



Global Health Diplomacy Program

2007 Port of Spain Summit Compliance: School Meals and Healthy Eating

Rowena Symss, September 9, 2015

This report assesses compliance with the commitment below from the 2007 Port of Spain Declaration based on actions taken by the Caribbean countries between 15 September 2007 and 15 September 2008.

Commitment

2007-13: [we will] ensure that our education sectors promote programmes aimed at providing healthy school meals and promoting healthy eating

Compliance

Member	No compliance	Partial compliance	Full compliance
Anguilla		0	
Antigua and Barbuda		0	
Bahamas		0	
Barbados		0	
Belize		0	
Bermuda			+1
British Virgin Islands		0	
Cayman Islands		0	
Dominica		0	
Grenada		0	
Guyana		0	
Haiti	-1		
Jamaica		0	
Montserrat		0	
Saint Kitts and Nevis		0	
Saint Lucia		0	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		0	
Suriname	-1		
Trinidad and Tobago		0	
Turks and Caicos	-1		
Average		-0.10	

Background

On 15 September 2007, the heads of government of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) attended a summit at Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, focusing on the theme of “Uniting to stop the epidemic of chronic NCDs.” Recognizing that the Caribbean region is one of the worst affected regions by non-communicable diseases (NCDs) in the Americas, the leaders took on the challenge of preventing and controlling the NCDs of heart disease, stroke, diabetes, hypertension, obesity and cancer by addressing the causal risk factors: lack of physical activity, tobacco use, alcohol abuse and unhealthy diets.¹

Commitment 2007-13 focuses on promoting healthy eating.

Commitment Features

This commitment consists of two requirements. First, in order to comply with the commitment each member must take actions to ensure that programs exist or are being developed to guarantee that the education sector provides healthy school meals. Second, each country must take action to ensure that there are programs to promote healthy eating.

For the purposes of this commitment the following definitions apply.

- Ensure: guarantee or make certain.
- Education sector: the collective of institutions with the primary role of providing academic learning services.
- Programs: future plans or initiatives to be implemented
- Provide healthy school meals: the distribution of nutritious food at specified meal periods during school hours for students.
- Promote healthy eating: encourage consumption of nutritious food.

Scoring Rubric

-1	The country did not develop or ensure programs to provide healthy school meals OR promote healthy eating in the education sector.
0	The country ensured the education sector provided health school meals OR promoted healthy eating.
+1	The country developed or ensured programs to provide healthy school meals AND promoted healthy eating in the education sector.

Anguilla: 0

Anguilla partially complied with the commitment on healthy eating programs and education.

Anguilla promoted healthy eating through the education sector by participating in the annual Caribbean Schools’ Food and Nutrition Quiz Competition and distributing publications produced by the Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute (CFNI).² The competition promotes good nutrition and

¹ COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE REGIONAL SUMMIT OF HEADS OF GOVERNMENT OF THE CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY (CARICOM) ON CHRONIC NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES (NCDs), 15 September 2007, Caribbean Community Secretariat. Date accessed: 6 August 2015.
http://www.caricom.org/jsp/communications/communiques/chronic_non_communicable_diseases.jsp

² Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute 2007 Annual Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 30 June 2015.
<http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/2784/Annualreport%202007.pdf?sequence=1>

healthy eating among students. The CFNI publications included the journal *Cajanus* and newsletter *Nyam News*, which include guidelines for healthy eating.³

Anguilla did not ensure that the education sector provided healthy school meals during the compliance period.⁴ However, Anguilla did submit a technical cooperation request to the CFNI to improve young child nutrition and institutional dietetics.⁵

Thus, Anguilla was assigned a score of 0 for partial compliance.

Antigua and Barbuda: 0

Antigua and Barbuda partially complied with the commitment on healthy eating programs and education.

