STRATEGY FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SCHOOL SCHEME IN FLANDERS FROM 2017/2018 TO 2022/2023 SCHOOL YEAR

DATE: 12/2022

Logo 'Oog voor lekkers' ('An eye for tasty things'):



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1. ADMINISTRATIVE LEVEL

Article 23(8) of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 as amended by Regulation (EU) 2016/791 (hereafter, the basic act) and Article 2(1)a of the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/39 (hereafter, implementing regulation)

National	
Regional	1) Each region has its own school scheme:
	 Flemish Region: administration of the school scheme for schools in Flemish territory
	 Walloon Region: administration of the school scheme for schools in Walloon territory
	 Brussels Region: administration of the school scheme for schools established in the Brussels Capital Region
	The permanent working group for inter-ministerial consultation reaches agreements with regard to aspects necessitating coordination between the various regions. This working group makes decisions on the distribution of the budget among the three regions. The regions present their relevant legislation to each other, exchange knowledge and reach additional agreements relating to coordination.
	 Single contact point : Organisme de Coordination des organismes payeurs belges pour les fonds agricoles Représentation permanente de la Belgique auprès de l'UE AGRIPECHE 5eme étage Rue de la loi 61-63 1040 Bruxelles agrifish.belgoeurop@diplobel.fed.be
	The agreements with regard to the coordinating body change per calendar year.
	⇒ In 2017, 2019, 2021 and 2023: the Flemish Region is the committee head and the coordinator.
	⇒ In 2018, 2020 and 2022: the Walloon Region is the committee head and the coordinator.

2. NEEDS AND RESULTS TO BE ACHIEVED

2.1. Identified needs

Article 23(8) of the basic act and Article 2(1)b of the implementing regulation

1) Children are still too unaware of the importance of healthy eating habits; and daily consumption of fruit, vegetables and milk is often below recommended amounts. This increases children's risk of obesity.

Table 1 summarises the nutritional recommendations for fruit, vegetables and dairy products (including soya products, which are not included in the Flemish school scheme).

Table 2 shows actual consumption of these three food groups. This table is based on accurate research on food consumption carried out by the Belgian Scientific Institute of Public Health in 2014 (carried out once every 10 years, figures accurate for Belgium).

Table 1

	Recommended daily consumption				
Age (in	FRESH FRUIT	VEGETABLE	DAIRY PRODUCTS and		
years)		S	CALCIUM-ENRICHED SOYA		
			PRODUCTS		
			(with the exception of		
			cheese)		
3–5	100–200 g	100–150 g	500 ml whole milk (<4 years)		
			or semi-skimmed milk		
			(≥4 years)		
6–11	250 g	250–300 g	450 ml semi-skimmed milk		
12–18	375 g	300 g	600 ml semi-skimmed milk		

Source: Active Food Pyramid, Vlaams Instituut voor Gezond Leven (Flemish Institute for Healthy Living), 2012.

Table 2

	FRESH FRUIT		FRESH FRUIT VEGETABLES		MILK, DAIRY PRODUCTS and SOYA PRODUCTS (with the exception of cheese)	
Age (in years)	General consumption (g/day)	% below guidelin	(g/day) guidelin		General consumption (g/day)	% below guidelin
3-5	136	е 36	91	e 65	301	е 89
6-9	120	94	96	99	248	91
10-13	99	98	103	99	203	97
14-17	85	100	110	99	173	100

Source: Food consumption survey, 2014-2015¹

2) Children are still too unaware of the diversity of agricultural products available and their production processes, certainly with regard to milk, fruit and vegetables.

2.2. Objectives and indicators

Article 23(8) of the basic act and Article 2(1)c of the implementing regulation

¹ De Ridder K, Bel S, Brocatus L, Lebacq T, Ost C & Teppers E. Summary of the results. In: Tafforeau J. (ed.), Food consumption survey, 2014-2015. WIV-ISP, Brussels, 2016.

