

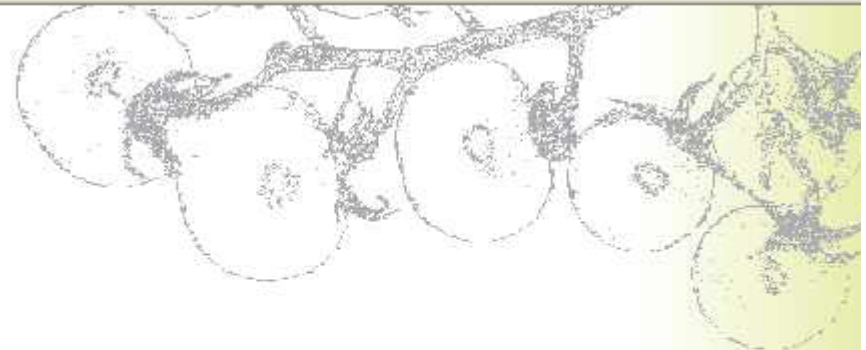
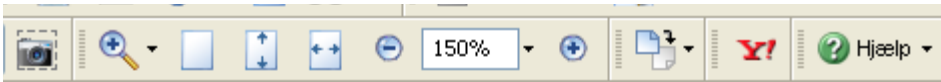


Mikkelsen, BE:
Evidence on the effect of healthy and sustainable school meals system. Sevilla,

Hotel NH Convenciones,
Seville, November 7-9 November, 2007

International Alimenterra Conference: The role of public food service in promoting sustainable rural development, health environmental and food education.

Public expenditure to counteract the effects of unhealthy lifestyle is increasing in most western countries and as a result health public healthy nutrition strategies to counteract this development is to an increasing extent informed by evidence. Evidence is normally defined as an proof of the fact that interventions has an impact on some recognised problem of societal concern by using some generally and scientifically accepted method. Within the field of promotion of healthy and sustainable eating among young people a number of authoritative supranational bodies including Council of Europe, Commission of EU and WHO has called for action to be taken at school. Such policy documents are important to initiate action however they cannot create progress alone. This paper introduces the evidence approach to promotion of healthy and sustainable eating at school by drawing on recent school intervention studies. It discusses the role of evidence in relation to other types of policy informing sources such as except opinion, cases stories and best practices.



Friday, 9 November

Workshop 3: Education and Health Organisations.

Evidence of the impact of innovations improving the sustainability of public food systems. Bent Egberg Mikkelsen. Technical University of Denmark



DTU
Danish
Technical
University







What is evidence?

- Proof of the fact that things (interventions) actually has an impact on some recognised problem by using some generally accepted method

Supranational organisations call for school action

- **Europarådet resolution om “Healthy eating by the Council of Ministers Resolution RES AP (2005)”**
- **EU Green Paper "Promoting healthy diets and physical activity: a European dimension for the prevention of overweight, obesity and chronic diseases“, (2006)**
- **WHO’s Charter on counteracting obesity - Istanbul Obesity Summit, (2006)**