Antigua and Barbuda promoted healthy eating through the education sector by participating in the annual Caribbean Schools' Food and Nutrition Quiz Competition, distributing CFNI publications within the education sector and celebrating Caribbean Nutrition Day.⁶

The competition promotes good nutrition and healthy eating among students. The CFNI publications included the journal *Cajanus* and newsletter *Nyam News*, which include guidelines for healthy eating.⁷ On 1 June 2008, the Antiguan education sector used CFNI education materials for Caribbean Nutrition Day in schools to discuss healthy eating with a focus on trans fats.⁸

Antigua and Barbuda did not ensure that the education sector provided healthy school meals during the compliance period. The Ministry of Education, Sports, Youth and Gender Affairs, responsible for implementing the National School Meal Programme, did not provide school meals to all domestic schools or ensure that the meals provided were healthy.^{9,10} Antigua did submit a technical cooperation request to the CFNI to improve young child nutrition and institutional dietetics.¹¹

Thus, Antigua and Barbuda was assigned a score of 0 for partial compliance.

Bahamas: 0

The Bahamas partially complied with the commitment on healthy eating programs and education.

³ Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute 2008 Annual Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 30 June 2015.

<http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/2785/AnnualReport08%20CFNI.pdf?sequence=1>

⁴ Country Poverty Assessment Anguilla 2007/2009, Kairi Consultants Limited, National Assessment Team of Anguilla.

Date accessed: 1 July 2015. <http://www.caribank.org/uploads/2012/12/Anguilla-CPA-Main-Report-Final-Submitted.pdf>

⁵ Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute 2008 Annual Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 1 July 2015.

<http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/2785/AnnualReport08%20CFNI.pdf?sequence=1>

⁶ Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute 2007 Annual Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 1 July 2015.

<http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/2784/Annualreport%202007.pdf?sequence=1>

⁷ Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute 2008 Annual Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 30 June 2015.

<http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/2785/AnnualReport08%20CFNI.pdf?sequence=1>

⁸ Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute 2008 Annual Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 1 July 2015.

<http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/2785/AnnualReport08%20CFNI.pdf?sequence=1>

⁹ Antigua and Barbuda Food and Nutrition Security Policy, The Government of Antigua and Barbuda. September 2012.

Date accessed: 3 July 2015 http://infoagro.net/programas/seguridad/politicas/RegionCaribe/politica_antigua.pdf

¹⁰ Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute 2008 Annual Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 3 July 2015.

<http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/2785/AnnualReport08%20CFNI.pdf?sequence=1>

¹¹ Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute 2008 Annual Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 3 July 2015.

<http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/2785/AnnualReport08%20CFNI.pdf?sequence=1>

The Bahamas promoted healthy eating through the education sector by participating in the annual Caribbean Schools' Food and Nutrition Quiz Competition and distributing CFNI publications within the education sector.¹²

The competition promotes good nutrition and healthy eating among students. The CFNI publications included the journal *Cajanus* and newsletter *Nyam News*, which include guidelines for healthy eating.¹³

The Bahamas did not ensure that the education sector provided healthy school meals during the compliance period. However, it did submit a technical cooperation request to the CFNI for obesity prevention in schools and institutional dietetics.¹⁴

Thus, the Bahamas was assigned a score of 0 for partial compliance.

Barbados: 0

Barbados partially complied with the commitment on healthy eating programs and education.

Barbados promoted healthy eating through the education sector by participating in the annual Caribbean Schools' Food and Nutrition Quiz Competition and distributing CFNI publications within the education sector.¹⁵

The competition promotes good nutrition and healthy eating among students. The CFNI publications included the journal *Cajanus* and newsletter *Nyam News*, which include guidelines for healthy eating.¹⁶

Barbados did not ensure that the education sector provided healthy school meals during the compliance period. However, the CFNI provided information to assist the completion of standard guidelines for providing school meals in Barbados.¹⁷

Thus, the Barbados has been assigned a score of 0 for partial compliance.

Belize: 0

Belize partially complied with the commitment on healthy eating programs and education.

Belize promoted healthy eating through the education sector by participating in the annual Caribbean Schools' Food and Nutrition Quiz Competition and distributing CFNI publications within the education sector.¹⁸

¹² Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute 2007 Annual Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 6 July 2015.

