly encouraged for all government, Catholic, and independent schools.
- The *Move Well Eat Well* program provides teachers at member schools with curriculum units which contain practical classroom activities linked to the Australian Health and Physical Education curriculum through the *Healthy Young People* free resources aimed at secondary school students, teachers, and staff ([ref](#)).
- One of the focus areas/key messages is 'Make healthy food the main food.'
Resources for teachers include:
 - Tips for teachers
 - Links to appropriate resources and information to include in a lesson, including websites and documentaries
 - Two sample lesson plans
- The *Move Well Eat Well* for primary schools (K-6) website has the following related to the food and nutrition aspects of the Australian curriculum and the Early Years Learning Framework (EYLF) for kindergarten children:
 - teacher notes and background information on how it links to content descriptors and achievement standards for both the Australian curriculum and the EYLF
 - sample lesson plans (including worksheets for students)
 - learning opportunities
 - additional teaching and learning options/extensions
- Public Health Services offer a nutrition consultancy service to schools, on request, to offer teachers guidance and support in this area.
- The *Move Well Eat Well* program provides yearly tutorial sessions to Master of Education students at the University of Tasmania, which focusses on the health promoting schools model and how to implement nutrition education as part of the national curriculum.

Tasmanian School Health Nurse program

- The Tasmanian School Health Nurse program is part of the Department of Education's focus on prevention and early intervention, and the link between education and wellbeing. Support is being provided to the 20 FTE nurses employed in the program state-wide, to assist their role with improving nutrition education and support in schools.
- During the 2021 election an additional \$5.36 million was committed to deliver 11.4 FTE more school nurses. These nurses have proven a huge success since they were introduced in 2015, by supporting student wellbeing and assisting with a range of issues including healthy eating, sleep, stress, anxiety and mental health issues.
- The program supports schools to create a physical and social environment that promotes health and wellbeing and assists to improve the health and education outcomes for children and young people in Tasmania.
- Focus for primary schools:
 - vision and hearing screening
 - developmental assessments as required
 - health promotion to run in line with local, state and national initiatives (move well eat well, sun smart)
 - health education to run in line with the Australian Curriculum (growth and development, drugs and alcohol, mental health and resilience, body image, protective behaviours)
 - addressing medical issues that may be impacting learning
- Focus for secondary schools:
 - health promotion to run in line with local, state and national initiatives (sun smart, family violence, nutrition, physical activity)
 - positive parenting for teenagers with babies
 - health education to run in line with the Australian curriculum (Sexual health and healthy relationships, addictions and risk behaviours including drugs and alcohol, Mental health and resilience, body esteem
 - addressing medical issues that may be impacting learning including targeted screening

24 Carrot Garden Program

- The 24 Carrot Garden Program (based on the Stephanie Alexander Kitchen Garden Program) already operates in fifteen Tasmanian schools and communities.
- Additional Investment of \$1 million over four years (2021-2025) will expand this successful program to three secondary schools in Southern Tasmania and two North West Primary schools.
- A garden will be established at each of the schools, with kitchens adapted to ensure the program is consistent with the curriculum. The investment also supports staffing in line with the current model.
- Program has strong links with the curriculum.
- Teaching children to grow and prepare their own food has wellbeing benefits, is an opportunity to learn about nutrition and helps establish healthy eating habits.

School canteens

- Tasmanian School Canteen Association FoodSmart program has links to curriculum and encourages links between actions in the school canteen and the curriculum.
- Tasmania contributed to the development of the Health Ministers (formerly COAG Health Council) Good Practice Guide.

Tasmanian School Canteen Association

[Canteen Accreditation Program \(renamed SmartFood Award in 2021\)\(ref\)](#)

- Joint funding from Department of Health (DoH) and the Department of Education (DoE) supports the Tasmanian School Canteen Association (TSCA) SmartFood Award.
- The program is voluntary and encourages schools to adopt healthy eating and canteen policies in line with the National Healthy School Canteen Guidelines.
- Tasmanian School Canteen Association FoodSmart program has links to curriculum and encourages links between actions in the school canteen and the curriculum.
- All schools are eligible to participate including primary and secondary government, Catholic and independent schools.
- The program takes a 'whole-of-school' approach and covers four areas:
 - Healthy Eating/ Canteen Policy and Canteen Procedures
 - Food Safety
 - Food and Drinks on the Canteen Menu
 - Linking the Whole School Approach to Healthy Eating

Election commitments to extend School Lunch pilot

- The current Tasmanian Government has committed to extend a 2020 School Lunch pilot to 30 schools, with an additional \$1.4 million investment and also \$1 million over four years (2021-2015) in a successful school kitchen garden program.
- In term four 2020, the Tasmanian School Canteen Association ran a school lunches pilot in three schools, with some positive results including better concentration, increased school attendance and a reduction in behavioural issues.
- The funding will provide a grant program to schools to purchase kitchen equipment and funding for the Tasmanian Schools Canteen Association to employ regional food coordinators and support schools to design and set up their own food program.