



Management Board Meeting

Wednesday 2nd September 2020, 1330 – 1530 hours
Glasgow Centre for Population Health

AGENDA

1. Welcome and apologies

Part 1: Regular Board Business

2. Minutes of last meeting, rolling actions and matters arising
3. General update Paper GCPHMB/2020/401
4. Communications Plan for Mortality Analysis Verbal Update/discussion

Part 2: Performance, Review and Governance

5. Budget position: 1st April 2020 to 31st July 2020 Paper GCPHMB/2020/402

Part 3: Strategic Development

6. Supporting COVID-19 Recovery and renewal Paper GCPHMB/2020/403
7. City Food Plan Presentation / discussion
8. Economy and Community Wealth Building Verbal Update/ discussion
9. AOCB

Date of next meeting

Wednesday 2nd December 2020, 1330 – 1630 hours



**Minutes of a meeting of the Management Board
of the Glasgow Centre for Population Health
held on 10 June 2020**

Virtual meeting

PRESENT

Mr John Brown	Chairman, NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde (Chair)
Prof Moira Fischbacher-Smith	Vice-Principal Learning & Teaching, University of Glasgow (Vice Chair)
Dr Pete Seaman	Acting Associate Director, Glasgow Centre for Population Health
Mr John Matthews	Non-executive Board Member, NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde
Prof Emma McIntosh	Professor of Health Economics, University of Glasgow
Mr Gary Dover	Assistant Chief Officer, Glasgow City HSCP
Dr Linda de Caestecker	Director of Public Health, NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde
Ms Jackie Erdman	Head of Equality & Human Rights, NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde
Prof Nick Watson	Professor of Disability Studies, University of Glasgow
Mr Morris Fraser	Deputy Head of Health Improvement, Scottish Government

IN ATTENDANCE

Ms Rebecca Lenagh-Snow	Administrator, Glasgow Centre for Population Health
Ms Janet Robison	Office Manager, Glasgow Centre for Population Health
Mrs Jennie Coyle	Communications Manager, Glasgow Centre for Population Health
Dr David Walsh	Programme Manager, Glasgow Centre for Population Health
Mr Chris Harkins	Senior Researcher, Glasgow Centre for Population Health

			<u>ACTION BY</u>
621	<u>WELCOME AND APOLOGIES</u>		
	Mr Brown welcomed everyone to the meeting. Apologies were received from Ms Suzanne Millar, Ms Liz Sadler, Prof Laurence Moore, Cllr Michelle Ferns, Mr Kevin Rush, Mr Colin Edgar and Dr Michael Smith.		
622	<u>ROLLING ACTIONS AND MATTERS ARISING</u>		
	As the March Board meeting was conducted via email correspondence there was no previous minute. It was noted under rolling actions that Glasgow City Council signature is outstanding on the Memorandum of Understanding. Mr Edgar is progressing this.		CE

623	<u>GENERAL UPDATE</u>		
	<p>Dr Seaman spoke to paper [GCPHMB/2020/387] highlighting the following points:</p> <p><u>Governance, partnership and staffing – paragraphs 1 - 4</u> A major point to note is to register thanks to Prof Carol Tannahill for her hard work and leadership of the Centre over the past 15 years.</p> <p>Dr Seaman highlighted the redeployment of several GCPH staff members to support the NHSGGC test, trace, isolate and protect programme.</p> <p><u>Developments – paragraphs 7 – 14</u> Dr Seaman highlighted the work on race and racialisation. There had been plans in partnership with Public Health Scotland, to recruit a joint secondee to progress actions that had developed from GCPH events. COVID-19 has given even more impetus to this work, given the disproportionate impact on the BME community.</p> <p>There is a continuation of the collaboration with the City of Pittsburgh, Glasgow City Council and GCPH. A funding bid has been submitted responding to climate change. This bid will contain learning from Glasgow and if successful Glasgow will manage the budget for community capacity building.</p> <p><u>Outputs and activities – paragraph 15</u> Dr Seaman highlighted how events have been affected by lockdown. There were two events held just before lockdown, which went well however numbers were notably lower.</p> <p><u>Publications – paragraphs 19 - 20</u> Chris Harkins' produced a rapid review on recovery and resilience in response to COVID-19 pandemic which will be presented later in the agenda.</p> <p>Gregor Yates' evaluation report on Clyde Gateway's cancer screening programme was published in May. Request was made for this to be circulated to Board members.</p> <p>The Board formally recorded their thanks and appreciation to Prof Tannahill for her work and wish her well in her new role.</p> <p>They also formally thanked the GCPH staff who have volunteered to support NHSGGC programmes.</p> <p>Dr de Caestecker asked about the Pittsburgh climate change work. Previous work was concentrated on inequalities and drug related deaths, will this new work also pick up on those or is it just focused on climate? Dr Seaman clarified for Dr de Caestecker that the Pittsburgh collaboration will be a new area of work focussing on climate change linking with a different team and won't focus on previous work around inequalities and drug related deaths.</p> <p>Mr Dover highlighted that Mr Harkins' rapid review would be helpful to inform the recovery work and would also be interested in the cancer screening report.</p>		GCPH

	All publications mentioned will be circulated to the Board.		GCPH
624	<u>END OF YEAR REPORT 2019-20</u>		
	<p>Dr Seaman presented and spoke to the End of Year report [Paper GCPHMB/2020/398] and the Board was asked to note progress against the indicators of success. The appendix of the report provides detail on individual projects.</p> <p>Table 1 in the main report is the exceptions report and updates on those projects that showed slippage at mid-year. Most are now back at green under the traffic light system but some have been impacted by COVID-19 and will now be delayed or no longer going ahead.</p> <p>The Board agreed the report was an accurate record of the 2019-20 year and noted progress. They recorded their appreciation to the GCPH staff for all their hard work on an impressive amount of projects.</p>		To note
625	<u>BUDGET POSITION (MONTH 12)</u>		
	<p>In Ms Fiona Buchanan's absence Dr Seaman spoke to paper [GCPHMB/2020/399] highlighting the Centre's financial position at end of March 2020.</p> <p>Dr Seaman highlighted approval request to carry forward figure outlined to 2020/21 financial year combined of externally generated income and vacant posts.</p> <p>The Board accepted and approved the budget position and recorded thanks to Ms Buchanan for preparing the paper.</p>		To note
626	<u>COVID-19: GCPH'S RESPONSE</u>		
	<p>Dr David Walsh and Mr Chris Harkins were introduced to the group.</p> <p>Dr Seaman introduced the background to this item. An accompanying paper [GCPHMB/2020/400] was circulated with the meeting papers and Dr Seaman spoke to a presentation [attached].</p> <p>This item highlights GCPH's response during the initial phase of the pandemic crisis and expands on the approach going forward.</p> <p>The 2020-21 workplan was approved in March but did have a large caveat in relation to COVID-19. The question to keep in mind for the Centre response is where GCPH adds most value.</p> <p>Developments in partner landscapes were highlighted along with what links and representations GCPH has with those groups.</p> <p>The principles of the approach remain largely the same, and will recognise the significance of poverty and inequalities, and the importance of mental health and community recovery.</p> <p>How GCPH work has been impacted was highlighted – where things have changed so significantly that work cannot go ahead as</p>		

