Best-ReMaP

Healthy Food for a Healthy Future

JA BestReMaP,

general presentation & WP7 -Public Procurement of Food in Schools and Kindergartens

Work Package 7 - Public procurement of food in public institutions: a pilot EU approach

WP7 webinar, 18th May 2023



JA Best-ReMaP 2020-2023, general aim and objective

JA Best-ReMaP will contribute to the children/adolescents health outcomes by improving food choices for children and changing obesogenic environments

JA Best-ReMaP WP7 general aim and objective

WP7 of the project encourages intersectoral collaboration and pilot a food procurement best practice **tool** that could enable access to sustainable, high-quality, healthy and nutritious food.



KEY FACTS

Coordination | Work Package 1 National Institute of Public Health Slovenia (NIJZ)

> **Dissemination | Work Package 2** Semmelweis University, Hungary

Evaluation | Work Package 3 The Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare, Finland

> Sustainability and Integration into National Policies | Work Package 4 Istituto Superiore di Sanità, Italy

BEST-REMAP

7.5 million Euro

6 million

Euro funded by EC (80%) years duration

(Oct 2020-Sept 2023)

24 countries

> 36 partners

EU Harmonised reformulation and processed food monitoring | Work Package 5 French Agency for Food, Environmental and Occupational Health & Safety – ANSES, France)

Best practices in reducing marketing of unhealthy food products to children and adolescents | Work Package 6

Directorate General of Health of Portugal and Irish Department of Health, Portugal, Ireland

Public procurement of food in public institutions | Work Package 7 National Institute of Public Health Slovenia – NIJZ, Slovenia



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Participating Member States

WP No.	WP Title	Leading Applicant	Participating countries
WP 5	EU Harmonised Reformulation and processed food monitoring	ANSES (France)	21 Austria, Slovenia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina (with two entities), Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Malta, Italia, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal
WP 6	Best practices in reducing marketing of unhealthy food products to children and adolescents	DoH and DGS (Ireland & Portugal)	 17 Austria, Slovenia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina (with two entities), Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Portugal, Romania
WP 7	Public procurement of food in public institutuins – a pilot EU approach	NIJZ (Slovenia)	11Slovenia, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina(with two entities), Bulgaria, Denmark,Finland, Greece, Hungary, Malta, Poland

The Best-ReMaP JA consortium consists of **24** countries, 22 EU MSs and two accession countries (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia).

The consortium consist of ministries of health (8), national agencies (5) or institutes of public health (14), prominent universities (3) or other institutions (2)



Public procurement of foods in public institutions (WP7),

- taken on board by the Maltese PRED 2017, Council Conclusions;
- better intersectoral networking and collaboration
- more harmonised and transparent implementation of the Procurement legislation;
- improvement of the quality of the procured foods in public institutions, with focus to schools and kindergartens







Public Procurement of Food for Health

TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE SCHOOL SETTING



Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY SETTING THE SCENE - WHY FOOD PROCUREMENT FOR Children's health. Food procurement. Aims and scope of this report PUBLIC PROCUREMENT OF FOODS. How much food and how many meals are procured in the The EU public procurement legal framework: an outline. Public procurement for school food WHAT ARE THE IMPACTS OF IMPLEMENTING A 'FOOD P APPROACH IN SCHOOLS?. WHAT IS HAPPENING IN THE EU ON PUBLIC PROCUR OBSTACLES TO IMPLEMENTING PROCUREMENT OF FOO TRANSLATING SCHOOL FOOD POLICIES INTO PUBLIC F Methodology for developing the procurement specificati Specification sheets for foods, nutrients and others Fruit and vegetables Most Other sources of protein Dairy products... Fish. Chocolate/ Confectionery/ Cakes/ Biscuits. Starchy food cooked in fat or oil. Savoury snacks Drinking water Drinks. Salt Energy. Total and saturated fat. Total carbohydrates Sugars (incl. sweeteners). Fibre. Protein Micronutrients firon, calcium, vitamin C, etc.).