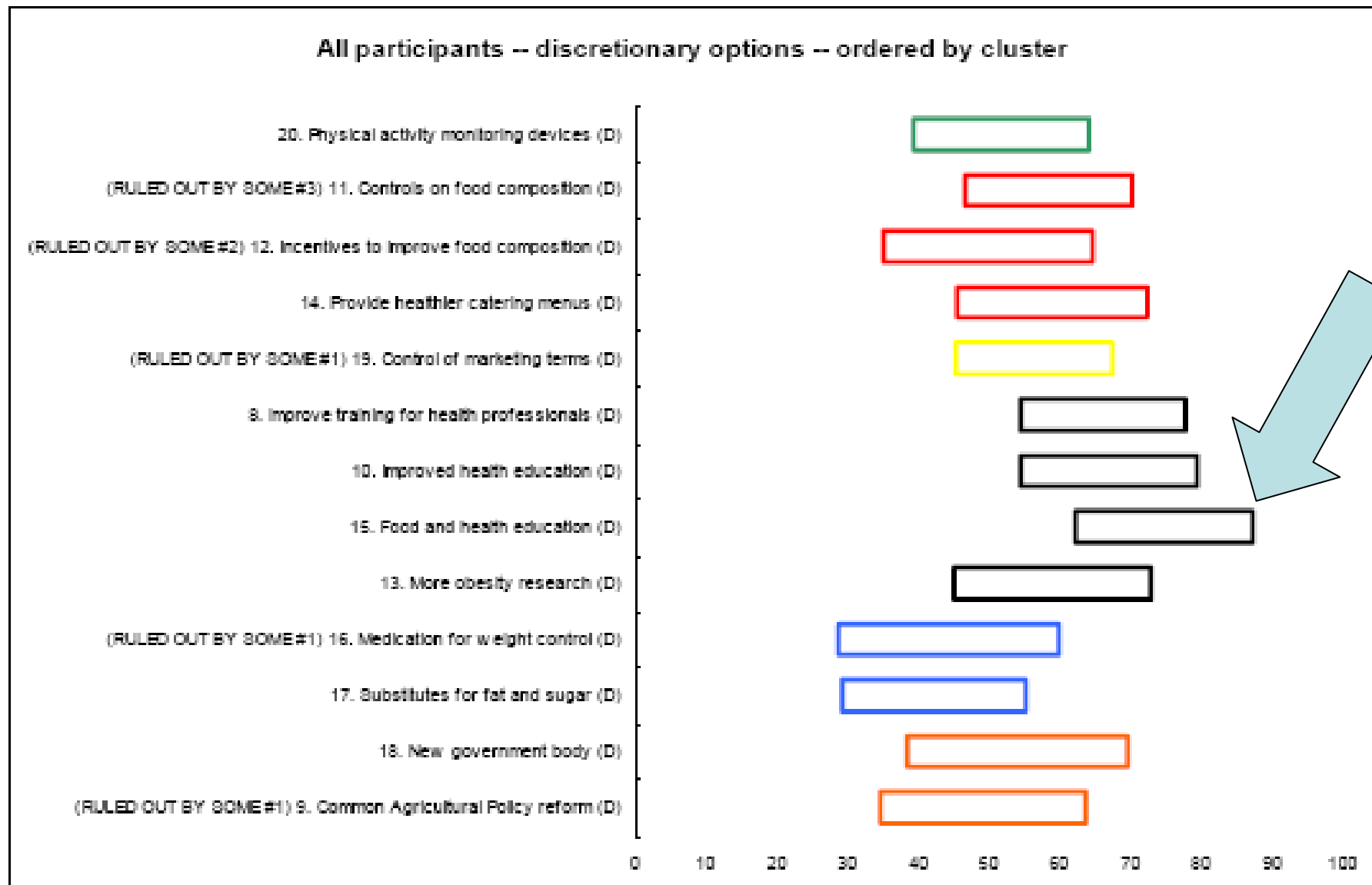


◆ Council of Europe, (2005) Committee of Ministers Resolution ResAP (2005)3 on healthy eating in schools. Adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 14 September 2005 at the 937th meeting of the Ministers' Deputies

◆ COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES: Brussels, 08.12.2005 COM(2005) 637 final GREEN PAPER "Promoting healthy diets and physical activity: a European dimension for the prevention of overweight, obesity and chronic diseases“

◆ <http://www.euro.who.int/Document/E89567.pdf>

Figure 11-2. Average ranks for all participants combined – discretionary options -- cluster order.