<p>planned or has been noticeably delayed. The impact of social distancing and COVID-19 control measures has also affected some work and our communications work, such as events.</p> <p>The majority of work has positively adapted to COVID-19 context. These include the cross-city food work, the Avenues project, Children’s Neighbourhoods Scotland (CNS) and aspects of GCPH communications.</p> <p>The timeframes of activity are crisis response, crisis control, recovery phase, and the ‘New Normal’. These timeframes are not necessarily smooth and distinct, and hopefully will be able to support across them all. For crisis response, re-assignment of staff and the community engagement activity has been indicated, crisis control has involved providing insight and expertise to groups such as PHS Social Mitigation Cells and NHSGGC’s Poverty response group and CNS producing early response briefings. The recovery phase is where Dr Seaman described GCPH’s distinctive contribution and added value. From data analysis and insight in projects like Understanding Glasgow, studying activities like the Avenues project, or building on Mr Harkins paper on community recovery, which went to the Public Health Oversight Board last week. There is also learning from innovation to ‘lock in’ responses in areas like mental health focus, Mutual Aid, food insecurity work, and CNS looking at COVID-19 impact on families.</p> <p>Mr Dover questioned if the majority of work will be impacted by COVID-19 going forward and which areas won’t be affected. Dr Seaman said although there will be areas that won’t be affected as much, given the Centre focus on inequalities and COVID-19 compounding those, there’s unlikely to be much work that isn’t impacted in this regard.</p> <p>Dr de Caestecker asked about the race and racialisation work, and if the Centre might be able to do work looking at the impact of COVID-19 on BME communities or if this might be more appropriate for a larger organisation such as Public Health Scotland. She also cautioned that this is potentially a large amount of work and should focus on some core and distinctive pieces of work that will have impact.</p> <p>Dr Seaman agreed that staff are being asked to join a lot of groups and advice on managing these requests are welcomed. However, a lot of this is adaptations of the existing workplan. Also, GCPH are very eager to do their part and help with new projects.</p> <p>Regarding the race and racialisation Dr Seaman reported on a meeting held and thinks the Centre role is more of a convening role to help explore with other organisations, like Public Health Scotland, how race has and will shape responses to the crisis.</p> <p>Mr Brown suggested it may help to focus on core projects. Dr de Caestecker highlighted that identifying a smaller number of distinctive projects to lead on would be helpful.</p> <p>Regarding BME communities and Public Health Scotland, Ms Erdman thought there is an opportunity to help influence work. Regarding the Youth Transitions Work, the National Transition</p>	
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	<p>Forum has produced a paper on COVID-19 linked to disability and youth services and this is an important cohort. Moving forward she suggested young people's experiences will be very important.</p> <p>Mrs Coyle responded to Mr Dover's query regarding a large focus on COVID-19. At the start of the crisis it didn't feel right to concentrate on non-COVID-19 work but Communications are starting to think about other work now. This work, although not concentrating on COVID-19, will still be very relevant to the COVID-19 context, such as disability services and the upcoming seminar on the gender caring economy.</p>		
627	<p><u>CHANGING TRENDS IN MORTALITY ACROSS UK CITIES AND COUNTRIES / SCALING COVID-19 AGAINST MORTALITY</u></p>		
	<p>Dr Walsh presented on the changing trends in mortality and contextualising these against COVID-19 [attached].</p> <p>The main points from the presentation were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Already in a crisis (re: mortality) before the current COVID-19 crisis. • The 'stalling of improvement' in mortality is seen across all cities in the UK but this slowdown is masking increases in mortality in the most deprived areas. • There is widening inequalities for the majority of causes and these are city level issues, with Glasgow again standing out, though there are examples of exceptions from Manchester and ischaemic heart disease and Dundee and drug-related poisonings. • Drug-related increase in mortality is seen in all cities but is much higher in Scotland. This is massively impacted by social differences and deprivation. • The paper '<i>Scaling COVID-19 against inequalities: should the policy response consistently match the mortality challenge?</i>' is co-written by Dr Walsh, Gerry McCartney, Alastair Leyland and Ruth Dundas and has been submitted to a journal along with the cities mortality paper. <p>Discussion was around how best to highlight the key messages beyond the academic audience of the peer reviewed journal to influence policymakers and service leads. Dr Walsh and Mrs Coyle reported that a comprehensive GCPH communications plan is being developed to aid dissemination and target appropriate audiences. This will include a range of resources to build on the peer reviewed journal article and a focus on implications and recommendations at both a national and local level and if possible, some inclusion of human stories and lived reality behind these statistics. Dr Walsh report it had already been presented to the Directors of Public Health group and there was appetite to discuss at Scottish Government level, however priorities have shifted due to COVID-19.</p> <p>There was a brief discussion of when non-COVID-19 related research and work can begin to emerge. There was concern that this work could stall due to COVID-19 and strong encouragement to progress with publication, the message around austerity and if</p>		 <p>mortality trends - DW.pdf</p>