Proposed cooking specifications Proposed general specifications

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Common Procurement Vocabulary (CPV). Annex 2: Award stage contract evaluation guidance. Annex 3: National food-based distary guidelines in Europa Annex 4: Selected European and International nutrient pro Annex 5: Cuidance on optimal breakfast and snack choice Annex 6: Templates/model contracts for public procureme

An urgent call to action Childhood and adolescence are periods of development when establishing healthful diet and lifestyle habits is essential. A look at the current prevalence rates of overweight (approx. 15%) and obesity (approx. 5%) among children and youths in the EU shows an urgent need for improvement. Considering the amount of time that children spend at school, as well as the fact that in many European countries students consume at least one daily main meal there, schools are an ideal environment for supporting healthy behaviours. It is laudable that all EU Member States have school food policies and guidelines

Executive Summary

It is laudable that all EU Member States have school food policies and guidelines in place to define healthy diets and nutritious food offerings. The implementation of such policies through a procurement process for school food that is health-sensitive can have a number of both short- and long-term benefits. These include improved student health and performance at school, increased societal awareness about the links between food and health, and reduced healthcare costs. It can also help steer the market and create economies of scale and spill-over effects in other sectors or age groups.

Benefits of public procurement of food for health

- · Increased availability and accessibility to nutritious and safe food
- Improved dietary habits and reduced incidence of childhood obesity and overweight
- Positive effects on school attendance and performance
- Minimisation of health inequalities

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Development of health-minded children and schools

namessing the power of public procurement of food for health

At an estimated €82 billion, the European social food service market is sizeable in the reach and force. Progressive and targeted public procurement of food for board can reward food boards.

food products, prompting innovation, food reformulation and social responsibility to achieve better diets and positively impact public health. In fact, success stories are already visible, with articles about the health benefits of better school food provision via procurement beginning to emerge in the scientific literature. Another favourable trend is that schools have been quick to apply green public procurement criteria. The same forward-thinking and flexibility should be expected and promoted for public procurement of food for health.



https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/sites/jrcsh/files/public-procurement-food-health-technical-report.pdf

Specific objectives of WP 7

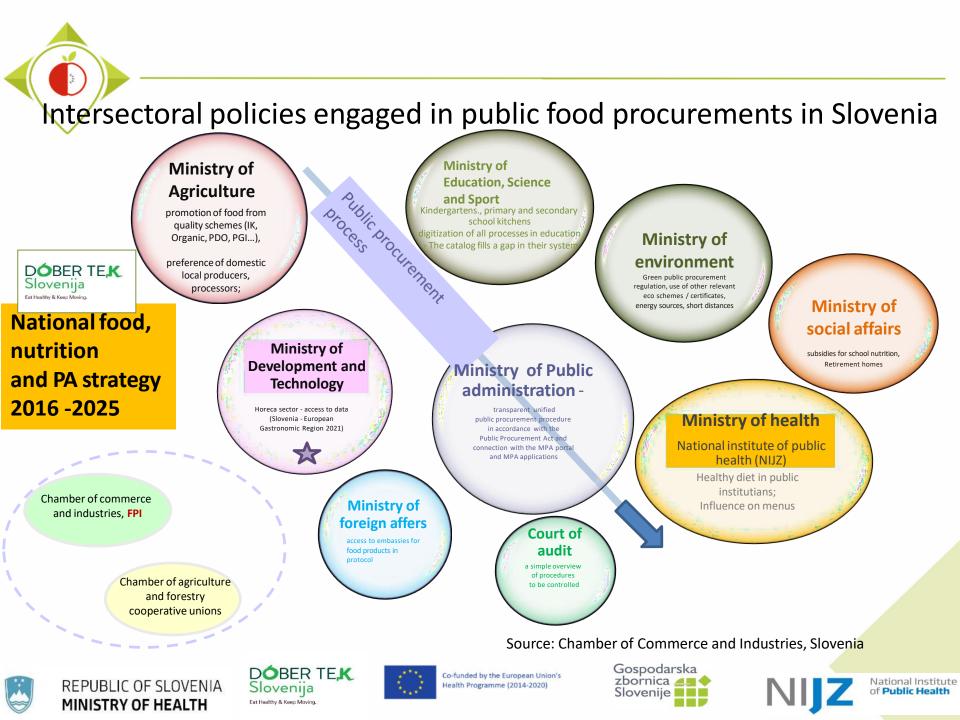
Objective 1	To support the establishment of the intersectoral working group for the	
Objective I	public procurement of foods in public institutions, in the participating MS	

