

Local Food Environment Policy Index: City of Greater Sudbury

Originally drafted for use on April 5th, 2018

Edited for publication in May 2019

Recommended citation:

Karbasy K, Vanderlee L, L'Abbé M. Local Food-EPI Evidence Document for the City of Greater Sudbury. 2019. Available at: www.labbelab.utoronto.ca/Local-Food-EPI-2019

Overview

The document was created as part of the **Local Food Environment Policy Index** (Local Food-EPI) process, an adapted evaluation method developed by the **I**nternational **N**etwork for **F**ood and **O**besity/non-communicable diseases **R**esearch, **M**onitoring and **A**ction **S**upport (known as **INFORMAS**). INFORMAS group was founded by a group of international experts in the area of food and nutrition. The original INFORMAS group included researchers from 9 universities and 4 global NGOs, including Dr. Mary L'Abbé, and this network has since expanded to include dozens of researchers from over 20 countries across the globe. The objective of INFORMAS is to monitor and benchmark food environments and policies globally to reduce obesity, diet-related non-communicable diseases and their related inequalities, and the work aligns with overarching efforts of the United Nations and World Health Organizations to prioritize monitoring on NCDs and associated risk factors to improve population health¹.

The Local Food-EPI Project aims to assess municipal government progress in implementing policy recommendations established by evidence relating to the food environment. Using a standardized, common Food-EPI process², the information on food policies that is compiled in this document will be used by local government stakeholders from the City of Greater Sudbury and experts in the areas of food and nutrition to rate the extent of implementation by the City of Greater Sudbury compared to 'good practice' statements established for each indicator. This pilot study is also being run in the Region of Peel and the City of Toronto.

This document summarizes policy actions that the City of Greater Sudbury has taken related to the food environment up until January 1, 2018.

Any questions regarding this document can be sent to Kimiya Karbasy (kimiya.karbasy@utoronto.ca).

Acknowledgements

The Local Food-EPI Project is led by Kimiya Karbasy and Dr. Mary L'Abbé, an extension of the Food-EPI Canada study led in 2017 by Dr. Lana Vanderlee and Dr. Mary L'Abbé in the WHO Collaborating Centre of Nutrition and Chronic Disease Prevention at the Department of Nutritional Sciences, University of Toronto. This research was funded by a grant from the Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR) (#343709). We would like to gratefully acknowledge the support of Sahar Goorang, the INFORMAS research group, including Dr. Stefanie Vandevijvere, Dr. Boyd Swinburn and Dr. Gary Sacks, as well as Ms. Karbasy's thesis advisory committee, Dr. Loren Vanderlinden, and Dr. Erin Hobin.

We would like to extend our sincerest gratitude to the government representatives who have verified the information in this document. Our particular thanks to members of Public Health Sudbury & Districts for reviewing the document.

As far as possible, when policy details are noted in the document, we have provided references to publicly-available sources or noted as a 'written communication' from relevant policy makers. While every effort has been taken to ensure the accuracy of the information in this document, any errors/omissions are the responsibility of the research team.



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

APHEO	Association of Public Health Epidemiologists of Ontario
CAI	Children’s Advertising Initiative
CCHS	Canadian Community Health Survey
CCO	Cancer Care Ontario
CHMS	Canadian Health Measures Survey
CIHR	Canadian Institutes of Health Research
EDU	Ministry of Education
Food-EPI	Food Environment Policy Index
FPT	Federal, Provincial, and Territorial
GGH	Greater Golden Horseshoe
GHFFA	Golden Horseshoe Food and Farming Alliance
GSFPC	Greater Sudbury Food Policy Council
HDLH	How Does Learning Happen? Ontario’s Pedagogy for the Early Years
HEIA	Health Equity Impact Assessment
HIA	Health Impact Assessment
HiAP	Health in All Policies
HKCC	Healthy Kids Community Challenge
HKP	Healthy Kids Panel
HKRC	Healthy Kids Resource Centre
HST	Harmonized Sales Tax
INFORMAS	International Network for Food and Obesity/non-communicable diseases Research, Monitoring and Action Support
KTE	Knowledge Transfer and Exchange
M2K	Marketing to Kids
MAH	Ministry of Municipal Affairs and the Housing
MOH	Medical Officer of Health
MOHLTC	Ministry of Health and Long Term Care
MTCS	Ministry of Tourism, Sport and Culture
NCDs	Non Communicable Diseases
NFVP	Northern Fruit and Vegetable Program
NGOs	Non-Government Organizations
NNC	Nutrition North Canada
NRC	Nutrition Resource Centre
ODPH	Ontario Dietitians in Public Health
OHKS	Ontario Healthy Kids Strategy
OHS	Ontario Healthy Study

OMAFRA	Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs
OPHA	Ontario Public Health Association
OPHEA	Ontario Physical and Health Education Association
OPHS	Ontario Public Health Standards
OSDUHS	Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey
POS	Point-Of-Sale
PPM150	Policy Program Memorandum 150
RRFSS	Rapid Risk Factor Surveillance System
UL	Upper Limit

Policy area: Food Composition

Local Food-EPI vision statement: There are government systems implemented to ensure that out-of-home meals foods minimize the energy density and the nutrients of concern (salt, saturated fat, trans fat, and added sugar)

COMP1 Food composition targets/standards/restrictions for out-of-home meals	
<p>Local Food-EPI good practice statement Food composition targets/standards/restrictions for <u>out-of-home meals in food service outlets</u> have been established by the government for nutrients of concern in certain foods or food groups (trans fats, saturated fat, salt, and added sugars)</p>	
<p>Definitions and scope</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Out-of-home meals include foods sold at quick service restaurants, dine-in restaurants and take-away outlets, coffee, bakery and snack food outlets (both fixed outlets and mobile food vendors). It may also include supermarkets where ready-to-eat foods are sold. • Includes legislated bans on nutrients of concern • Includes mandatory or voluntary targets, standards (i.e. reduce by X%, maximum mg/g per 100g or per serving) • Excludes legislated restrictions related to other ingredients (e.g. additives) • Excludes mandatory out-of-home meal composition regulations related to other nutrients, e.g. folic acid or iodine fortification • Excludes general guidelines advising food service outlets to reduce nutrients of concern • Excludes the provision of resources or expertise to support food service outlets with reformulation (see 'COMM1' and/or 'RETAIL4')
<p>Context</p>	<p>Federal context Mandatory Composition targets Partially Hydrogenated Oils On September 15, 2017, through a News Release from Health Canada, Minister of Health, the Honourable Ginette Petitpas Taylor, announced that the Government of Canada will ban partially hydrogenated oils in all foods, including those domestically produced and imported, and prepared and served in restaurants and food service establishments. The federal government has given industry and food outlet establishments 12 months to transition to the new law. The ban will officially come into effect September 18, 2018³.</p> <p>This prohibition will be integrated under the Part 1 of the List of Contaminants and Other Adulterating Substances in Foods in the Health Canada website.</p> <p>Voluntary Reformulation/Composition targets Sodium In 2007, Health Canada created a multi stakeholder Sodium Working Group to identify approaches to decrease sodium consumption in Canada. This group developed the <i>Sodium Reduction Strategy for Canada</i> in 2010, which contained 33 recommendations, including 6 overarching recommendations, specific recommendations for the food supply, awareness and education activities, research and monitoring and evaluation, and a proposed structured voluntary sodium reduction strategy⁴.</p> <p>Since 2010, Health Canada has actively been working on increasing awareness of healthy eating, including specific messaging on sodium, which has included a voluntary approach to sodium reduction. In 2012, Health Canada published <i>Guidance for the Food Industry on Reducing Sodium in Process Foods</i> and <i>Guiding Benchmark Sodium Reduction Levels for Processed Food</i>⁵, with Phase 3 reductions concluding in December, 2016. The targets aim to reduce the sales-weighted average by approximately 25 to 30%, which would result in a reduction of sodium intake by the majority of the population to less than the recommended daily Upper Limit (UL) of 2,300 mg. The guidance is meant to encourage reductions in sodium levels in 94 categories of processed foods in Canada. The food industry was encouraged to work towards these voluntary benchmark levels by the end of 2016.</p>

Health Canada has conducted targeted monitoring and evaluation of industry's progress towards the voluntary sodium reduction targets in 2016⁶, with a full evaluation planned for 2017 and ongoing monitoring and reporting to Canadians as part of the Healthy Eating Strategy. The interim evaluation identified progress towards reducing sodium in 15 priority food categories; however, the results varied across food categories. Overall, 13 of 15 categories decreased sodium levels by at least one-third, and 8 of 15 decreased by at least two-thirds of the expected reduction according to a sales-weighted average by December 31, 2016. Categories with little progress included frozen potatoes (e.g., French Fries) and some packaged deli meats. The report of results stated that the results should be interpreted with caution due to the small sample size⁶. No voluntary sodium reduction targets have been established for out-of-home meals, although Health Canada has held discussions with an expert panel to discuss establishing targets (October, 2016)⁶.

The sodium reduction approach outlined includes 'processed' foods only, and therefore includes: processed foods for consumer use; foods for further manufacturing, such as ingredients for processed foods; and foods for use by restaurants and foodservice in food preparation. Benchmarks were set for prepackaged products, as well as foods destined for foodservice or further processing (i.e. no specific levels set for foods being prepared and served in restaurant and foodservices settings)⁵.

Trans fat

In 2006, the Trans Fat Task Force, a multi-stakeholder group, developed recommendations for reducing *trans* fats in Canada. The Task Force recommended that *trans* fat in vegetable oils and soft, spreadable margarines be limited to 2% of total fat and that *trans* fat in all other foods be limited to 5% of total fat, in order to align with WHO recommendations that *trans* fat intakes be <1% of energy intake.

The 2% and 5% recommendations were adopted by Health Canada in 2007, and voluntary measures were established to encourage industry to reduce this amount within 2 years, with the threat of mandatory reduction if significant progress did not occur.

Findings from Health Canada's *trans* fat monitoring program from 2005 to 2009 of 1120 food samples in 31 food categories demonstrated that 78% of foods met the 2% and 5% targets⁷. More recent research showed that of approximately 10,000 prepackaged and restaurant foods on the Canadian market surveyed, 97% of foods were meeting the *trans* fat limits in 2010-2011⁸.

The recommended *trans* fat targets described apply to foods sold in restaurants and food services. The monitoring program described also includes restaurants, fast food chains, cafeterias, and establishments with ethnic cuisines.

Partially Hydrogenated Oils

On September 15, 2017, through a News Release from Health Canada, Minister of Health, the Honourable Ginette Petitpas Taylor, announced that the Government of Canada will ban partially hydrogenated oils in all foods, including those domestically produced and imported, and prepared and served in restaurants and food service establishments. The federal government has given industry and food outlet establishments 12 months to transition to the new law. The ban will officially come into effect September 18, 2018³.

This prohibition will be integrated under the Part 1 of the [List of Contaminants and Other Adulterating Substances in Foods](#) in the Health Canada website.

Healthy Eating Strategy

As part of the **Healthy Eating Strategy**⁹, Health Canada in October 2016 announced that they would include a specific focus on working with restaurants and food services to develop goals for reducing sodium in their food, which would include out-of-home meals

Provincial context

There are no food standards for out-of-home meals at the provincial level in Ontario.

While regulations for out-of-home meals are primarily based at the federal or provincial level, composition targets or standards for restaurants can potentially fit within the mandate of local governments.

