School meals - Latvia



Baltic Municipality's Food Coalition, Project #S002

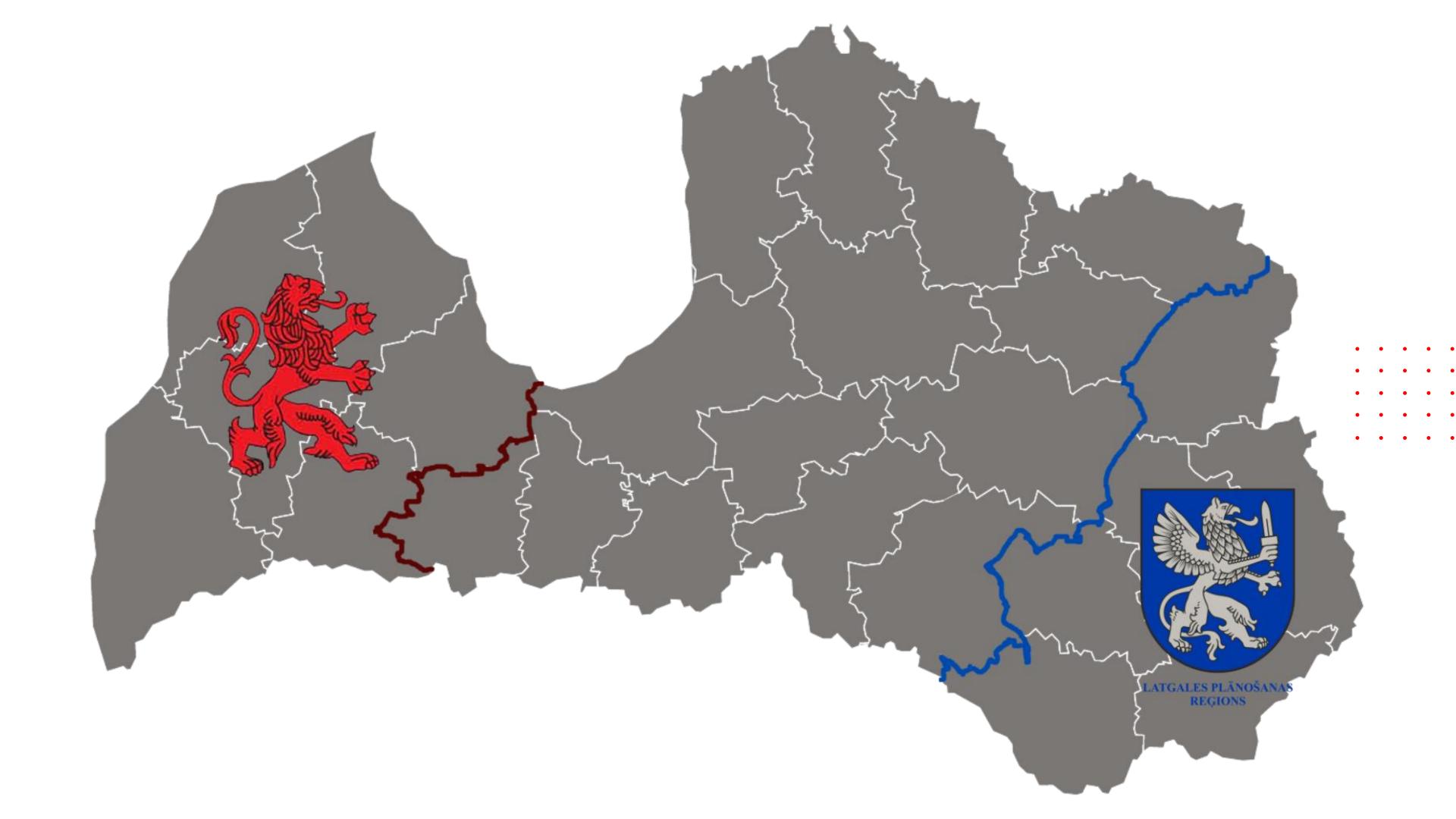
KLAIPEDA, LITHUANIA OCTOBER 26, 2022









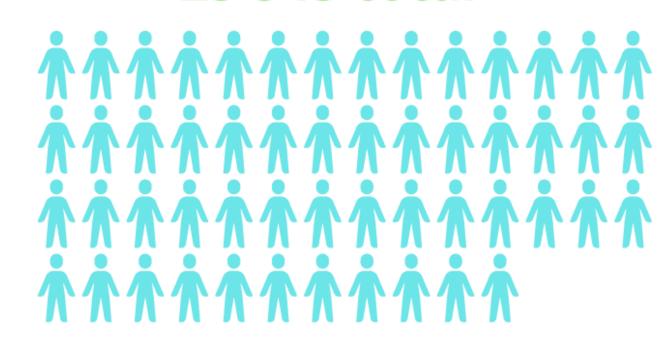


Number of students in the 2022/2023 school year

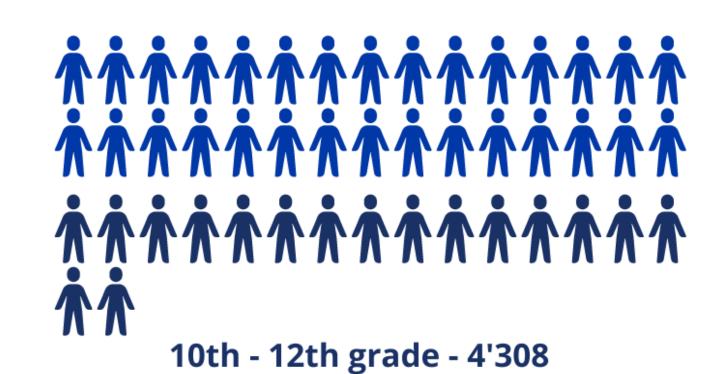
Latgales Planning region

25'543 total

1st - 6th grade -13'599



7th - 9th grade 7'637

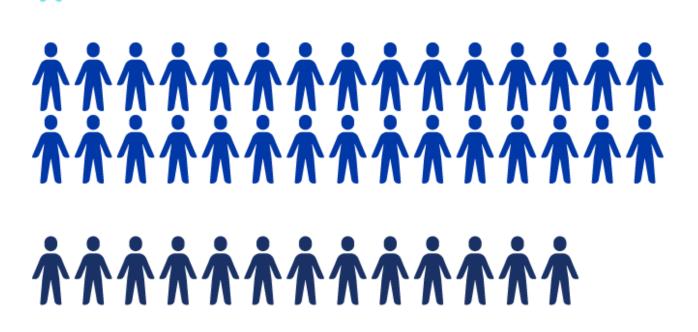


Kurzemes Planning region



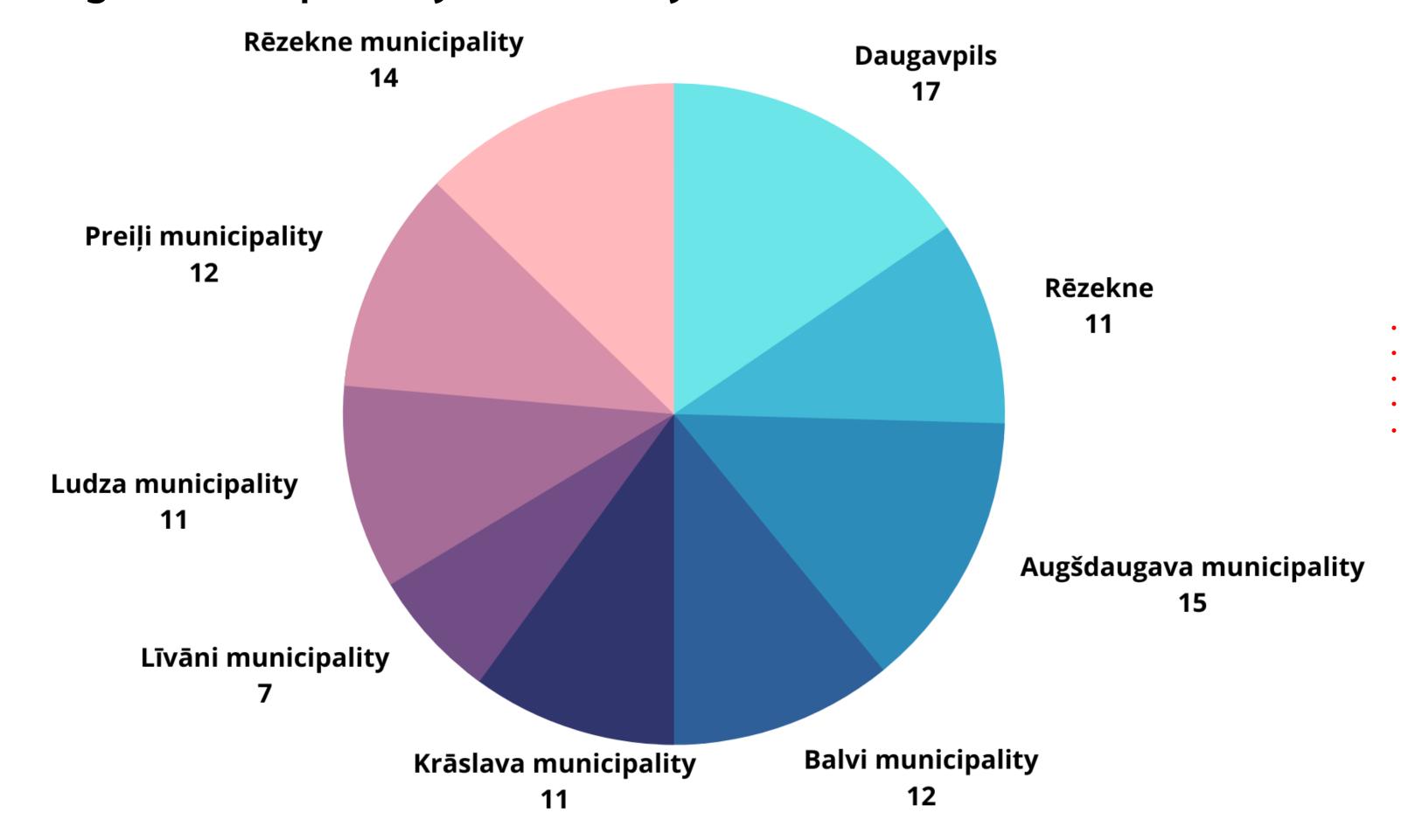


1st - 6th grade

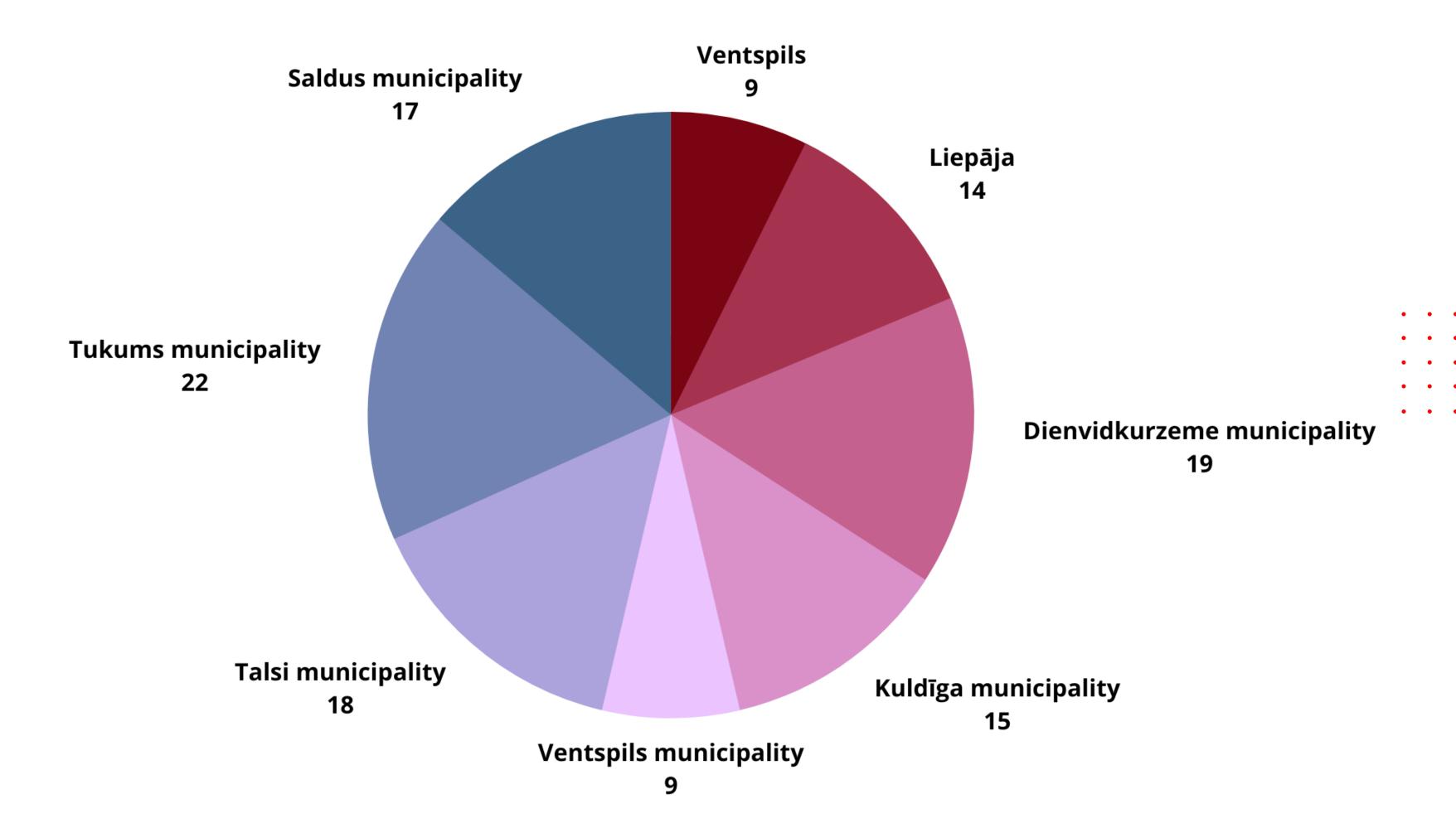


10th - 12th grade - 4'197

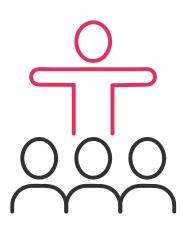
Latgale region - 110 primary&secondary educational institutions in 2021/2022