<http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/2784/Annualreport%202007.pdf?sequence=1>

¹³ Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute 2008 Annual Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 30 June 2015.

<http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/2785/AnnualReport08%20CFNI.pdf?sequence=1>

¹⁴ Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute 2007 Annual Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 6 July 2015.

<http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/2784/Annualreport%202007.pdf?sequence=1>

¹⁵ Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute 2007 Annual Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 7 July 2015.

<http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/2784/Annualreport%202007.pdf?sequence=1>

¹⁶ Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute 2008 Annual Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 7 July 2015.

<http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/2785/AnnualReport08%20CFNI.pdf?sequence=1>

¹⁷ Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute 2008 Annual Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 8 July 2015.

<http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/2785/AnnualReport08%20CFNI.pdf?sequence=1>

¹⁸ Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute 2007 Annual Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 10 July 2015.

<http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/2784/Annualreport%202007.pdf?sequence=1>

The competition promotes good nutrition and healthy eating among students. The CFNI publications included the journal *Cajanus* and newsletter *Nyam News*, which include guidelines for healthy eating.¹⁹

Belize did not ensure that the education sector provided healthy school meals during the compliance period. However, it did submit a technical cooperation request to the CFNI to improve institutional dietetics.²⁰

Thus, Belize was assigned a score of 0 for partial compliance.

Bermuda: +1

Bermuda fully complied with the commitment on healthy eating programs and education.

Bermuda promoted healthy eating within the education sector during the compliance period. In 2007, the Health Promotion Office implemented the Healthy Schools Programme as part of the National Health Promotion Strategy to promote healthy lifestyles and environments for students. Students also have access to in-school nutrition advice services.²¹

No evidence was found to indicate the initiation of a healthy school meal program or a new initiative to ensure that healthy school meals were being provided during the compliance period. However, the Healthy Schools Nutrition Policy enacted in 1997 mandates the availability of healthy school cafeteria menus, in accordance with Bermuda's dietary guidelines.^{22,23} In 2006, the Ministry of Health also launched a national health program that aimed to increase the compliance of schools to the school nutrition policy as part of a larger objective to improve population health.²⁴

Since 2008, Healthy Schools, a program of the Department of Education, has partnered with a charitable organization that provides healthy breakfasts to at-risk school-age children. The milk served in social support programmes must be low in fat.²⁵

Thus, Bermuda was assigned a score of +1 for full compliance.

British Virgin Islands: 0

The British Virgin Islands partially complied with the commitment on healthy eating programs and education.

¹⁹ Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute 2008 Annual Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 11 July 2015.
<http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/2785/AnnualReport08%20CFNI.pdf?sequence=1>

²⁰ Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute 2008 Annual Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 11 July 2015.
<http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/2785/AnnualReport08%20CFNI.pdf?sequence=1>

²¹ Health System Profile Bermuda 2009: Monitoring and Analyzing Health System Reform March 2010, Bermuda Health Council. Date accessed: 11 July 2015 http://www.paho.org/PAHO-USAID/dmdocuments/Health_System_Profile-Bermuda_2009.pdf

²² Bermuda leading the way with healthy schools, Healthy Caribbean Coalition. Date Accessed: 14 July 2015
<http://www.healthycaribbean.org/news/bermuda-healthy-schools.html>

²³ Offer healthy foods, World Cancer Research Fund International. July 2015. Date accessed: 14 July 2015
<http://www.wcrf.org/int/policy/nourishing-framework/offer-healthy-foods>

²⁴ Well Bermuda: A National Health Promotion Strategy, Government of Bermuda Ministry of Health, 2008. Date accessed: 14 July 2015

http://bhecbm00000.web704.discountasp.net/resources/docs/stats/well_bermuda___a_national_health_promotion_strategy_2008_0.pdf

²⁵ Bermuda Policy Actions around Submitted to NOURISHING Database Nov 2014, Date of Access: 9 September 2015.
<http://www.healthycaribbean.org/news/documents/Bermuda-Nov-2014-Nourishing-Framework.pdf>

