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The effectiveness of the Danish Organic Action Plan 2020 to increase the level of organic public procurement in Danish public kitchens

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Abstract

Objective: To measure the effect of organic food conversion projects on the percentage of organic food used in Danish public kitchens participating in the Danish Organic Action Plan 2020.

Design: The current longitudinal study was based on measurements of organic food percentages in Danish public kitchens before and after kitchen employees participated in conversion projects.

Setting: Public kitchens participating in the nine organic food conversion projects under the Danish Organic Action Plan 2020, initiated during autumn 2012 and spring 2013 and completed in summer 2015.

Subjects: A total of 622 public kitchens.

Results: The average (median) increase in organic food percentage from baseline to follow-up was 24 percentage points ($P < 0.001$) during an overall median follow-up period of 1.5 years. When analysing data according to public kitchen type, the increase remained significant for seven out of eight kitchens. Furthermore, the proportion of public kitchens eligible for the Organic Cuisine Label in either silver (60–90% organic food procurement) or gold (90–100% organic food procurement) level doubled from 31% to 62%, respectively, during the conversion period. Conversion project curriculum mostly included elements of 'theory', 'menu planning', 'network' and 'Organic Cuisine Label method' to ensure successful implementation.

Conclusions: The study reports significant increases in the level of organic food procurement among public kitchens participating in the Danish Organic Action Plan 2020. Recommendations for future organic conversion projects include adding key curriculum components to the project's educational content and measuring changes in organic food percentage to increase the chances of successful implementation.

Keywords

Organic food conversion
Public procurement
Nutrition
Sustainability
Education

Organic food conversion projects targeting public kitchens have been developed and implemented in Denmark as well as internationally for more than two decades^(1–3). Organic food conversion has been suggested to affect not only the environmental sustainability of public procurement but also the diet compositions of the meals served in public kitchens by increasing the amounts of legumes, fruit and vegetables and reducing the amounts of meat and meat products used^(4–7). Also reduced food waste and increased consumption of seasonal and local food products have been highlighted in relation to the potential benefits of organic

food conversion to improve environmental sustainability within public procurement^(8–10).

These aspects formed part of the justification by the Danish Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries when launching the Danish Organic Action Plan 2020 in 2012⁽¹¹⁾, revised in 2015⁽¹²⁾. In accordance with the Action Plan for the future of Organic Production in the European Union⁽¹³⁾, the Danish initiative aims to improve sustainability by stimulating the demand for Danish organic agriculture through a primary focus on increased public procurement of organic foods. The initiative therefore

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mainly targets organic food conversion projects through funding to implement educational training for public kitchen workers. No funding was available to cover the price premiums associated with organic food purchase.

A study on the effects on experienced well-being at work among public kitchen workers in relation to the organic food conversion projects implemented as part of the Danish Organic Action Plan 2020 has been published recently⁽¹⁴⁾. However, the effectiveness of such organic food conversion projects in increasing the level of organic procurement in public kitchens has not been scientifically documented despite previous calls^(3,15). With the well-known and severe challenges faced by public kitchens during organic food conversion including unstable deliveries, challenging procurement policies and an increased premium price^(16–18), an evaluation of the level of success of the conversion projects in terms of specific measurements of organic food percentage in the public kitchens is needed⁽³⁾. Launched in 2009 by the Danish Veterinary and Food Administration, the Organic Cuisine Label method represents such specific and valid measurements⁽¹⁹⁾. The Organic Cuisine Label includes three labels based on the relative use of organic procurement: 30–60% (bronze label), 60–90% (silver label) and 90–100% (gold label), based on procurement invoices, where the percentage interval 0–30% does not qualify for a label. Also, further investigations into the educational content of the conversion projects will be valuable in terms of guiding future initiatives on potential best-practice training of public kitchen workers.

The primary objective of the present study was therefore to measure changes in organic food percentages in Danish public kitchens participating in organic food conversion projects under the Danish Organic Action Plan 2020 from autumn 2012 to spring 2013. Furthermore, the curriculum of the different organic food conversion projects was explored.