General	Impact	Specific	Result Indicator(s)	Output Indicator(s)
General objective(s) Promoting healthy eating habits in children in general.	indicator(s) Achieving a 5% increase in the number of schools participating in the subsidised school scheme or choosing the 'Gezond in de boekentas'	objective(s) Achieving an increase in the consumption of healthy snacks in the school environment (pre-primary education, primary education and	Degree of participation of number of schools: By 2023 we hope to achieve the following degree of participation: 1) <u>Milk</u> 50% of the schools	Output Indicator(s) Quantitative The target audience consists of approximately 2 564 schools in Flanders, of which approximately 748 are entitled to the 20-week subsidy system (based on the 2015/2016 school year). By 2023 we hope to achieve the following results:
	('Healthy school bag') programme (see also point 2.3).	secondary special education).	with a high percentage of vulnerable pupils (schools entitled to the 20-week subsidy system [i.e. with a significant number of pupils from lower-income families]) and 35% of other schools (schools entitled to the 10-week subsidy system) 2) <u>Fruit and vegetables</u> 75% of the schools with a high percentage of vulnerable pupils (schools entitled to the 20-week subsidy system [i.e. with a significant number of pupils from lower-income families]) and 50% of other schools (schools entitled to the 10-week subsidy system)	 <u>Milk:</u> 1 010 schools participating for all their pupils <u>Fruit</u> and <u>vegetables:</u> 1 469 schools participating for all their pupils

	The number of schools participating in a follow-up programme after the conclusion of the subsidised distribution of products	Registration on the website can be done by the school (but is not obligatory) Objective: 60% of all schools participating in the school scheme elect to participate in a follow-up programme based on parent participation or an additional school initiative for milk and/or fruit and vegetables as a healthy snack.
Increase children's awareness of healthy eating habits and inform them of the importance and unique character of agricultural production by means of accompanying measures in the schools.	Number of times the classroom games ('Land of Calcimus' and 'The Taste Champion') are borrowed	560 instances of borrowing per educational games box and per school year (1 120 x 25 pupils per class = at least 28 000 pupils using one of the classroom games)
SCHOOIS.	Visitor figures on the website for accompanying measures	Depending on development of a new website and sub- classifications (to be finalised later)
Stimulate schools to participate in the school scheme by offering a system with simple administration	Fully digital procedure	All applications processed digitally

2.3. Baseline

Article 23(8) of the basic act and Article 2(1)d of the implementing regulation

Comment: The concept of the Flemish school scheme changed completely as from the 2017/2018 school year, with a single school scheme (merging fruit/vegetables and milk). The figures listed below can be used as a reference, but an interpretation of future figures in relation to these figures must keep the changed concept in mind.

Table 3 shows the number of schools that have participated in the school fruit scheme over the last three

years.

Table 3

		School year	
Type of school	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Pre-primary education	70	71	74
Primary education	191	195	198
Pre-primary and primary education	861	892	914
Secondary special education	40	50	52
Total	1 162	1 208	1 238

A study from 2015 carried out by the Flemish Institute for Healthy Living shows that 59% of schools (preprimary and primary schools) participated in a subsidised school scheme or 'Tutti Frutti' (another programme to promote the consumption of fruit and vegetables in schools).

Comment: If a school does not offer any fruit on its own or does not participate in the subsidised scheme, that does not mean that the school does not take any measures in that area: after all, a number of schools involve the parents in their policy and ask to give only fruit or vegetables as a snack at certain times (daily, once or more per week). This means that the figures listed must be interpreted with care.

3. BUDGET

3.1. Union aid for the school scheme

Article 23a of the basic act and Article 2(1)e of the implementing regulation

Available funds in the Flemish Region (based on distribution during the Regions' inter-ministerial consultation):

	Total number of 6-to- 10-year- olds (2012)	Regional distribution of the population age 6-10 (%)	Annual budget (school fruit, vegetables and milk) (in euro)	Annual school milk budget (in euro)	Annual budget per pupil (school fruit, vegetables and milk) (in euro)	Annual budget per pupil (school milk) (in euro)
Brussels Region	69 507	11.37	382 851.76	187 647.76	5.51	2.70
Flemis h Region	332 860	54.44	1 833 427.39	898 620.75	5.51	2.70
Walloo n Region	209 083	34.19	1 151 650.84	564 460.50	5.51	2.70
TOTAL for Belgium (EU budget)	611 450	100.00	3 367 930.00	1 650 729.00		