The British Virgin Islands promoted healthy eating through the education sector by participating in the annual Caribbean Schools' Food and Nutrition Quiz Competition, distributing CFNI publications within the education sector, and celebrating Caribbean Nutrition Day.²⁶

The competition promotes good nutrition and healthy eating among students. The CFNI publications included the journal *Cajanus* and newsletter *Nyam News*, which include guidelines for healthy eating. On 1 June 2008, the British Virgin Islands education sector used CFNI education materials for Caribbean Nutrition Day in schools to discuss healthy eating with a focus on trans fats.²⁷

The British Virgin Islands did not ensure that the education sector provided healthy school meals during the compliance period. However, it did submit a technical cooperation request to the CFNI to improve young child nutrition, institutional dietetics and assess school meals.²⁸

Thus, the British Virgin Islands was assigned a score of 0 for partial compliance.

Cayman Islands: 0

The Cayman Islands partially complied with the commitment on healthy eating programs and education.

The Cayman Islands promoted healthy eating through the education sector by participating in the annual Caribbean Schools' Food and Nutrition Quiz Competition and distributing CFNI publications within the education sector.²⁹

The competition promotes good nutrition and healthy eating among students. The CFNI publications included the journal *Cajanus* and newsletter *Nyam News*, which include guidelines for healthy eating.³⁰

No evidence was found to indicate the initiation of a school meal program during the compliance period. The "Cayman Islands Public Schools: Standards for Food Provisions" policy was not implemented until 2010^{31, 32}

Thus, the Cayman Islands was assigned a score of 0 for partial of compliance.

Dominica: 0

Dominica partially complied with the commitment on healthy eating programs and education.

Dominica promoted healthy eating through the education sector by participating in the annual Caribbean Schools' Food and Nutrition Quiz Competition and distributing CFNI publications within the education sector.³³

²⁶ Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute 2007 Annual Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 14 July 2015.
<http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/2784/Annualreport%202007.pdf?sequence=1>

²⁷ Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute 2008 Annual Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 15 July 2015.
<http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/2785/AnnualReport08%20CFNI.pdf?sequence=1>

²⁸ Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute 2008 Annual Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 15 July 2015.
<http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/2785/AnnualReport08%20CFNI.pdf?sequence=1>

²⁹ Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute 2007 Annual Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 17 July 2015.
<http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/2784/Annualreport%202007.pdf?sequence=1>

³⁰ Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute 2008 Annual Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 17 July 2015.
<http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/2785/AnnualReport08%20CFNI.pdf?sequence=1>

³¹ Health in the Americas, Cayman Islands, PAHO, WHO. April 2013. Date Accessed: 17 July 2015.
http://www.paho.org/SaludenlasAmericas/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=28:cayman-islands&catid=21:country-chapters&Itemid=28&lang=en

³² Public schools ban fast food on campus, The Cayman Compass 26 August 2010. Date of Access: 18 July 2015.
<http://www.compasscayman.com/story.aspx?id=27970>

The competition promotes good nutrition and healthy eating among students. The CFNI publications included the journal *Cajanus* and newsletter *Nyam News*, which include guidelines for healthy eating.³⁴

Dominica did not ensure that the education sector provided healthy school meals during the compliance period.³⁵

Thus, Dominica has been assigned a score of 0 for partial compliance.

Grenada: 0

Grenada partially complied with the commitment on healthy eating programs and education.