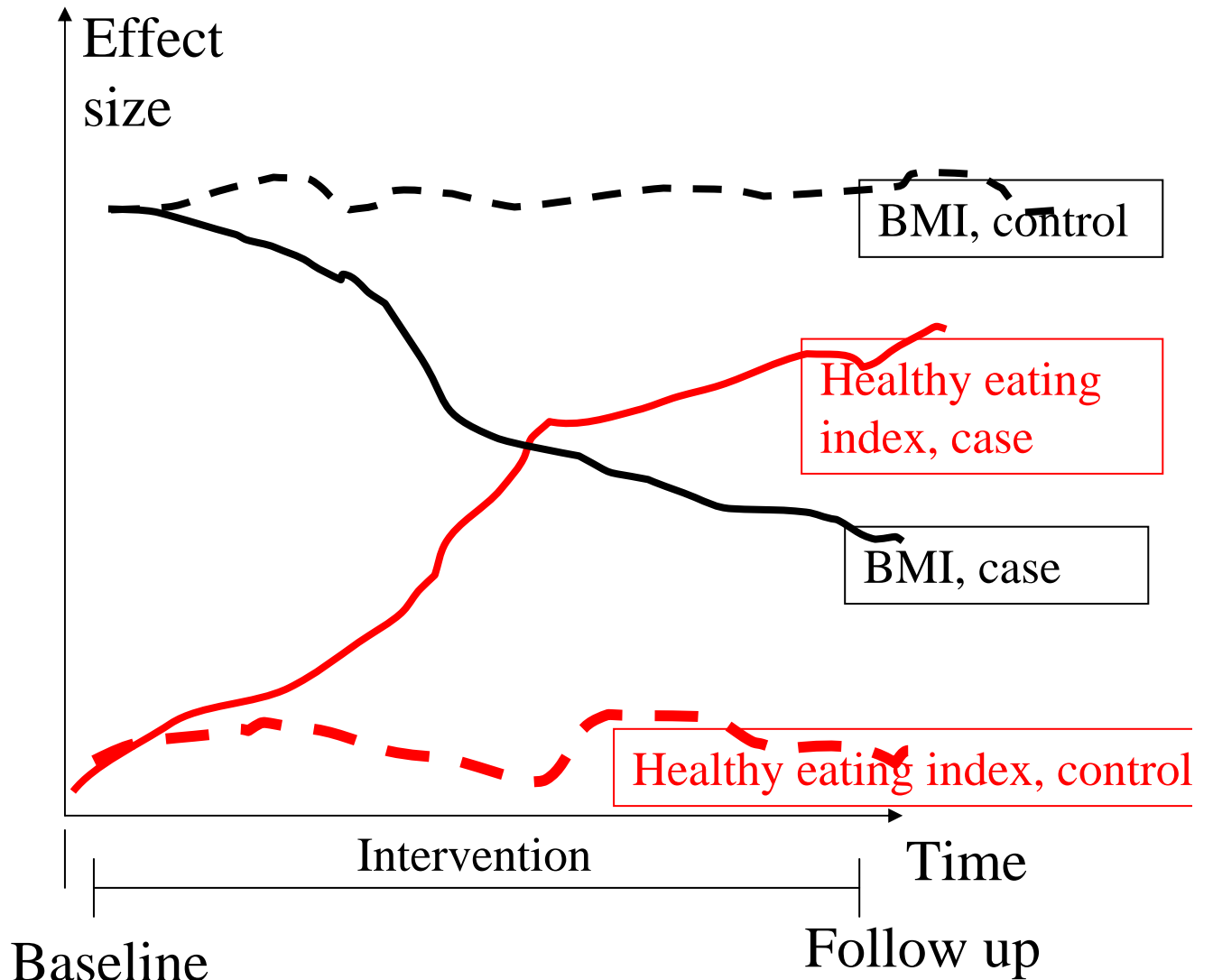