2017/2018 school year*	School fruit and vegetables	School milk	Total
	67%	33%	100%
	(in euro)	(in euro)	(in euro)
Flemish co-financing (in euro)	355 275.93	204 724.07	560 000
EU (available to the Flemish Region after distribution of funds among the Flemish Region, Walloon Region and Brussels Capital Region (in euro)	1 833 427.39	898 620.75	2 732 048.14
TOTAL	2 188 703.32	1 103 344.82	3 292 048.14

*Decisions relating to Flemish co-financing are made on an annual basis. It is reasonable to assume that these amounts will remain roughly the same size, but this depends on political decisions.

	Period from 1 August 2017 to 31 July 2023				
EU aid for the school scheme (in euro)	School fruit and vegetables	School milk	Corresponding elements where applicable		
Distribution	8 250 421.20	4 043 793.60			
Accompanying measures	1 650 084	808 758	Update of existing measures and development of new measures		
Monitoring, evaluation, publicity	1 100 058	539 172	Joint website, development of single logo, single communication strategy for both product categories. During the first year the focus is primarily on launching the new scheme. During the second year the focus will be on mascot recognition and visibility. During the following school years, attention will be paid to monitoring and evaluation.		
Total	11 000 563.20	5 391 723.60			
Grand total	16 392 286.80				

3.2. National aid granted, in addition to Union aid, to finance the school scheme²

Article 23a(6) of the basic act and Article 2(2)d of the implementing regulation

No			
Yes		\boxtimes	
If yes, amount (in national currency)		Milk/milk J	products
	Fruit/vegetables	Milk/milk products other than Annex V	Annex V products
Supply/distribution	266 457	153 543	
Accompanying educational measures	53 291	30 709	
Monitoring, evaluation, publicity	35 528	20 472	
Total	560 000		

3.3. Existing national schemes

Article 23a(5) of the basic act and Article 2(2)e of the implementing regulation

No	
Yes	

If yes (=existing national schemes extended or made more effective through Union aid under the school scheme), please indicate the arrangements to ensure added value of the school scheme through³:

 Extension of the target group 	
 Extension of the range of products 	
 Increased frequency or duration of distribution of products 	
 Enhanced educational measures (increased number or frequency or duration or target group of those measures) 	
 Other: please specify (eg. if products originally not free of charge and that are provided free of charge) 	
Comment/explanatory text	

² National or regional level

³ One or more

4. TARGET GROUP/S

School level	Age range of children	School fruit and vegetables	School milk
Nurseries			
Pre-schools	3-6 years		
Primary (*)	6-12 years		
Secondary (**)	12-18 years		\boxtimes

Article 23(8) of the basic act and Article 2(1)f of the implementing regulation

Comments:

*Standard and special education are eligible. Special education focuses on pupils with specific educational needs⁴.

**Only secondary special education is eligible. Secondary special education focuses on pupils with specific educational needs⁴. Standard secondary education is not eligible for the scheme, which means that only a limited number of pupils in secondary education can participate.

The scheme pays particular attention to schools with a high percentage (15% or more) of vulnerable pupils⁵ (i.e. pupils with an educational grant). The pupils in these schools are entitled to a scheme offering two periods of 10 weeks of distribution, whereas the schools with a lower percentage of vulnerable pupils are only entitled to one period of 10 weeks of distribution. Both primary and secondary special education are entitled to two periods of 10 weeks of distribution.

From the 2022/2023 school year, all participating schools will be entitled to two periods of 20 weeks of subsidised distribution, because it is important that all Flemish pupils are encouraged as much as possible to eat healthy snacks. The scheme now reaches all vulnerable pupils, including those attending a school with a lower percentage of vulnerable pupils.