Grenada promoted healthy eating through the education sector by participating in the annual Caribbean Schools' Food and Nutrition Quiz Competition and distributing CFNI publications within the education sector.³⁶

The competition promotes good nutrition and healthy eating among students. The CFNI publications included the journal *Cajanus* and newsletter *Nyam News*, which include guidelines for healthy eating.³⁷ In 2007, the CFNI collaborated with the World Diabetes Foundation and the Government of Grenada on a research initiative on "Preventing Diabetes and Other Chronic Diseases through a School-Based Behavioural Intervention in Four Caribbean Countries." This project developed country-based profiles and assessed educational needs of school-aged children in reference to healthy eating behaviour. It was also evaluated the efficacy of the intervention in improving the diets and physical activity of children.³⁸

Grenada did not ensure that the education sector provided healthy school meals during the compliance period. However, it did submit a technical cooperation request to the CFNI to improve young child nutrition/communication, food and nutrition surveillance systems, to assess school meals, and encourage healthy lifestyles in schools.³⁹

Thus, Grenada was assigned a score of 0 for partial compliance.

Guyana: 0

Guyana partially complied with the commitment on healthy eating programs and education.

³³ Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute 2007 Annual Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 22 July 2015.
<http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/2784/AnnualReport%202007.pdf?sequence=1>

³⁴ Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute 2008 Annual Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 22 July 2015.
<http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/2785/AnnualReport08%20CFNI.pdf?sequence=1>

³⁵ Country Poverty Assessment Dominica, Kairi Consultants Limited, National Assessment Team of Dominica. December 2010. Date accessed: 22 July 2015. [http://www.caribank.org/uploads/publications-reports/economics-statistics/country-poverty-assessment-reports/Dominica+CPA+-+Main+Report+Final+\(Submitted\).pdf](http://www.caribank.org/uploads/publications-reports/economics-statistics/country-poverty-assessment-reports/Dominica+CPA+-+Main+Report+Final+(Submitted).pdf)

³⁶ Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute 2008 Annual Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 22 July 2015.
<http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/2785/AnnualReport08%20CFNI.pdf?sequence=1>

³⁷ Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute 2008 Annual Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 22 July 2015.
<http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/2785/AnnualReport08%20CFNI.pdf?sequence=1>

³⁸ Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute 2008 Annual Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 23 July, 2015
<http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/2785/AnnualReport08%20CFNI.pdf?sequence=1>

³⁹ Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute 2008 Annual Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 23 July 2015.
<http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/2785/AnnualReport08%20CFNI.pdf?sequence=1>

Guyana promoted healthy eating through the education sector by participating in the annual Caribbean Schools' Food and Nutrition Quiz Competition and distributing CFNI publications within the education sector.⁴⁰

The competition promotes good nutrition and healthy eating among students. The CFNI publications included the journal *Cajanus* and newsletter *Nyam News*, which include guidelines for healthy eating.⁴¹

Guyana did not ensure that the education sector provided healthy school meals during the compliance period.⁴²

Thus, Guyana was assigned a score of 0 for partial compliance.

Haiti: -1

Haiti did not comply with the commitment on healthy eating programs and education.

No evidence was found to indicate that Haiti took actions to promote healthy eating within the education sector or ensure that the education sector provided healthy school meals during the compliance period.⁴³

Thus, Haiti was assigned a score of -1 for lack of compliance.

Jamaica: 0

Jamaica partially complied with the commitment on healthy eating programs and education.

Jamaica promoted healthy eating through the education sector by participating in the annual Caribbean Schools' Food and Nutrition Quiz Competition, distributing CFNI publications within the education sector and celebrating Caribbean Nutrition Day.^{44,45}

The competition promotes good nutrition and healthy eating among students. The CFNI publications included the journal *Cajanus* and newsletter *Nyam News*, which include guidelines for healthy eating. On 1 June 2008, the Jamaican education sector used CFNI education materials for Caribbean Nutrition Day in schools to discuss healthy eating with a focus on trans fats.⁴⁶

Jamaica did not ensure that the education sector provided healthy school meals during the compliance period. However, it did submit a technical cooperation request to the CFNI to improve young child nutrition, develop food and nutrition policy, and standardize institutional dietetics.⁴⁷

⁴⁰ Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute 2008 Annual Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 23 July 2015. <http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/2785/AnnualReport08%20CFNI.pdf?sequence=1>

⁴¹ Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute 2008 Annual Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 23 July 2015. <http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/2785/AnnualReport08%20CFNI.pdf?sequence=1>