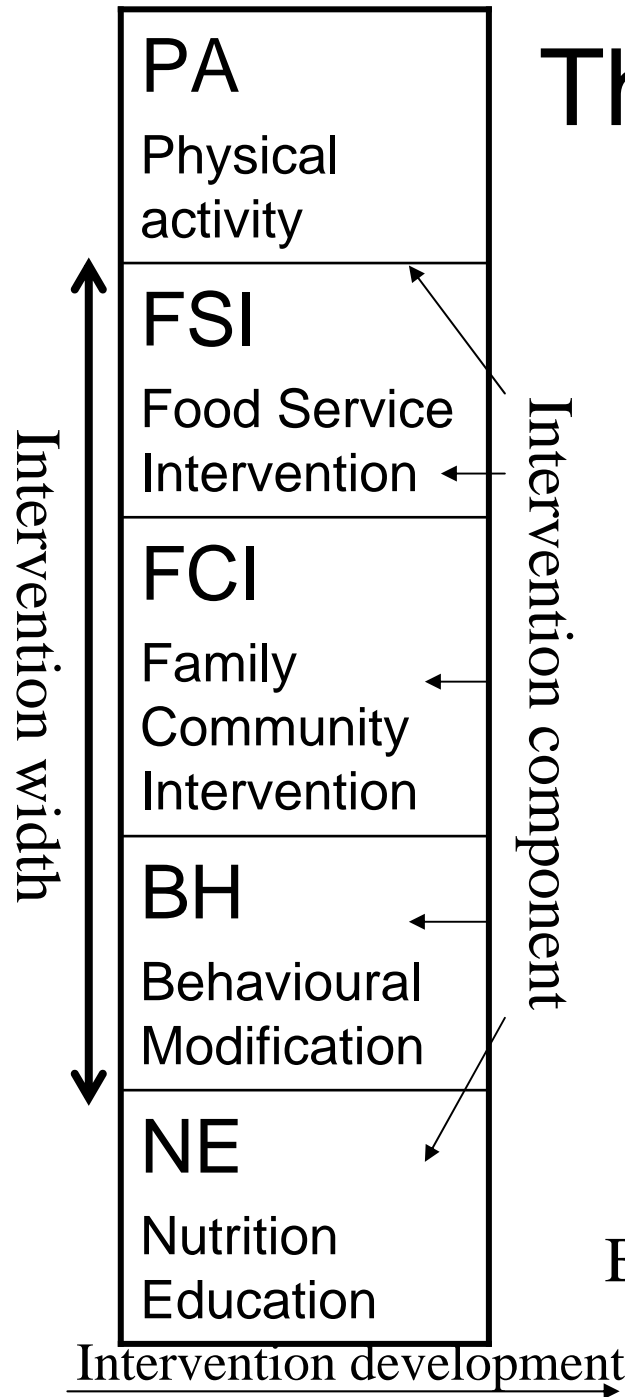