⁴In addition to standard primary education, Flanders also offers primary special education. This education is organised for children who, either temporarily or permanently, need special assistance due to a physical or intellectual disability, serious emotional or behavioural disorders, or serious learning disabilities.

⁵Decree of 8 June 2007 on educational grants in the Flemish Community.

5. LIST OF PRODUCTS DISTRIBUTED UNDER THE SCHOOL SCHEME

Article 23(9) of the basic act and Article 2(1)g of the implementing regulation

5.1. Fruit and vegetables

5.1.1. Fresh fruit and vegetables – Article 23(3)a of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013

Apricots, cherries, peaches, nectarines, plums		Carrots, turnips, salad beetroot, salsify, celeriac, radishes and other edible roots	\boxtimes
Apples, pears, quinces	\boxtimes	Cabbages, cauliflowers and other edible brassicas	\boxtimes
Bananas	\boxtimes		
Berries	\boxtimes	Cucumbers, gherkins	\boxtimes
Figs	\boxtimes	Lettuces, chicory and other leaf vegetables	\boxtimes
Grapes	\boxtimes	Lentils, peas, other pulses	\boxtimes
Melons, watermelons	\boxtimes	Tomatoes	\boxtimes
Citrus fruit	\boxtimes	Other vegetables: peppers (mini snack peppers)	\boxtimes
Tropical fruit ⁶	\boxtimes		
Other fruit: please specify kiwis	\boxtimes		

Tropical fruit is not forbidden, but the focus is on local fruit and vegetables. In this way children will be able to become familiar with sufficient variety in the winter months, but local fruit will also be offered in sufficient amounts. To this end standard contracts with suppliers will be proposed which suppliers and schools will have the option to use.

In addition, a seasonal calendar will be used with suggestions for fruit and vegetables to be offered per month with corresponding portion sizes.

⁶ Pineapples, Avocados, Guavas, Mangos and Mangostines

5.1.2. Processed fruit and vegetables – Article 23(4)a of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013

Products distributed under the school scheme		Added salt			Added fat			Comments (optional)
		No		Yes	No	Yes		
Fruit juices								
Fruit purées, compotes				If yes, please indicate the limited quantity			If yes, please indicate the limited quantity	
Jams, marmalades								
Dried fruits								
Vegetable juices								
Vegetable soups								
Other: please specify								

Not applicable: only fresh fruit and vegetables are included in the scheme.

5.2. Milk and milk products

5.2.1.	Milk – Article 23(3)b of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013
Drinking milk and lac	ctose-free versions

 \boxtimes

5.2.2. Milk products – Article 23(4)b of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 Not applicable: only plain milk and the lactose-free version are allowed in this scheme.

Products distributed under the school scheme		Added salt			Added fat			Comments (optional)
		No		Yes	No	Yes		
Cheese and curd				lf yes, please indicate the limited quantity			If yes, please indicate the limited quantity	
Plain yoghourt								
Fermented or acidified milk products without added sugar, flavouring, fruits, nuts or cocoa								

The table above has a separate line for the different products listed in the Article. You may wish to comment/explain as relevant and are free to provide further details in Annex (eg. CN codes of the products distributed).

5.2.3. Milk products – Annex V to Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 Not applicable: only plain milk and the lactose-free version are allowed in this scheme.

Products to be distributed under the school scheme		Added salt			Added fat			Added sugar
		No		Yes	No		Yes	
Category I (milk component ≥90%). Fermented milk products without fruit juice, naturally flavoured				lf yes, please indicate the limited quantit y			If yes, please indicate the limited quantity	%
Category I (milk component ≥90%). Fermented milk products with fruit juice, naturally flavoured or non- flavoured								%
Category I (milk component ≥90%). Milk-based drinks with cocoa, with fruit juice or naturally flavoured								%
Category II (milk component ≥75%). Fermented or non- fermented milk products with fruit, naturally flavoured or non-flavoured								%

5.2.4. Prioritisation of fresh fruit and vegetables and drinking milk

Article 23(3) of the basic act

Only fresh fruit and vegetables and plain milk or the lactose-free version are allowed in the scheme. Thus clear and unequivocal preference is given to these product groups.