⁴² Guyana's Hinterland Community-Based School Feeding Program, World Bank, Ministry of Education. July 2012. Date accessed: 24 July 2015. http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2015/05/13/090224b0828c16ef/1_0/Rendered/PDF/Guyana0s0HinterlandCommunityBasedSchoolFeedingProgramme.pdf

⁴³ Our Goal: Education for all in Haiti, World Bank. Date accessed: 25 July 2015 <http://go.worldbank.org/UTZK783TNO>

⁴⁴ Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute 2007 Annual Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 25 July 2015. <http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/2784/AnnualReport%202007.pdf?sequence=1>

⁴⁵ Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute 2008 Annual Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 25 July 2015. <http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/2785/AnnualReport08%20CFNI.pdf?sequence=1>

⁴⁶ Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute 2008 Annual Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 25 July 2015. <http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/2785/AnnualReport08%20CFNI.pdf?sequence=1>

⁴⁷ Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute 2008 Annual Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 25 July 2015. <http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/2785/AnnualReport08%20CFNI.pdf?sequence=1>

Thus, Jamaica has been assigned a score of 0 for partial compliance.

Montserrat: 0

Montserrat partially complied with the commitment on healthy eating programs and education.

Montserrat promoted healthy eating through the education sector by participating in the annual Caribbean Schools' Food and Nutrition Quiz Competition and distributing CFNI publications within the education sector.⁴⁸

The competition promotes good nutrition and healthy eating among students. The CFNI publications included the journal *Cajanus* and newsletter *Nyam News*, which include guidelines for healthy eating.⁴⁹

Montserrat did not ensure that the education sector provided healthy school meals during the compliance period. However, it did submit a technical cooperation request to the CFNI to improve young child nutrition and adolescent nutrition, develop food and nutrition policy, standardize institutional dietetics, and assess school meals.⁵⁰

Thus, Montserrat was assigned a score of 0 for partial compliance.

Saint Kitts and Nevis: 0

Saint Kitts and Nevis partially complied with the commitment on healthy eating programs and education.

In 2007, the CFNI collaborated with the World Diabetes Foundation and the Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis on a research initiative on "Preventing Diabetes and Other Chronic Diseases through a School-Based Behavioural Intervention in Four Caribbean Countries." This project developed country-based profiles and assessed educational needs of school-aged children in reference to healthy eating behaviour. It was also evaluated the efficacy of the intervention in improving the diets and physical activity of children.

Saint Kitts and Nevis also promoted healthy eating through the education sector by participating in the annual Caribbean Schools' Food and Nutrition Quiz Competition and distributing CFNI publications within the education sector. The competition promotes good nutrition and healthy eating among students. The CFNI publications included the journal *Cajanus* and newsletter *Nyam News*, which include guidelines for healthy eating.⁵¹

Saint Kitts and Nevis did not ensure that the education sector provided healthy school meals during the compliance period.⁵² However, it did submit a technical cooperation request to the CFNI to

⁴⁸ Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute 2008 Annual Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 25 July 2015.
<http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/2785/AnnualReport08%20CFNI.pdf?sequence=1>

⁴⁹ Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute 2008 Annual Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 25 July 2015.
<http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/2785/AnnualReport08%20CFNI.pdf?sequence=1>

⁵⁰ Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute 2008 Annual Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 25 July 2015.
<http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/2785/AnnualReport08%20CFNI.pdf?sequence=1>

⁵¹ Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute 2008 Annual Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 25 July 2015.
<http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/2785/AnnualReport08%20CFNI.pdf?sequence=1>

⁵² St. Kitts and Nevis: Improving Quality through Regional Policy Coordination, World Bank. Date accessed: 25 July 2015.
http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTSOCIALDEV/Resources/3177394-1168615404141/3328201-1192042053459/St_Kitts&Nevis.pdf?resourceurlname=St_Kitts&Nevis.pdf

improve young child nutrition, food and nutrition surveillance systems, to assess school meals, and develop educational materials.⁵³

Thus, Saint Kitts and Nevis has been assigned a score of 0 for partial compliance.