Source: Porgrow, 2006

Stages, scenes and settings

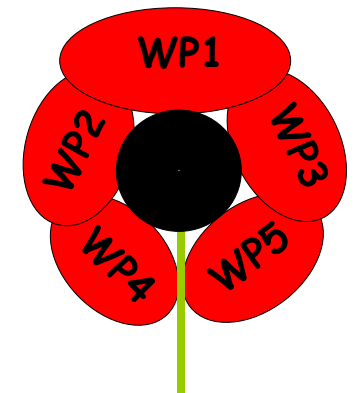
- "All the world's a stage, And all the men and women merely players" William Shakespeare - All the world's a stage (*from As You Like It*)
- In theatre, the stage (sometimes referred to as the deck in stagecraft) is a designated space for the performance of theatrical productions or other events.
- The stage serves as a space for actors or performers
- The stage is a focal point for the members of the audience

The evidence approach

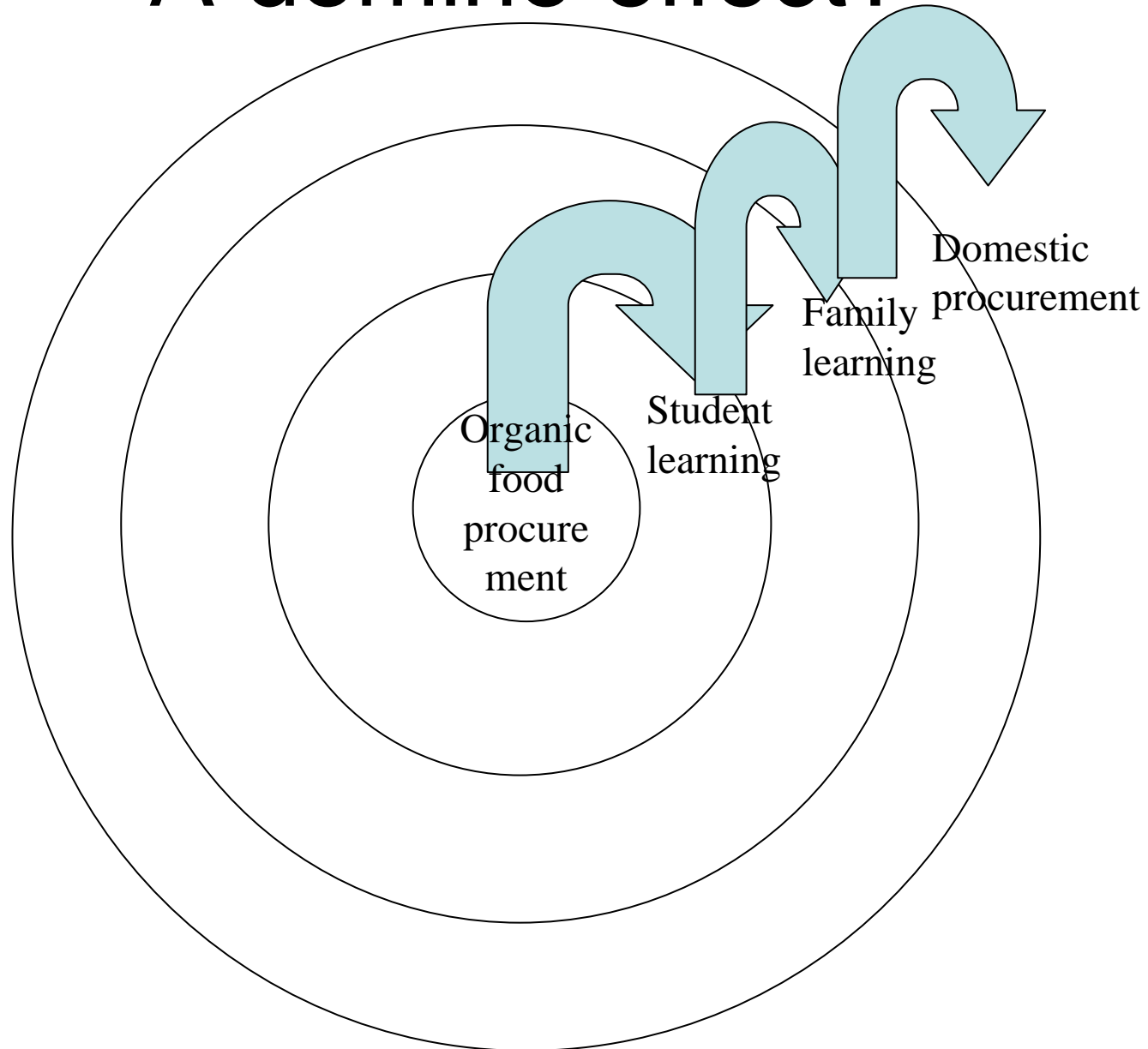


iPOPY - innovative Public Organic food Procurement for Youth

- 1 Policy processes
- 2 Certification & evaluation tools
- 3 Supply chain governance
- 4 Consumer aspects
- 5 Health & nutrition

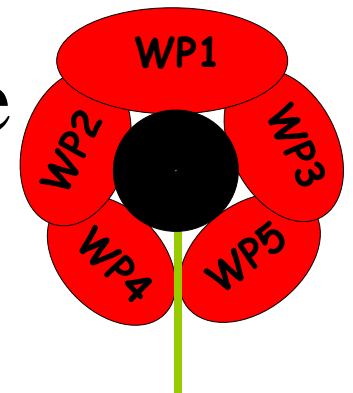


A domino effect?