	<p>Mr Harkins spoke to his presentation [attached] providing background and explaining the structure of the rapid review, and then discussed some of the feedback received since publication.</p> <p>Mr Brown thanked Mr Harkins for an interesting presentation.</p> <p>Prof Watson responded that it was a good report. He reported that the University has a number of funding bids looking at the COVID-19 impact on disabled people. Prof Watson made an observation on participatory budgeting, highlighting many affected groups are already highly stigmatised. Community activity should take account of these pre-existing inequalities.</p> <p>Mr Harkins agreed and advised that when participatory budgeting is done well communities are supported to help understand such issues as stigma and impacts of discrimination.</p> <p>Mr Dover said he had circulated an early version of the review to the HSCP and would find the full version quite helpful. Mr Harkins offered to support any areas.</p>		 <p>Chris Harkins PP.pdf</p> <p>GCPH</p>
629	<p><u>LEADERSHIP STRUCTURE AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR GCPH</u></p>		
	<p>Dr Seaman introduced this item and explained that Prof Tannahill's departure has provided an opportunity to review previous iterations of GCPH's leadership structure to inform the recruitment process moving forward.</p> <p>Dr Seaman provided an overview of the current structure highlighting the interim leadership arrangement until September 2020 providing scope to discuss the most appropriate model. Consideration should also be given to who will lead the process.</p> <p>The possible options Dr Seaman outlined were:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Full time Director with retained Associate Director 2. Part time Director with retained Associate Director 3. Full time Director and restored post of Deputy Director 4. Repositioned Associate Director post as head of GCPH with DPH or other senior figure providing Public Health leadership. <p>Feedback from the EMT added that the Director post involves a substantive 'outward facing' dimension and the possible need to be creative in terms of secondments, part time attachments in light of funding.</p> <p>It is proposed a Board subgroup is convened to consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Place of director role moving forward • Strategic position of the role • Key criteria for recruitment • Identify process and timescale. <p>Initial reflections and response to the proposals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr Seaman noted option 4 is return to the situation that led an SG review to recommend increased leadership resource within the Centre and potentially unsustainable. Significant operational management, governance and 		

	<p>corporate demands are at the cost of the external facing dimensions, advocacy and partner liaison. A combination of elements 2 and 3 may be most realistic going forward.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prof Fischbacher-Smith noted a subgroup would progress consideration of possibilities but highlighted September as an unrealistic timescale for a decision. Option 2 is least favourable in terms of the Director role making an impact. • Prof McIntosh noted that Dr Seaman doing great work at present. She also drew attention to the wider strategic context against which this decision should take account. Consideration should be given to where GCPH as a unit is going and if there's a possibility of broadening GCPH's remit to outside Glasgow. • Mr Brown agreed all these issues require thought. • Prof Watson said while discussing the future we should also think about Dr Seaman and his existing contribution to the role and GCPH. He thinks the Board do have an obligation to him in regard to role and security. <p>The Board agreed to the forming of a subgroup to progress.</p>		JB, MFS
630	<u>AOB</u>		
	<p>No other business noted.</p> <p>The chairman thanked Dr Seaman and the GCPH staff for all the hard work they have done, with special thanks to Dr Seaman for all his work as interim Director.</p>		To note
631	<u>DATES OF MEETINGS FOR 2020</u>		
	<p>The date of the next Management Board meeting is: Wednesday 2nd September 2020, 1.30pm to 4.30pm</p>		To note

Rolling Actions list (September 2020)

Board meeting date	Action	Responsibility	Update
2nd December 2019	Memorandum of Understanding. To be run through EMT in the first instance and brought to Board for approval. To consider including statement of community relationship and values.	ALL	On March meeting agenda and officially adopted.
2nd December 2019	Interest in stalling life expectancy, drug deaths and links to austerity and interest in disaggregating national and local data to see how these are playing out in different communities.	GCPH	Continuing developmental focus. Refer to work plan discussed on March agenda.
2nd December 2019	Board development discussion to be incorporated in to work planning.	GCPH	Work planning on March meeting agenda.
March 2020 (by correspondence)	Request to update the risk register to reflect the current risk to delivery posed by COVID-19.	GCPH	Risk register amended with new risk added (4) and mitigation actions. The COVID-19 situation is dynamic and review of work plan as identified to be discussed at June Board meeting.  GCPH_Risk and Opportunity Register
10th June 2020	Memorandum of Understanding awaiting signature from GCC.	CE	

Board meeting date	Action	Responsibility	Update
10th June 2020	Circulate publications highlighted through general update; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clyde Gateway's Cancer screening programme • Supporting community recovery in response to COVID-19. 	GCPH	Completed.
10th June 2020	Develop communications plan in partnership with PHS to support publication; changing trends in mortality across UK cities and countries/scaling COVID-19 against mortality.	GCPH	On September agenda
10th June 2020	Formation of subgroup to progress recruitment of Director vacancy.	JB/MFS	Verbal update to be provided



**Glasgow Centre for Population Health
GCPH Management Board
2 September 2020**

General Update

Recommendations

Board members are asked to:

- Note and discuss this update on progress since the last meeting on 10th June 2020.
- Identify any developments and priorities in their own areas that are of potential significance for the Centre.

Governance and staffing

1. *New Scottish Government representative on GCPH Board.* In her new post as Interim Deputy Director of the Health Improvement Division, Karen MacNee will serve on the Board as GCPH's sponsor in Government. Karen is familiar with the work of the Centre through various roles in public health analytics. An initial conversation between Ms MacNee and the Associate Director highlighted Scottish Government priorities around post-pandemic renewal, particularly in relation to social, economic and green recovery where GCPH's focus on patterning of inequalities, their determinants and action orientated work to address such trends, would find fertile ground for influence and impact. Karen will replace Liz Sadler as the Scottish Government representative on our Board and we wish to extend thanks for Ms Sadler's support and contribution to the development of GCPH over the past 18 months.
2. *GCPH role in wider public health forums.* At the last meeting of the Executive Management Team there was discussion of the role the Centre in promoting and maintaining focus on public health, social determinants and inequalities at a time when NHS attention locally and nationally is absorbed by COVID-19. It was agreed that the Public Health Standing Committee would welcome contributions from the GCPH team on existing and continuing work across the work programme. Other forums locally and nationally could be considered for GCPH contributions when required.
3. *Staff contracts and reassignment.* Janet Robison, our Office Manager, originally requested a secondment from NHS Lanarkshire on joining GCPH in 2017 given the uncertainty around GCPH's longer-term funding at the time. NHS Lanarkshire have advised us that they wish to end the secondment arrangement. Dr Seaman has contacted HR for advice on next steps. Two other members of the team are currently on fixed-term arrangements and Dr Seaman is currently exploring if parity of terms can be agreed with Human Resources. Cat Tabbner, Community Engagement Manger, returned from maternity leave in August, returning us to our previous capacity in terms of community focused expertise.