Saint Lucia: 0

Saint Lucia partially complied with the commitment on healthy eating programs and education.

Saint Lucia promoted healthy eating through the education sector by participating in the annual Caribbean Schools' Food and Nutrition Quiz Competition and distributing CFNI publications within the education sector.⁵⁴ The competition promotes good nutrition and healthy eating among students. The CFNI publications included the journal *Cajanus* and newsletter *Nyam News*, which include guidelines for healthy eating.⁵⁵

Saint Lucia did not ensure that the education sector provided healthy school meals during the compliance period.^{56,57} However, it did submit a technical cooperation request to the CFNI to improve young child and adolescent nutrition, food and nutrition surveillance systems, and develop food and nutrition policy.⁵⁸

Thus, Saint Lucia was assigned a score of 0 for partial compliance.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines: 0

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines partially complied with the commitment on healthy eating programs and education.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines promoted healthy eating through the education sector by participating in the annual Caribbean Schools' Food and Nutrition Quiz Competition and distributing CFNI publications within the education sector.

The competition promotes good nutrition and healthy eating among students. The CFNI publications included the journal *Cajanus* and newsletter *Nyam News*, which include guidelines for healthy eating.⁵⁹

In 2007, the CFNI collaborated with the World Diabetes Foundation and the Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines on a research initiative on "Preventing Diabetes and Other Chronic Diseases through a School-Based Behavioural Intervention in Four Caribbean Countries." This project developed country-based profiles and assessed educational needs of school-aged children in

⁵³ Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute 2008 Annual Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 26 July 2015.
<http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/2785/AnnualReport08%20CFNI.pdf?sequence=1>

⁵⁴ Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute 2008 Annual Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 26 July 2015.
<http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/2785/AnnualReport08%20CFNI.pdf?sequence=1>

⁵⁵ Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute 2008 Annual Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 26 July 2015.
<http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/2785/AnnualReport08%20CFNI.pdf?sequence=1>

⁵⁶ St. Lucia Social Safety Net Assessment, UNICEF. Date accessed: 26 July 2015.
http://www.unicef.org/easterncaribbean/St_Lucia_SSNA_Report.pdf
http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTSOCIALDEV/Resources/3177394-1168615404141/3328201-1192042053459/St_Kitts&Nevis.pdf?resourceurlname=St_Kitts&Nevis

⁵⁷ Saint Lucia's Report to the 11th Session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Eastern Caribbean, St. Lucia Division of Gender Relations. June 2010. Date accessed: 26 July 2015.
<http://www.cepal.org/mujer/noticias/paginas/6/38906/saintlucia.pdf>

⁵⁸ Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute 2008 Annual Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 26 July 2015.
<http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/2785/AnnualReport08%20CFNI.pdf?sequence=1>

⁵⁹ Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute 2008 Annual Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 28 July 2015.
<http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/2785/AnnualReport08%20CFNI.pdf?sequence=1>

reference to healthy eating behaviour. It was also evaluated the efficacy of the intervention in improving the diets and physical activity of children.⁶⁰

Saint Vincent and Grenadines did not ensure that the education sector provided healthy school meals during the compliance period.⁶¹

Thus, Saint Vincent and Grenadines has been assigned a score of 0 for partial compliance.

Suriname: -1

Suriname did not comply with the commitment on healthy eating programs and education.

Suriname promoted healthy eating through the education sector by distributing CFNI publications within the education sector but very few publications were distributed.

The CFNI publications included the journal *Cajanus* and newsletter *Nyam News*, which include guidelines for healthy eating.⁶² In addition, the national health-promoting schools committee is a government led initiative that provides information on communicable and non-communicable disease within the education sector. However, no evidence was found to indicate the inclusion of information on healthy eating in relation to the prevention of non-communicable disease.⁶³

Suriname did not ensure that the education sector provided healthy school meals during the compliance period.^{64,65}

Thus, Suriname was assigned a score of -1 for lack of compliance.