Methods

Survey design and recruitment

The present study was a longitudinal study measuring the organic food percentage in Danish public kitchens at baseline and follow-up during an organic food conversion project.

During autumn 2012 and spring 2013, a total of ten organic food conversion projects were selected by the Danish Agri-Fish Agency to receive funding within the Danish Organic Action Plan 2020. The public kitchens that participated in the ten projects were selected by the managers of the conversion projects based on their network and the political goals within the different municipalities.

Of the ten funded conversion projects including a total of 666 public kitchens, one project was excluded from the

present study due to an extended conversion period compared with the remaining nine projects. As illustrated in Fig. 1, a total of 622 public kitchens included in the study completed both baseline and follow-up measurements. The public kitchen types were classified as childcare, school, afterschool, canteen, elderly, hospital, central or residential institution based on categories developed by the Danish Diet and Nutrition Association⁽²⁰⁾. The median conversion period was 1.5 years (interquartile range 1.0–1.75 years).

Data collection

According to the requirements for project funding, measurement of the organic food percentages by each public kitchen at baseline and follow-up using the Organic Cuisine Label method by the Danish Veterinary and Food Administration was mandatory⁽¹⁹⁾. This method is based on procurement invoices over a period of three months from suppliers to calculate the organic food percentage in either monetary value or weight⁽²¹⁾. More detailed description of the calculation method can be found elsewhere⁽²²⁾. Some kitchens, especially at baseline, were however not able to apply the Organic Cuisine Label method and hence the Dogme method was accepted⁽²³⁾. This method is an online tool based on self-reported organic food product use by kitchen workers, which has been found to have a high correlation with measurements from Organic Cuisine Label method except for the interval 55–75% where increased uncertainties have been identified⁽²²⁾.

Organic food percentage measurements from each public kitchen were coupled to a background information survey answered by a representative from each public kitchen. The survey was developed and implemented

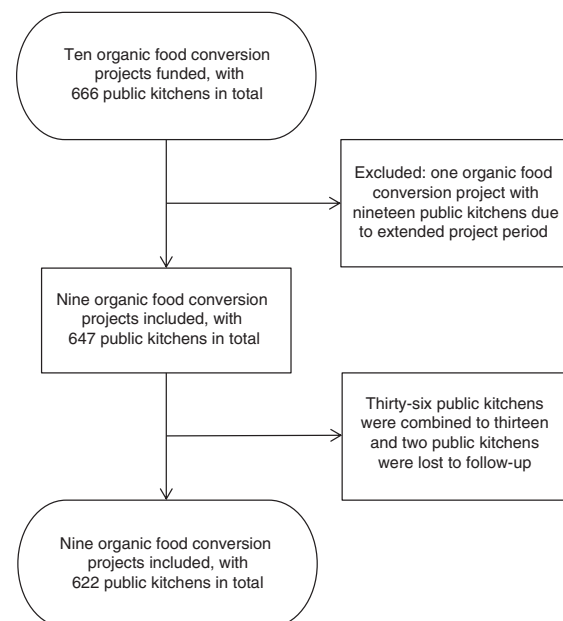


Fig. 1 Flowchart of the included organic food conversion projects and the participating public kitchens, Denmark, autumn 2012–spring 2013 to summer 2015



by the research team and included information on the number of workers, consumers, meals produced and kitchen type for each kitchen.

To investigate potential differences in educational approach towards organic food conversion between the nine different conversion projects, project curriculum components were mapped by the research team. Information for the mapping originated from official descriptions of the individual conversion projects forming part of their funding applications.

Outcomes

The extent of organic food conversion from baseline to follow-up was defined as the change in the proportion of organic food used by the individual public kitchens. The differences in proportions of public kitchen with organic food percentages within the different intervals relevant for the Organic Cuisine Label (0–30%, 30–60%, 60–90% and 90–100%) were also reported. The measurement method applied was categorised as either the Organic Cuisine Label method or the Dogme method and unit as either monetary value or weight.