4. Jill Muirie has been supporting Test and Protect in a management and coordination role since June. It has been agreed to extend her reassignment to end of October with review of the arrangement before this date.
5. *Racialisation and public health activity.* Dr Seaman met Glasgow City Health and Social Care Partnership colleagues following an input to the Public Health Inequalities Group. Among the key actions to be taken forward included: recognition that developing a multi-cultural workforce within public health is necessary to address current equalities 'blind spots' and improve the quality of public health provision further; that there is a role for the NHSGGC Public Health Workforce Group to consider and propose ways to generate opportunities for BME members within public health, inclusive of health improvement; and that public health colleagues involved in local community planning recovery planning mechanisms raise equalities as a core theme to be included, and seek a local breakdown of data that informs the equalities impact of social changes generated by COVID-19. The latter includes economic and employment impacts.
6. The planned secondment opportunity to address and make recommendations in relation to racialisation and public health is now planned as a GCPH appointment at 0.5 full time equivalent of a Band 7 (Senior Public Health Research Specialist) post for 12 months. Given the importance of BME perspective, consultation and leadership in informing public health decision-making, we are considering how the role can align and support the re-established Scottish Migrants and Ethnic Health Research Strategy Group (SMEHRS).
7. *Three-month developmental opportunity.* Approval has been given to backfill Dr Seaman's substantive post for 3 months to provide an internal developmental opportunity. The role will be focussed on supporting social recovery within our local authority partnership.
8. *Returning to the office.* The team have successfully worked remotely since March 2020 in line with Government advice. As lockdown restrictions ease, the team are beginning to discuss plans for re-opening of the office ahead of Phase 4 of the pandemic response. To this end, an internal cross-team group has been established to produce a risk assessment, guidelines and rota to ensure a safe working environment. This group will take account of guidance by Clyde Gateway (who oversee the Olympia Building), NHSGGC and University of Glasgow. We are currently compliant with specifications for the building and physical workspace outlined from Clyde Gateway's risk assessment and members of the team have been required to undergo an online 'return to campus induction' through University of Glasgow. Advice and observations from partner experience of the process of easing teams back to office working are encouraged.
9. *Team development: Inequalities working group.* Following internal discussion with the team, an inequalities working group has been established to support mainstreaming of equality within GCPH, as expressed by the Equality and Human Rights Commission in relation to all nine Protected Characteristics of the Equality (Scotland) Act 2010. Namely- "Integrating equality into the day-to-day work (and) building expertise across the organisation ... to ensure that equality is considered routinely." The group will be led by Monique Campbell and Cat Tabbner. The first meeting involved an equalities refresher training session provided by the West of Scotland Regional Equality Council. Terms of Reference for the group are being developed.

Developments and partnerships

10. To assist the Centre's contribution to post-pandemic recovery GCPH are represented on the Social Recovery Task Force. Chris Harkins will lead scoping of options on how the

principles of PB, particularly dialogue, deliberation and reciprocity between communities and decision-makers can be embedded within the recovery planning and implementation. GCPH will also support Bernadette Monaghan, Director of Community Empowerment and Equalities identify some outcomes across the task force's numerous workstreams (currently Mental Health, Digital, Third Sector, BME Communities, Disabled Population, Food, Gender Based Violence, Volunteering, Child Poverty, Young people, Colleges and Property). A key task will be ensuring the recovery work is not siloed through the above streams and there are cross-city outcomes leading the work. GCPH has also agreed to be represented on a group overseeing the research partnership led by Policy Scotland to support the COVID-19 social recovery work.

11. The GCPH also has links to the Glasgow Economic Recovery Group (GERG). Val McNeice is seconded into a joint post between the GCPH and Economic Development at Glasgow City Council with a focus on 'health and inclusive growth'. Val sits on the GERG Executive Group which meets weekly and feeds into and actions the discussions of the full GERG. At the next meeting of the GERG (14th August) Val will present a paper on the opportunities a 'community wealth building' approach can bring to people and the economy across Glasgow City Region. Val also sits on the Social Recovery Taskforce on behalf of Economic Development to ensure linkages between these recovery groups. Val contributed to the PHS paper *Protecting the health of the working age population and their families as lockdown reduces*.
12. Glasgow City Food Plan draft has been circulated to key city partners and 'critical friends' ahead of a formal consultation period commencing in Autumn 2020. It is proposed that updates on the GCPH's Economic Recovery work and Food Plan are brought to the September Board meeting. Update and discussion on today's agenda.
13. Glasgow City HSCP *Wider implications of the pandemic for Glasgow discussion paper*. Fiona Moss, Head of Health Improvement and Equalities has sought support from GCPH through contribution to a paper identifying what is known in relation to health and equalities data for discussion of ways forward for HSCP. GCPH team are linking up with relevant report leads to provide input on health inequalities, transport and travel, food, environment and youth transitions.
14. Bruce Whyte has contributed text on Active Travel to NHSGGC Remobilisation Plan. This highlights some of the positive changes in movement around the city that have emerged as a consequence of lockdown and suggests actions to build on this including investment in active travel infrastructure, integrated ticketing, reduction of default speed limit to 20mph and safe affordable transport options to address transport inequalities. It is noted that *nextbike* scheme, made free at the point of use during the pandemic, increases cycling rates among groups not traditionally attracted to cycling as a form of transport such as women.
15. *Redesigning Unscheduled Care: Population Data and User Insights*. Dr Seaman contributes to this Scottish Government convened group and recently provided input to lead discussion on the equalities implications of Accident and Emergency, NHS24 and Ambulance Service use.

Communications outputs and activities

16. This section summarises the Centre's communication-related outputs and activities since June 2020 in line with the agreed approach to communications monitoring and reporting. Our communications team continue to be mindful of and sensitive to the current context and adapt where appropriate.

Events and seminars

17. Our events, seminars and workshops are a key component of our communication and knowledge translation activities. We, like many others, had to cancel several events planned for April in the early weeks of the lockdown period. This included a seminar by Angela O'Hagan of the WiSE Centre for Economic Justice at Glasgow Caledonian University on the gendered nature of the care economy, a joint workshop with NHSGGC colleagues on mental health, and the launch of the public consultation on the development of a food plan for the city. We are now in the process of trying to rearrange each of these for the autumn as webinars.
18. The annual PHINS seminar will be held as three separate, but linked, online webinars during September 2020. The focus of these is on the impact of, context to, and emergence from, the COVID-19 pandemic. Each webinar will last one hour, comprising two 20 minute presentations, and 15 minutes of questions and discussion. The Chairs and speakers for each of the webinars have been confirmed. GCPH is leading the organisation and hosting of these webinars.
19. Planning is also underway for the annual GCPH seminar series, which again will take place as webinars, certainly until the start of next year, at which point we will review the situation. As usual, speaker and topic suggestions are welcome from Board members.
20. An application to host an online event as part of the ESRC Festival of Social Sciences due to run from 7 to 15 November is currently being considered. This would be a collaborative application between GCPH, the University of Glasgow and Glasgow Caledonian University as part of our developing work on racialisation. The focus and format of the event would likely be enhancing transcultural participation using a community-led research project on Female Genital Mutilation as the basis of discussion in the form of a webinar and panel discussion.

