



Healthy eating at school – what provisions is in intergovernmental policy documents.

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Sund mad på skolen – en menneskeret?

Mandag 29 juni, 2015 15:00-16:30
Aalborg Universitet, AC Meyersvænge 15,
Sydhavn, Seminarrum 2.1.042

Abstract: Can eating at school be considered a basic right? And what provisions support is there for this viewpoints in intergovernmental policy documents? This presentation gives an account of provisions in the framework of international human rights and intergovernmental policies in relation to eating at school and discuss how these provisions can be invoked to ensure healthy eating at school. The presentation is based on a review of provisions in the international and European human rights frameworks and policy documents that was performed in order to identify evidence and examples of provisions implying responsibilities of the school as a public service provider to ensure healthy eating.

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Review Article

The human rights framework, the school and healthier eating among young people: a European perspective

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3 ways to think about food and cooking

- According to chevalier Louis de Jaucourt (18 th century)
- Classification, types
- Medical dietetic knowledge
- Religious, moral & tradition



ICCAS 2015 Landweber: food & cultural heritage

A new language for food & nutrition at school?

"if the **public discourse** of peacetime **global society** can be said to have a common **moral language**, it is that of **human rights**."

Beitz, Charles R. (2009). *The idea of human rights*. Oxford: Oxford University Press. ISBN 978-0-19-957245-8.




ALLEBARNSRÄTTEN!
En ny klång för vedet utspining.

- Allebarnsrätten**
 Allebarnsrätten vill att alla barn ska ha rätt till bra måltider. Små barn har rätt till näringsriklig och god mat! Maten är också ett pedagogiskt verktyg för att barnen ska lära känna sina sinnen och sätta ord på sina tankar. Ekologi och matens ursprung är också viktigt. Var kommer maten ifrån och hur tillagas den? Maten är en del av måltiden som i sin tur är möten mellan människor. Allebarnsrätten handlar alltså om vad som serveras men också om hela måltidssituationen och barnens delaktighet i den

<http://allebarnsratten.se/>

Rights food & school

	School	Daycare
Parents		
Public		



Abstract

Objective: To give an account of provisions in the framework of international human rights and intergovernmental policy agreements in relation to eating at school and discuss how these provisions could be invoked to ensure healthy eating at school.

Design: A review of provisions in the international and European human rights frameworks and policy documents was performed in order to identify evidence and examples of provisions implying responsibilities of the school as a public service provider to ensure healthy eating.




Results: The review of the human rights and policy texts showed that there are a large number of provisions that can be invoked in support of measures at school which can contribute to ensuring healthier eating as well as better education supporting such measures.

Conclusions: The international frameworks of human rights and intergovernmental policy agreements should be invoked and translated into concrete strategies, policies, regulations and accountability mechanisms at national, regional, local and school levels. Ensuring healthy eating should be a top priority among all stakeholders in and around the school environment since it is a good investment in children's short- and long-term health and educational achievements.

What documents

Table 1 Overview of names, coverage, legal status, year of publication and issuing organisation

Short name	Full name	Coverage	Year	Legal status	Organisation
UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights	Global	1948	Declaration	UN
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	Global	1966	Covenant	UN
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child	Global	1989	Convention	UN
ESC	The European Social Charter	Europe	1961	Charter	COE
ECHR	European Convention on Human Rights	Europe	1950	Convention	COE
COE ResAP	The Council of Europe Resolution on healthy eating in schools	Europe	2005	Resolution	COE
ECCO	European Charter on Counteracting Obesity (the Istanbul charter)	Europe	2006	Charter	WHO Europe
EOGP	European Commission Green Paper: Promoting healthy diets and physical activity; a European dimension for the prevention of overweight, obesity and chronic diseases	EU Member States	2005	Recommendation	EC
ECWP	European Commission White Paper: A Strategy For Europe on Nutrition, Overweight and Obesity related health issues	EU Member States	2007	Recommendation	EC

Human rights & food

- **Availability** – food should be there
- **Accessability** – food should be affordable
- **Adequacy** – food should be of appropriate quality

Olivier De Schutter, United Nations Special Rapporteur on the right to food,

EU: Schools are important actors

- EU makes several references to the importance of eating at school.
- “the strategy will require action from a wide range of private actors, such as the food industry and civil society, and actors at local level, such as **schools and community organisations**”.
- “the Commission is committed to promoting public health goals, and the most recent example of this is the reform of the Common Market Organisation (CMO) for fruit and vegetables which is **aimed at promoting consumption within specific settings, such as schools**”.