Based on prior experiences with organic food conversion^(8,15,24) as well as informal dialogues with relevant conversion managers, the following twelve educational components were identified as either present or absent within each project:

1. Describe kitchen production system (identify focus areas).
2. Theory of organic food (production, health, environment).
3. Past experiences and success stories on conversion.
4. Practical cooking classes (local and seasonal).
5. Nutritional guidelines relevant for the kitchen users.
6. Menu planning with new production systems.
7. Budgeting for more organic food within previous budget.

8. Food-waste lessons on reuse of leftovers.
9. Field trips for kitchen workers to farms and producers.
10. Network between/among kitchens, suppliers and producers.
11. Organic Cuisine Label method introduction and application.
12. Follow-up visit offers to individual kitchen participants.

Analysis

The analyses were based on measurements of percentages of organic food used from baseline to follow-up. As data could not be considered normally distributed, non-parametric statistical hypothesis testing of differences between baseline and follow-up were made using the Wilcoxon signed-rank test (paired). This was done for all the public kitchens in total and for each kitchen type along with the median, first and third quartiles. The differences in proportions of public kitchens with organic food percentages within the percentage intervals of 0–30%, 30–60%, 60–90% and 90–100% were treated as ordinal data and tested using χ^2 tests.

Wilcoxon signed-rank (paired) and χ^2 statistical analyses were done using the RStudio statistical software package version 0.98.1103 (R Inc., Boston, MA, USA).

Results

Of the 622 public kitchens, more than half were of the type childcare (56%) followed by canteen (15%) and elderly (10%; Table 1). School and residential were both represented by 7%, afterschool was represented by 3%, and both hospital and central were represented by 1% each. However, in terms of main meals produced per week, central kitchens reported the highest proportion at

Table 1 Proportion of meals, kitchen users and workers in the eight different types of participating public kitchens across the nine included conversion projects, Denmark, autumn 2012–spring 2013 to summer 2015

Kitchen type*	Kitchens (%)	Workers (%)	Kitchen users (%)	Main meals (%)†	Other (%)‡
<i>n</i>	622	3505	69 299	735 317	387 942
Childcare	56	14	32	24	43
School	7	3	9	3.5	6
Afterschool	3	0	3	0.5	3
Canteen	15	12	24	14	16
Elderly	10	54	8	10	11
Hospital	1	9	9	9	9
Central	1	6	12	35	9
Residential	7	2	3	4	3

*Childcare includes all childcare institutions such as nurseries, kindergartens and integrated institutions; School includes school canteens and school cooking classes; Afterschool covers institutional after-school care; Canteen includes canteens or cafés associated with workplaces, universities, activity centres or cultural venues; Elderly includes homes for elderly; Hospital covers patient procurement; Central includes large-scale food production kitchens delivering procurement for receiving kitchens; Residential includes institutions in which consumers live permanently (i.e. social care facilities, university boarding schools and barracks).

†Total number of breakfasts, lunches and dinners produced per week, self-reported. Kitchen types open for production 5 d/week: childcare, school food, afterschool and canteen. Institution types open 7 d/week: elderly, hospital, central and residential.

‡Total number of snacks and in-between meals produced per week, self-reported. Kitchen types open 5 d/week: childcare, school, afterschool and canteen. Institution types open 7 d/week: elderly, hospital, central and residential.

Table 2 Changes in organic food percentage across kitchen types from the nine different conversion projects during the organic food conversion period from baseline to follow-up, Denmark, autumn 2012–spring 2013 to summer 2015

Kitchen type	n	Baseline		Follow-up		Difference		P value†
		Median	IQR	Median	IQR	Median	IQR	
All*	622	38	6–66	69	48–83	24	11–43	<0.001
Childcare	349	59	40–78	81	70–92	21	7–36	<0.001
School	41	17	8–35	49	26–58	22	12–39	<0.001
Afterschool	18	6	1–41	40	6–54	8	2–30	0.163
Canteen	91	3	0–15	43	31–64	35	24–45	<0.001
Elderly	64	2	0–23	51	41–65	40	21–50	<0.001
Hospital	7	1	1–29	20	9–45	16	1–19	0.022
Central	8	4	1–17	40	31–55	34	28–44	0.016
Residential	44	14	0–30	53	41–64	35	21–48	<0.001

IQR, interquartile range.