Publications

21. [*Bikes for All evaluation: summary of overall findings \(2018-2020\)*](#). (Gregor Yates). Published in August, this report summarises feedback from participants involved in Bikes for All (BfA) over a two-year period (April 2018 to end March 2020). BfA is a Glasgow-based project delivered by Bike for Good which aims to increase the accessibility of cycling through reduced price access to the *nextbike* hire scheme and one-to-one support. It has been managed and evaluated by a partnership of CoMoUK, Bike for Good, GCPH, Cycling Scotland and *nextbike*. Information and feedback from participants was collated through baseline and follow-up surveys. Survey results presented follow-on from a more comprehensive year one report published in 2019.
22. [*Policy recommendations for population health: progress and challenges*](#). (David Walsh et al). Published in July, this report reviews the extent the 26 policy recommendations from the excess mortality synthesis have been implemented since publication of the report in 2016. This presents a mixed picture. There have been several highly positive developments, not least in relation to Scottish Government policy around social housing provision, pre-school education, public sector pay, and more. In contrast, a number of areas were identified where either there has been little progress (e.g. in relation to the 'poverty premium') or where changes have arguably not gone far enough (e.g. income tax rates and bands). A considerable number of initiatives will require time and/or evaluation to determine their impact. With excess mortality a particular form of health inequality, and with the majority of powers required to address such inequalities still reserved to the UK

Government, the work questions the extent to which the Scottish Government (and indeed local authorities) can effectively address such issues. As the work pre-dates the Scottish and UK Government's responses to COVID-19, it does not include any of the emergency measures to protect businesses, jobs and incomes. This is acknowledged in the report but highlights that the pre-pandemic policies are extremely important and relevant to future policy discussion as the country seeks to emerge from the crisis, and as governments consider ways in which the economy can be rebuilt. David Walsh the lead author also wrote an [accompanying blog](#). A [short article](#) was also featured in The Glasgow Times.

23. [Children's Neighbourhoods Scotland Annual Report 2019-20](#). This first annual report from CNS provides an update and overview of the programme, as well as a forward look at next steps. The report was written in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic and, like many others, the work of the CNS team changed rapidly in response. One aspect of this change was to undertake a programme of research exploring the impact of COVID-19 on families with children and how services and organisations have responded to it. The report also includes a number of insights from this research.

Forthcoming publications

24. *Exploring the cost of the pregnancy pathway*. This commissioned qualitative research by GCPH, NHS Health Scotland, NHS Greater Glasgow & Clyde and NHS Ayrshire & Arran, explores the financial impacts of pregnancy for expectant and new families on low-income families in the two respective NHS Board areas. It set out to establish what cost-related barriers existed in accessing ante-natal healthcare and explore what health services can do to support the financial wellbeing of expectant parents and their families. The findings will be used to inform the development of strategies to better support low-income families during pregnancy and into the early stage of family life. The report is awaiting final approval from Public Health Scotland colleagues. Expected publication date – August 2020.
25. *Briefing paper on the changing landscape of volunteering and participation*. Gregor Yates. This briefing paper will apply a public health lens to recent changes in volunteering participation in Scotland brought about by COVID-19. Consideration will be given to the increase in volunteering participation over this period, which has in part been facilitated by the emergence of Mutual Aid support groups and the widescale availability of digital technology. There has also been increased demand for formal forms of volunteering, although rates have declined due to imposed lockdown measures, event cancellations and the reduced capacity of community organisations to manage volunteers. By drawing on existing evidence and insights on volunteering, the paper will assess the possible population health implications of these changes and how different population groups may be affected. Expected publication date – end of Summer 2020.
26. *Exploring barriers to community participation and access to community services among people with disabilities*. Chris Harkins – joint publication with Glasgow Disability Alliance. The purpose of this paper is to highlight a range of issues which adversely impact on the lives of disabled people which the COVID-19 pandemic has brought even sharper focus and urgency to. The report makes clear the role that public health has within a collective societal effort in overcoming barriers to community participation and access to community-based services that unfairly impact on disabled populations. To do this a range of evidence, statistics and insights are presented in relation to these issues. A model to support policymakers and practitioners in considering and overcoming the evidenced barriers to community participation and access to community-based services that

disabled populations face is also presented. Expected publication date – September 2020.

Journal articles

27. Rolfe S, Garnham L, Godwin J, Anderson I, Seaman P, Donaldson C. Housing as a social determinant of health and wellbeing: developing an empirically-informed realist theoretical framework <https://link.springer.com/epdf/10.1186/s12889-020-09224-0>. *BMC Public Health* 2020. DOI:10.1186/s12889-020-09224-0

Digital

28. The [summer issue](#) of the GCPH e-update was circulated in July and highlighted David Walsh's new policy recommendations review, an update on our work on racial inequality and several new blogs, journal articles and new resources from CNS. This was also circulated to GCC elected members.
29. Following the publication of the [Children's Report Cards](#) on the Understanding Glasgow website in February, active and targeted dissemination has now resumed. This includes a set of infographics that were developed to help raise awareness of the Report Cards on social media. Other new infographics in development include the climate emergency and a selection to support the Glasgow city food plan consultation.
30. One of the communications priorities for 2020-21 is to expand our digital resources to include audio recordings, short talking-heads and films and animations. The equipment and software needed to allow us to develop these resources have now been obtained with the communications team upskilling through a mixture of online/self-learning and formal training. Initial animations in development include an update to the 'Glasgow as a village of 100 people', an animation for the launch of the city food plan, an introductory animation on the social determinants of health, and a possible animation on the theory of change on the links between austerity and reduced life expectancy and widening health inequalities.
31. We have produced several news items and short blogs as a way to keep people updated on our COVID-19 responsive work and other developments over the past few months. These are listed below.
- [Our response to COVID-19 and thoughts for the future](#) (Pete Seaman)
 - [Food in uncertain times](#) (Riikka Gonzalez)
 - [Children's Neighbourhoods Scotland: exploring local responses to COVID-19](#) (Jennifer McLean)
 - [What is community resilience?](#) (Pete Seaman)
 - [Coping with the COVID-19 pandemic: the central role of home](#) (Lisa Garnham)
 - [Active travel during a pandemic](#) (Bruce Whyte)
 - [The power of communities](#) (Jennifer McLean)
 - [Walking through the lockdown in Scotland](#) (Lisa Garnham)