Policy details	No policies were identified from the City of Greater Sudbury for the nutrients of concern (trans-fat, saturated fat, salt, and added sugars).
Comments/ notes	

Policy area: Food Labelling

Local Food-EPI vision statement: There is a regulatory system implemented by the government for consumer-oriented labelling on menu boards in restaurants to enable consumers to easily make informed food choices

LABEL1 Menu labelling	
<p>Local Food-EPI good practice statement A consistent, single, simple, clearly-visible system of labelling the menu boards of all quick service restaurants (i.e. fast food chains) is applied by the government, which allows consumers to interpret the nutrient quality and energy content of foods and meals on sale</p>	
<p>Definitions and scope</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quick service restaurants: In the Canadian 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 kilocalories; 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
<p>Context</p>	<p>Federal context There is currently no federal policy on menu labelling in Canada. There is a Federal, Provincial and Territorial (FPT) Task Group on the Provisions of Nutrition Information in Restaurants and Foodservices; however, this group is not currently active and has not released any guidelines or recommendations regarding menu labelling.</p> <p>Provincial context The Government of Ontario passed the <i>Healthy Menu Choices Act, 2015</i>, which became effective by companies on January 1, 2017¹⁰. Menus are defined as paper or electronic menus or menu boards, including drive-through menus, online menus or menu applications, advertisements or promotional flyers. Online menus can be exempted from the regulation if they do not list the price. The regulation requires calorie information to be displayed on menus, labels and tags adjacent to the price in a similar font color and size in all food service premises with 20 or more locations in Ontario.</p> <p>The legislation defines “restaurant-type food or drink item” as “<i>a food or drink item that is either served in a regulated food service premise or processed and prepared primarily in a regulated food service premise, and that is intended for immediate consumption on the premises or elsewhere without further preparation by a consumer before consumption.</i>”¹¹</p> <p>Types of food service premises included in the regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restaurants (including Quick service restaurants) • Convenience stores • Grocery stores • Movie theatres • Other businesses that prepare meals for immediate consumption (bakeries, food trucks, buffets, ice cream shops, coffee shops, public-facing cafeterias, etc.) <p>The regulation will also require labelling of calorie content of alcohol for standard alcoholic beverages (red wine, white wine, regular beer, light beer, spirits) that are not brand specific somewhere on every menu page or menu board that includes alcoholic beverages. An example of the information posted can be found here.</p>

	<p>A contextual statement is also required on a sign or menu that is visible when customers are ordering or serving themselves. The contextual statement was updated in late 2016 in a Proposed Regulation Amendment,¹² and will be required to be fully implemented in January, 2018. Prior to January 1, 2018, each menu must contain the following information: “The average adult requires approximately 2,000 to 2,400 calories per day; however, individual calorie needs may vary.” or “Adults and youth (ages 13 and older) need an average of 2,000 calories a day, and children (ages 4 to 12) need an average of 1,500 calories a day. However, individual needs vary.” and, where the regulated food service premise sells or offers for sale standard food items that are targeted at children, may contain the following information: “The average child aged 4 to 8 years old requires approximately 1,100 to 1,500 calories per day, and the average child aged 9 to 13 years old requires approximately 1,500 to 2,450 calories per day; however, individual calorie needs may vary.” As of January 1, 2018, each menu must contain the following information: “Adults and youth (ages 13 and older) need an average of 2,000 calories a day, and children (ages 4 to 12) need an average of 1,500 calories a day. However, individual needs vary.” The contextual statement must be on every page of the menu, or in a place on the menu that is in close proximity to the standard food items listed on the menu.</p> <p>The following food service premises are exempt from the menu labelling legislation: schools, correctional facilities, child care centres and premises that operate for less than 60 days in a calendar year.</p> <p>The regulation does not include foods sold in schools, correctional facilities, or early child care centres.</p>
Policy details	This indicator will not be evaluated as a result of the provincial legislation described above.
Comments/ notes	Via public health inspectors, public health units are mandated through the <i>Ontario Public Health Standards</i> (OPHS) to monitor and enforce compliance to the <i>Healthy Menu Choices Act, 2015</i> .

Policy area: Food Promotion

Local Food-EPI vision statement: There is a comprehensive policy implemented by the government to reduce the impact (exposure and power) of promotion of unhealthy foods to children (<16 years)

PROMO1 Restrict promotion of unhealthy food through non-broadcast media	
<p>Local Food-EPI good practice statement Effective policies are implemented by the government to restrict exposure and power of promotion of unhealthy foods to children across non-broadcast media (e.g. print, outdoors and on/around public transport, cinema advertising, direct marketing, product design and packaging or point-of-sale (POS) displays)</p>	
<p>Definitions and scope</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-broadcast media promotion includes: print (e.g. children’s magazines), outdoors and on/around public transport (e.g. signage, posters, billboards, transit shelters, in or on a bus, train, pedicab, or any other vehicle, wall or any other surface or material), direct marketing (e.g. fundraising in schools, provision of show bags, samples or flyers), product design and packaging (e.g. use of celebrities or cartoons, competitions and giveaways) or point-of-sale (POS) displays • Where the promotion is specifically in publicly-funded settings, this should be captured in ‘PROMO2’
<p>Context</p>	<p>Federal context Health Eating Strategy As part of the Healthy Eating Strategy announced in October 2016, the proposal to restrict the marketing to children is a key initiative under the pillar of Protecting Vulnerable Populations. Public webinars were held February 29 and March 1, 2017 by Health Canada with regards to marketing to children, and experts have been engaged to develop preliminary policy and nutrient profile model (personal communication, April 2017).</p> <p>The Canadian Code of Advertising Standards applies to all forms of advertising, including internet, social media, sponsorship, outdoor advertising, etc., but does not apply to packaging, wrappers and labels or point of sale displays within retail establishments¹³. The voluntary Food and Beverage Children’s Advertising Initiative (CAI) does restrict promotion of unhealthy foods via Internet advertising, including company-owned websites, video and computer games, DVDs of movies, and mobile media among participants unless voluntarily included in commitments by the company. The CAI commitments do not include product packaging.</p> <p>Proposed Bill S-228 Senate Bill S-228, the Child Health Protection Act was introduced into the Senate on September 27, 2016. This Act would prohibit marketing of any food to children under 13 years of age, including broadcast advertisements or media.</p> <p>Non-governmental context The Stop Marketing to Kids (Stop M2K) Coalition¹⁴ was established by the Heart and Stroke Foundation and the Childhood Obesity Foundation. <i>“The Stop M2K Coalition is made up of twelve non-governmental organizations with written endorsement from dozens of additional organizations and individuals.”</i> Their goal is, <i>“To restrict all food and beverage marketing to Canadian children age 16 and younger.”</i></p> <p>The Ontario Dietitians in Public Health (ODPH), previously named the Ontario Society of Nutrition Professionals in Public Health, includes a Marketing to Kids adhoc workgroup, which advocates for restrictions on food and beverage marketing to children and youth. The group’s mission is to support and promote municipal, provincial and federal action regarding restricting commercial marketing of food and beverages to children and youth in creating supportive food environments to foster lifelong healthy habits¹⁵.</p>

Policy details	No policies were identified regarding promotion of unhealthy foods to children through non-broadcast media.
Comments/ notes	

PROMO2 Restrict promotion of unhealthy foods in public sector settings	
<p>Local Food-EPI good practice statement Effective policies are implemented by the government to ensure that unhealthy foods are not commercially promoted to children in public sector settings</p>	
<p>Definitions and scope</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public sector settings include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local 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), schools, child care centers, recreation centers, residential care homes, aged and disability care settings, correctional facilities, custodial care facilities, and home/community care services - Local government-owned, funded or managed services where the general public purchase foods including health services, parks, sporting and leisure facilities, community events etc. - Public sector workplaces • Includes restrictions on marketing in government-owned or managed facilities/venues (including within the service contracts where management is outsourced) • Includes online (e.g. social media, branded education websites, online games, competitions and apps identified by the city government) • Includes restriction on unhealthy food sponsorship in sport (e.g. junior sport, sporting events, venues)
<p>Context</p>	
<p>Policy details</p>	<p>No policies were identified regarding promotion of unhealthy foods to children in public sector settings.</p>
<p>Comments/ notes</p>	<p>In 2016, the Board of Health for Public Health Sudbury & Districts endorsed the <i>Child Health Protection Act</i> to restrict marketing of unhealthy foods and beverages to children (LEAD4).</p>

Policy area: Food Prices

Local Food-EPI vision statement: Food pricing policies (e.g. taxes and subsidies) are aligned with health outcomes by helping to make healthy eating choices the less expensive choices

PRICES1 Increase taxes on unhealthy foods	
<p>Local Food-EPI good practice statement Taxes or levies on unhealthy foods (e.g. sugar-sweetened beverages, foods high in nutrients of concern) are in place to increase the retail prices of these foods and discourage unhealthy food choices where possible, and these taxes are reinvested to improve population health</p>	
<p>Definitions and scope</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes differential application of excise tax on high calorie foods or foods that are high in nutrients of concern Note that the percentage of tax is dependent on State/Provincial or Federal regulations
<p>Context</p>	<p>National context Taxes on products in Canada are governed by the <i>Excise Tax Act</i> and its regulations, which are also typically applied to food products.</p> <p>Although there have been proposals and recommendations for taxation of sugar-sweetened beverages from both government and nongovernmental organization (e.g., Canadian Cancer Society, Heart and Stroke Foundation of Canada, Diabetes Canada, and Dietitians of Canada), there are currently no federally or provincially-imposed taxes or levies on unhealthy foods or nutrients of concern.</p> <p>Municipal context Under the <i>Municipal Act, 2001</i>, municipalities in Ontario have access to two primary sources of own source revenue - property taxation, and fees/charges. The only sales tax municipalities are given authority to levy is the transient accommodation tax¹⁶. In addition to these tools, the City of Toronto has broad authority under the <i>City of Toronto Act, 2006</i> to implement a variety of municipal taxes, subject to limitations, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No tax on personal or corporate income; - No tax on wealth or payroll; - No tax on gas; and No sales tax, except for taxes on the sale of entertainment, alcohol, tobacco or transient accommodation. <p>Under existing legislation, municipalities may not impose a sales tax on non-alcoholic beverages. Carbonated and/or sweetened beverages are subject to 13% harmonized sales tax (HST) in Ontario.</p>
<p>Policy details</p>	<p>This indicator will not be evaluated as a result of the provincial legislation (<i>Municipal Act, 2001</i>) described above.</p>
<p>Comments/ notes</p>	

PRICES2 Existing food subsidies and food-related income supports favour healthy foods	
<p>Local Food-EPI good practice statement The government ensures that subsidies and food-related income support programs are for healthy foods</p>	
<p>Definitions and scope</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Includes agricultural input subsidies, such as free or subsidized costs for water, fertilizer, seeds, electricity or transport (e.g., freight) where those subsidies specifically target healthy foods • Includes programs that ensure that farmers receive a certain price for their produce to encourage increased food production or business viability • Includes grants or funding support for food producers (i.e. farmers, food manufacturers) to encourage innovation via research and development where that funding scheme specifically targets healthy food • Includes funding support for wholesale market systems that support the supply of healthy foods • Includes population level food subsidies at the consumer end (e.g. subsidizing staples such as rice or bread) • Includes programs such as ‘food stamps’ or other schemes where individuals can utilize government-administered subsidies, vouchers, tokens or discounts in retail settings for specific food purchasing • Excludes general programs that seek to address food insecurity such as government support for, or partnerships with, organizations that provide free or subsidized meals (including school breakfast programs) or food parcels or redistribute second grade produce for this purpose • Excludes incentives for the establishment of, or ongoing support for retail outlets (including greengrocers, farmer’s markets, food co-ops, etc. See ‘RETAIL1’) • Excludes subsidized training, courses or other forms of education for food producers • Excludes the redistribution of excess or second grade produce • Population nutrition goals related to the prevention of obesity and diet-related NCDs (e.g., reducing intake of nutrients of concern, not related to micronutrient deficiencies)
<p>Context</p>	<p>Federal context The federal Nutrition North Canada (NNC) program was established in 2011 to provide increased food access to isolated Northern communities in Canada. Registered retailers in the North, country food processors/distributors located in eligible communities, and food suppliers in the South who supply small retailers, institutions and individuals in these eligible isolated communities, can apply for a subsidy based on the weight of eligible foods shipped by air to eligible northern communities. These subsidies are to be passed on to northern consumers by appropriate reductions in the selling prices of eligible foods. There are 27 NNC-eligible communities in Ontario.</p> <p>In Canada, social assistance is administered at the provincial/territorial level, and there are no national income support programs specific to food-related support.</p> <p>Provincial context In 2014 a Food Donation Tax Credit for Farmers¹⁷ was developed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (OMAFRA), as part of the Local Food Act, 2013¹⁸. The program gives farmers a tax credit valued at 25% of the fair market value of agriculture products that they donate to community food programs such as food banks or student nutrition programs. Eligible products include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fruits and vegetables • Eggs and dairy • Meat and fish • Grains and pulses • Herbs • Honey and maple syrup • Mushrooms • Nuts <p>or anything else that is grown, raised or harvested on a farm and that may, in Ontario, legally be sold, distributed or offered for sale at a place other than the premises of its producer as food are all eligible. (Processed products, including pickles, preserves and sausages are not eligible).</p>

Policy details	Good Food Box ¹⁹ program (RETAIL2) receives funding from United Way North East Ontario and Public Health Sudbury & Districts to support their various initiatives (regular Good Food Box, Wellness Box and Pop-Up Markets). Funding is also provided to the program to purchase Good Food Boxes for clients on Ontario Works. This initiative is offered by the City of Greater Sudbury (it is not promoted widely and is up to staff on how it is distributed) and administered by the Good Food Box program (written communication, February 2018).
Comments/ notes	