*Overall calculations included participating kitchens from all projects regardless of kitchen type.

†Wilcoxon signed-rank test (paired) using RStudio version 0.98.1103.

35 % followed by childcare (24 %), canteen (14 %), elderly (10 %), hospital (9 %), residential (4 %), school (3.5 %) and, lastly, afterschool (0.5 %).

Change in organic food percentages

As presented in Table 2, a significant increase in organic food percentage was identified for the total of 622 public kitchens from a median (interquartile range) of 38 (6–66) % at baseline to 69 (48–83) % at follow-up ($P < 0.001$), with a difference in medians of 24 percentage points. When calculating the overall organic food percentage per kitchen type at baseline and follow-up using average rather than median, the result was 22% at baseline and 47% at follow-up. Furthermore, significant increases in organic food percentage were identified for seven of the eight kitchen types ($P < 0.05$), whereas no change was observed for the afterschool kitchen type ($P = 0.16$; Table 2).

Proportions of organic food percentages within the percentage intervals of 0–30 %, 30–60 %, 60–90 % and 90–100 % were significantly different from baseline to follow-up ($P < 0.001$; Fig. 2). The total number of kitchens in the 0–30 % (no label) interval decreased from 270 at baseline to sixty-three kitchens at follow-up. Regarding the intervals for bronze, silver and gold, the number of kitchens increased from 162 to 174 (30–60 %, bronze), from 136 to 282 (60–90 %, silver) and from fifty-four to 103 (90–100 %, gold) from baseline to follow-up.

At baseline, 474 (76 %) of the public kitchens applied the Organic Cuisine Label method for organic food percentage measurements and this increased to 615 (99 %) at follow-up; the rest applied the Dogme method. In terms of reported measurement units, organic food percentages reported in kilograms increased from 511 (82 %) to 562 (90 %) from baseline to follow-up and the remaining were reported in monetary value (Danish Kroner).

Organic food conversion project curriculum components

Mapping the project curriculum of the nine organic food conversion projects showed that of the nine projects, five

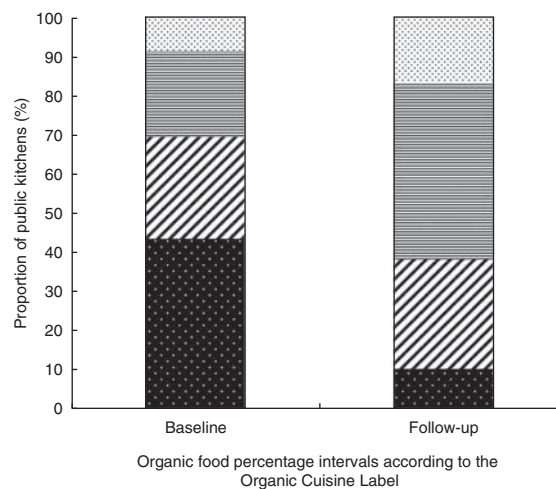


Fig. 2 Proportion of public kitchens participating in the organic food conversion projects with organic food percentages at the relevant intervals required for the Organic Cuisine Labels (■, 0–30 %; ▨, 30–60 %; ▤, 60–90 %; ▥, 90–100 %) measured at baseline and end point (n 622), Denmark, autumn 2012–spring 2013 to summer 2015

were managed by producer associations, three by accounting companies and one was managed by a university (Table 3). All projects specifically described 'Theory of organic food (production, health, environment)', 'Menu planning with new production systems and routines', 'Network between/among kitchens, suppliers and producers' and 'Organic Cuisine Label method introduction and application' as part of the curriculum.

Eight out of nine projects also included 'Past experiences and success stories on conversion', 'Practical cooking classes (local and seasonal)', 'Nutritional guidelines relevant for the kitchen users', 'Budgeting for more organic food within previous budget' and 'Food-waste lessons on reuse of leftovers'. Seven projects included 'Describe kitchen production system (identify focus areas)', six projects included 'Field trips for kitchen workers to farms and producers' and only two projects included 'Follow-up visit offers to individual kitchen participants'.