iPOPY – Nutrition & health

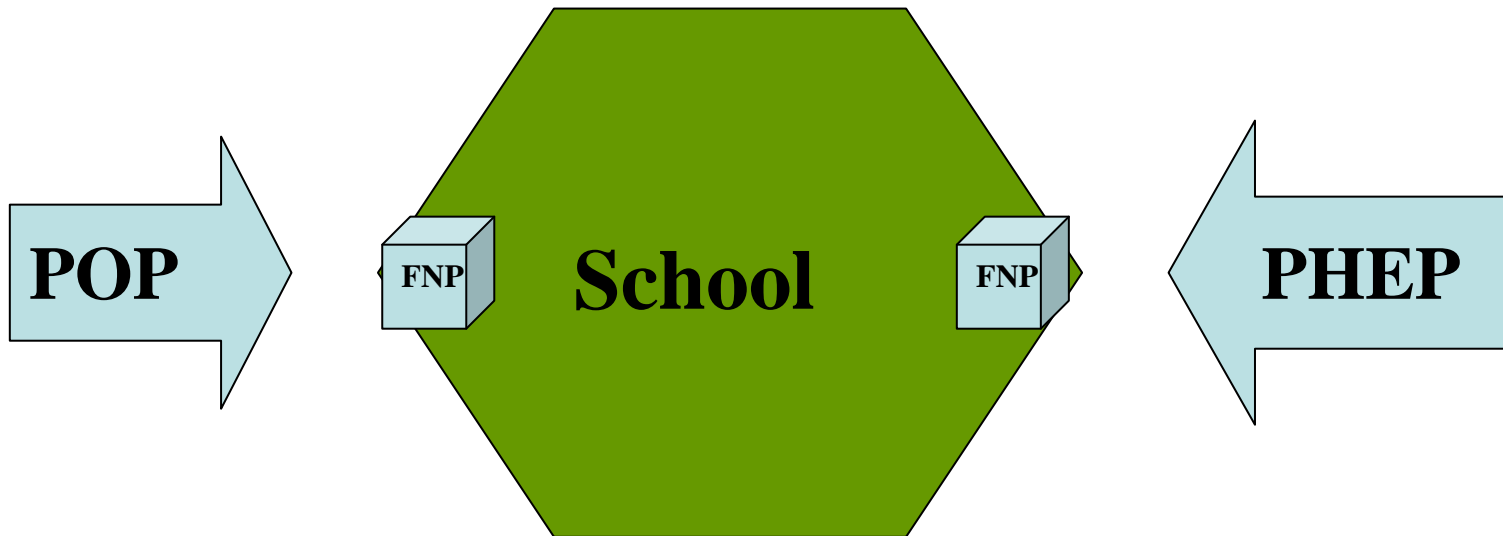
- A web based questionnaire
- Aim: to uncover the serving practices among school food operators that has engaged in organic procurement and policies
- The conversion itself directly or indirectly act as a driver for healthie serving practices



