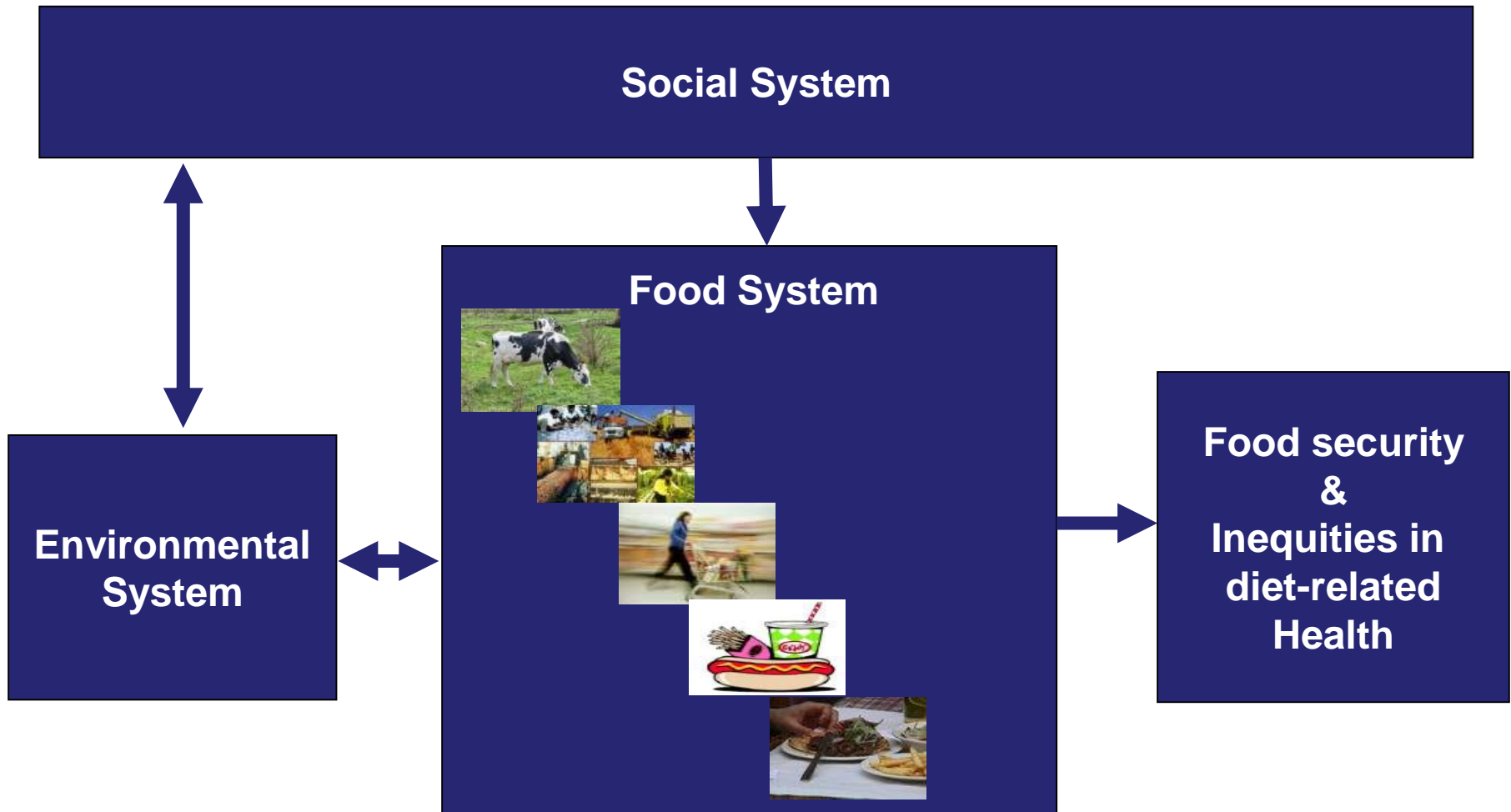


Food, Governance and Equity



Sharon Friel
Regulatory Institutions Network
& Menzies Centre for Health Policy ANU



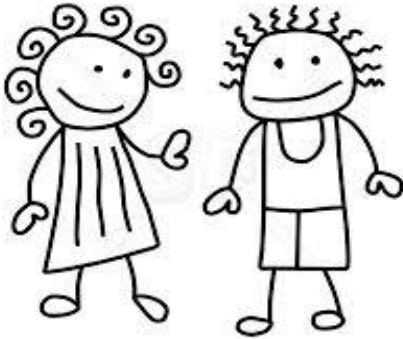
Building coherence across the system

the question

Determinants of
eating habits



What is it about the food system
and local environment that
encourages bad diets?



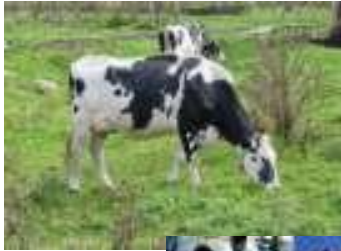
What do poor people eat?

Determinants of
social inequity &
poverty



What can be done to reduce
social inequities?