5.3. Other agricultural products in the educational measures

Article 23(7) of the basic act and Article 2(1)g of the implementing regulation

Yes	No
Please list the products	\boxtimes

5.4. Criteria for the choice of products distributed under the school scheme and any priorities for the choice of those products

Article 23(11) of the basic act and Article 2(2)a of the implementing regulation

Health considerations	\boxtimes
Environmental considerations	\boxtimes
Seasonality	\boxtimes
Variety of products	\boxtimes
Availability of local or regional produce	\boxtimes
Any comments – including eg. on the required quality of products	
Any priority/ies for the choice of products:	
Local or regional purchasing	\boxtimes
Organic products	
Short supply chains	
Environmental benefits (please specify: eg. food miles, packaging)	\boxtimes
Products recognised under the quality schemes established by Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012	
Fair-trade	
Other: please specify	
Comments:	
 The maximum price awarded per milk serving covers the price for milk served from large drinking bottles. In this way we want to encourage schools to select large packages which have a smaller environmental impact than individual packages. Local and seasonal products are given preference: the website has a seasonal calendar available. 	

6. ACCOMPANYING EDUCATIONAL MEASURES

Title	Description	Target audience
Website & educational	The website supports the school scheme and is intended to	Schools
material	inform schools, teachers, parents and suppliers. The goal is to	Teachers
www.oogvoorlekkers.be	encourage a high-quality health policy in schools. The website	Parents
	is intended to help integrate the health aspect of food in the	Suppliers
	lessons. The website provides information on how to work	
	with regard to health and agreements concerning healthy	
	food.	
	Pedagogical files:	
	- Active food pyramid (cf. update from late	
	September 2017)	
	Materials to use in the classroom:	
	- '123 at the table': Ideas and aids to communicate the topic	
	of healthy food to pre-primary pupils in a fun way	
	(<u>www.123aantafel.be</u>).	
	- Health tests: Fill in the 'fruit test' with pupils from 8 years	
	of age. By filling in the test and discussing it in class, pupils	
	become aware of their fruit-eating habits. The tests have	
	been adapted to different age groups (8 and up and 12 and	
	up) (<u>www.gezondeschool.be</u>).	
	- The Taste Champion: An educational project to promote	
	the development of pre-primary pupils' flavour palate. By	
	means of a game, they learn to taste things, and this is	
	strengthened by exploring food products with their senses	
	(http://logogezondplus.be/content/de-proefkampioen-2).	
Website & educational	The educational project 'The land of Calcimus' offers lesson	Primary
material	materials per level (the five-step plan) or per year (info cards	educatio
www.calcimus.be	and worksheets). The lesson material presents various health	n
	topics at the pupils' level.	
Website & educational	Schools are given the opportunity to visit a dairy farm.	Schools
material		
www.milk4kids.be		

Article 23(10) of the basic act and Article 2(1)j of the implementing regulation

- After the first 10 weeks of the school scheme, the schools will receive an invitation to participate in a contest (for the duration of 10 weeks between the winter and spring holidays). Pupils are given assignments which they must complete as an entire class. The assignments are related to healthy living habits and/or agricultural production. After 10 weeks the winning school receives a prize.
- The website offers a range of materials to teachers as well as a number of tips and tricks for schools/teachers/parents.
- Separately from the school scheme, schools must in any case respect the final deadlines and development goals set by the government. These also include health-related aspects.

7. ARRANGEMENTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

7.1. Price of school fruit and vegetables/milk

Article 24(6) of the basic act and Article 2(1)h of the implementing regulation

A subsidy is provided for up to €0.30 per milk serving (organic or non-organic), up to €0.30 per serving of fruit or vegetables and up to €0.50 per serving of organic fruit or vegetables per pupil.

This is the maximum subsidisable amount. If the purchase price on the invoice is less than €0.30 or €0.50, respectively, per serving of milk, fruit or vegetables per pupil, then only the invoiced amount is repaid.