Mortality analysis communications plan

**GCPH Management Board meeting
2nd September 2020**



Update

- Narrative and key messages
- Resources/outputs
- Key stakeholders
- *PHS/Mortality Special Interest Group context

Cities mortality analysis key messages

Looked at the stalling life expectancy trends for different parts of UK – countries and cities – to examine cause-specific trends in more detail

- Recent changes in mortality rates observed across **all UK countries and cities** and for most causes of death
- Particular issues apply in Scotland such as worsening mortality in most recent period for 0-64 age group and drug-related deaths (increased across all of UK but dramatically different in Scotland)
- Stalling or slow-down in mortality improvement masking **increasing death rates among the poorest** – widening inequalities observed for majority of causes

Pre-Covid but really important context for understanding Covid inequalities

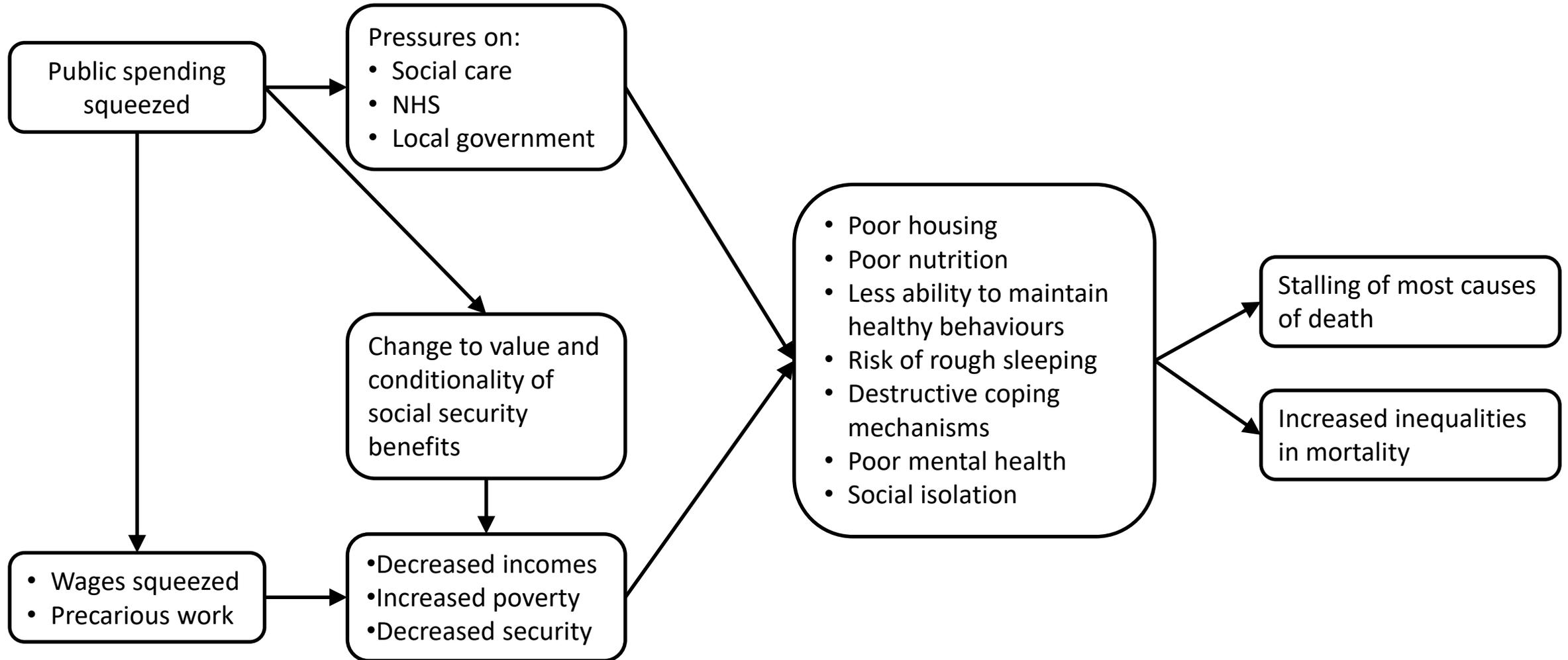
Title and narrative

- Stalling life expectancy: the crisis before the crisis / a Public Health emergency
- Why important: LE is a very good barometer of overall progress in society
- What: Since 2012, the rate of improvement in LE and mortality has stalled, with LE falling in 2015-2017. This divergence from previous trends is almost unprecedented and indicates something really fundamental is happening in society. Previous 'events' that have impacted on trends include World War I & II and Spanish flu.

Facts

- Scotland/UK not unique, but not happening everywhere
- Almost all age groups and causes of death, men and women
- Not a 'natural limit'. Not an 'ageing population'. Not flu.
- Affecting our poorest and most vulnerable communities most profoundly
- Therefore, we are seeing a rapid increase in unjust and avoidable health inequalities

Theory for the economic causes of the life expectancy trends



Call to action

- This is one of the biggest public health challenges of our time – we are in a crisis.
- All of the aforementioned is pre-Covid – now facing additional crisis driven by another economic downturn. Even more urgent now.
- Efforts to ‘build back better’ in the post-pandemic period are really important for population health in the long-term.

Recommendations

PHS Scotland paper 'Stalling life expectancy: recommendations for action' sets out clear recommendations for action at UK, Scotland and local level in relation to:

- Social security (households can meet their material needs)
- Work (improve quality and flexibility of work conditions)
- Taxation (reduce health inequalities through reduction of the inequality of extreme wealth concentration)
- Public services (public services are able to contribute significantly to preventing ill-health and premature mortality and can provide timely, high quality services)
- Material needs (address the prohibitively high cost of living well)
- Improved understanding (ensure both the public and policymakers are aware of structural drivers of health and wellbeing, the recent negative impacts of changes and are ready to act)

What needs to be done, and by whom?

