

CASSH Scorecard 2020: The road to preventing obesity

Red = No/halted progress towards meeting commitment

Amber = Some progress made towards meeting commitment

Green = Commitment achieved

| Childhood Obesity Plan | Government Commitment | Progress | CASSH Recommendation | |
|---------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| | | Soft Drinks Industry Levy (SDIL) | | |
| Chapter 1 | Introduce SDIL to reduce the sugar content of soft drinks Ringfence SDIL revenue for children's activity services | The SDIL was introduced in 2018 and has led to a 28.8% reduction in sugar content While £240m was raised in the first year, spending was not monitored and it is unclear if ringfencing will continue | Sugary milk drinks must be covered by the levy The thresholds should be lowered, with rates increased in line with inflation to continue to benefit the health of children and adults Revenue must be ringfenced as promised | |
| Chapter 2 Chapter 3 | Review sugary milk drinks and include in SDIL if insufficient progress has been made If sugary milk drinks have not achieved a reduction, include in the SDIL | No review of sugary milk drinks progress has been published | | |
| | include in the 3DIL | Sugar Reduction | | |
| Chapter 1 | Reduce sugar in products that contribute most to children's diets by 20% | Programme introduced, by 2018 only a 2.9% reduction achieved in retail, 4.9% in out of home | The sugar reduction programme must be expanded to a comprehensive range of products and mandated to benefit the health of adults and children The programme must be flexible to capture new product ranges | |
| Chapter 2 | Introduce mandatory or fiscal measures if 20% sugar reduction not achieved | 2018 review found insufficient progress, and 2019 review delayed. No mandatory or fiscal measures have been announced | | |
| | Calorie Reduction | | | |
| Chapter 2 | Deliver a Calorie Reduction Programme | Calorie reduction scoping document <i>Scope</i> and Ambition for Action published in 2018 but not yet implemented. Calorie targets are due to be met by 2021 | Calorie reduction targets must be released immediately, across a wide variety of product categories | |
| Salt Reduction | | | | |
| Chapter 2 | Review industry progress on salt reformulation | Public Health England released a progress report in December 2018 | | |



| Chapter 2 | Address nutrition labelling following exit from EU | Consultation not released | |
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| Chapter 1 | Make labelling clearer, including updating total sugars to added sugars | No progress | |
| | | Nutrition Labelling | |
| Chapter 2 | Restrict price and location promotions of unhealthy food in retail, online and in the out of home sector | Consultation released but no policy announcement more than 3 months after consultation closed | healthy food, to ensure families can access healthy food Price and location promotions must be applied to healthy food and drink only |
| | Consider use of tax system to promote healthy food | No announcement yet on how tax system might be revised | The current VAT system must be reviewed, with rates removed from |
| | | Promotions | |
| Chapter 2 | Review self-regulatory basis of online advertising rules | Consultation released early 2020 but no policy announcement yet | The new NPM must be released immediately and integrated with existing advertising policies |
| | Introduce a 9pm watershed on TV/online HFSS advertising | Consultation released but no policy announcement more than 3 months after consultation closed | aggressive marketing and advertising Online advertising rules must be developed and independently monitored |
| Chapter 1 | Update the Nutrient Profile Model for use in nutrition policies such as restricting advertising to children | Consultation launched in 2018 and the model was updated, but still not published more than 3 months after consultation closed ¹ | A 9pm watershed must be implemented immediately across all platforms, with a view to extend to all HFSS advertising to protect adults and children from |
| | | Marketing and Advertising | |
| Chapter 3 | Commission a urinary sodium survey to measure population salt intake in 2023 to assess progress | N/A | The targets must be monitored with progress reported publicly The urinary sodium survey must go ahead as planned in 2023 to aid monitoring and evaluation of the programme |
| | mid-2023, and report on industry progress in 2024 | but not yet finalised and published | year, for industry to action by 2023 |
| | Publish revised salt targets in 2020, to achieve by | Draft targets released to key stakeholders, | Ambitious targets must be released this |

¹ According to the Government's best practice guidelines on consultations, responses should be published within 12 weeks of the consultation closing https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/consultation-principles-guidance