European Commission White Paper “A Strategy For Europe On Nutrition, Overweight And Obesity Related Health”

WHO: Schools are important actors

- Particular importance is attached to settings such as the home and families, **communities, kindergartens, schools etc ...**”
- In section 2.4.9 a package of essential preventive actions includes “...reduction of marketing pressure, particularly to children; ensuring **access to and availability of healthier food, including fruit and vegetables**, ... provision of healthier foods, opportunities for daily physical activity, and nutrition and physical education in schools ...”
- In section 2.4.11 the importance of using measures with demonstrated effectiveness is stressed and the following projects are highlighted as “**projects with proven impact on the consumption of healthier foods and levels of physical activity such as: schemes to offer people free fruit at school; affordable pricing for healthier foods ... establishing bicycle priority routes; encouraging children to walk to school**”.
- Furthermore, it is stressed that “There is also **evidence that many interventions against obesity, such as school programmes** and active transport, are **highly cost-effective**”.

European Charter on counteracting obesity, adopted by European Health Ministers at the WHO European Ministerial Conference in Istanbul

Feeding & learning?

- **School feeding** is desirable to ensure all pupils have access to a **full meal every day**, which can also enhance children’s **attention for learning** and increase school enrolment. The Committee recommends that **this** be combined with **nutrition and health education**, including setting up **school gardens**, and training teachers to improve **children’s nutrition and healthy eating habits**’

ICESCR, Paragraph 46

What governments need to do

governments need to provide
“adequate nutritious foods and
clean drinking water”

CRC art 24.2(c)

What governments need to do for parents/guardians

- For the purpose of guaranteeing and promoting the rights set forth in the present Convention, States Parties shall render appropriate assistance to parents and legal guardians in the performance of their child-rearing responsibilities and shall ensure the development of institutions, facilities and services for the care of children.” (CRC article 18.2.2).

What governments need to do for institutions

- The CRC further states that “institutions, services and facilities responsible for the care or protection of children,” such as schools, “shall conform with the standards established by competent authorities, particularly in the areas of safety and health” to promote children’s health and nutrition (CRC Art. 3.3).

Mom packs kids homemade lunch; school fines her and feeds kids Ritz Crackers

By Holly Richmond on 19 Nov 2013 140 comments

mented with:
Ritz Crackers
Meals that are provided to children (by either the center or parent) are required to have:
1 milk, 1 meat, 1 grain, and 2 fruits/vegetables.
According to licensing guidelines, the center is required to supplement lunches that contain anything less than this.
Today you were missing: Grain - 1
HAD:
meat, potatoes, milk, carrots, orange
Your account will be charged: \$10.00

<http://grist.org/list/mom-packs-kids-homemade-lunch-school-fines-her-and-feeds->

INDLAND 24.05.2015 KL. 15:27

Er det lovligt at forbyde søde madpakker?

Nu vil forældrebestyrelserne i daginstitutionerne have undersøgt, om forbuddet er lovligt.



Voice of the minister

- »En kommune må gerne fastlægge en kostpolitik, som siger, hvad man serverer fra kommunens side, og hvordan man gerne ser, at kostprofilen er i den madpakke, børnene har med hjemmefra. Der er tale om retningslinjer, der fremmer sundheden i kommunen, og det er et sagligt, kommunalt formål og dermed inden for den såkaldte kommunalfuldmagt. Forældrebestyrelserne i daginstitutionerne skal naturligvis holde sig inden for den ramme, som kommunen har fastlagt,« siger kontorchef Karsten Thystrup, KL.

Voice of LGA (KL)

- Socialminister Manu Sareen (R) skriver i en kommentar, at maden er vigtig for børns trivsel og udvikling.
- »Institutionerne skal selvfølgelig finde en fornuftig balance i forhold til, hvad de blander sig i, men vi skal heller ikke være berøringsangste. Hvis et barn dag efter dag kommer i børnehave med sandkage til frokost eller måske helt uden madpakke, er det en vigtig opgave for institutionen at tage en stille og rolig snak med forældrene om det. For barnets skyld,« lyder det fra ministeren

Conclusion

Legal rights & moral rights – both are important

The right to healthy eating and to be taught about it is **enshrined in international human rights treaties although not specifically**

But it **can be considered a corollary of existing rights**

It can **be derived from the other rights** (the ones that are explicitly enshrined in the treaties).

In **intergovernmental health policy documents** however they are specifically referred to