- Programme of austerity driven by UK government, many of the policy levers reserved matters, therefore many crucial recommendations at that UK level – this message must be communicated strongly and continuously.
- **But** also that there is a huge amount that can and should be done at a Scottish and local level.
- Public health must lead and influence across the ‘whole system’ for change to ensure policymakers and service managers at all levels and across sectors understand the contributions they can make.
- Nationally and locally we must protect budgets for social services that influence health, protect the most vulnerable and reduce poverty. Local actions should focus on employment, the cost of living and the effective design and delivery of public services.
- Income maximization important to ensure everyone in receipt of benefits they are entitled to through high quality money advice and welfare rights services (within HBs, LAs and partnership projects)
- Use spending powers of NHS and LAs through employment and procurement processes (eg NHS HS papers on ‘*Maximising the role of NHSScotland in reducing health inequalities*’ and ‘*The role of HSCPs in reducing health inequalities*’)
- Public services must be designed and delivered to meet the needs of the population, involving citizens in the design of those services
- Need a public health approach to drugs focused on reducing harms to improve quality of life and reduce risk of death

Resources/outputs

- Peer reviewed journal article
- Video abstract of David presenting findings and key messages on GCPH website
- Easy-to-read summary (background; key findings/messages; UK, Scotland and local level recommendations for action)
- Presentations with key stakeholders/groups
- Guest blogs (to reflect on findings and further draw out recommendations)
- Media coverage

.....in time, other resources including animation, event, lots more papers.

Key audiences

- GCPH partners & sponsor
- Policymakers, service leads and practitioners
- Elected members, MSPs and MPs
- Third sector, local communities and community practitioners
- Academic and research communities
- Media/journalists
- General public

Discussion

- Are the key messages clear/strong?
- Is the narrative clear and convincing?
- Views on key stakeholders/other suggestions
- Asks of you – advocates, share among orgs/networks, links into key groups structures
- Other suggestions to maximise reach and impact



**Glasgow Centre for Population Health
Management Board Meeting
2 September 2020**

Budget position: 1st April 2020 to 31st July 2020

Recommendations

Board members are asked to note:

- The Centre's financial position for the period April 2020 to July 2020 detailing expenditure of £402,702 against an annual budget of £1,549,032.

Commentary on Table 1

There are a number of points to note in respect of the current budget position:

1. The planned carry forward from 2019/20 has been actioned at £186,032. A small increase from the amounts indicated in the budget plan presented in March 2020, therefore the overall budget is currently reported as £1,549,032.
2. The budget includes an expectation of addition income from external sources of £113,000. This funding has not been received as yet but the expectation remains that it will be forthcoming.
3. The staffing budget has been set to recognise Dr Pete Seaman's substantive post which is currently not backfilled and includes a funding provision for input from GGC Public Health which is not currently charged. There is also a vacancy in a researcher post and another member of staff has recently returned from maternity leave. All of these components taken together account for the forecast underspend at 10.4% of budget.
4. Programme expenditure lines are incurring little by way of spend. It is assumed that, in common with many services, the impact of COVID-19 has been significant. However, it is expected activity will accelerate as we approach the autumn therefore these lines are forecast to be fully committed. This will be kept under review as the financial year progresses.
5. Board members are requested to:
 - Note the contents of this report
 - Note the forecast budget variance at £122,975 favourable.

**Fiona Buchanan
21st August 2020**



**Glasgow Centre for Population Health
Management Board
2 September 2020**

Supporting local responses to post pandemic recovery: the Glasgow City Food Plan and Community Wealth Building as part of Economic Recovery

Background

1. The Centre's proposed response to COVID-19, documented and approved through Board paper 400, set out how GCPH research and action-orientated work could offer best value to supporting processes of recovery. The proposed approach outlined key principles underpinning our work to support recovery: to provide insight and evidence in support of mitigating the consequences of COVID-19's economic impacts, particularly for those on low incomes and; utilising re-mobilisation and renewal processes to embed responses likely to reduce the continuing contribution made to ill health by social determinants such as income, wealth and power. We stated we would continue to do this through connecting to partner structures and strategy and through promoting cross-system working. Consequently, GCPH representation and contribution can be found on a number of structures tasked with bringing about social and economic renewal, with our distinct contribution being shaping action that address the fundamental determinants of health inequality.
2. Such structures include both the city-wide Economic and Social Recovery Taskforces with evidence and insight being delivered to a number of Public Health Scotland's Social Mitigation cells and the academic support groups of the above Taskforces. Nationally, there is also additional impetus given to inequalities and place-based approaches within the Scottish Government's focus on social, economic and green recovery and renewal programme of work, with priority given to social.
3. Within GCPH's 2020-21 programme there are longer term, pre-COVID-19 examples of work that provide practical and policy-based leadership in the form of the Glasgow City Food Plan and our joint post with Glasgow City Councils' Economic Development Team to bring to the fore principles health and wellbeing in economic strategy. Both these long-term projects have reached stages where comment and advice from the Board is encouraged. At September's Board meeting, Riikka Gonzalez (Sustainable Cities Food Coordinator, hosted by GCPH) and Valerie McNeice (Public Health Programme Manager, GCPH) will update on developments in relation to these key opportunities within the city's recovery and renewal efforts.

Draft City Food Plan

4. The draft City Food Plan proposes a vision of a better food future for Glasgow and suggests ways to progress towards achieving that vision. Consisting of a cross city project team (including NHS, HSCP, Glasgow City Council and community food) and with

contributions from the statutory, third, community, academic and business sectors, it proposes a vision to increase access to healthy, affordable food; address food poverty and insecurity and grow the economic benefits of the food economy in line with principles of a green recovery. The community food sector played a vital role in mitigating the impacts of COVID-19 during the crisis response phase. This led to the creation of the Food for Good (FFG) Coalition to coordinate emergency food responses. The Plan has taken account of the community food sector's role in alleviating food poverty both before and during the pandemic and seeks to embed its role to develop a more resilient food system as part of the recovery and renewal efforts. The Plan proposes a route to a more resilient, sustainable food economy that also contributes to addressing inequalities by supporting local economic activity.

5. This vision has been circulated in draft form for discussion with key stakeholders and 'critical friends' ahead of wider city-wide consultation in late September. Ahead of the discussion led by Riikka Gonzalez, co-author of the Plan, it is also attached as an Appendix.