If the purchase price on the invoice is more than €0.30 or €0.50, respectively, per serving of milk, fruit or vegetables per pupil, then only the above-mentioned maximum subsidisable amount is repaid.

The maximum subsidisable amount is sufficient for a basic supply of fruit and vegetables or milk. Schools enter into contracts with suppliers and the school requests the subsidies from the Flemish Department of Agriculture and Fisheries. It is the school's responsibility to offer an attractive package to the pupils by making good price comparisons between the various suppliers.

The calculation of the maximum subsidisable amount is based on price statistics (retail prices) for fruit, vegetables and milk from the Statistics service of the Belgian Federal Public Service for the Economy. The maximum subsidisable amount will be monitored over the years to see whether it remains sufficient for a basic supply.

If a school chooses aspects that entail a higher price, such as small milk cartons or organic products, this will need to be funded by parent contributions, school contributions, the municipality, etc.

7.2. Frequency and duration of distribution of school fruit and vegetables/milk and of accompanying educational measures

Article 23(8) of the basic act and Article 2(2)b of the implementing regulation

Envisaged <u>frequency</u> of distribution:				
	School fruit and vegetables	School milk		
Once per week	\boxtimes			
Twice per week				
Three times per week				
Four times per week				
Daily				
Other : please specify ⁷				

Any comments:

For school milk, schools can choose (starting from school year 2019-2020) to distribute a maximum of 3 portions of milk per week.

Envisaged <u>duration</u> of distribution:

	School fruit and vegetables	School milk	
≤ 2 weeks			
$>$ 2 and \leq 4 weeks			
$>$ 4 and \leq 12 weeks			
> 12 and \leq 24 weeks			
$>$ 24 and \leq 36 weeks			
Entire school year			
Any comment:			

Envisaged duration of accompanying educational measures during the school year:

☑ Teachers have the possibility to download educational material from the website or to request one or more of the educational classroom games ('The land of Calcimus' for milk or 'The Taste Champion' for fruit and vegetables). One of these games lasts about 2 hours. The teachers may make a selection at their discretion. The games are available throughout the school year.

⁷ Eg. Distribution once every two weeks

7.3. Timing of distribution of school fruit and vegetables/milk

Article 23(8) – and 23a(8) if supply in relation to the provision of other meals – of the basic act and Article 2(2)b of the implementing regulation

Envisaged timing of distribution during the day (please tick one or more of the checkboxes below):

	School fruit and vegetables	School milk		
Morning/morning break(s)				
Lunchtime				
Afternoon/afternoon break(s)				
Comments:				

7.4. Distribution of milk products in Annex V to Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013

Article 23(5) of the basic act, Article 5(3) of the fixing regulation (No 1370/2013), Article 2(2)f of the implementing regulation

🛛 No

🗆 Yes

7.5. Selection of suppliers

Article 23(8) of the basic act and Article 2(1) of the implementing regulation

The schools are the aid applicants and choose their own supplier. The schools themselves purchase the products and, just as with other purchases, are responsible for complying with the public procurement rules.

Concerning the suppliers of accompanying measures and communication, tenders for these are invited according to the rules as set out in public procurement legislation so that fair competition can occur, which should result in the best price-quality ratio. The criteria for evaluations are agreed upon in advance.

7.6. Eligible costs

7.6.1. Reimbursement rules

Article 23(8) of the basic act and Article 2(1)i of the implementing regulation

(see the explanation under 7.1)

This is a system based on repayment of the actual invoiced amount with a maximum subsidisable amount (cost-based system).

Article 24(6) of the basic act and Article 2(1)h of the implementing regulation

A subsidy is provided for up to €0.30 per milk serving (organic or non-organic), up to €0.30 per serving of fruit or vegetables and up to €0.50 per serving of organic fruit or vegetables per pupil.

This is the maximum subsidisable amount. If the purchase price on the invoice is less than €0.30 or €0.50, respectively, per serving of milk, fruit or vegetables per pupil, then only the invoiced amount is repaid.