Policy area: Food Provision

Local Food-EPI vision statement: The government ensures that there are healthy food service policies implemented in publicly-funded settings to ensure that food provision encourages healthy food choices, and the government actively encourages and supports private companies to implement similar policies

PROV1 Policies in public settings to promote healthy food choices	
<p>Local Food-EPI good practice statement The government ensures that there are clear, consistent policies in public sector settings for food service activities (canteens, food at events, fundraising, promotions, vending machines, water availability, public procurement standards etc.) to provide and promote healthy food choices</p>	
<p>Definitions and scope</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public sector settings as defined in ‘PROMO2’ Includes private businesses that are under contract by the government to provide food Excludes ‘public settings’ such as train stations, venues, facilities or events that are not funded or managed by the local government (see ‘RETAIL4’) 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, going above and beyond policy and standards placed by State/Provincial or Federal government (i.e., school food and beverage standards) 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 recognized healthy symbol) Includes modifying ingredients to make foods and drinks healthier, or changing the menu to offer healthier options
<p>Context</p>	<p>In Canada, education is largely decentralized to the provinces and territories, and there is no federal Department of Education. Therefore, setting nutrition standards in schools currently falls largely on provincial/territorial governments, and Ministries of Education and/or Ministries of Health (or equivalent) in each province are responsible for developing criteria for nutritional standards in schools.</p> <p>National Context In 2013, the Federal/Provincial/Territorial Nutrition Working Group on Improving the Consistency of School Food and Beverage Criteria created a technical document, the Provincial and Territorial Guidance Document for the Development of Nutrient Criteria for Foods and Beverages in Schools 2013, to guide and support provinces as they create and revise policies or guidelines²⁰.</p> <p>Provincial context Schools: In 2010, the government of Ontario created Policy Program Memorandum 150 (PPM 150) Ontario School Food and Beverage Policy^{21, 22}. This incorporates 3 categories: Sell Most (80%), Sell Less (20%) and Not Permitted for Sale. Criteria are based on food group servings or characteristics (i.e., fruit and vegetable is the first ingredient, or whole grains are used) as well as fat, saturated fat, sodium, sugar, fibre, calcium, protein, as well as serving size, and this varies between food groups and types. The nutrition standards apply to all foods and beverages sold in all venues, through all programs, and at all events. There are 10 days for which the school principal may designate an exemption to the policy.</p> <p>Since 2008, the Government of Ontario has enacted the Healthy Food for Healthy Schools Act²³ amended the Education Act to introduce a Trans Fat Regulation which bans the sale of food that contain levels of trans fat greater than the nutrition standards (5% of total fat content for all foods beverages or ingredients other than vegetable oils or soft, spreadable margarine, and 2% of total fat content for vegetable oil or soft, spreadable margarine.²⁴</p>

School Feeding Programs:

The Government of Ontario supports voluntary **Student Nutrition Programs**^{25, 26} that are delivered locally and supported by 14 lead agencies through the Ministry of Child and Youth Services. The Ontario Student Nutrition Program reached nearly 850,000 school-aged children and youth during the 2014/2015 year. This includes programs that are being expanded or enhanced in over 120 program sites in 63 First Nation communities.

In 2016, [the Ministry of Children and Youth Services contracted the Ontario Public Health Association, with expertise from the Nutrition Resource Centre and in collaboration with the Ontario Dietitians in Public Health](#), to update the **Student Nutrition Program Guidelines 2016** for school food programs²⁷. The guidelines are grounded in the guiding principle that programs strive to provide the most healthful foods possible to children and youth participating in the program by meeting evidence-based recommendations, including:

- Serve vegetables and/or fruit with every meal and/or snack
- A meal contains one serving from 3 out of the four good groups and must include at least one serving of vegetables and fruit and one serving of milk and alternatives
- Snacks must contain one serving of 2 out of 4 food groups

An overview of the definitions of foods to serve and not to serve and tables of foods to serve and not to serve for each food group are provided. The Ministry of Children and Youth Services strongly encourages the programs to use the nutrition guidelines, but there is no mandate that the programs must follow the guidelines (e.g., program funds are not dependent on compliance).

Fresh from the Farm

Fresh from the Farm is a partnership between the Dietitians of Canada, the Ontario Fruit and Vegetable Growers' Association, Ministry of Education (EDU), and OMAFRA. Fresh from the Farm provides schools the opportunity to raise funds by selling Ontario fruit and vegetables to the community, while supporting Ontario's economy. Since 2013, 665 schools have participated in Fresh from the Farm selling almost \$1.7million of local produce to Ontario families representing over 1.6 million pounds (lbs) Ontario apples, carrots, onions, potatoes, and sweet potatoes! From this total, over \$868,000 has been returned to Ontario growers, and over \$626,000 has been retained by Ontario schools. Fresh from the Farm has sold 38,863 bundles of apples, and 97,224 bundles of root vegetables. Based on Canada Food Guide Servings, this translates into almost 9 million individual servings of Ontario fruit and vegetables to Ontario families²⁸. Note that these foods are sold as part of a fundraiser and foods are purchased by families but not consumed at school.

Ontario After-School program

The **Ontario After-School program** is supported by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS). Organizations funded to deliver the Ontario After School Program must dedicate 20% of programming time to healthy food choices and nutrition education (including the provision of a healthy snack). The **Ontario After School Program Guidelines**, which all funded organizations receive, provide direction on the delivery of the healthy snack component of the program, including the following language:

"All food should meet Canada's Food Guide to Healthy Eating or Eating Well with Canada's Food Guide – First Nations, Inuit and Métis."

The program is an inter-ministerial collaboration with the Ministries of Tourism, Culture and Sport; Education; Child and Youth Services; OMAFRA; Aboriginal Affairs and Citizenship and Immigration, and collaborates with a number of non-profit organizations throughout the province^{29, 30}.

Early Childhood Education:

According to the **Child Care and Early Years Act 2014**: All meals, snacks and beverages must meet the recommendations set out in the Health Canada documents "Canada's Food Guide", "Canada's Food Guide – First Nations, Inuit and Métis" or "Nutrition for Healthy Term Infants", amended from time to time, as the case may be¹⁰. The updated regulations for CCEYA 2014 are being rolled out in phases and include revision of regulations around nutrition and food safety in childcare settings.)

EDU has collaborated with ODPH to develop healthy eating [guidelines \(Menu Planning and Supportive Nutrition Environments in Child Care Settings – Practical Guide\)](#) for childcare providers which would support the providers in planning healthy food and beverage menu options for children in childcare settings.

	<p>Procurement standards: According to Bill 36 – <i>Local Food Act, 2013</i>⁴⁸, the Minister must set goals and targets in the following areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improving food literacy in respect of local food 2. Encouraging increased use of local food by public sector organizations 3. Increasing access to local food <p>This Bill does not include any provisions with respect to the healthfulness of foods included in this bill, but rather the geographical location of production.</p> <p>The Government of Ontario considers environmental factors in all contracts worth more than \$10,000; however, there is no provision for health. The Government of Ontario has introduced a Local Food Procurement Policy that requires ministries and agencies to consider purchasing local food for purchases over \$25,000. This does not include any provisions for the healthiness of food items.</p> <p>Recreation Centers: The Government of Ontario does not have any nutrition standards or programs for recreation centres.</p> <p>Other: Greenbelt fund The Greenbelt fund has supported initiatives around procurement – through the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food Broader Public Sector Grant Stream. The Broader Public Sector Grant Stream focuses on increasing the amount of Ontario food purchased by public institutions. Its goals are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To increase the amount of Ontario food products purchased by Ontario’s broader public sector, specifically municipal, colleges, university, school boards, and hospital foodservices. 2. To enhance the capacity of the agri-food sector (farms, processors, distributors, and others) to access the broader public sector foodservice industry to highlight the availability and increase the purchases of local products. <p>From 2010-2015, the government invested \$8.6 million through the Greenbelt Fund to support 111 projects across Ontario. These investments are linking more farmers to new markets and putting more Ontario food in daycares, schools, universities, colleges and restaurants. These efforts have resulted in over \$110 million of additional local food purchases - or a 13-to-one return for every dollar invested. Building on this success, the province allocated another \$6 million over three years (2015-2018) to the Greenbelt Fund to continue to deliver programming, including the new Local Food Investment Fund. To date, more than \$3 million has been allocated to 56 projects to further local food literacy, access to local food, and local food purchases by broader public sector organizations. For a list of all grants made, visit: http://www.greenbeltfund.ca/grants.</p>
<p>Policy details</p>	<p>School Feeding Programs: Northern Ontario Public Health Units (including Public Health Sudbury & Districts) administer the provincial Northern Fruit and Vegetable Program (NFVP). It is a school-based program designed to increase awareness and consumption of fruit and vegetables among elementary school students in northern Ontario. From January to June, NFVP supplies 2 servings of fresh produce each week to participating schools from the Ontario Fruit and Vegetable Growers’ Association. Students have the opportunity to enjoy the new fruit and vegetables in school, while learning about the benefits of healthy eating and physical activity for overall health.</p> <p>The NFVP provides the healthy produce through partnership between the MOHLTC, the Ontario Fruit and Vegetable Growers’ Association, district school boards and Public Health Sudbury & Districts³¹.</p> <p>Better Beginnings Sudbury³², lead the Student Nutrition Program offered in 98 (as of 2015) schools in the Sudbury and Manitoulin districts. The program is linked with the Ministry of Children and Youth Services, and is managed by local volunteers and community partnerships (Manitoulin-Sudbury District School Board, Sudbury Kinsmen, and the Grocery Foundation) to provide nutritious breakfasts and snacks during the school day. Meals follow the Student Nutrition Program Guidelines 2016 set by the province of Ontario: as defined by Canada’s Food Guide, the breakfast contains minimum 1 serving of from the fruits and vegetables group, and milk and alternatives group; the snack contains minimum 1 serving from the fruits and vegetables group.</p>