Trinidad and Tobago: 0

Trinidad and Tobago partially complied with the commitment on healthy eating programs and education.

Trinidad and Tobago promoted healthy eating through the education sector by participating in the annual Caribbean Schools' Food and Nutrition Quiz Competition, distributing CFNI publications within the education sector and celebrating Caribbean Nutrition Day.⁶⁶

The competition promotes good nutrition and healthy eating among students. The CFNI publications included the journal *Cajanus* and newsletter *Nyam News*, which include guidelines for

⁶⁰ Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute 2008 Annual Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 28 July 2015. <http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/2785/AnnualReport08%20CFNI.pdf?sequence=1>

⁶¹ St Vincent and The Grenadines Country Poverty Assessment 2007/2008, Kairi Consultants Limited. Date accessed: 29 July 2015. http://www.cepal.org/portofspain/noticias/paginas/0/40340/4_CPA_SVG_CPA_-_FINAL_REPORT__Vol_1__Revised.pdf

⁶² Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute 2008 Annual Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 26 July 2015. <http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/2785/AnnualReport08%20CFNI.pdf?sequence=1>

⁶³ Suriname: Health in the Americas, PAHO. 2007. Date accessed: 26 July 2015. http://ais.paho.org/hia_cp/en/2007/Suriname%20English.pdf

⁶⁴ Country Report of the Republic of Suriname at the Eleventh Session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, Republic of Suriname. July 2010. Date accessed: 26 July 2015. <http://www.cepal.org/mujer/noticias/paginas/6/38906/Suriname.pdf>

⁶⁵ National Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases 2012-2016, Ministry of Health Suriname. Date accessed: 26 July 2015. http://www.iccp-portal.org/sites/default/files/plans/national_action_plan_for_the_prevention_and_control_of_noncommunicable_diseases_2012-2016.pdf

⁶⁶ Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute 2007 Annual Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 28 July 2015. <http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/2784/Annualreport%202007.pdf?sequence=1>

healthy eating. On 1 June 2008, the education sector utilized CFNI education materials for Caribbean Nutrition Day in schools to discuss healthy eating with a focus on trans fats.

In 2007, the CFNI collaborated with the World Diabetes Foundation and the Government of Trinidad and Tobago on a research initiative on “Preventing Diabetes and Other Chronic Diseases through a School-Based Behavioural Intervention in Four Caribbean Countries.” This project developed country-based profiles and assessed educational needs of school-aged children in reference to healthy eating behaviour. It was also evaluated the efficacy of the intervention in improving the diets and physical activity of children.⁶⁷

Trinidad and Tobago did not ensure that the education sector provided healthy school meals during the compliance period. However, it did initiate a national assessment of school meals available to students. In addition to the school meal evaluation, Trinidad and Tobago also submitted technical cooperation requests to improve young child nutrition, develop food and nutrition policy, and promote healthy lifestyles in schools.⁶⁸

Thus, Trinidad and Tobago was assigned a score of 0 for partial compliance.

Turks and Caicos: -1

Turks and Caicos did not comply with the commitment on healthy eating programs and education.

Turks and Caicos promoted healthy eating through the education sector by distributing CFNI publications within the education sector but very few publications were distributed. The CFNI publications included the journal *Cajanus* and newsletter *Nyam News*, which include guidelines for healthy eating.⁶⁹

No evidence was found to indicate that the Turks and Caicos ensured that the education sector provided healthy school meals during the compliance period.

Thus, Turks and Caicos has been assigned a score of -1 for lack of compliance.

⁶⁷ Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute 2008 Annual Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 28 July 2015
<http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/2785/AnnualReport08%20CFNI.pdf?sequence=1>

⁶⁸ Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute 2008 Annual Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 28 July 2015.
<http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/2785/AnnualReport08%20CFNI.pdf?sequence=1>

⁶⁹ Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute 2008 Annual Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 28 July 2015.
<http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/2785/AnnualReport08%20CFNI.pdf?sequence=1>