Objective 2	To increase the understanding, knowledge and skills regarding public
Objective 2	procurement of food/food products in selected public institutions

	To enable better choice of quality food stuffs for balanced menus in selected
Objective 3	public institutions, from at least one type of public institution, by piloting the
	Catalogue of foods in the public procurement procedure

Objective 4 To recommend further institutionalized implementation of the public procurement procedures for foods, based on quality standards, in EU MSs.







Slovene good practice **CATALOG OF FOODS** for public procurements www.katalogzivil.si



Source: Chamber of Commerce and Industries, Slovenia









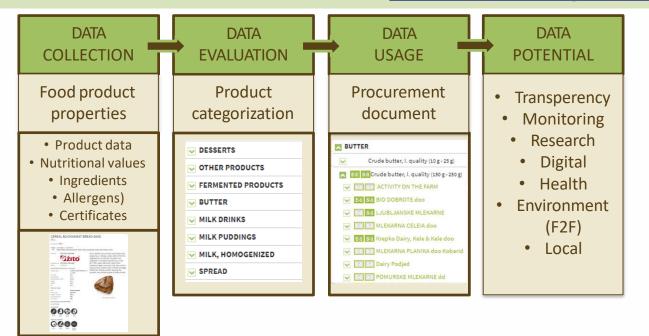




Co-funded by the European Union's Health Programme (2014-2020)

Slovenije

Solution – CATALOG OF FOODS for public procurements www.katalogzivil.si



Source: Chamber of Commerce and Industries, Slovenia





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Co-funded by the European Union's Health Programme (2014-2020) Gospodarska zbornica



National Institute of **Public Health**



Assessment of procurement criteria in progress, upgrading and further development

Price – Quality/Distance ratio is defined by the public institutions (90:10, 80:20, 70:30, 60:40, ...)

Quality is defined with valid certificates of different quality schemes the Evaluation of schemes is in progress



The evaluation of criteria is in progress; testing of different simulations







Co-funded by the European Union's Health Programme (2014-2020)



Source: Chamber of Commerce and Industries, Slovenia



National Institute of **Public Health**



WORK Package 7 - Public procurement of food in public institutions: a pilot EU approach









New Joint Action: JA Prevent NCD

Rolling out Best ReMaP WP7 topics into the JA Prevent NCD

 Work package 5: Task 5.4 – Public food procurement in public settings in the EU Healthier Together EU Non-Communicable Diseases Initiative

Commission







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Best-ReMaP

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Thank you for your attention!

Contact us: best.remap@nijz.si

The Joint Action focusing on the implementation of validated best practices in nutrition - Best-ReMaP

This presentation arises from the Joint Action Best-ReMaP. This JA is addressing the adaption, replication and implementation of effective health interventions, based on practices that have been proven to work in the areas of food reformulation, framing of food marketing and public procurement of healthy food in public settings. This presentation was funded by the European Union's Health Programme (2014-2020). The content of this presentation represents the views of the author only and is his/her sole responsibility; it cannot be considered to reflect the views of the European Commission and/or the European Health and Digital Executive Agency (HaDEA) or any other body of the European Union. The European Commission and the Agency do not accept any responsibility for use that may be made of the information it contains.