Kurzeme region - 123 primary&secondary educational institutions in 2021/2022



Purchase of foods/food services for schools



Legal docs regulating public procurement (PP)

Involved players

- Public Procurement Law
- MoC Regulation No. 353 of 20 June 2017 on Green Public Procurement
- Regulations on providing and preparing public meals + state ceiling on covering meal costs per pupil
- Schools
- Municipalities
- ✓ Farmers
- Food service providers
- Intermediary bodies
- Associations
- Latvian Rural Advisory Training Center

Purchase of foods/food services for schools



- PP models of locally grown foods
- None permanent. In future if municipality can decide that NGOs/social enterprises provide foods

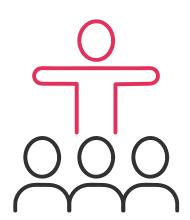
Intermediary distributors

Yes, most common model

Docs/programmes that raise schools' interest to buy local foods

Rural Support Service programmes «School fruit», «School milk»

Purchase of foods/food services for schools



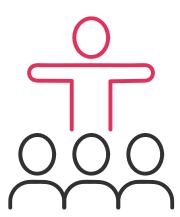
- Possible logistical procedures for buying directly from farmers
- Nutrition education & curriculum

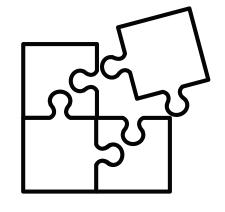
Role of municipalities in food strategies

- None currently. In future if PP requirements are changed/ capacity&skills of municipalities to use existing PP frame
- Yes. Projects, camps, helping local farmers to harvest, piensaugliskolai.lv Chemistry, natural sciences, social sciences & biology subjects involve integrated learning on nutrition
 - Makes the PP according to the PP law. Decides on increasing limits for covering meal costs to schools, decides on more biological foods

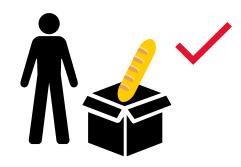




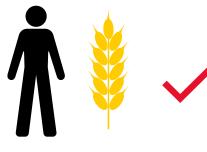




Challenges



Local farmers lack the relevant certificates -Simply not wanting to? Complicated procedure? Too high requirements? Too costly?



Local farmers can't provide the required quantities on their own



Example. Local milk has 3,5-4,2% fat, regulations suggest 2,5%. Will FVS accept analyses made by local farmers as sufficient?

We work for the future of our planet and our children