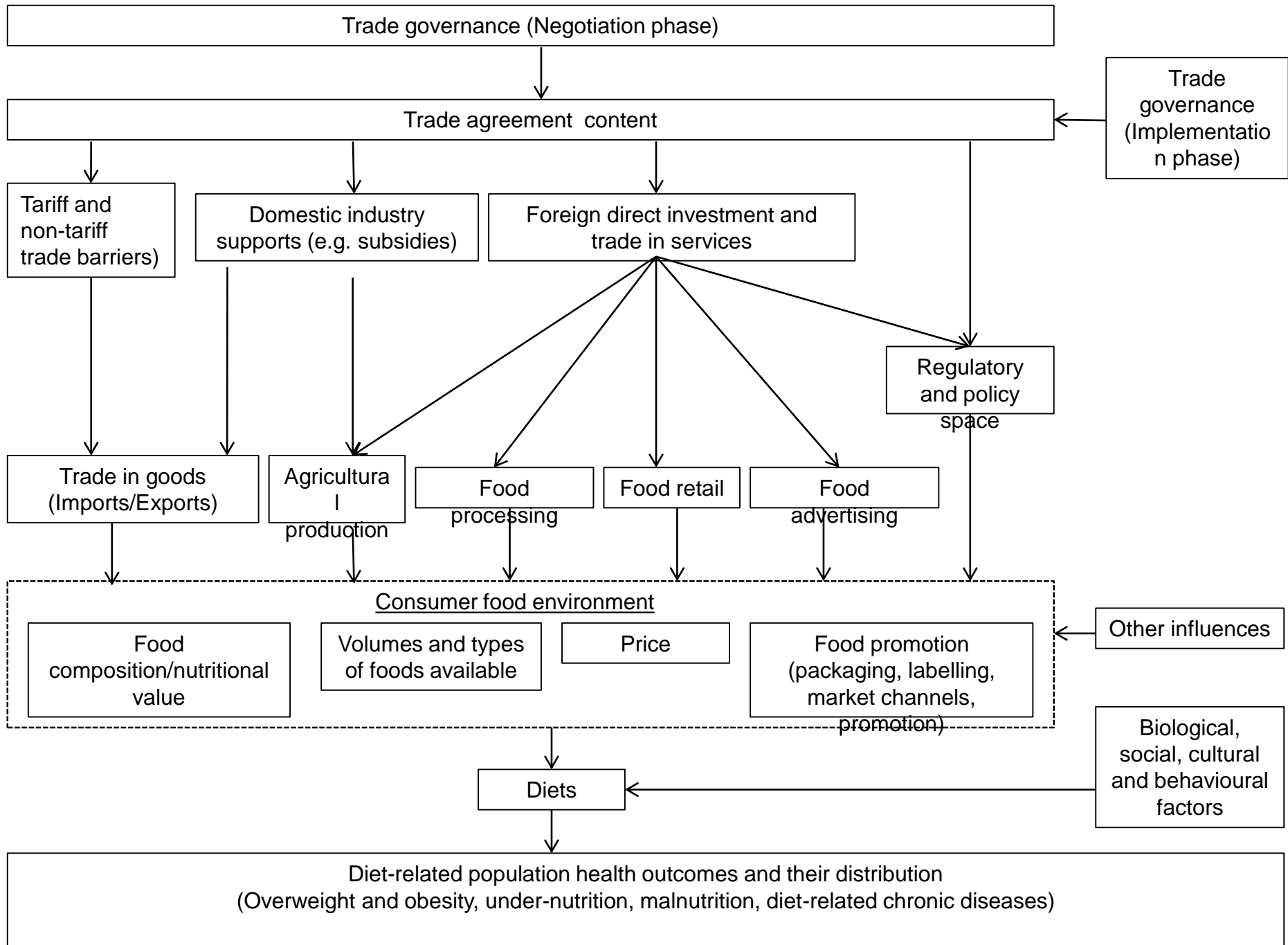
Equity through the Food System



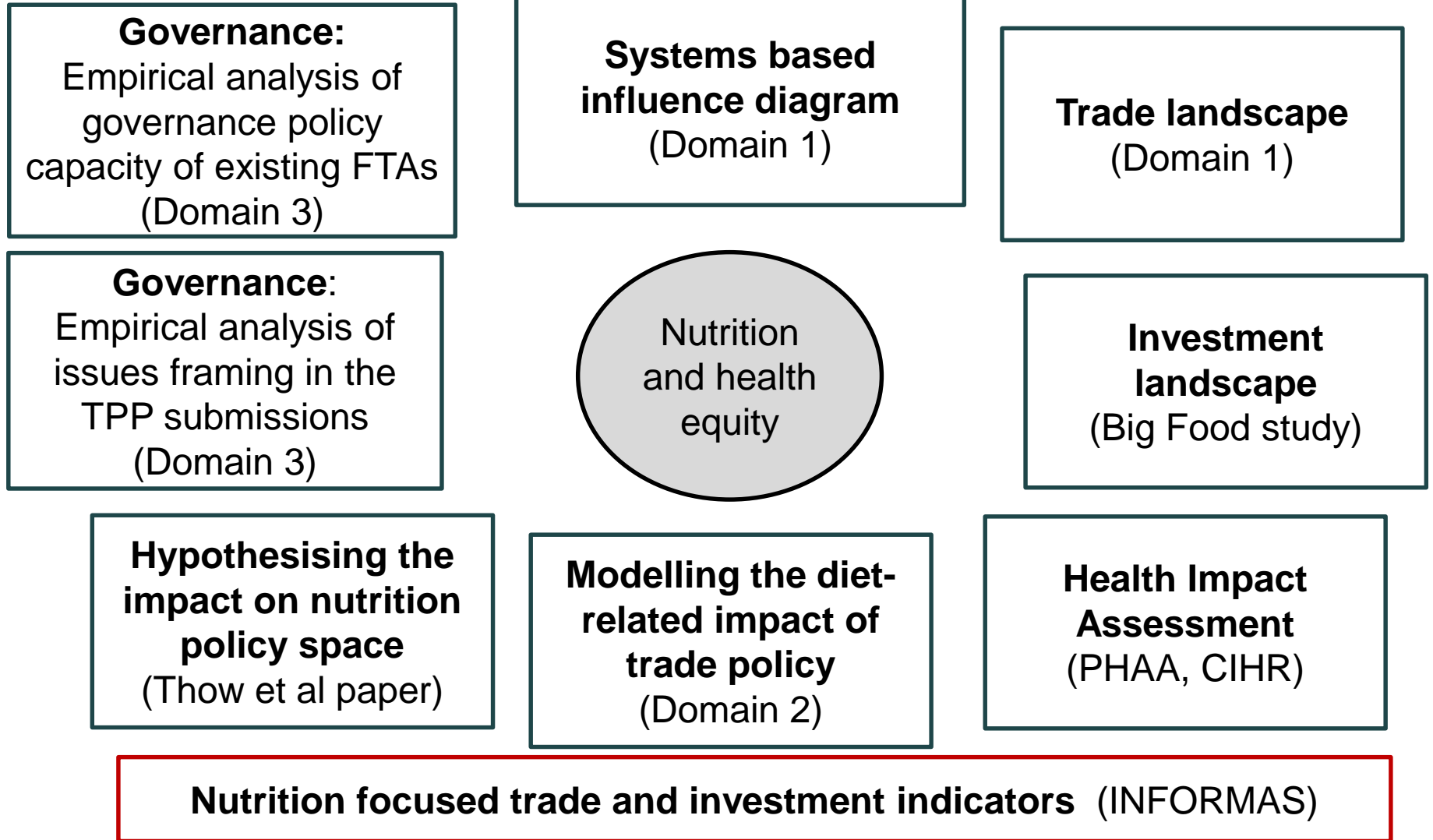
Availability
Accessibility
Affordability
Acceptability