Comments/ notes	

PROV2 Support and training systems (public sector settings)	
<p>Local Food-EPI good practice statement</p> <p>The government ensures that there are good support and training systems to help schools and other public sector organizations and their caterers meet the healthy food service policies and guidelines</p>	
Definitions and scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Includes support for early childhood education services • Public sector organizations include settings defined in ‘PROMO2’ • 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
Context	<p>Provincial context</p> <p>Schools:</p> <p>The Government of Ontario provides a number of tools to support implementation of PPM 150 on its website, including a Quick Reference Guide³³ (2010) for nutritional criteria for each of the food categories, and a number of resource guides for elementary and secondary school teachers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ontario School Food and Beverage Resource Guide³⁴ (2010) was created with the intentions of being used as a portable resource for purchasing food and beverages to offer for sale in schools. Resource has foods fit into one of three criteria: sell most, sell less, not permitted for sale and is based on their nutrient, salt, and fat composition. • Teacher Resource Guides have been developed for elementary and secondary school teachers to support implementation³⁵. • Serve It Up! Recipes that Meet the School Food and Beverage Policy Nutrition Standards for Ontario Schools (2013) incorporates Canada’s Food Guide, Trans Fat Standards Regulation and School Food and Beverage Policy to provide recipes commonly used in school settings [PDF only]³⁶. • On-line modules for School board staff, principals and vice-principals, and individuals who sell food, as well as a specific module for elementary school teachers and a quiz module for secondary school teachers³⁷. • The Ministry has created several interactive online tools, including the Online Nutrition Standards tool³⁸, and the Online Creating a Healthy Menu³⁹ tool to help with menu planning and establishing whether or not food items meet the nutritional criteria. <p>The Nutrition Resource Centre at Ontario Public Health Association, supports knowledge transfer and exchange around provincial legislation, including the development of a public/consumer resource regarding <i>Ontario’s PPM 150 School Food and Beverage Policy</i> entitled, At-A-Glance Guide to Ontario’s School Food and Beverage Policy⁴⁰, which is a resource for schools to implement the nutrition standards policy.</p> <p>Both EatRight Ontario and the NRC receive funding from the government but are considered non-governmental. <i>Note that both organizations no longer receive funding from MOHLTC as of January 2018.</i></p> <p>Early Childhood Education:</p> <p>In addition to ensuring healthy food choices are available, the Government of Ontario also supports early-years programs in creating positive eating environments to foster children’s overall well-being. How Does Learning Happen? Ontario’s Pedagogy for the Early Years, 2014⁴¹ (HDLH) is the provincial framework to guide programming and pedagogy in licensed child care and child and family programs.</p> <p>A child’s well-being is one of the four foundational pillars for HDLH, intended to provide every child the opportunity to develop a sense of self, health and well-being. Outlined in HDLH are a variety of ways in which early-years programs can have a positive influence on child health and well-being, such as by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing nutritious foods that incorporate family and cultural preferences; • Creating positive eating environments with foods and portion sizes that are responsive to children’s cues of hunger and fullness; • Increasing children’s physical activity and decreasing the amount of time spent in sedentary activities;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respecting and finding ways to support each child’s varied physiological and biological rhythms and needs for active play, rest, and quiet time. <p><u>Communities:</u> The Government of Ontario endorsed the Healthy Kids Community Challenge (HKCC), which includes 45 communities across Ontario to receive resources from the province to encourage healthy eating, physical activity and healthy behaviours for children⁴². The HKCC is part of the Healthy Kids Strategy. The second theme of the HKCC was ‘Water does Wonders’ to encourage water consumption in place of sugary beverages.</p> <p>SUPPORT ORGANIZATIONS The Nutrition Resource Centre (NRC) is funded by the Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care, and has operated under the Ontario Public Health Association (OPHA) since 1999. They are one of 14 health promotion resource centres operating in Ontario. The NRC provides support in Ontario for training and systems in the public sector around healthy eating and nutrition promotion.</p> <p><i>NRC’s mission is “to strengthen the capacity of health promotion professionals and community partners involved in healthy eating and nutrition across the health continuum. Through networking and collaboration, the NRC is fostering knowledge transfer and exchange (KTE) and building a centre of excellence in evidence-based resources and tools that will support program and policy development throughout Ontario.”</i></p> <p>NRC provide capacity building, training and supports to health promotion and public health to support policy both at the local level and provincial policy in Ontario (e.g., menu labelling, PPM 150 etc.) NRC also supports policy development, implementation and evaluation in collaboration with a number of partners across Ontario. For example, through OPHA, and in partnership with DC and OSNPPH, NRC has provided technical advice/consultation to Ontario Ministry of Health and Long Term Care (MOHLTC) regarding the menu labelling (Bill 45) regulations and also supported the MOHLTC to coordinate a training webinar with public health sector staff to support implementation of the legislation. NRC has also hosted a series to support capacity building among health intermediaries to make changes in the food environment, including webinars, workshops and a provincial forum on the food environment.</p> <p>Additionally, NRC is one of four resource centres that comprise a collaborative called the “Healthy Kids Resource Centre” (HKRC). The HKRC is tasked, by the MOHLTC, specifically to support and build capacity among the local project managers (and their team) in the 45 HKCC communities to plan, implement and evaluate their theme-based activities/interventions throughout the HKCC.</p> <p><i>Note that NRC no longer receives funding from MOHLTC as of January 2018.</i></p>
Policy details	<p><u>Schools:</u> The BrightBites program is a non-profit project founded by ODPH and supported by Public Health Sudbury & Districts to promote healthy eating to students, teachers and school leader through fun and easy activities. Entire schools (elementary and secondary) or individual classes/groups can sign up as teams. By earning ‘badges’, teams rise up in the BrightBites Hall of Fame and receive recognition on social media for efforts at improving their institution’s food environment. Teachers and other school leaders can use free BrightBites resources to guide their teams every step of the way. As of December 21, 2017, 8 schools and 96 classrooms participating in the BrightBites Challenge⁴³. Note that BrightBites was formerly named “Nutrition Tools For Schools”.</p> <p>The program was considered as part of HKCC for the City of Greater Sudbury.</p> <p><u>Communities:</u> The City of Greater Sudbury is participating in HKCC.</p>
Comments/ notes	

PROV3 Support and training systems (private companies)	
<p>Local Food-EPI good practice statement</p> <p>Government actively encourages and supports private companies to provide and promote healthy foods and meals in their workplaces</p>	
<p>Definitions and scope</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the purpose of this indicator, ‘private companies’ includes for-profit companies and extends to non-government organizations (NGOs) including not-for-profit/charitable organizations, community-controlled organizations, etc. Includes healthy catering policies, fundraising, events Includes support and training systems including 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 (where relevant to the provision of food in a workplace) Excludes the provision or promotion of food to people not employed by that organization (e.g. visitors or customers) Excludes support for organizations to provide staff education on healthy foods
<p>Context</p>	<p>Provincial context</p> <p>Non-governmental and not-for-profit organization, Ontario Dietitians in Public Health (ODPH), formerly Ontario Society of Nutrition Professionals in Public Health, has developed a Workplace Nutrition Advisory Workgroup and a Creating a Healthy Workplace Nutrition Environment Toolkit to provide resources for workplaces to develop and implement strategies to support healthy eating at work. This group is not funded by or affiliated with the Ontario government.</p>
<p>Policy details</p>	<p>Public Health Sudbury & Districts provides online resources⁴⁴ for employers to promote healthy eating. They have developed an approach to achieve Comprehensive workplace health promotion approach, which integrates 3 factors, 1) occupational health and safety; 2) personal health practices; and 3) organizational culture. The resource also lists strategies to address workplace health, including awareness raising, education and skill building, supportive environments, and policy development. Lastly, there is mention of evaluating the plan by tracking employee eating habits and change in their knowledge and attitude. Based on this approach, employers can develop a healthy workplace using Public Health Sudbury & Districts’ 7 steps to developing a successful healthy workplace program:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Obtain organizational commitment 2. Establish a workplace health committee or recruit a workplace health leader 3. Conduct a situational assessment (I.e., collect information) 4. Create an action plan 5. Put your ideas into action 6. Measure progress 7. Celebrate your successes and build on your strengths <p>Public Health Sudbury & Districts outlines 9 Essential Elements of a Healthy Workplace Nutrition Environment which employers can implement to improve the food environment at the workplace. These include the following with examples for each of the elements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The organization commits to a positive healthy eating culture 2. Supportive social eating environment 3. Supportive physical eating environment 4. Access to healthy, reasonably priced, culturally appropriate food 5. Credible nutrition education and social support for employees and their families 6. Nutrition education for key decision makers and intermediaries provided by a Registered Dietitian 7. Access to services from a Registered Dietitian 8. Safe food practices and accommodation of special dietary needs 9. Nutrition policies that encourage healthy eating <p>External resources such as Eating Well with Canada’s Food Guide are used to make specific recommendations for healthier meal options to offer at the workplace.</p>

	Employers can contact Public Health Sudbury & Districts' Workplace Health team for support and sign up for their free bi-yearly newsletter for more ideas.
Comments/ notes	

Policy area: Food Retail

Local Food-EPI vision statement: The government has the power to implement policies and programs to support the availability of healthy foods and limit the availability of unhealthy foods in communities (outlet density and locations) and in-store (product placement)

RETAIL1 Robust government policies and zoning laws (unhealthy foods)	
Local Food-EPI good practice statement The local government has placed limits on the density or placement of quick serve restaurants or other outlets selling mainly unhealthy foods in communities by making community health and wellbeing an enforceable objective of the planning system	
Definitions and scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Includes the policies, priorities and objectives to be implemented at the local government level through their planning schemes, under the consideration of the State/Province • Includes the consideration of public health in local government subordinate planning instruments and policies • Includes a local government guideline that sets the policy objective of considering public health when reviewing and approving fast food planning applications
Context	<p>National context In Canada, planning and zoning laws are typically administered at the provincial or local level. Although this varies between provinces, provincial or territorial governments typically set overarching zoning legislation, and local governments are responsible for creating, implementing and enforcing municipal policies that are in line with the provincial mandates.</p> <p>Provincial context Local governments in the province of Ontario have to follow general policies consistent with the Provincial Policy Statement issued under the <i>Planning Act</i>⁴⁵. The <i>Provincial Policy Statement</i> under Section 3 of the Planning Act several statements relating to public health, i.e., section 1.1.1c discusses ‘avoiding development and land use patterns which may cause environmental or public health safety concerns’ and section 4.4 states that “In implementing the Provincial Policy Statement, the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing may take into account other considerations when making decisions to support strong communities, a clean and healthy environment and the economic vitality of the Province”; however, the statement does not contain any special provisions for zoning relating to food or nutrition ⁴⁶.</p> <p>The Ministry of Municipal Affairs and the Housing (MAH) began a co-ordinated land use planning review of the following plans in February 2015: Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe (GGH), 2006, Greenbelt Plan, 2005, Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Plan, 2002 and the Niagara Escarpment Plan, 2005. The final plans came into effect on July 1, 2017. Public Health Registered Dietitians and Nutritionists from Niagara, Halton, Hamilton, Peterborough and submitted recommendations to the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing through ODPH. The final plans include increased reference to healthy, local food and preservation of agriculture. They also include, to a lesser extent, reference to urban agriculture and food systems planning. While Complete Communities include “access to healthy food” in some parts of the document, this is not consistent throughout. Recommendations put forth by the ODPH that were not reflected in the final plans include comments related to health assessments, health indicators, multi-modal access to food, consideration to food deserts and swamps and adding certain definitions.</p>
Policy details	No policies on setting limits on the density or placement of food service establishments in the City of Greater Sudbury.
Comments/ notes	

RETAIL2 Robust government policies and zoning laws (healthy foods)	
<p>Local Food-EPI good practice statement Zoning laws and related policies provide robust mechanisms are being used, where needed, by local governments to encourage the availability of outlets selling fresh fruit and vegetables, with a special focus on low-income neighbourhoods</p>	
Definitions and scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outlets include supermarkets, produce markets, farmers’ markets, greengrocers, food co-operatives • Includes fixed or mobile outlets • Includes community gardens, edible urban or backyard gardens • Includes municipal policies to streamline and standardise planning approval processes or reduce regulatory burdens for these outlets • Includes the provision of financial grants or subsidies to outlets and organizations • Excludes the provision of financial grants or subsidies to outlets and organizations, where the financial support was offered by the State/Provincial government or Federal government • Excludes general guidelines on how to establish and promote certain outlets
Context	<p>National context In Canada, planning or zoning laws are typically administered at the provincial or local level. Although this varies between provinces, provincial or territorial governments typically set overarching zoning legislation, and local governments are responsible for creating, implementing and enforcing municipal policies that are in line with the provincial mandates.</p> <p>Provincial context Local governments in the province of Ontario have to follow general policies consistent with the Provincial Policy Statement issued under the <i>Planning Act</i>⁴⁵. The <i>Provincial Policy Statement</i> under Section 3 of the Planning Act contains several statements relating to public health. As examples, section 1.1.1c discusses ‘avoiding development and land use patterns which may cause environmental or public health safety concerns’ and section 4.4 states that “In implementing the Provincial Policy Statement, the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing may take into account other considerations when making decisions to support strong communities, a clean and healthy environment and the economic vitality of the Province”; however, the statement does not contain any special provisions for zoning relating to food or nutrition ⁴⁶.</p> <p>The MAH began a co-ordinated land use planning review of the following plans in February 2015: Growth for the GGH, 2006, Greenbelt Plan, 2005, Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Plan, 2002 and the Niagara Escarpment Plan, 2005. The final plans came into effect on July 1, 2017. Public Health Registered Dietitians and Nutritionists from Niagara, Halton, Hamilton, Peterborough and submitted recommendations to the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing through ODPH. The final plans include increased reference to healthy, local food and preservation of agriculture. They also include, to a lesser extent, reference to urban agriculture and food systems planning. While Complete Communities include “access to healthy food” in some parts of the document, this is not consistent throughout. Recommendations put forth by the ODPH that were not reflected in the final plans include comments related to health assessments, health indicators, multi-modal access to food, consideration to food deserts and swamps and adding certain definitions.</p> <p>Municipal context The Government of Ontario endorsed the HKCC, which includes 45 communities across Ontario to receive resources from the province to encourage healthy eating, physical activity and healthy behaviours for children⁴². The HKCC is part of the Healthy Kids Strategy. The second theme of the HKCC was ‘Water does Wonders’ to encourage water consumption in place of sugary beverages. The City of Greater Sudbury is participating in HKCC.</p>
Policy details	<p>The Foodshed Project⁴⁷, Sudbury District Community Garden Network, was established with the intentions of supporting the Greater Sudbury Food Charter⁴⁸. Their mission is “To increase opportunities and access to community gardening in the Sudbury District.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen and build community by ensuring that local neighbourhoods, particularly underserved areas have opportunities for community, school, and neighborhood gardening