**Table 3** Organic food conversion curriculum components included in the nine conversion projects implemented with funding from the Danish Organic Action Plan 2020 targeting public kitchens, Denmark, autumn 2012–spring 2013 to summer 2015

Project educational content components	Conversion projects*								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Describe kitchen production system (identify focus areas)		X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Theory of organic food (production, health, environment)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Past experiences and success stories on conversion	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Practical cooking classes (local and seasonal)		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Nutritional guidelines relevant for the kitchen users		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Menu planning with new production systems	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Budgeting for more organic food within previous budget		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Food-waste lessons on reuse of leftovers		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Field trips for kitchen workers to farms and producers	X			X	X	X		X	X
Network between/among kitchens, suppliers and producers	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Organic Cuisine Label method introduction and application	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Follow-up visit offers to individual kitchen participants			X				X		

*Managing institution: 1, 3, 5, 7 and 8 = producer association; 2, 6 and 9 = audit, accounting and counselling company; 4 = university.

Discussion

Results from the present study showed an average (median) increase in the organic food percentage from baseline to follow-up of 24 percentage points. This significant increase was also illustrated by a significant shift in Organic Cuisine Label eligibility, approximately doubling the number of kitchens eligible for either silver (60–90%) or gold (90–100%) label from 190 to 385. The mapping of conversion project curriculum revealed that components on 'theory', 'menu planning', 'network' and 'Organic Cuisine Label method' were prioritised by all nine projects.

Despite the relatively long history of organic food conversion in Danish public kitchens, the current study is the first to meet the call from previous research^(3,15) and present data on the organic food used in public kitchens during organic food conversion projects through strictly regulated Organic Cuisine Label method measurements⁽²⁵⁾. Related European initiatives on organic public procurement have explored similar settings and intentions as the Danish Organic Action Plan 2020^(26–29), but no studies documenting measurements of organic food use comparable with the results presented here have been found.

Regarding conversion project curriculum, components included by all nine or eight projects could be considered key components for a successful implementation of organic food procurement in public kitchens. Results from past experiences highlight similar elements in their description of important steps towards organic food conversion^(6,30). The theory component allows for kitchen workers to understand the differences between organic and conventional food production, where practical classes enable the workers to familiarise themselves with and prepare organic meals made from local and seasonal raw foodstuffs rather than convenience products⁽¹⁵⁾.

Menu planning, budgeting and food-waste management are necessary to optimise the food production in the kitchen and save resources that can cover the premium

prices of organic food⁽¹⁶⁾. For instance, food-waste reductions during an organic food conversion project have been reported earlier⁽¹⁰⁾, although this was not evaluated in the present study. Including nutritional guidelines in the educational content ensures that the reformulated organic meals cover the nutritional needs of the kitchen users, whether that would be children, elderly or hospitalised patients^(5,31–33). Implementation of this component during organic food conversion has also been suggested by kitchen workers earlier⁽¹⁴⁾. Also components on networking, past success stories and the Organic Cuisine Label method were important to the conversion projects. According to recent evaluations, networking platforms are important to improve communication among kitchens and suppliers, whereas past success stories and introducing the labels help motivate and anchor the implementation of organic food use after the conversion project ends^(8,24). This view might be supported by the increased application of the Organic Cuisine Label method at follow-up (99%), potentially indicating a development within the participating public kitchens during the organic food conversion process in terms of increased awareness and motivation towards acquiring the Organic Cuisine Label.

Describing the kitchen production system to identify possible barriers and opportunities for increasing the organic procurement, field trips and follow-up visits were components included less often in the conversion projects. Indications from the conversion managers and former qualitative interviews suggest that the purpose of the components was to identify potential focus areas for organic food conversion and to motivate kitchen workers⁽²⁴⁾. However, these may have been left out due to time and budget restrictions within the conversion projects or incorporated in other ways in the projects.

This knowledge of the conversion project curriculum illustrates a high level of complexity within the implementation of organic food procurement in public kitchens.