- Liberalisation of international food policy and trade
- Vertical food supply chains
- Increased foreign direct investment
- Globalised advertising and marketing



Nutrition transition (Big Food study)



ARC Discovery Trade policy: maximising benefits for nutrition, food security, human health, and the economy. Friel S, Bammer G, Kay A, Gleeson D, Thow AM.

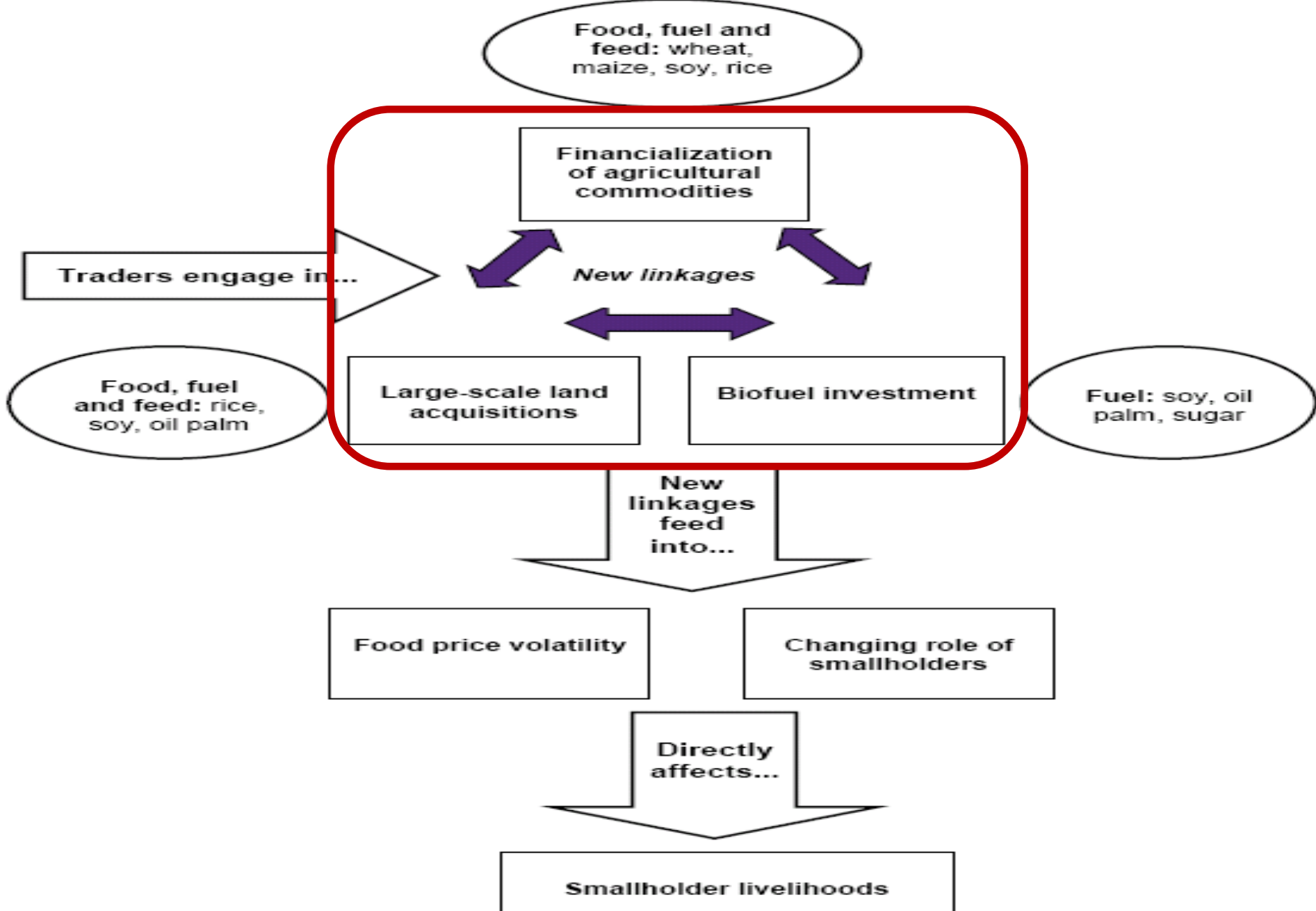
ARC Future Fellowship *Big Food in Asia*. Friel S