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Develop outreach, education, and skill building programs to cultivate and sustain community-based gardens</i> • <i>Build support for community-based gardening through networking, advocacy, and activism</i> <p>The organization supports community gardens where the public can purchase plots to garden, programming to engage youth, encourages home gardening and has resources like garden manuals.</p> <p>The organizations meets monthly to allow individuals involved with community gardens to learn from each other, share resources, and advocate together for necessary change e.g., staffing from City of Greater Sudbury.</p> <p>In the past, the City of Greater Sudbury had a staff person that supported community members in navigating issues related to community gardens. This position is no longer in place but efforts are currently underway to explore how this position could be reinstated (written communication, February 2018).</p> <p>Public Health Sudbury & Districts supports the non-profit community initiative, Good Food Box¹⁹, which offers members of a community with affordable fresh fruits and vegetable, offered once a month to patrons of area. Food for the program is bought from local producers and distributors. With funding from the HKCC, the Good Food Box program was extended to mobile pop-up markets, known as the 'Good Food Box MARCHÉ'. The pop-up market makes stop in select residential neighbourhoods with limited access to grocery stores⁴⁹. This pilot project served two neighbourhoods and benefitted 435 families and 708 children in summer 2017.</p>
Comments/ notes	

RETAIL3 In-store availability of healthy and unhealthy foods

Local Food-EPI good practice statement

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

Definitions and scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Food stores include supermarkets, convenience stores (including 'general stores' or 'milk bars'), greengrocers and other speciality food retail outlets• Support systems include guidelines, resources, expert support, or programs/ initiatives directly funded by the local government• 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
Context	
Policy details	No programs or policies have been placed to address in-store availability of healthy and unhealthy foods by the City of Greater Sudbury.
Comments/ notes	

RETAIL4 Food service outlet availability of healthy and unhealthy foods	
<p>Local Food-EPI good practice statement</p> <p>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</p>	
<p>Definitions and scope</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 'PROV1' and 'PROV2') • 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
<p>Context</p>	
<p>Policy details</p>	<p>No policies have been set to address the availability of healthy and unhealthy foods in food service outlets by the City of Greater Sudbury.</p>
<p>Comments/ notes</p>	<p>Public Health Sudbury & Districts conducts monitoring of <i>Healthy Menu Choices Act</i> via inspectors.</p>

INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT

Policy area: Leadership

Local Food-EPI vision statement: 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

LEAD1 Strong, visible, political support	
Local Food-EPI good practice statement There is strong, visible, political support (at the level of the office of the Mayor or Medical Officer of Health or Chair of the Board of Health) for improving food environments, population nutrition, diet-related NCDs and their related inequalities	
Definitions and scope	<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, other actions that demonstrate support for new or strengthened policy (e.g., Council Reports, Council resolutions) Documents that contain evidence of strong political support include media releases, speeches, pre-election policy papers, introduction of a bill, local-level strategic plans with targets or key performance indicators
Context	<p>National context In 2010, Federal/Provincial/Territorial Ministers endorsed Curbing Childhood Obesity: A Federal, Provincial and Territorial Framework for Action to Promote Healthy Weights, which included a mandate to “increasing the availability and accessibility of nutritious foods and decreasing the marketing to children of foods and beverages that are high in fat, sugar and/or sodium”⁵⁰.</p> <p>Federal context Prime Minister Justin Trudeau included aspects of public health nutrition and food environment policy in the Mandate Letter to the Minister of Health, published in November, 2015, which included introducing new restrictions on the commercial marketing of unhealthy food and beverages to children; bringing in tougher regulations to eliminate trans fats and to reduce salt in processed foods; and improving food labels to give more information on added sugars.</p> <p>In October, 2016, the Minister of Health Jane Philpott announced Health Canada’s Healthy Eating Strategy⁵¹. The strategy employs various policy levers, including legislation, regulation, guidance and education in a consistent and mutually reinforcing manner to more effectively achieve public health objectives. This is part of the Government of Canada’s Vision for a Healthy Canada, which includes components of Healthy Eating, Healthy Living, and Healthy Mind.</p> <p>The Chief Public Health Officer’s Report on the State of Public Health in Canada 2017 – Designing Healthy Living raises awareness about how our built environment provides a foundation for healthy living and ultimately our health. Section 3B explores research that relates to how governments can design communities that promote healthy eating and food access.</p> <p>Provincial context In 2012, the Ontario government, led by Premier Dalton McGinty published Ontario’s Action Plan for Health Care which included ambitious targets for obesity reduction (20% over 5 years) and advocated for a childhood obesity strategy and assembled a Healthy Kids Panel. The same government also introduced an Ontario Diabetes Strategy. This government changed leadership in 2013 (Kathleen Wynne) and continues to be in control of the provincial legislature. The Healthy Kids Strategy for Ontario was officially developed in 2014, including recommendations from the Healthy Kids Panel. The effort was led by the MOHLTC as a cross-government approach to improving the health of children. This effort is ongoing, and has received support from the Premier and the MOHLTC.</p>

Policy details	<p>In 2012, the Medical Officer of Health (MOH) for Public Health Sudbury & Districts, Dr. Penny Sutcliffe, participated on the Healthy Kids Panel (HKP) in order to meet the goal set under Ontario's Action Plan for Health Care to reduce childhood obesity by 20% over 5 years. Aligning with Public Health Sudbury & Districts mandate of promoting health weights and preventing obesity, Public Health Sudbury & Districts evaluated their current programs against HKP's 23 recommendations. Based on the report card Public Health Sudbury & Districts received from the HKP, the public unit promised to improve areas of weakness, including the food environment, in order to ensure healthier kids⁵².</p> <p>Public Health Sudbury & Districts promised to do better in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - supporting “efforts at the local level, the SDHU [Public Health Sudbury & Districts] will continue to work with our communities to learn more about the local food system, and gather evidence to strengthen our advocacy efforts.” - offering “and selling healthier food and beverages in municipally owned and operated facilities, municipal governments support residents to make healthy choices.” - making “a concerted effort to work more closely with our municipal leaders and other key decision makers so that all environments where children live, learn and play, including recreational centres, are supportive of healthy eating.”
Comments/ notes	<p>Currently, the Greater Sudbury Food Policy Council (GSFPC) is developing an engagement plan regarding endorsement/partnership for the Food Strategy (written communication, February 2018).</p>

LEAD2 Comprehensive implementation plan linked to municipal needs	
<p>Local Food-EPI good practice statement</p> <p>There is a comprehensive, transparent, up-to-date food strategy/food charter (including priority policy and program strategies) linked to local needs and priorities, to improve food environments, achieve a local and sustainable food system, reduce the intake of the nutrients of concern to meet WHO and national recommended dietary intake levels, and reduce diet-related NCDs</p>	
<p>Definitions and scope</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Includes documented plans with specific actions and interventions (i.e. policies, programs, partnerships) • Plans should be current (i.e. maintain endorsement by the current government and/or are being reported against) • Plans may be at the department/branch/unit/team level and ownership may or may not be shared across government • Plans should refer to actions to improve food environments (as defined in the policy domains above) and should include both policy and program strategies • Plans can refer to actions to promote a shorter, more visible food chain, more sustainable food production and consumption, the creation of more social added value for food initiatives, reduce food waste, and/or optimize reuse of food waste as raw materials • Excludes overarching frameworks that provide general guidance and direction
<p>Context</p>	<p>Federal context</p> <p><u>Healthy Eating Strategy</u></p> <p>The Minister of Health announced a new Healthy Eating Strategy on October 24, 2016⁹. This includes revising Canada’s Food Guide, restricting marketing of unhealthy foods to children, increasing health claims regarding fruits and vegetables, changes to the Nutrition Facts table and implementation of Front of Package labelling, continued voluntary sodium reduction in packaged foods with government oversight and evaluation of progress, and elimination of industrially produced <i>trans</i> fat from the food supply. The Strategy also includes supporting increased access to and availability of nutritious foods through the Nutrition North Canada program, and references the expansion to 37 additional isolated northern communities effective October 2016.</p> <p><u>National Food Policy</u></p> <p>There is currently a national food policy being development by Agriculture Canada, chaired by Greg Meredith, the assistant deputy minister at Agriculture Canada. The committee is currently focusing on 4 key areas: food security, the environment, sustainable growth in the food and agriculture section, and health.</p> <p>Provincial context</p> <p><u>Ontario Healthy Kids Strategy</u>⁵³</p> <p>The Ontario Healthy Kids Strategy was launched in 2014 as a cross-government strategy to improve the well-being of children in Ontario, in response to the <i>No Time to Wait</i> report. One of the 3 pillars of the OHKS is Healthy Food. The strategy included several difference policy domains, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The <i>Healthy Choices Menu Act</i> (implemented January 1, 2017) • Consultation on marketing to children legislation (no current policy) • Increased support for Ontario’s Student Nutrition Program (implemented) • The program also supports the Healthy Kids Community Challenge, which supports 45 communities in Ontario to help children eat better and be active (implemented) • Support for preconception, pregnancy and early years (e.g., breastfeeding supports, preconception health care tool, preventing childhood obesity tool for healthcare providers prenatal education project) <p><u>2015 Patients First</u></p> <p>In 2015, the Action Plan for Health Care was revised to be called <i>Patients First: Ontario’s Action Plan for Health Care</i>⁵⁴. This plan did not specifically target obesity, but does continue to promote the Healthy Kids Strategy.</p> <p><u>Ontario’s Local Food Strategy, and the Local Food Act</u></p> <p>The <i>Local Food Act, 2013</i>¹⁸ legislation, the first of its kind in Canada - is designed to help build Ontario’s economy, create more jobs and expand the agri-food sector - by making more local food</p>

available in markets, schools, cafeterias, grocery stores and restaurants throughout the province. Although there is no specific focus on providing healthy foods, this strategy promotes short food supply chains and promote the sale of foods typically considered healthy, such as fresh fruits and vegetables and unprocessed foods (but also includes alcoholic beverages and processed foods). The local food strategy promotes local food production and sales; however, this strategy lacks specific linkages to promote food security or improve health. It includes goals for food literacy specific to local foods as well as access to local foods (neither specified local and “healthy” foods).

Under the context of the Local Food Act, 2013, the aspirational food literacy goals are as follows:

- **Goal 1:** Increase the number of Ontarians who know what local foods are available.
- **Goal 2:** Increase the number of Ontarians who know how and where to obtain local foods.
- **Goal 3:** Increase the number of Ontarians who prepare local food meals for family and friends, and make local food more available through food service providers.

"Local food" is defined within the act as follows:

- a. food produced or harvested in Ontario, including forest or freshwater food, and
- b. subject to any limitations in the regulations, food and beverages made in Ontario if they include ingredients produced or harvested in Ontario;

Local Food access goals:

In February, 2016, the Lieutenant Governor proclaimed paragraph 3 of s. 4(1) of the Local Food Act, 2013 making "increasing access to local food" the next area of focus under the act. Consultations were held with agri-food stakeholders and the public throughout the spring 2016 to help draft goals focusing on increasing access to local food.

Increasing Access to Local Food Goals

As required by the **Local Food Act, 2013**, the minister has established three aspirational goals to help increase access to local food:

- **Goal 1:** Increase opportunities for all Ontarians to choose local food.
- **Goal 2:** Increase the variety of local food offerings to celebrate the diversity of Ontario and its foods.
- **Goal 3:** Increase collaborations and strengthen partnerships among producers, communities, and the public and private sectors to enhance local food availability.

The minister will report on the three local food access goals in the annual Local Food Report in collaboration with stakeholders, the initial focus will be on establishing baselines for measuring progress related to the goals.

The Ontario Public Health Standards

The **Ontario Public Health Standards** (OPHS) are published as the guidelines for the provision of mandatory health programs and services by the MOHLTC, pursuant to Section 7 of the **Health Protection and Promotion Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. H.7**. According to the document:

The Ontario Public Health Standards establish requirements for fundamental public health programs and services, which include assessment and surveillance, health promotion and policy development, disease and injury prevention, and health protection. The Ontario Public Health Standards outline the expectations for boards of health, which are responsible for providing public health programs and services that contribute to the physical, mental, and emotional health and well-being of all Ontarians. Boards of health are responsible for the assessment, planning, delivery, management, and evaluation of a variety of public health programs and services that address multiple health needs, as well as the contexts in which these needs occur⁵⁵.

The OPHS include a goal to **reduce the burden of preventable chronic diseases of public health importance**, including obesity, cardiovascular diseases, cancer, respiratory diseases, diabetes, intermediate health states (such as metabolic syndrome and prediabetes). Risk factors for chronic diseases include, but are not limited to, poor diet, obesity, tobacco use, physical inactivity, alcohol misuse, and exposure to ultraviolet radiation.