Conversion projects seem to design and tailor a lot of the educational content according to kitchen type, size, nutritional needs of the kitchen user group, economic budget limitations in the kitchen and sustainability of both the conversion in itself after the project ends as well as the environmental sustainability. The key components discussed above seem to be interrelated to a degree where the project simply would not be possible to implement without considering them all. In this view, organic food conversion appears to be tightly linked to sustainability and public health. Increased organic public procurement supports organic food production, which in itself has been shown to be more sustainable in terms of productivity, environmental impact, economic viability and social well-being^(34,35). Furthermore, the discussion above confirms the presence of important sustainability aspects in the conversion project content such as more environmental awareness of the kitchen workers, increased use of local and seasonal food products and limited food waste, which is supported by earlier studies^(8,15,24).

In terms of public health nutrition, most conversion projects in the present study included educational training on 'Nutritional guidelines relevant for the kitchen users'. Although the study did not evaluate changes in meal composition within the public kitchens during the conversion projects, the presence of this component could suggest that the nutritional needs of the kitchens users will not be compromised as a result of the conversion project. In fact, organic food conversion has been suggested to result in meal compositions more in line with recommendations^(5,32), which is supported by other findings⁽³⁶⁾.

Also, an increasingly important aspect to consider in the public health discussion is the dietary exposure to pesticides, fertilisers, antibiotics and other chemicals⁽³⁷⁾, which may have severe adverse effects on human reproductive and child health^(38,39) and that can be avoided through organic food consumption⁽⁴⁰⁻⁴²⁾. However, it should be noted that pesticide application in Denmark is already tightly regulated even in conventional food production with low dietary residue levels^(43,44) and so the national impact of lower pesticide application in food production might not be as significant as in other EU countries⁽⁴⁵⁾.

In terms of national impact on organic food production, the increase in organic public procurement found in the present study could be extensive over time as the sample size of 622 public kitchens out of approximately 6000–10 000 public kitchens in total in Denmark can be considered relatively large⁽⁴⁶⁾. However, the potential also remains substantial. The revision of the Danish Organic Action Plan 2020 in 2015 did not affect the organic food conversion projects included in the present study, but changed application details for future conversion projects⁽¹²⁾.

Limitations to the current study include the lack of control public kitchens that were not exposed to the organic food conversion process, which renders the results unable to directly infer causality. Also selection bias cannot be excluded because the public kitchens were not randomly selected for the conversion projects. However, a number of points from the study argue for a high level of transferability of the organic food conversion projects within Denmark as well as internationally. First, although the public kitchen sample in the present study is not representative of the total group of public kitchens in Denmark, the results suggest that organic food conversion was implemented successfully across different public kitchen types and procurement settings. Second, due to the project funding requirements of the Danish Organic Action Plan 2020, loss to follow-up of public kitchen participation was limited. The observed increase in organic food percentages is therefore likely to be true as all public kitchens reported on their progress regardless of the extent of their achievement, minimising the threat of introducing bias. Lastly, a number of participating public kitchens were recruited to a conversion project following top-down political decision making at municipality level rather than actively seeking conversion project recruitment independently. This fact also shows that the study sample at baseline did not consist only of highly motivated public kitchens and still conversion projects successfully implemented organic procurement. In sum, nothing argues against the possibility of reproducing similar results with a similar initiative in Denmark or abroad.

In order to evaluate conversion project content, additional qualitative interviews with project managers and kitchen worker participants could have been interesting to include as well as observations during conversion project implementation in combination with the mapping of curriculum components. Measures of change to the nutritional composition of the public meals, food waste and kitchen user satisfaction would also be valuable to include in future research.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the present study reports significant increases in the percentage of organic food procurement with a difference in medians of 24 percentage points among 622 participating public kitchens during a median conversion period of 1.5 years, along with a significant shift in the number of public kitchens eligible for Organic Cuisine Labels at the silver and gold level. Hence, the results indicate significant effects of organic food conversion projects on increasing the organic food percentage in public kitchens within their existing budgets. The mapping of curriculum components of the conversion projects identified key components in terms of theory, menu planning, networking, Organic Cuisine Label

method, past success stories, practical training, nutritional guidelines, budgeting and food-waste managing, which may be associated with improved nutrition and sustainability. These results represent new research supporting future implementation of initiatives similar to the Danish Organic Action Plan 2020.

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