If the purchase price on the invoice is more than €0.30 or €0.50, respectively, per serving of milk, fruit or vegetables per pupil, then only the above-mentioned maximum subsidisable amount is repaid.

The maximum subsidisable amount is sufficient for a basic supply of fruit and vegetables or milk. Schools enter into contracts with suppliers and the school requests the subsidies from the Flemish Department of Agriculture and Fisheries. It is the school's responsibility to offer an attractive package to the pupils by making good price comparisons between the various suppliers.

The calculation of the maximum subsidisable amount is based on price statistics (retail prices) for fruit, vegetables and milk from the Statistics service of the Belgian Federal Public Service for the Economy. The maximum subsidisable amount will be monitored over the years to see whether it remains sufficient for a basic supply.

If a school chooses aspects that entail a higher price, such as small milk cartons or organic products, this will need to be funded by parent contributions, school contributions, the municipality, etc.

Concerning the costs for accompanying measures and communication, tenders for these are invited according to public procurement legislation so that fair competition can occur, which should result in the best price-quality ratio (also a cost-based system).

7.6.2. Eligibility of certain costs

Article 23(8) of the basic act and Article 2(2)b of the implementing regulation

These costs are not counted as subsidisable in the Flemish system.

7.7. Involvement of authorities and stakeholders

Article 23(6) and (9) of the basic act and Article 2(1)k of the implementing regulation and evaluation.

A steering group (technically a working group) is responsible for developing and implementing the school scheme. The steering group also provides a point of view for the design of and adaptations to the strategy. The Department of Agriculture and Fisheries chairs the steering group. The Flemish Department of Welfare and Care [sic] and the Flemish Institute for Healthy Living are represented. They help monitor the quality of the supplied products and the effectiveness of the accompanying measures and communication. The Flemish Nutrition Information Center (NICE) and local health consultation groups also participate in the steering group.

In addition, the Flemish Department of Education provides expertise. It helps ensure that the development of the school scheme is in agreement with educational legislation. Moreover, it points out practical problems that a school might experience when implementing the school scheme.

In addition to the participants from the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, the Flemish Agricultural Marketing Board (VLAM) is also represented due to its knowledge about promoting agricultural products and reaching the target audience.

7.8. Information and publicity

Article 23a(8) of the basic act and Article 2(1)m of the implementing regulation

A new website will be developed called: www.oogvoorlekkers.be.

7.9. Administrative and on-the-spot checks

All applications are registered in the digital system. Systematic checks are built in to this application. Legislation and our website stipulate which documents the school must have available.

The accompanying measures are systematically checked by the employees of the responsible team.

On the basis of a risk analysis, a number of schools are selected where an on-the-spot check of product distribution and accounting evidence will be carried out.

The check results will be registered in an application linked to the payment system.

7.10. Monitoring and evaluation

Article 2(2)g of the implementing regulation

The decisions with regard to the school schemes and the evaluation are made by a steering group with representatives from the Flemish Department of Education and the Flemish Department of Welfare and Care [sic]. Both of these departments have direct contact with the administrators who must work with the scheme.

The accompanying measures are evaluated on the basis of a feedback form which teachers can fill in.

A contract for annual monitoring and evaluation must still be drawn up.

The recommendations from previous school schemes were taken into account when developing the new scheme.

- Recommendation: Reduce the differences between regular and vulnerable pupils. Partial participation of a class emphasises the differences. The required financial contribution also creates an impediment to participation.
 - ⇒ Financial contributions are no longer necessary.
 - An entire class must participate, so there is no longer a difference among the pupils in a class.
- Recommendation: The school fruit/vegetable scheme is different from the school milk scheme. A less complex arrangement can increase the degree of participation.
 - ⇒ Both schemes were merged into a single scheme after a test phase (report not yet available).
 - ⇒ The administrative burden is decreased. In the new scheme, the number of steps a school must take (recognition, submitting application) is reduced from a maximum of five steps to a maximum of three steps.
- Recommendation: More interaction with the parents is necessary to achieve long-term behavioural change.
 - A number of programmes will be developed which are intended to help the schools involve parents more.