	<p>As part of the Chronic Diseases and Injuries Program Standards for Chronic Disease prevention, <u>Board of Health Outcomes</u> that are expected that relate to healthy eating include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food premises are in compliance with the Healthy Menu Choices Act, 2015 Requirements of the Board of health include: • conduct epidemiological analysis of surveillance data, including monitoring of trends over time, emerging trends, and priority populations, in accordance with the Population Health Assessment and Surveillance Protocol, 2018 (or as current), in the areas of healthy eating behaviours, built environment, etc. • The board of health shall work with school boards and/or staff of elementary, secondary, and post-secondary educational settings, using a comprehensive health promotion approach, to influence the development and implementation of healthy policies, and the creation or enhancement of supportive environments to address... healthy eating behaviours and food safety <p>Most recently, the modernized OPHS, Accountability Framework and Organizational Requirements came into effect January 1st, 2018 after a 2-year long development and consultation process with various stakeholders and expert committees.</p>
<p>Policy details</p>	<p>Greater Sudbury Food Strategy⁵⁶ was developed by the GSFPC in 2017, with a number of different representatives from the City of Greater Sudbury and Provincial stakeholders. The strategy describes goals under 5 themes to achieve a healthy community:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Healthy Food Access and Literacy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing food knowledge and skills opportunities within Greater Sudbury • Increased access to healthy food within Greater Sudbury • Strengthened advocacy to reduce incidence of individual and household food insecurity • Stronger procurement policies and opportunities to include healthy and local food in institutional and public settings 2. Growing Food (not for profit) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased opportunities and support for food and gardening organizations • Increased household food production within Greater Sudbury • Increased visibility and promotion of community gardens, farms and food forests • Improved the urban environment to increase food production 3. Forest and Freshwater Foods - FFWF <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased public awareness of the cultural, health, ecological and economic value of FFWF • Increased FFWF commercial opportunities • Protection and restoration of a healthy FFWF ecosystem 4. Food Retail, Service, and Tourism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced food culture and culinary tourism opportunities in Greater Sudbury • Increased business competitiveness and partnerships within our food system • Increased innovation and market access within our food system 5. Agriculture and Food Processing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased opportunities and appreciation for local food producers in Greater Sudbury • Improved infrastructure and efficiencies for local food producers • Protection of agricultural land for future generations <hr/> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Implementation Strategies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced support and implementation of the Greater Sudbury Food Charter⁴⁸ <p>The City of Greater Sudbury Official Plan⁵⁷, last amended in March 2017, includes a section on <i>Local Food Systems</i>, that acknowledges that, “<i>production of local food is crucial to supporting economic development, promoting health, conserving the environment and building a strong and resilient city</i>”. The City of Greater Sudbury promised to develop policies which:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. view Local Food as a complex system that includes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing it (agricultural and urban production and harvesting sector);

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making it (processing sector); • Selling it (marketing and distribution sector); • Eating it (service and consumption sectors); and, • Returning it (waste use and disposal sectors). <p>b. recognize the important role that local food plays in the physical and economic health of the City of Greater Sudbury;</p> <p>c. strengthen and expand the local food system, including removing barriers to local food systems where feasible;</p> <p>d. work with local partners to educate the public on the benefits of local food systems and to promote agriculture as a career choice to attract new farmers to the area;</p> <p>e. consider innovative approaches to encourage small scale farming;</p> <p>f. foster connections with regional agricultural producers;</p> <p>g. protect prime agricultural land for long-term use for agriculture;</p> <p>h. encourage the retention of prime agricultural land with a good capability for agricultural purposes;</p> <p>i. recognize and promote local food as important to the long term economic prosperity of the City of Greater Sudbury;</p> <p>j. ensure that uses which would result in conflicts with agricultural operations are not established in productive farming areas; and,</p> <p>k. minimize the non-farm use of productive agricultural land.</p>
Comments/ notes	

LEAD3 Priorities for reducing inequalities

Local Food-EPI good practice statement

Government priorities have been established to reduce inequalities or protect vulnerable populations in relation to diet, nutrition, obesity and NCDs

Definitions and scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frameworks, strategies or implementation plans specify aims, objectives or targets to reduce inequalities including taking a preventive approach that addresses the social and environmental determinants of health • Frameworks, strategies or implementation plans identify vulnerable populations or priority groups • Implementation plans specify policies or programs that aim to reduce inequalities for specific population groups • Excludes priorities to reduce inequalities in secondary or tertiary prevention
Context	<p>Provincial context</p> <p>Ontario’s first Poverty Reduction Strategy was released in 2008. Ontario has recently renewed the Poverty Reduction Strategy 2014-2019⁵⁸. The strategy specifically focuses on reducing poverty among children and youth, and also focuses on closing the education gap First Nations, Métis and Inuit students. Goals include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to recommit to the original Strategy’s goal of lifting 25 % of Ontario children out of poverty in five years; • to move towards employment and income security for vulnerable groups (including women, single parents, people with disabilities, youth, newcomers, visible minorities, seniors and Indigenous people); • to end homelessness; and • to build the evidence base required to guide effective poverty reduction policies and programs. <p>The strategy includes support for the Student Nutrition Program (see PROV1 for additional details of this program). There are no other mentions of nutrition, chronic disease prevention or population health in the Poverty Reduction Strategy.</p> <p>Ministerial Mandate</p> <p>The Mandate for the Minister Responsible for the Poverty Reduction Strategy as it relates to food:</p> <p><i>Develop a food security strategy that addresses physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food, including in remote First Nations communities. To achieve this, you will work with the ministers of Community and Social Services, Health and Long-Term Care, Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs, Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation and Children and Youth Services.</i></p> <p>Regional meetings are being held around the province with key stakeholders in poverty reduction and food security.</p>
Policy details	<p>Community Strategy to Eradicate Poverty in Greater Sudbury⁵⁹ was developed in 2008 by the Social Planning Council of Sudbury. The most updated report was released in 2012, with four key steps strategy will focus on: 1) Believe that Poverty Eradication is Possible; 2) Link Local Organizing Efforts Cross Provincially; 3) Invest in Local Infrastructure; and 4) Take Care of the Basics. Action to reduce food insecurity is included within the strategy. There are no mentions of nutrition, chronic disease prevention or population health in the Poverty Reduction Strategy.</p>
Comments/ notes	<p>Public Health Sudbury & Districts supports the ODPH position statement on responses to food insecurity, specifically on implementing guaranteed income to reduce the gap and contribute to better health.</p> <p>Each year a motion has been passed by Public Health Sudbury & Districts related to the Nutritious Food Basket costing – motions call for increased social assistance rates, increased minimum wage, and more recently in November 2017, basic income⁶⁰ (LEAD4).</p>

LEAD4 Support for State/Provincial or Federal policy agenda	
<p>Local Food-EPI good practice statement</p> <p>There is strong advocacy from local government to improving food environments, population nutrition, diet-related NCDs and their related inequalities pushing State/Provincial or Federal level policy agenda</p>	
Definitions and scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy can come from head of any local government (i.e., office of the Mayor, Medical Officer of Health, Directors in Public Health ...etc.) • Includes documents that contain evidence of strong political advocacy through media releases, speeches, pre-election policy papers, local-level strategic plans with targets or key performance indicators to urge introduction of high level legislation
Context	
Policy details	<p>Federal initiatives</p> <p><u>Child Health Protection Act</u></p> <p>In 2016, Board of Health for Public Health Sudbury & Districts publicly endorsed the Stop Marketing to Kids Coalition’s Ottawa Principles and encouraged members of Parliament to vote in favour of Bill S-228, an act to introduce a nation-wide ban on advertisement of food and beverages to children under the age of 13⁶¹. This was after Public Health Sudbury & Districts’ MOH, Dr. Penny Sutcliffe participated in the HK panel, which released the <i>No Time to Wait: the Health Kids Strategy</i>.</p> <p>Provincial initiatives</p> <p>Each year a motion has been passed by Public Health Sudbury & Districts related to the Nutritious Food Basket costing – motions call for increased social assistance rates, increased minimum wage, and more recently in November 2017, basic income⁶⁰.</p> <p>In 2009, Board of Health for Public Health Sudbury & Districts supported the “Put Food in the Budget” campaign and urged the Ontario government to add Healthy Food Supplement into Basic Needs Allowance, a program for adults who require social assistance. This would provide individuals on this income-support program with \$100/month to have allocated funds to buy healthy and nutritious foods⁶². As of January 1st, 2018, there is no such fund allocation in the Basic Needs Allowance provided by the provincial government.</p> <p>In 2005, Board of Health for Public Health Sudbury & Districts passed a motion⁶³ to endorse the Chief MOH report on <i>Healthy Weights, Healthy Lives</i>, to urge MOHLTC to declare unhealthy weights as a public health epidemic and develop a provincial nutrition strategy and related resources to address this problem.</p>
Comments/ notes	

Policy area: Governance

Local Food-EPI vision statement: 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

GOVER1 Restricting commercial influence on policy development	
<p>Local Food-EPI good practice statement There are robust procedures to restrict commercial influences on the development of policies related to food environments where they have conflicts of interest with improving population nutrition</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 registers of lobbyist and/or their activities
<p>Context</p>	<p>Federal context There is currently a ban on political contributions from corporations, trade unions, associations and groups federally.</p> <p>Provincial context Provincially, Alberta, Manitoba, Quebec, Ontario and Nova Scotia prohibit corporate and union donations.</p> <p>Municipal context The Lobby Registry is established pursuant to Section 223.9 of Part V.1 of the <i>Municipal Act, 2001</i>, which, “authorize[s] the municipality to establish and maintain a registry in which shall be kept such returns as may be required by the municipality that are filed by persons who lobby public office holders.”</p> <p>All municipalities in Ontario must adhere to the <i>Municipal Conflict of Interest Act, 1990</i>.</p>
<p>Policy details</p>	<p>The City of Greater Sudbury does not currently have a Lobbyist Registry.</p> <p><i>Greater Sudbury Council Code of Ethics</i>⁶⁴ is based upon the <i>Municipal Act, 2001</i>. It states that no members of council, “will act in such a way as to constitute a conflict of interest.” No further detail is provided.</p>
<p>Comments/ notes</p>	

GOVER2 Use of evidence in food policies	
Local Food-EPI good practice statement Policies and procedures are implemented requiring the use of evidence in the development of food policies	
Definitions and scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Includes policies, procedures or guidelines to support government employees in the use of evidence for policy development including best practice evidence review methodology (including types and strength of evidence needed) and policy implementation in the absence of strong evidence (where the potential risks or harms of inaction are great) • Includes policies, procedures or guidelines that stipulate the requirements for the establishment of a scientific or expert committee to inform policy development • Includes the use of evidence-based models, algorithms and tools to guide policy development or within policy to guide implementation (e.g. nutrient profiling model) • Includes government resourcing of evidence and research by specific units, either within or across government departments
Context	
Policy details	Work of Public Health Sudbury & Districts is guided by evidence informed practice. Any policy recommendations would be evidence informed as per their Evidence Informed Planning Cycle . This standard framework advises using the Evidence Tracking Form to comprehensively collect information and identify the gaps in research before making policy decision.
Comments/ notes	

GOVER3 Transparency for the public in the development of food policies	
Local Food-EPI good practice statement Policies and procedures are implemented for ensuring transparency in the development of food policies	
Definitions and scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 policy • Includes policies or procedures to guide the online publishing of scoping papers, draft and final policies • Include policies or procedures to guide public communications around all policies put forward but not progressed
Context	<p>Provincial context</p> <p>Ontario has a Public Engagement Framework to engage Ontarions in policy development. The framework includes a variety of different engagement approaches, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share • Consult • Deliberate • Collaborate <p>The government has created an online forum that allows for specific feedback on policy consultations. Additionally, there is a Consultations Directory and the website lists dates and locations for in-person consultations.</p> <p>Municipal context</p> <p>According to Municipal Act, 2001, Section 270, municipalities are required to adopt and maintain a policy which ensures that any action the local government decides to embark in, they are held accountable and transparent to the public.</p>
Policy details	<p>In 2007, the City of Greater Sudbury adapted by-law 2007-299⁶⁵ as required by Municipal Act, 2001, Section 270 regarding accountability and transparency of the local government.</p> <p>The GSFPC (PLATF1) posts meeting minutes and other documents on their website. Meetings are held every third Tuesday of the month at City Hall where the public is welcome to attend, but members of the council are only permitted to vote on policy matters. The latest meeting minutes posted was from December 2017.</p>
Comments/ notes	