Trade and food

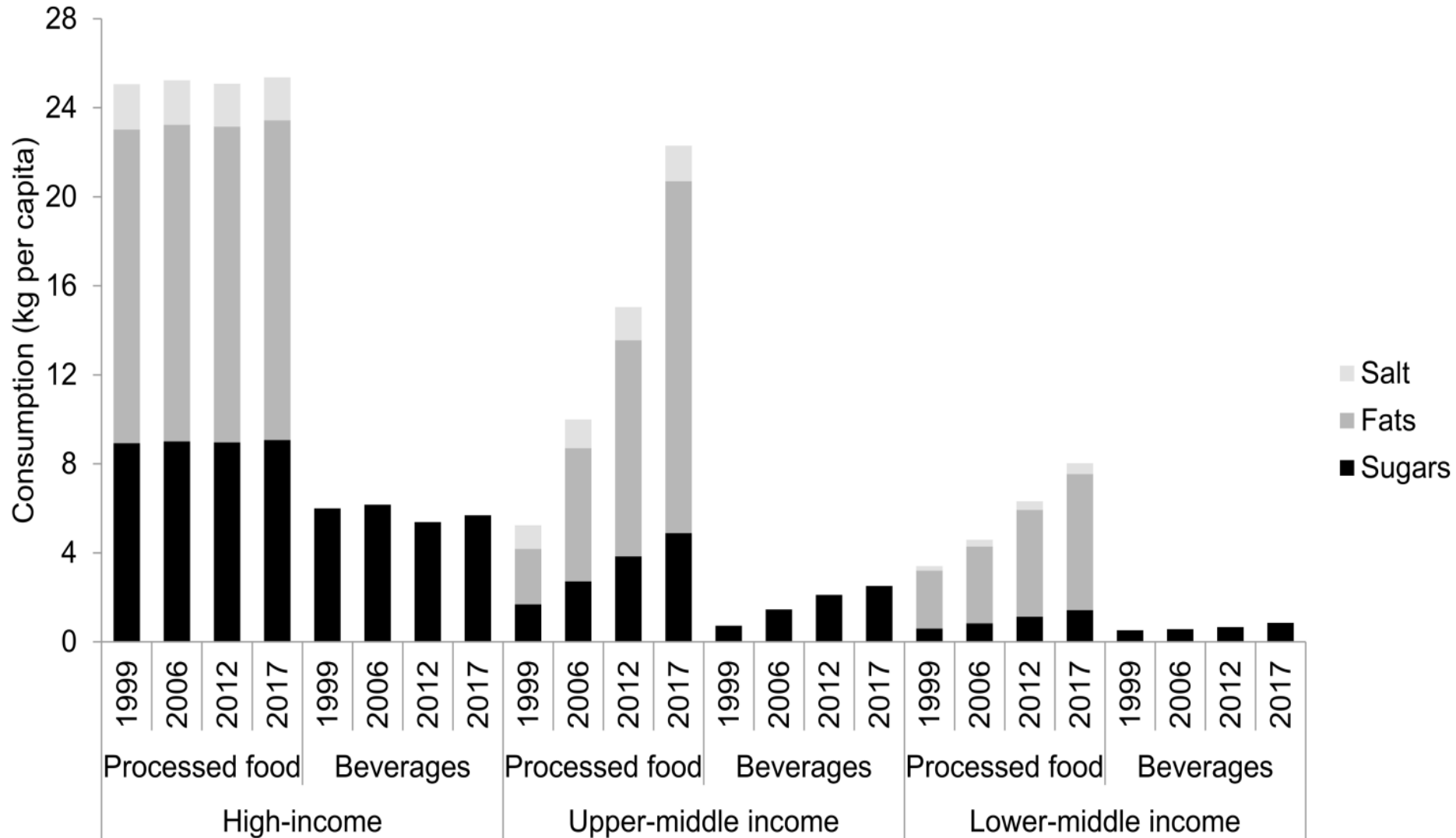
1. Foreign direct investment
2. Limitations on domestic policy instruments
3. Nutritional quality and quantity of imports
4. Reduce tax-revenue base of governments to fund health and social programs



Figure 1: Key activities of agricultural commodity traders and their knock-on effects for food prices and smallholder livelihoods



Convenience creep by TNCs in Asia



High-income countries: Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, and Japan

Upper-middle income countries: China, Malaysia, and Thailand

Lower-middle income countries: India, Philippines, Vietnam, Indonesia, Pakistan

Technical Barriers to Trade Dispute

- 2006 Proposed Traffic Light System **X**
- Proposed Warning Label ✓



“Should take less, and exercise for a better health”

Implications for Australian food labelling



Macro-level political, economic, cultural and biophysical context

Institutional and policy context

Trade and foreign policy

Domestic agricultural policy

Policy context - other

Trade and investment agreements

↓ Tariff & non-tariff trade barriers

More favourable investment climates (↑ incentives, ↓ disincentives)

↓ domestic protections & supports (e.g. subsidies)

Currency devaluation

Continued supports for certain industries, incl. exports

Food systems

↑ imports (feed, food, raw materials)

↓ cost of importing foods

↑ FDI in food sector (processing, retail, food service)

↑ FDI in services sectors

↑ technology development & transfer

↑ FDI in agricultural sector

↑ exports

↑ price imported foods

↑ size and presence of TFCs

Commercialisation and stimulation of local industry

↑ global vertical integration and sourcing

Altered land use dynamics (↑ cash crops & livestock, ↑ specialisation, ↓ production previously subsidised products, ↓ and/or ↑ traditional staples)