| | Mandate calorie labelling for the out of home sector | Consultation released but no policy in place more than 3 months after the consultation closed | Front of pack, colour-coded nutrition labelling must be mandated across all food, drink and alcohol products |
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| Chapter 3 | Consult on improving front-of-pack nutritional labelling by the end of 2019 | Consultation not released | The out of home sector must display nutrition information at the point of sale, and calorie labelling must be implemented immediately as a first step |
| | 1 | Public Sector and Communities | |
| Chapter 1 | Government Buying Standards: Encourage adoption for food and catering services | Standards have been promoted, but many premises have not yet adopted | |
| | Trailblazer Programme: Develop a trailblazer programme for different communities | Programme developed | Standards for public sector food must be mandated and cover all premises employing key workers Learnings from the Trailblazer programme must be widely shared and scaled up |
| Chapter 2 | Local Healthy Food Environments: Help local authorities exert their power – make a business case for a healthy food environment | In 2019, the public health grant was £850 million lower than 2015/16 in real terms. While an increase was announced for 2020/21, it is still 22% lower than 2015/16 | |
| | Define set of standards demonstrating good green infrastructure | Natural Environment guidance updated in 2019 | |
| | Government Buying Standards: Update for Food and Catering Services | Consultation released but standards have not been updated more than 3 months after consultation closed | |
| | l l | nfant and Young Child Feeding | |
| Chapter 2 | Review scope for reformulation of product ranges aimed at babies and young children | Foods and drinks aimed at infants and young children: evidence and opportunities for action published June 2019 | The strictest standards must be developed and implemented for food promoted to children to ensure the best quality food is available for babies and young children Ban use of cartoons on packaging of unhealthy foods eaten by infants and children |
| Chapter 3 | Commission survey on infant feeding to provide information on breastfeeding and the use of foods and drinks other than breastmilk in infancy | Survey not yet commissioned | |
| | Publish guidelines on the nutritional content of commercially available baby food and drinks in early 2020 | Guidelines not published | |
| | Include baby food in the Change4Life Food Scanner app | Baby food not yet included in the Food Scanner app | |
| | Improve the marketing and labelling of infant food | Consultation not yet released | |



| Schools and Early Years Settings | | | | |
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| Chapter 1 | Develop a Healthy Rating Scheme for primary schools | Voluntary scheme developed with select implementation | Strict, mandated guidelines are required for the nutrition content of food distributed in schools and Early Years settings | |
| | School Food Standards: Update and ensure commitment from all schools, including academies | Consultation released early 2020, to be implemented from September 2020 | | |
| | Early Years Nutrition: Develop menus for early years settings and update the Early Years Foundation Stage Framework | Menus produced in 2017 but not widely promoted | | |
| | School Food Standards: Update | Duplicate from Chapter 1, consultation released early 2020 | | |
| Chapter 2 | Introduce healthy behaviours to the Ofsted inspection framework | Consultation released 2019 but no policy in place more than 3 months after consultation closed | | |
| | Ofsted to research what a curriculum that supports good physical development in the early years looks like | Research published 2019 | | |
| | | Healthy Start Scheme | | |
| Chapter 1 | Increase support for low income families through the Healthy Start scheme | Uptake by local authorities across England only averages 53% | The Healthy Start Scheme must be digitised and promoted by local authorities to increase access | |
| Chapter 2 | Healthy Start vouchers: to provide additional support to children from lower income families | Duplicate from Chapter 1 , uptake by local authorities across England only averages 53% | | |
| | | Physical Activity | | |
| Chapter 1 | Ensure children have an hour a day of physical activity, funded with SDIL revenue | Initiatives such as Daily Mile promoted, but SDIL revenue no longer available to fund activities | SDIL revenue must be used for children's activity programmes, as promised | |
| Chapter 1 | Improve the coordination of quality sport and physical activity | School Sport and Activity Action plan and guidance to increase physical activity have been published | | |
| Chapter 2 | Review engagement in physical activity | Guidance on engagement in physical activity for schools, directors of public health and wider partners published March 2020 | | |
| | Promote physical activity initiatives such as the Daily Mile | Initiatives promoted, but SDIL revenue not available to fund activity programmes | | |
| Weight Management | | | | |



| Chapter 1 | Develop a suite of weight management applications for consumers and ask PHE to improve | Discovery research phase took place January – March 2018, development of 'Our Family | |
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| | digital based support | Health' service ongoing | Immediately reinstate the National Child Measurement Programme Increase access and funding for bariatric surgery Increase access and funding for evidence- based weight loss support, including digital services |
| Chapter 2 | Continue the National Child Measurement Programme for children in Reception and Year 6 | This scheme has been halted due to COVID- 19 with no plans to reinstate | |
| Chapter 3 | Work with NHS England to develop approaches to improve advice given on weight management in general practice | No public announcement of action | |
| | Review digital weight management services | Duplicate from Chapter 1, discovery research phase took place January-March 2018, development of 'Our Family Health' service ongoing | |
| | PHE to work with NHS England and NHS Digital to share National Child Measurement Programme data with digital child health records | No public announcement of action | |
| | | Healthcare Professionals | |
| Chapter 1 | Train healthcare professionals to initiate conversations on nutrition and weight and ensure midwives and health visitors have access to evidence-based information | Included within the NHS Long Term Plan. PHE released consensus statement in 2019 with advice and support for health professionals to have difficult conversations | Continue to improve understanding of the |
| Chapter 2 | Provide healthcare professionals with the latest training and tools to better support families, including a digital family weight management service | 'Our Family Health' app currently in development. Guidance on commissioning Tier 2 Weight Management services also published | many causes of obesity Improve nutrition education for all healthcare professionals to help them define their scope of practice, and learn when to refer to a registered nutrition professional |
| Chapter 3 | Review latest behavioural science on how best to communicate with health professionals and parents on obesity | Guidance on behaviour change techniques recently published | |