GOVER4 Access to government information	
Local Food-EPI good practice statement The government ensures public access to comprehensive information and key documents (e.g. budget documents, annual performance reviews and health indicators) related to public health nutrition and food environments	
Definitions and scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Includes policies and procedures to guide the timely, online publishing of government budgets, performance reviews, audits, evaluation reports or the findings of other reviews or inquiries • Includes ‘freedom of information’ legislation and related processes to enable the public access to government information on request, with minimal restrictions and exemptions • Includes policies or procedures to guide the timely, online publishing of population health data captured / owned by government
Context	<p>Municipal context All municipalities in Ontario must adhere to the <i>Municipal Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act, 1990.</i></p> <p>OPHS, established under the <i>Health Protection and Promotion Act, 1990</i>, requires public health units in Ontario to assess population health and make this information available to their local population.</p>
Policy details	<p>The City of Greater Sudbury Information Access Requests is based upon the <i>Municipal Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act, 1990.</i></p> <p>Public Health Sudbury & Districts captured and publish population health data⁶⁶ include self-rated health & self-rated mental health, mortality, health care utilization, cardiovascular disease, cancer, health behaviours and risks (including body mass index/obesity, fruit and vegetable consumption and food insecurity), infectious and communicable diseases, and injuries and poisonings.</p> <p>The annual Nutritious Food Basket results are shared with the community online.</p> <p>Budget documents for the City of Greater Sudbury is publicly available online: https://www.greatersudbury.ca/city-hall/budget-and-finance/</p>
Comments/ notes	

Policy area: Monitoring & Intelligence

Local Food-EPI vision statement: 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

MONIT1 Monitoring food environments	
Local Food-EPI good practice statement Monitoring systems, implemented by the local government, are in place to regularly monitor food environments (especially for food promotion to children, and nutritional quality of food in schools and other public sector settings), against codes/ guidelines/ standards/ targets	
Definitions and scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Includes monitoring systems funded fully or in part by government that are managed by an academic institution or other organisation • Includes regular monitoring and review of the impact of policies implemented by the government on food environments (as relevant to the local area, and described in the policy domains above), in particular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring of compliance with voluntary food composition standards related to nutrients of concern in out-of-home meals (as defined in the ‘Food composition’ domain) - Monitoring of compliance with food labelling regulations (as defined in the ‘Food labelling’ domain above) - Monitoring of unhealthy food promoted to children via non-broadcast media and in children’s settings (as defined in the ‘Food promotion’ domain above) - Monitoring of compliance with food provision policies in schools, early childhood services and public sector settings (as defined in the ‘Food promotion’ domain above)
Context	Municipal context Sudbury and Manitoulin districts are one the 45 communities participating in HKCC. As part of the community’s participation, Public Health Sudbury & Districts actions were evaluated by HKP against their 23 recommendations. As of 2013, Public Health Sudbury & Districts received a grade of C+ in their report card under section Healthy Kids Strategy Part 2: Change the Food Environment
Policy details	<p>Monitoring food composition for nutrients of concern No documents were identified.</p> <p>Monitoring of marketing of unhealthy foods to children No documents were identified.</p> <p>Monitoring of nutrition quality of food in schools and early childhood education services NutriSTEP® is a community-based, parent-administered screening tool, originally developed by dietitian researchers from Public Health Sudbury & Districts as a reliable and valid method in assessing nutrition problems in toddlers and pre-schoolers. The tool is comprised of 17 questions that assesses eating habits of young children 18 months to 5 years of age. Community agencies have the opportunity to partner with Public Health Sudbury & Districts to provide NutriSTEP® screening clinics to identify and improve overall health of children in their program.</p> <p>There is a version of this tool, which is tailored to older adults.</p> <p>Monitoring of nutritional quality of food in public sector settings No documents were identified.</p>

Comments/ notes	<p>Public Health Sudbury & Districts measures the Nutritious Food Basket on an annual basis. The Nutritious Food Basket serves as a tool to monitor the cost and affordability of healthy eating. The Basket describes approximately 60 foods that represent a nutritious diet for individuals in various age and gender groups. Tool was developed by the Province of Ontario, for use by health units.</p> <p>Public Health Sudbury & Districts conducts monitoring of <i>Healthy Menu Choices Act</i> via inspectors.</p>
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MONIT2 Monitoring population health indicators	
<p>Local Food-EPI good practice statement</p> <p>There is regular monitoring of adult and childhood nutrition status and population intakes, overweight and obesity prevalence using anthropometric measurements, and prevalence of NCD risk factors and occurrence rates (e.g. prevalence, incidence, mortality) for the main diet-related NCDs</p>	
<p>Definitions and scope</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Includes monitoring of adult and child intake in line with national food guide (i.e., Canada’s Food Guide) and national dietary recommendations • 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) • Anthropometric measurements include height, weight and waist circumference • Other NCD risk factors include level of physical activity, smoking, alcohol consumption • Diet-related NCDs include, amongst others, hypertension, hypercholesterolaemia, Type 2 Diabetes, cardiovascular disease (including ischaemic heart disease, cerebrovascular disease and other diseases of the vessels), diet-related cancers • May be collected through a variety of mechanisms such as population surveys or a notifiable diseases surveillance system • ‘Regular’ is considered to be every five years or more frequently
<p>Context</p>	<p>Federal context</p> <p>Federally, Statistics Canada and Health Canada conduct two annual surveys: The Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS) and The Canadian Health Measures Survey (CHMS). THE CCHS is a nationally representative health survey conducted annually. The annual component includes one 6-question food frequency screener regarding dietary intake of fruits and vegetables. The Nutrition Focus component of CCHS collects one 24-hour recall from the entire sample, and two recalls among a subset of participants. The Nutrition focus was conducted in 2004, and again in 2015. The CHMS is a biospecimen survey that is conducted biannually. This information is available and considered representative at the provincial level.</p> <p>Provincial context</p> <p>Cancer Care Ontario (CCO) is responsible for maintaining a database of incidence and prevalence. CCO is governed by the <i>Cancer Act</i> and is accountable to the MOHLTC.</p> <p>The Ontario Healthy Study (OHS) also monitors a number of NCD risk factors including physical activity, smoking and alcohol, among others.</p> <p>Municipal context</p> <p>OPHS, established under the <i>Health Protection and Promotion Act, 1990</i>, requires public health units in Ontario to assess population health and make this information available to their local population.</p>
<p>Policy details</p>	<p>To access the City of Greater Sudbury population health data: https://www.phsd.ca/resources/research-statistics/health-statistics/sdhu-population-health-profile Types of population health data outlined in GOVER4. Typically based on Rapid Risk Factor Surveillance System (RRFSS), CCHS and Ontario Student Drug Use and Health Survey (OSDUHS).</p> <p>The most recent (2016) summary report of Public Health Sudbury & Districts’ Population Health Profile is posted online.</p>
<p>Comments/ notes</p>	

MONIT3 Evaluation of major programmes	
<p>Local Food-EPI good practice statement</p> <p>There is sufficient research and evaluation of major programs and policies to assess effectiveness and contribution to achieving the goals of the nutrition and health plans</p>	
Definitions and scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
Context	<p>Provincial context</p> <p>The MOHLTC funds Public Health Ontario, which conducts some food environment research and provides evaluation leadership for several provincial food-related policies including the HKCC.</p>
Policy details	<p>Public Health Sudbury & Districts’ Resources, Research, Evaluation and Development division is responsible for conducting research and evaluation of programs implemented within the City of Greater Sudbury. Public Health Sudbury & Districts partners with Laurentian University and Northern Ontario School of Medicine to run the evaluations and generate informed public health practice. Inventories of research and evaluations projects are published on Public Health Sudbury & Districts’ website. The most recent report is from 2014.</p> <p>Evaluation of public health initiatives is a key component of the Evidence Informed Planning Cycle (GOVER2) [written communication, February 2018].</p>
Comments/ notes	

MONIT4 Monitoring progress on reducing health inequalities	
<p>Local Food-EPI good practice statement Progress towards reducing health inequalities or health impacts in vulnerable populations and social determinants of health are regularly monitored</p>	
<p>Definitions and scope</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring of overweight and obesity and main diet-related NCDs includes stratification or analysis of population groups where there are the greatest health inequalities including Indigenous peoples and socio-economic strata Includes reporting against targets or key performance indicators related to health inequalities
<p>Context</p>	<p>Municipal context OPHS, established under the <i>Health Protection and Promotion Act, 1990</i>, requires public health units in Ontario to assess population health and make this information available to their local population.</p>
<p>Policy details</p>	<p>Public Health Sudbury & Districts captured and publish population health data⁶⁶ include self-rated health & self-rated mental health, mortality, health care utilization, cardiovascular disease, cancer, health behaviours and risks (including body mass index/obesity, fruit and vegetable consumption and food insecurity), infectious and communicable diseases, and injuries and poisonings. Body mass index data is not stratified based on different population groups.</p> <p>In 2013, Public Health Sudbury & Districts released the <i>Opportunity for All: The Path to Health Equity</i>⁶⁷ report, establishing a relationship between health and socio-economic status in the city. In particular, the report identified, “[t]he prevalence rate of obesity in residents of the City of Greater Sudbury’s most deprived areas was 102% (or 2.0 times) higher than that for residents of the City’s least deprived areas.” Body mass index information was calculated based on self-reported height and weight data collected through telephone surveys and standardized based on age.</p>
<p>Comments/ notes</p>	

Policy area: Funding & resources

Local Food-EPI vision statement: Sufficient funding is invested in ‘population nutrition’ to create healthy food environments, improved population nutrition, reductions in obesity, diet-related NCDs and related inequalities

FUND1 Population nutrition budget	
<p>Local Food-EPI good practice statement The ‘population nutrition’ budget, as a proportion of total health spending and/or in relation to the diet-related NCD burden is sufficient to reduce diet-related NCDs</p>	
<p>Definitions and scope</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ‘Population 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 • Please provide estimates for the budget allocated to the unit within the Department of Public Health that has primary responsibility for population nutrition. The ‘Population Nutrition’ budget should include workforce costs (salaries and associated on-costs) and program budgets for the 2017-18 financial year (regardless of revenue source), reported separately. • The workforce comprises anyone whose primary role relates to population nutrition and who is employed full time, part time or casually by the Department of Health or contracted by the Department of Public Health to perform a population nutrition-related role (including consultants or funding of a position in another government or non-government agency). • Exclude budget items related to physical activity promotion. If this is not feasible (for example, a program that combines both nutrition and physical activity elements), please highlight where this is the case • With regards to ‘health spending’, please provide the total budget of the Department of Public Health or relevant department/ministry for the 2017-18 financial year
<p>Context</p>	
<p>Policy details</p>	<p>The overall City of Greater Sudbury budget main estimates for 2018 is \$724,000,000. \$562,000,000 operating budget and \$162,000,000 capital budget⁶⁸.</p> <p>There is no mention of funding towards population nutrition health or chronic diseases.</p>
<p>Comments/ notes</p>	

FUND2 Research funding for obesity & NCD prevention	
<p>Local Food-EPI good practice statement Municipal funded research and evaluation is targeted for improving food environments, reducing obesity, NCDs and their related inequalities</p>	
<p>Definitions and scope</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 12 months • 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 evaluation of interventions (this is explored in 'MONIT3' and should be part of an overall program budget)
<p>Context</p>	<p>Federal context The main research funding for population nutrition in Canada is the Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR).</p> <p>CIHR has funding opportunities for food environment, obesity and NCD research, as well as inequalities, primarily through the Institute for Nutrition, Metabolism and Diabetes and the Institution of Population and Public Health.</p> <p>Health Canada and Public Health Agency of Canada have some opportunities for funding the Grants and Contributions, etc., which are provided on a case-by-case basis.</p> <p>Provincial context The MOHLTC funds Public Health Ontario, which conducts some food environment research and provides evaluation leadership for several provincial food-related policies including the HKCC.</p>
<p>Policy details</p>	<p>The Louise Picard Public Health Research Grant (valued up to \$5000) is funded by Laurentian University and Public Health Sudbury & Districts for a joint research project between the two organizations. Most recently, the grant was given to investigate the experiences of the food environment for individuals living in neighbourhoods with limited grocery store access. Report in development (written communication, February 2018).</p>
<p>Comments/ notes</p>	

Policy area: Platforms for Interaction

Local Food-EPI vision statement: There are coordination platforms and opportunities for synergies across government departments, levels of government, and other sectors (NGOs, private sector, and academia) such that policies and actions in food and nutrition are coherent, efficient and effective in improving food environments, population nutrition, diet-related NCDs and their related inequalities