↑ competition

↑ concentration

Food environments

↑ availability (all foods, esp. processed/convenience/high-profit margin/animal-source foods)

↓ seasonal fluctuations and uncertainty in supply

↑ livestock production

↓ retail prices (all foods, esp. processed/convenience/animal-source foods)

↑ food service outlets, convenience stores & supermarkets

↑ awareness and desirability high profit margin foods

More aggressive and targeted marketing, esp. to children & young people

↑ Market segmentation (tailoring of products and marketing to local tastes and niche markets)

Improved food storage and safety

↓ availability locally-produced traditional staples

↑ availability locally-produced traditional staples

Food consumption patterns and their social distribution

↑ variety, ↓ seasonal fluctuations in diet

↑ consumption meat and meat products

↑ dairy consumption

↑ consumption ultra-processed/convenience foods

↑ consumption outside the home

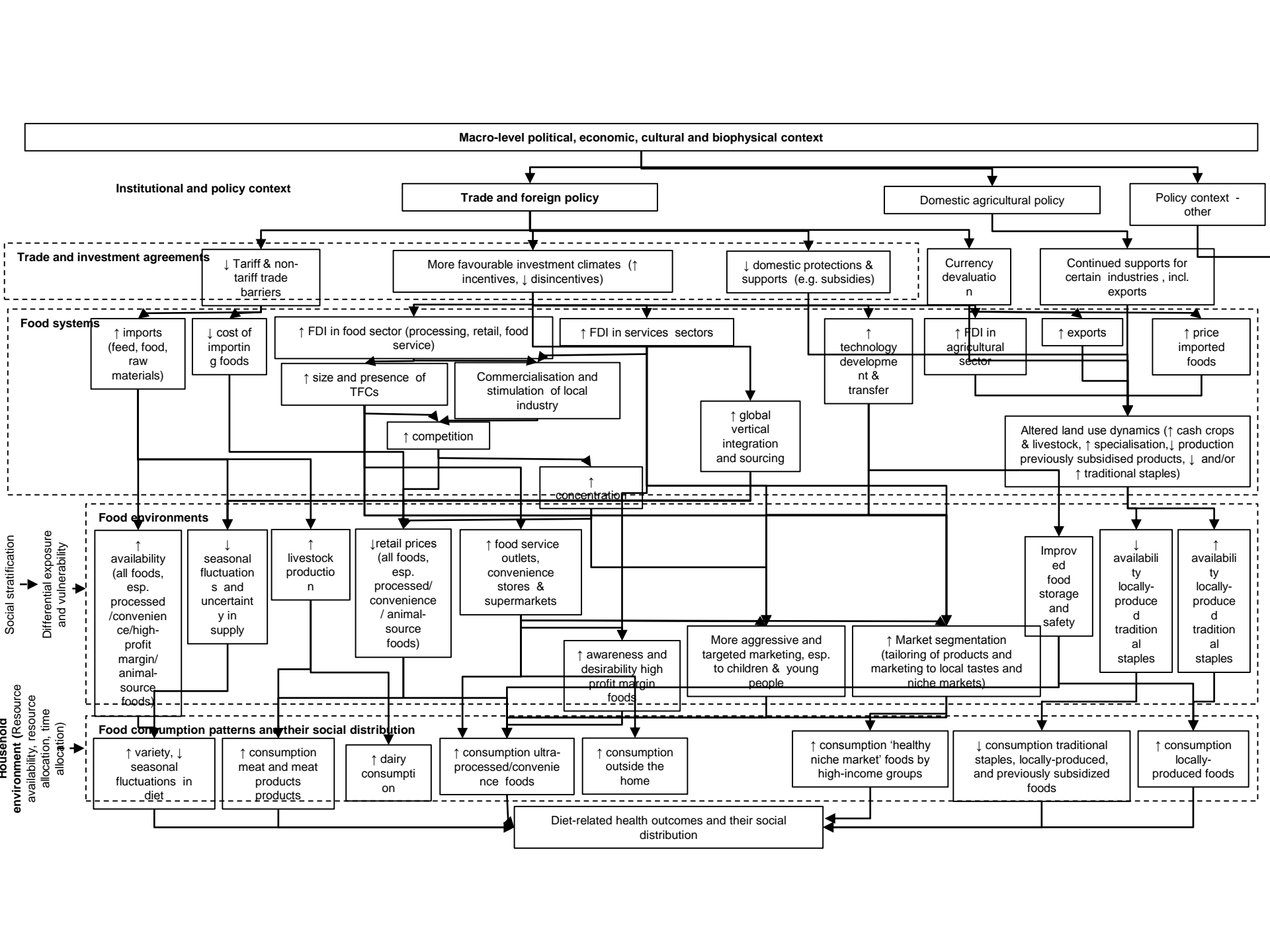
↑ consumption 'healthy niche' foods by high-income groups

↓ consumption traditional staples, locally-produced, and previously subsidized foods