Definitions

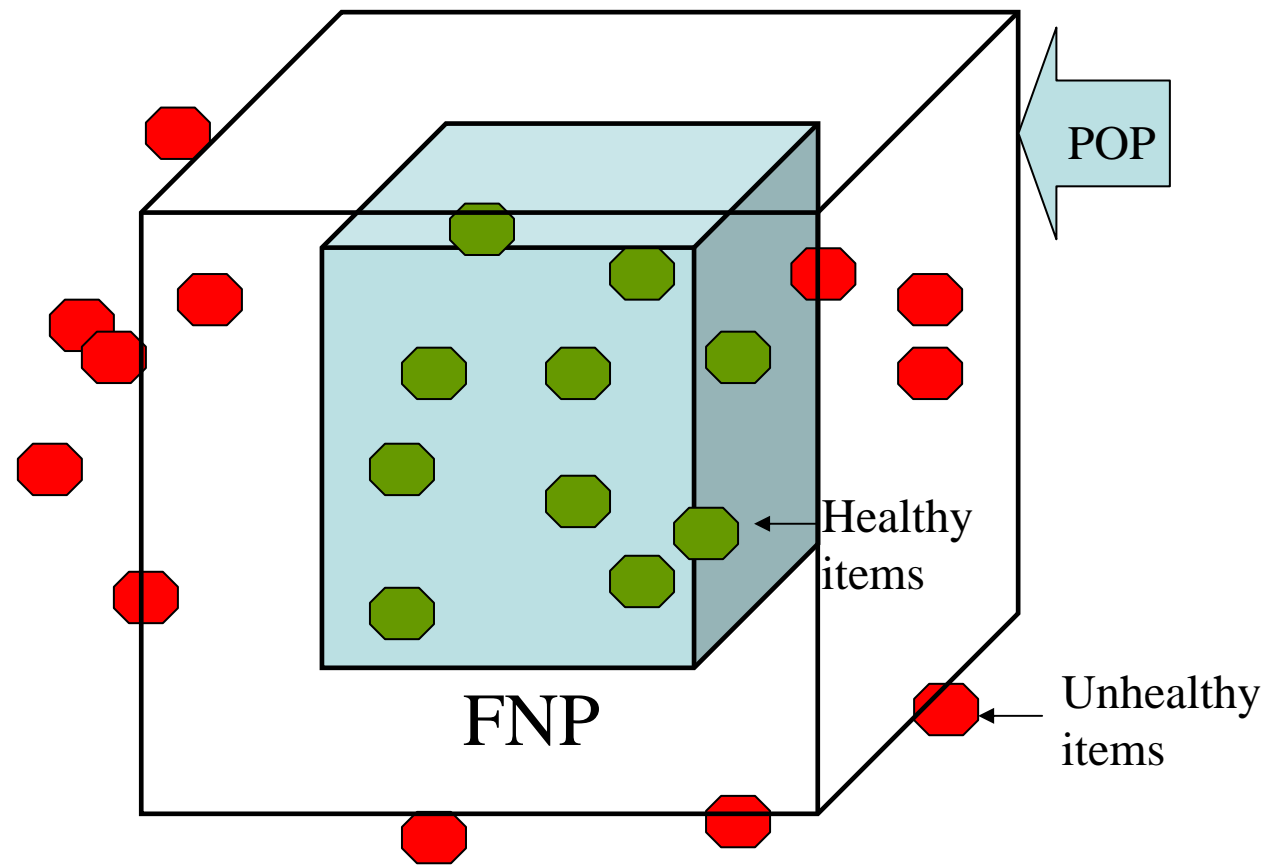
- POP = public organic procurement
- FNP = food & nutrition policy
- "a policy is set of principles guiding action towards predetermined ends", Titmuss (1974) "

Working hypothesis:



Cues from outside lead the system towards setting up a regulatory mechanism = FNP or POP

The POP & FNP relationship hypothesis



1. Web based questionnaire

- Cross national survey to school meal catering operators.
- Invitation to participate in the survey through IPOPY developed mailing list
- A comparative observational design will be used inviting both Ø and non Ø school meal caterers to respond.
- The outcome will be a mapping of serving practices in relation to healthy eating and the relation to attitudes and practices of organic procurement and policies.
- Countries: DK, FI, IT & NO