PLATF1 Coordination mechanisms	
<p>Local Food-EPI good practice statement There is a formal platform set in place to ensure policy coherence, alignment, and integration relating to food, obesity and diet-related NCD prevention</p>	
<p>Definitions and scope</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes a local government issued ‘food policy council’ where policy and program development relating to food, obesity and diet-related NCD prevention is the main focus Members can be from cross-government or cross-departmental to ensure collaborative planning, implementation or reporting processes, consultation processes for the development of new policy or review of existing policy Includes strategic plans or frameworks that map the integration and alignment of multiple policies or programs across governments and across departments
<p>Context</p>	<p>National context All provinces and territories are part of the Federal, Provincial Territorial Group on Nutrition. This group includes representatives from all provincial governments and territorial governments departments of health, or the department responsible for health, and meets quarterly.</p> <p>Provincial context For the Healthy Kids Community Challenge – there is a scientific reference committee consisting of researchers from university and health care sector involved in promoting healthy children and reducing childhood obesity (healthy eating, physical activity). There is an advisory committee for those working in the Indigenous communities. Four health promotion resources centers support the MOHLTC working with local project managers (Nutrition Resource Centre, Physical Activity Resource Centre, HC-Link and Health Promotion Capacity Building).</p>
<p>Policy details</p>	<p>The Greater Sudbury Food Policy Council⁶⁹ (GSFPC) was formed in January 2013, formed of experts in food systems and experts from community organizations. The council adopted the vision set out by the Greater Sudbury Food Charter that states:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>all residents have access to adequate, affordable, safe, nutritious and culturally acceptable food;</i> <i>there exists a financially viable, equitable, environmentally sustainable food system (including production, processing, distribution, marketing and waste disposal); and</i> <i>area citizens are knowledgeable about the food system and its impact on their individual lives and community.</i> <p>To achieve this vision, the council will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>support the development of this equitable, vibrant and sustainable food system for the City of Greater Sudbury through research advocacy and the dissemination of knowledge of food issues</i> <i>foster collaboration and communication amongst other food system stakeholders including business, community organizations, individuals and government</i> <p>GSFPC mandate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Networking - <i>serving as a forum for stakeholders to discuss food issues</i> Coordination - <i>fostering strategic planning, collaboration, coordination, and communication among stakeholders across the food system</i>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy – evaluating, influencing and recommending food-related policy to government and other stakeholders • Programs – encouraging programs and services without duplicating the role or work of existing stakeholders. • Liaising – with other stakeholders in the regional food system and beyond
Comments/ notes	

PLATF2 Platforms for government and food sector interaction	
<p>Local Food-EPI good practice statement</p> <p>There are formal platforms between local government and the commercial food sector to implement healthy food policies</p>	
<p>Definitions and scope</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The commercial food sector includes food production, food technology, manufacturing and processing, marketing, distribution, retail and food service, etc. For the purpose of this indicator, this extends to commercial non-food sectors (e.g. advertising and media, sports organisations, land/housing developers, private childcare, education and training institutes) that are indirectly related to food • Includes established groups, forums or committees active within the last 12 months for the purpose of information sharing, collaboration, seeking advice on healthy food policies • Includes platforms to support, manage or monitor private sector pledges, commitments or agreements • Includes platforms for open consultation • Includes platforms for the government to provide resources or expert support to the commercial food sector to implement policy • Excludes joint partnerships on projects or co-funding schemes • Excludes initiatives covered by 'RETAIL3' and 'RETAIL4'
<p>Context</p>	
<p>Policy details</p>	<p>The GSFPC⁶⁹ have adopted the vision set out by the Greater Sudbury Food Charter that states:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>all residents have access to adequate, affordable, safe, nutritious and culturally acceptable food;</i> • <i>there exists a financially viable, equitable, environmentally sustainable food system (including production, processing, distribution, marketing and waste disposal); and</i> • <i>area citizens are knowledgeable about the food system and its impact on their individual lives and community.</i> <p>To achieve this vision, the council will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>support the development of this equitable, vibrant and sustainable food system for the City of Greater Sudbury through research advocacy and the dissemination of knowledge of food issues</i> • <i>foster collaboration and communication amongst other <u>food system stakeholders including business, community organizations, individuals and government</u></i> <p>GSFPC mandate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Networking - <i>serving as a forum for stakeholders to discuss food issues</i> • Coordination - <i>fostering strategic planning, collaboration, coordination, and communication among stakeholders across the food system</i> • Policy – <i>evaluating, influencing and recommending food-related policy to government and other stakeholders</i> • Programs – <i>encouraging programs and services without duplicating the role or work of existing stakeholders.</i> • Liaising – <i>with other stakeholders in the regional food system and beyond</i>
<p>Comments/ notes</p>	

PLATF3 Platforms for government and civil society interaction	
<p>Local Food-EPI good practice statement</p> <p>There are formal platforms for regular interactions between government and civil society on food policies and other strategies to improve population nutrition</p>	
<p>Definitions and scope</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil society includes community groups and consumer representatives, NGOs, academia, professional associations, etc. • Includes established groups, forums or committees active within the last 12 months for the purpose of information sharing, collaboration, seeking advice • Includes platforms for consultation on proposed plans, policy or public inquiries • Excludes policies or procedures that guide consultation in the development of food policy (see 'GOVER2')
<p>Context</p>	<p>Provincial context</p> <p>Ontario Collaborative Group on Healthy Eating and Physical Activity</p> <p>The Ontario Collaborative Group on Healthy Eating and Physical Activity is a provincial collaboration of non-profit, health and academic organizations dedicated to addressing population-based issues relating to healthy eating, physical activity, healthy weights and the determinants of health, including food access, availability and adequacy. Partners on the Advocacy Subcommittee include Canadian Cancer Society, Canadian Diabetes Association, Dietitians of Canada, Heart and Stroke Foundation, Parks and Recreation Ontario, Ontario Public Health Association, OPHEA, and Sustain Ontario. Government representatives from (MOHLTC, OMAFRA, MTCS) have been part of this group in the past.</p>
<p>Policy details</p>	<p>The GSFPC (PLATF1) posts meeting minutes and other documents on their website. Meetings are held every third Tuesday of the month at City Hall where the public is welcome to attend, but members of the council are only permitted to vote on policy matters. The latest meeting minutes posted was from December 2016.</p> <p>As stated on their website, “(m)embers can help the GSFPC to have dialogue and partnerships with at least one distinct population or sector group in the City of Greater Sudbury or regional food system” and “(t)hey are able to attend monthly meetings of the GSFPC on a regular basis, and can participate in working group meetings as required.”</p>
<p>Comments/ notes</p>	

Policy area: Health-in-all-policies

Local Food-EPI vision statement: Processes are in place to ensure policy coherence and alignment, and that population health impacts are explicitly considered in the development of government policies

HIAP1 Assessing the health impacts of food and non-food policies	
<p>Local Food-EPI good practice statement There are processes (e.g. health impact assessments) to assess and consider health impacts during the development of food and non-food policies</p>	
<p>Definitions and scope</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Includes a government-wide HiAP strategy or plan with clear actions for non-health sectors • Includes policies, guidelines, tools and other resources that guide the consideration and assessment of health impacts prior to, during and following implementation of food and non-food-related policies (e.g. HIAs or health lens analysis) • Includes the establishment of cross-department or cross-sector governance and coordination structures to implement a HiAP approach • 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
<p>Context</p>	<p>Provincial context The MOHLTC has developed the Health Equity Impact Assessment (HEIA) tool. The tool is a template and workbook to help identify potential healthy equity impacts of decision making. The tool is meant to be used both within the MOHLTC and its affiliate programs and across all sectors that can implement policies that influence health. The tool provides a template and a workbook to complete the HEIA⁷⁰.</p> <p>The Centre for Addiction and Mental Health has created an online e-learning course to help complete the HEIA⁷¹.</p>
<p>Policy details</p>	<p><i>Let's Start a Conversation About Health... and Not Talk About Health Care at All User Guide</i>⁷², related resources, and accompanying video was created in 2011 by Public Health Sudbury & Districts to describe how social and economic factor influence health. The guideline is intended to help organizations and people from all sectors to start conversations regarding health and achieve healthy communities. There are recommendations to consider the impact of health in policy and program development in any setting.</p>
<p>Comments/ notes</p>	

Policy area: Support for Communities

Local Food-EPI vision statement: The local government prioritizes 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

COMM1 Mechanisms to support community-based interventions	
Local Food-EPI good practice statement The local government has put in place overarching structures to provide broad and coordinated support for creating and maintaining healthy food environments at the community level across multiple settings	
Definitions and scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community settings include 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 the implementation of programs that focus on one-on-one or group-based nutrition education or health promotion
Context	Municipal context The Government of Ontario endorsed the HKCC, which includes 45 communities across Ontario to receive resources from the province to encourage healthy eating, physical activity and healthy behaviours for children ⁴² . The HKCC is part of the Healthy Kids Strategy. The second theme of the HKCC was ‘Water does Wonders’ to encourage water consumption in place of sugary beverages. The City of Greater Sudbury is participating in HKCC.
Policy details	<p>EarthCare Sudbury is affiliated with the City of Greater Sudbury and over 150 partners and hundreds of residents. They provides an online food access map which identifies the locations of local farms, farmers’ markets, food banks, good food boxes, and community gardens within the city.</p> <p>Food Access Map: https://www.greatersudbury.ca/live/environment-and-sustainability1/earthcare-sudbury/food/food-access-map/</p> <p>As part of their HKCC initiative, the Healthy Kids Greater Sudbury introduced the Super Snackables⁷³, a resource available to 45 communities involved in the HKCC. They are mascots which teach kids about healthy snacking in a fun and creative manner. In summer 2017, the mascots visited day camps, day cares, festivals, and splash pads across the city. Requests can be made to have the mascots visit events or programs in the local area.</p>
Comments/ notes	

COMM2 Implementation of social marketing campaigns	
<p>Local Food-EPI good practice statement</p> <p>The local government implements evidence-based public awareness, informational and social marketing campaigns across a range of broadcast and non-broadcast media to promote healthy eating</p>	
Definitions and scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
Context	<p>Municipal context</p> <p>The Government of Ontario endorsed the HKCC, which includes 45 communities across Ontario to receive resources from the province to encourage healthy eating, physical activity and healthy behaviours for children⁴². The HKCC is part of the Healthy Kids Strategy. The second theme of the HKCC was ‘Water does Wonders’ to encourage water consumption in place of sugary beverages. The City of Greater Sudbury is participating in HKCC.</p> <p>As an example:</p> <p>The Savvy Diner campaign was launched in 2013 by Toronto Public Health to inform local residents about calorie and sodium content in restaurant foods in order to promote menu labelling legislation, backed by effective results of the policy implemented in other cities (including New York City), reviewed by TPH and the University of Toronto. The goals of the initiative included advocating provincial legislation for menu labelling, educating the public on healthy eating, gaining public support for the campaign, and test-running the policy in small independent restaurants in Toronto⁷⁴. The campaign was circulated mostly through social media, posters, and a website, which allowed the public to voice their opinions. After the government of Ontario introduced Bill-45, Healthy Menu Choices Act, in January 2017, the campaign now focuses on providing resources to restaurants operators to support the effective and proper implementation of the policy⁷⁵.</p>
Policy details	<p>Embedded in their HKCC initiative, Healthy Kids Greater Sudbury runs various promotional healthier eating campaigns by running challenges and contests designed for kids and families⁷⁶. The most recent healthy eating contests include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Water Does Wonders Pledge Challenge to promote drinking water in order to reduce the consumption of sugary beverages • The Healthy Kids Lunchbox Challenge to encourage elementary school kids to drink less sugary drinks and more water/white milk <p>Families are able to sign up for challenges and contexts online, and enter for a chance to win prizes.</p>
Comments/ notes	

COMM3 Food and nutrition in education curricula

Local Food-EPI good practice statement

The local government provides guidance and support for the inclusion of food and nutrition programming for preschool, primary and secondary school children

Definitions and scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<p>Municipal context</p> <p>The Government of Ontario endorsed the HKCC, which includes 45 communities across Ontario to receive resources from the province to encourage healthy eating, physical activity and healthy behaviours for children⁴². The HKCC is part of the Healthy Kids Strategy. The second theme of the HKCC was ‘Water does Wonders’ to encourage water consumption in place of sugary beverages. The City of Greater Sudbury is participating in HKCC.</p>
Policy details	<p>As part of their HKCC initiative, the Foodshed Project leads the “Cultivate your Neighbourhood” program⁷⁶, which connects elementary school kids with community gardening. The program provides:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Train the trainer sessions in increase capacity of gardening leaders/peer support</i> • <i>Educational growing sessions for children in schools and neighbourhood gardens</i> • <i>The creation of a mobile toolkit to ensure sustainability of programming</i> • <i>Events for children and families at community gardens (planting days, celebrations etc.)</i>
Comments/ notes	

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