↑ consumption locally-produced foods

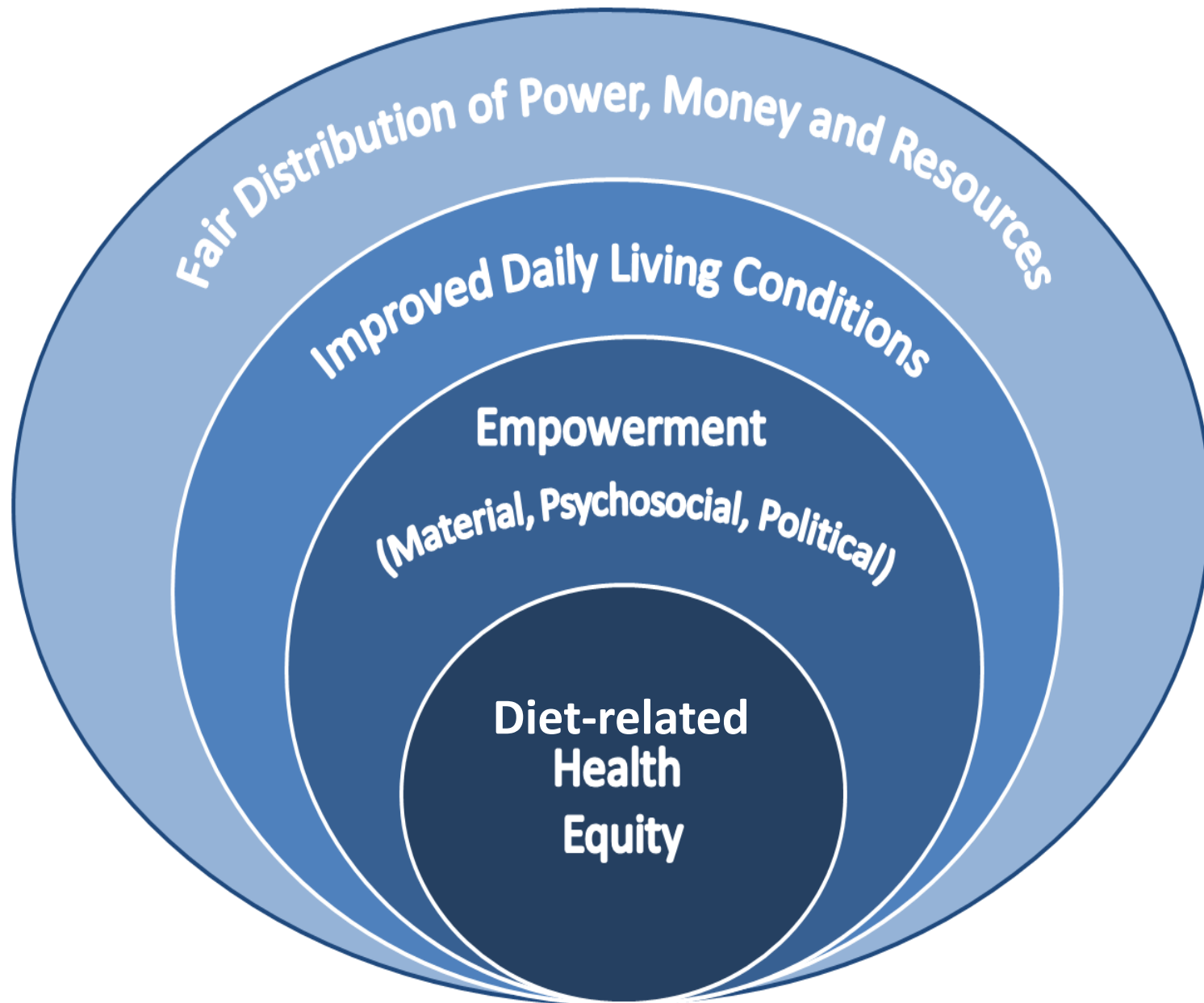
Diet-related health outcomes and their social distribution

Social stratification
Differential exposure and vulnerability
Household environment (Resource availability, resource allocation, time allocation)



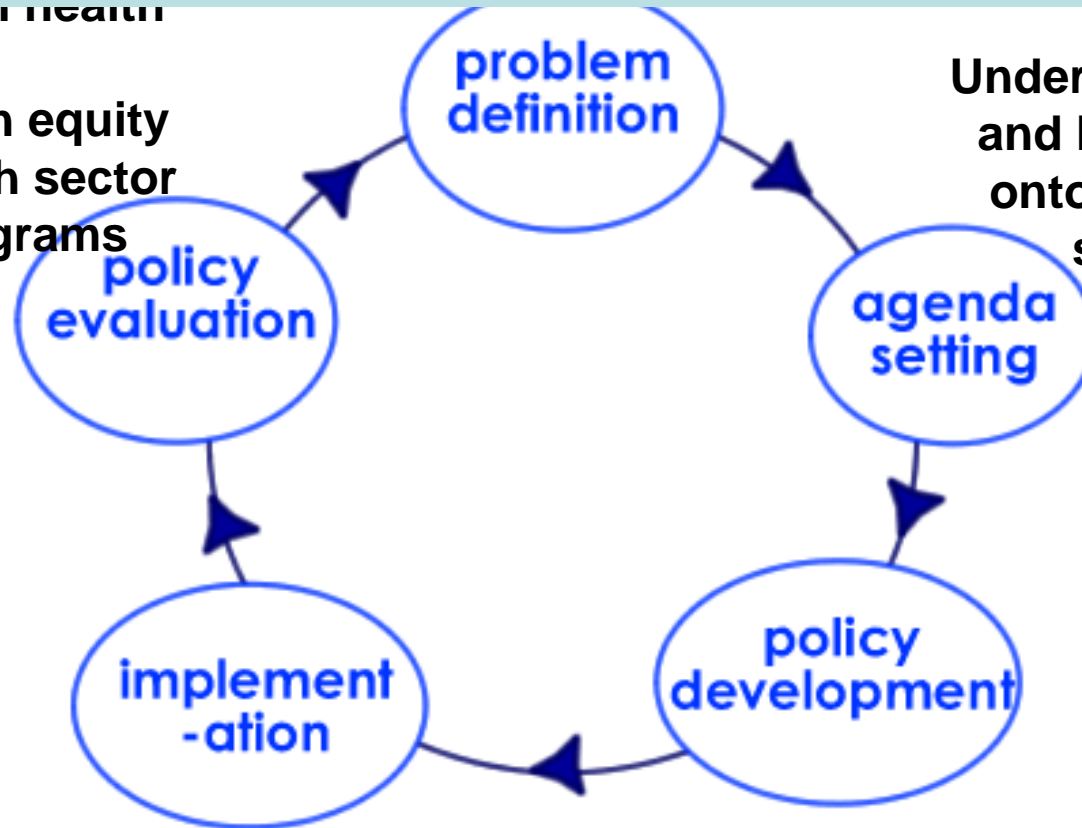


Equity through Economic and Social Systems



What do equitable and healthy food systems look like and how to make them happen

and programs on health equity;
Applying a health equity lens to non-health sector policy and programs



