Stakeholder involvement in scaling up food policies in the Pacific (SU18)
Lessons from Salt Reduction in the Pacific Islands (HT10)
Involved stakeholders at outset through focus groups and through process evaluation

BUT

Ongoing stakeholder consultation – not just as part of process evaluation

PROJECT VISIBILITY: Need strong networks for consultation and communication in each country

Continuous capacity building – reground and retrain when new team members join

Face to face collaborator meetings and being part of GACD invaluable
Lessons learned – policy makers

- Needs to be more than just government representatives on research group
- Build research culture into government Ministries
- Consider overload of government Ministries and need to build capacity
- Changes in management and hierarchical ways of working need to be taken into account
- Sustainability and ownership needs to be integrated from the outset
SU18: SUP-PACIFIC

Objectives

• To evaluate the impact and process of effective implementation of policies to reduce salt and sugar in Fiji and Samoa

• Design: Type 3 Implementation-effectiveness hybrid trial

Questions

1. Which nutrition related interventions are the most feasible?

2. What are the factors that lead to effective implementation?
SU18 Engagement with policy makers

- MOH in Fiji and Samoa Al’s/ involved in the writing of the grant
- World Health Organization, Pacific Community, World Bank and Food and Agriculture Organizations are Partner Organisations - members of the grant reference group (committed to funding interventions)
- Policy analysis will be done at the outset
- The STICKE (Systems Thinking in Community Knowledge Exchange) process will involve all stakeholders including policy makers in designing intervention implementation approach
- Multi-sectoral government groups to oversee implementation
- Establish SUP Pacific Stakeholder networks in each country
- Ongoing process evaluation
Applying FAIT to Pacific Salt Reduction Work (HT10)

- Knowledge generation: 15 papers and 7 national/international presentations, range of materials including videos, leaflets and training materials on salt reduction developed
- Capacity building: 1 PhD, 2 masters, 4 authors from Fiji included on 7 papers. Additional skills and lifetime income of 2 people employed full time in project
- Engagement and networking: Multi-sectoral working groups established. 2 forums and 10 face to face meeting with industry held.
- Policy development influenced Salt, fat and sugar strategy in Fiji. New salt standards in Samoa. Influenced global guidelines on monitoring salt intake
- New funding AUD 150k secured from FAO. 950k from NHMRC funded (GACD) on scaling up food policy interventions for Fiji and Samoa