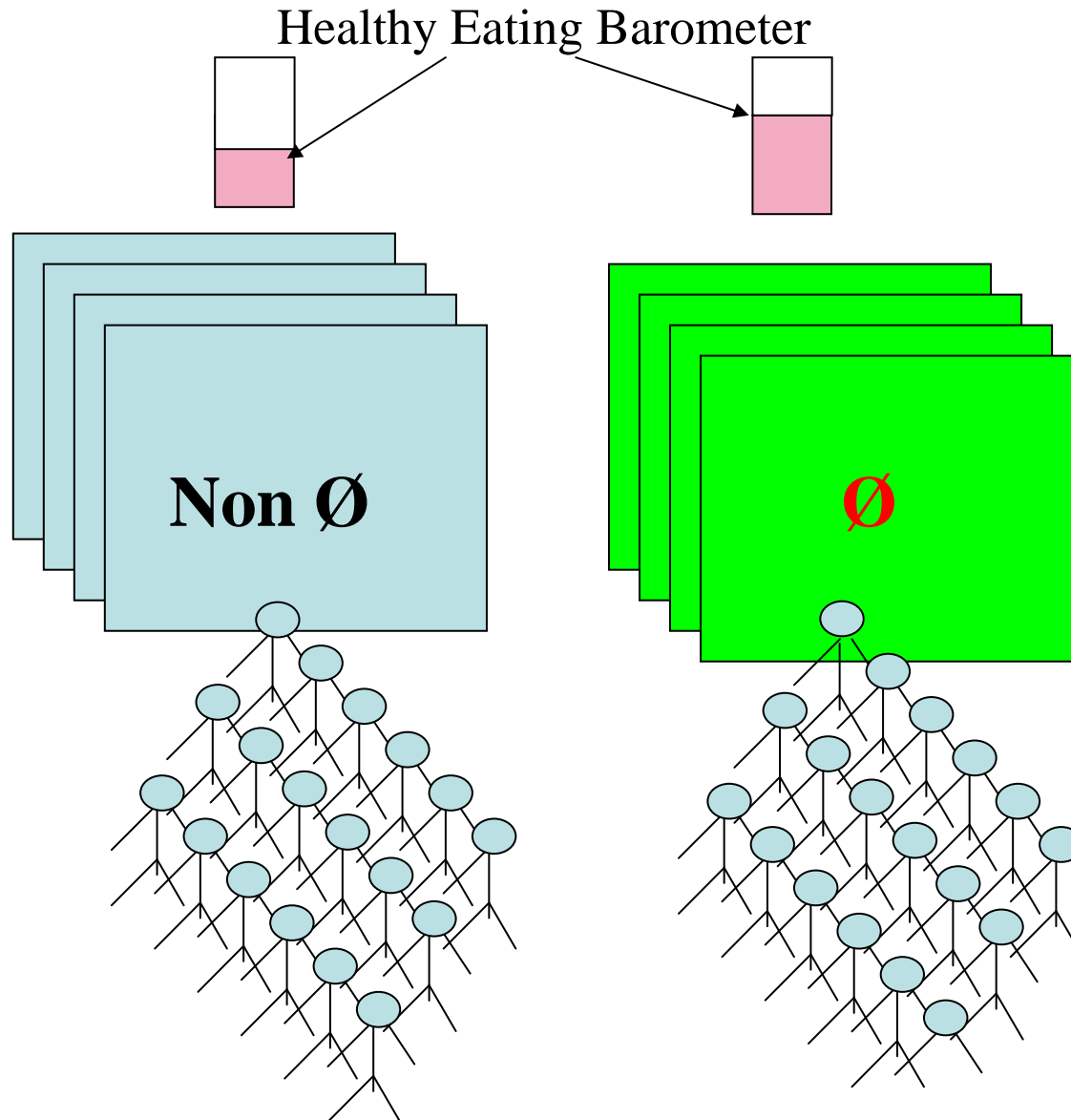
Web questions

- FNP
- POP
 - how long, funding. initiators
- Serving practices
 - FV, low fat, water
 - polices on no soda, no snack, no fast food

2: Cross sectional study

- Aim: to test whether the change processes initiated by organic conversion in public food system directly or indirectly correlates with healthier eating habits and behaviour among consumers.
- Individuals: categorised as non eaters, light users, medium users and heavy users of school meals.
- Individuals are 5-6th graders
- Methodology based on a mobile phone self assessment tool developed to measure frequency of intake of healthy eating indicator food items using a FFQ (Food Frequency Questionnaire) approach.

Part 2: Crosssectional dietary survey



Following hypothesis' to be tested

- \emptyset schools have a higher healthy eating score than non \emptyset schools
- Students in score adjusted \emptyset schools eat more healthy than do user level adjusted students in score adjusted non \emptyset schools



Thanks for your attention and to my coworkers

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