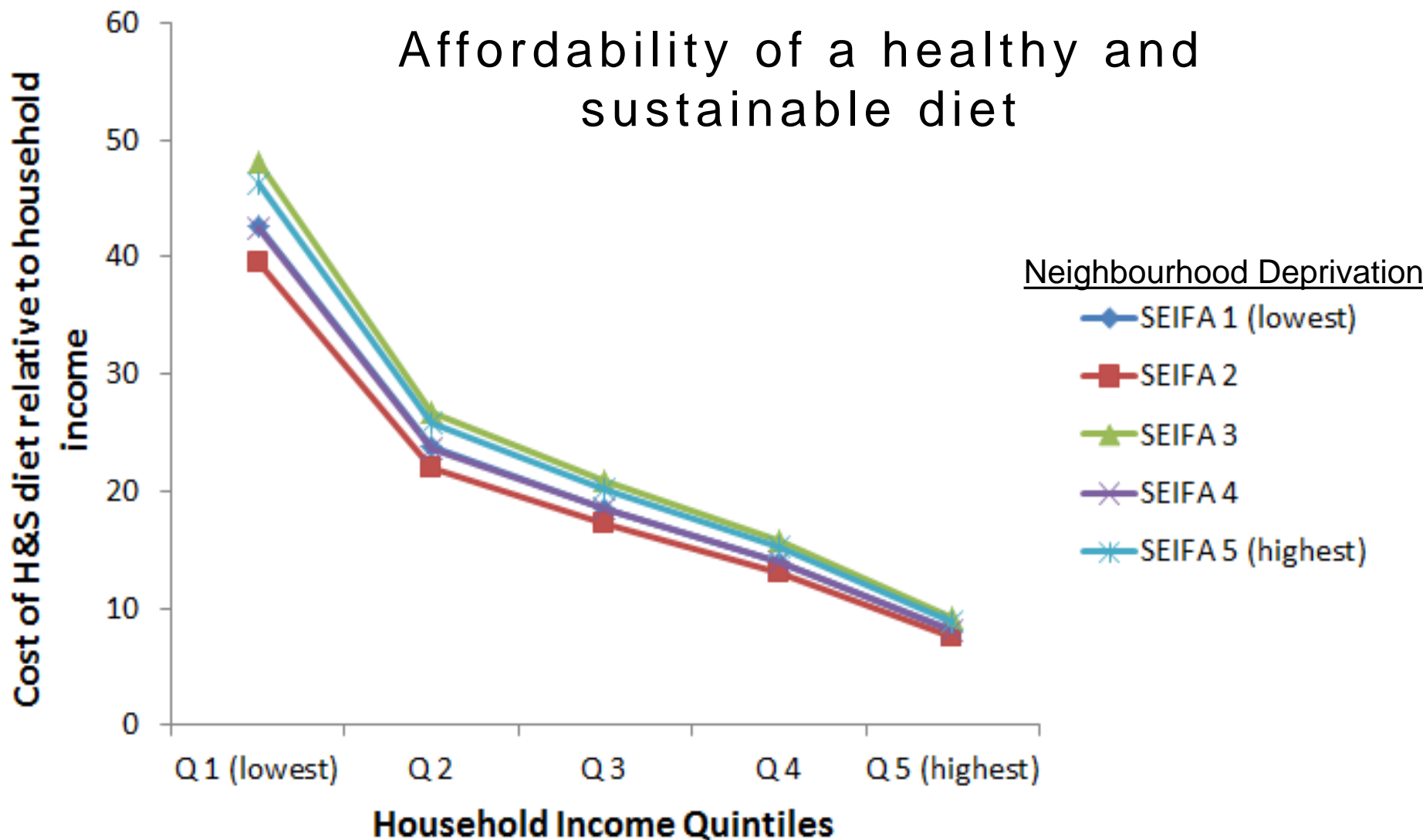
Understanding how SDH and health equity gets onto the political and social agenda

Understanding the barriers and opportunities: systems, processes and actors

What does SDH policy and action look like

Fair social policy?

Affordability of a healthy and sustainable diet



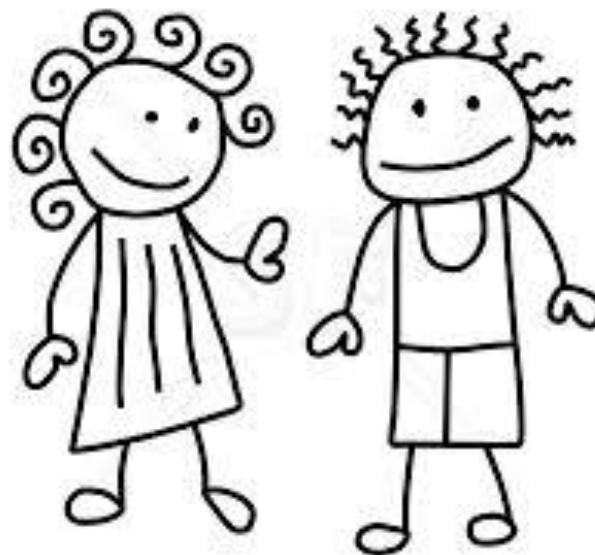
Issues of governance

**Just Institutions,
Policy, Services**



ARCHITECTURE

**Freedoms, Capabilities,
Empowerment**



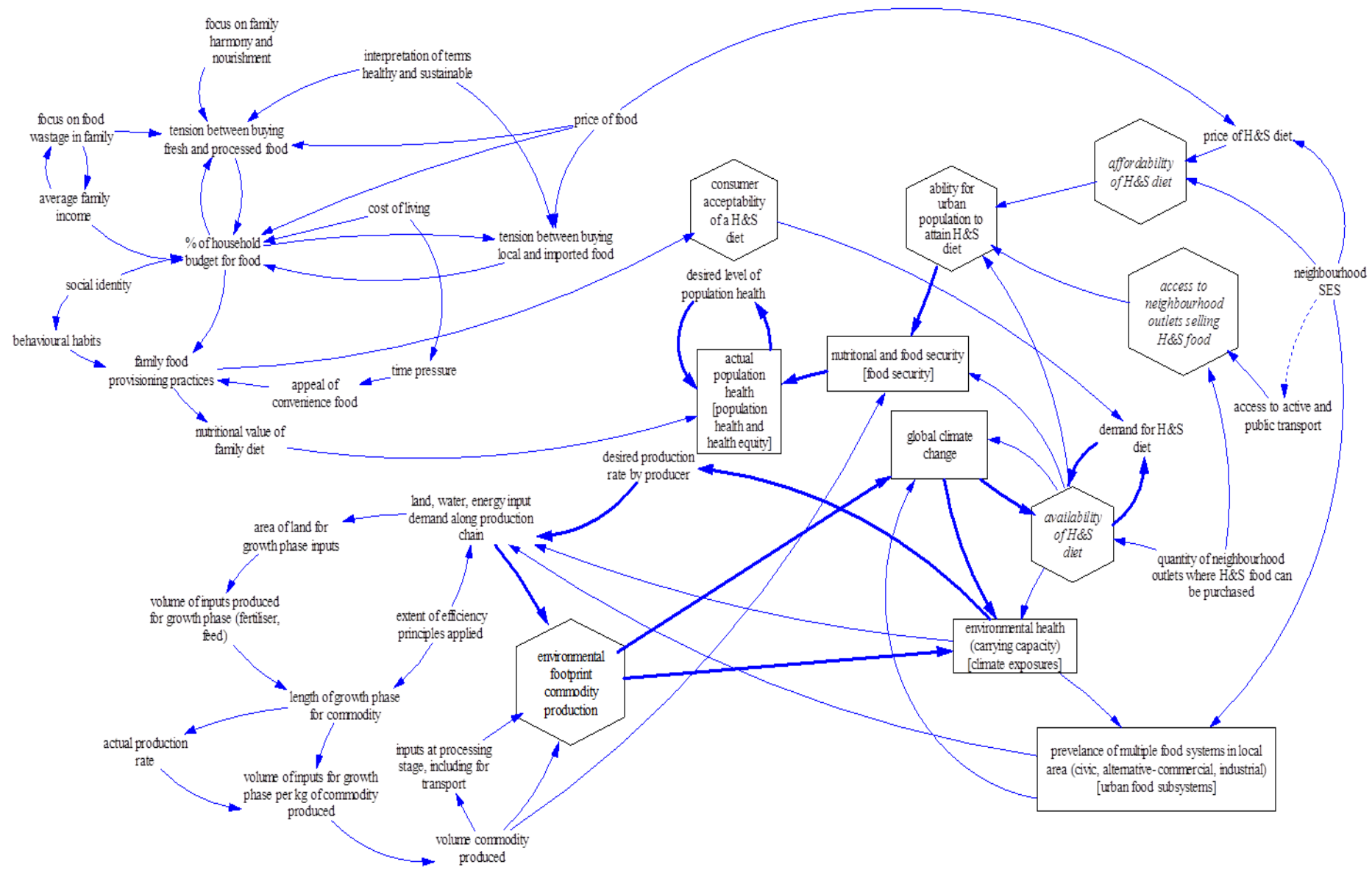
AGENCY

TAPPC Food project.

HE²: A systems approach to healthy and equitable eating

1. Establish the 'HE² - Healthy and Equitable Eating' rating of current Australian National / State & Territory level policy actions
2. Recommend policy actions that advance public health nutrition in an equitable way
3. Develop a systems-based framework to clarify and communicate the interconnections between different policy domains and HE²
4. Identify barriers and opportunities to cross-government policy action that pursues HE² goals and to the uptake of a systems approach to healthy and equitable eating.

Influence diagram: interconnectedness between climate change, environmental health, food security, social equity and consumer practices



1. NHMRC Partnership Centre *TAPPC Food project. HE²: A systems approach to healthy and equitable eating*. Friel S, Lee A, Shiell A, Greenfield J, Cobcroft M, Baur L, Carter R, Rychetnik L, Potter J.
2. ARC Discovery *Trade policy: maximising benefits for nutrition, food security, human health, and the economy*. Friel S, Bammer G, Kay A, Gleeson D, Thow AM.
3. ARC Future Fellowship *Big Food in Asia*. Friel S
4. INFORMAS. Swinburn et al
5. NHMRC *Centre of Research Excellence Social Determinants of Health Equity (CRESDH)*. Baum F, Friel S, Kay A, McDermott D, Labonte R, Ziersch A, Strazdins L, Harris P, Mackean T, Newman L.
6. ARC Discovery *Shrinking the food-print by creating consumer demand for sustainable and healthy eating*. Friel S, Pearson D, Lawrence M.