Health and economic development in Glasgow's recovery, renewal and reform

6. The pandemic has served to intensify processes which were apparent prior to COVID-19 with regards to health and the economy. Economic factors continue to be the biggest determinants of population health with health and the economy having a mutually reinforcing relationship – a strong and inclusive economy supports good health and wellbeing in the population, and vice versa. As GCPH's analysis of trends in health outcomes and mortality has demonstrated, health inequalities in Glasgow have worsened in comparison with other similar areas with the 2008 financial crisis, the austerity that followed, and COVID-19 adding to Glasgow's vulnerable position.
7. The Scottish Government's Economic Recovery Implementation Plan recognises Community Wealth Building, utilising the spend and resources of 'anchor' organisations, as key opportunity for growing a wellbeing economy.
8. The GCPH formalised a partnership with Economic Development at Glasgow City Council in October 2019 to focus on developing economic strategy and activity that recognised the intertwined dimensions of good health and wellbeing and a healthy economy. Community Wealth Building (CWB) is an approach that simultaneously take account of the need for progress in health and economic outcomes. CWB originated in the USA and achieved success in Cleveland, re-invigorating local economies through the leveraging power of 'anchor institutions' – large often non-profit, organisations that are rooted in place, such as local authorities, NHS boards, universities and colleges, as well as larger private and third sector enterprises. Such approaches have been shown to support local people, local economies and local democracy through operating along five principles: promoting local ownership of the economy; making financial power work for local places; making work fairer; buying better and locally; and using available land and property in a socially productive way.
9. In discussion, the Board are asked to consider the value of Community Wealth Building approaches from their own organisational standpoint and its potential for growth within city-wide recovery plans. What examples are you aware of, and who are the main anchor organisations that could/should be engaging in a CWB approach?

10. Further, what opportunities are there for the work of both projects above to be most optimally positioned to accelerate a sustainable, wellbeing economy that addresses structural inequality?

Pete Seaman, Valerie Mcneice and Riikka Gonzalez

August 2020



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1.0 Contributors to the food plan

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Jill Muirie, Glasgow Centre for Population Health

Debbie Young, Glasgow City Council

The Glasgow City Food Plan Organisational Contributors:

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University of Glasgow

Glasgow City Health and Social Care
Partnership

Association for Procurement for
Universities and Colleges (APUC)

Glasgow Community Food Network

Baltic Street Adventure Playground

Glasgow Food Policy Partnership

Bridging the Gap

Glasgow Life

Castlemilk Law Centre

Glasgow Social Enterprise Network
(GSEN)

Chamber of Commerce

Glasgow University Environmental
Sustainability Team (GUEST)

City of Glasgow College

Green City Wholefoods

City Property

Human Nutrition, University of
Glasgow

Community Food and Health Scotland

Locavore

Fareshare

Menu for Change

Food Bank Forum, Glasgow City
Council

NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde

Food for Life, Soil Association

Nourish Scotland

Glasgow Allotments Forum

Our Lady of the Rosary Primary
School

Glasgow Centre for Population Health

Parkhead Housing Association

Glasgow City Council

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Partnership for Procurement

Poverty Leadership Panel

RSPB

Senscot

Scottish Enterprise

Scotland Excel

Scottish Grocer's Federation

South East Foodbank

St Paul's Youth Forum

Unison

Unity Enterprise

Urban Roots

Wheatley Group

Zero Waste Scotland

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2.0 Executive summary
TO WRITE

DRAFT

3.0 Foreword

The coronavirus pandemic has proved how important - and how fragile - our food system is.

Before the crisis, public, private and community-based organisations had been working together on a Glasgow City Food Plan in recognition of the need for a more coordinated approach to building a food system for Glasgow that is fair, healthy, sustainable and resilient. This plan should – in normal circumstances – have gone out for public consultation in spring 2020. However, the spring months were far from normal and clearly demonstrated weaknesses and lack of resilience in our current food system, and the impact of these, particularly on those who are most vulnerable. The food plan that is going out for public consultation now reflects the city's experience and learning from the pandemic. It also reflects the wider recognition of the pressing need to build a food system in Glasgow that is not just good for our citizens, our health and our environment, but that also helps our city recover and rebuild. Our food system also needs to be fit for the future so that it will remain strong in the face of future unexpected challenges.

During the pandemic there was an urgent need to get food to everyone in need. Individuals and organisations in communities across Glasgow stepped up to help. There was a strong collective effort across the city : Glasgow City Council, Glasgow Council for the Voluntary Sector, Glasgow's Health and Social Care Partnership, Housing Associations, Glasgow Food Policy Partnership, Glasgow Community Food Network and a wide range of community organisations , businesses and individuals worked together – often in innovative ways – to provide food support. Funding came from Scottish Government, charitable trusts, business and individuals. Together we achieved a lot in a short time.

The journey over coming months is likely to deepen financial problems for many citizens. The need for available, accessible, nourishing food for those in need is set to continue for some time and we will need to build on what we have put in place for the medium and longer term response.

The Glasgow City Food Plan is supported by Glasgow City Council, Greater Glasgow and Clyde NHS Board, Glasgow City Health and Social Care Partnership, Glasgow Community Food Network, Glasgow Centre for Population Health and Glasgow Food Policy Partnership. Over 80 people with knowledge and experience across the food system in Glasgow contributed to the creation of this draft food plan and we hope people from across Glasgow will work with us in this consultation.

Glasgow is often described as a city of contrasts; we have a thriving city economy and are recognised for our vibrant arts scene, heritage and sports and cultural events. Even before the pandemic, not all our citizens were able to share in this success and too many communities across the city were affected by poverty and inequality. We know these numbers have grown. While food poverty is caused by lack of income rather than lack of food, we know that inequalities exist and are exacerbated in our current food system: for example, the availability of affordable, nutritious food in local communities, the prevalence and pattern of dietary related ill health.

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We have many strategies and policies that relate to our food system, and lots of recommendations. But up to now we have tended to look at aspects of our food system separately and this has limited the progress we have been able to make. By looking at the food system as a whole, and by engaging with people in communities across the city, we can more effectively address food inequality in our city.

We also know that our food system contributes to our greenhouse gas emissions, and if we are to meet our climate emergency commitments, changes are needed. In November, the 2021 UN Climate Change Conference (COP26) is scheduled to be held in Glasgow. It will provide Glasgow with an opportunity to showcase innovation in carbon reduction as well as providing momentum towards reaching our ambitious net zero targets.

We know that there is already fantastic and inspirational work happening in communities across our city which have support from a range of public, business, third sector and community partners. The pandemic, devastating though it was, showed the amazing and innovative work that is possible. We envisage a City Food Plan that enables this work to flourish – a City Food Plan that helps that creativity to make a bigger impact in the short and longer term. We hope that you can help us make the final version of the plan as useful and transformational as possible for Glasgow, so we encourage you to please participate in the consultation.

Councillor Anna Richardson, Glasgow City Council
Linda de Caestecker, NHS Greater Glasgow & Clyde
Abi Mordin, Glasgow Food Policy Partnership

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4.0 Introduction

Good food is important to us all. It should be accessible, affordable, tasty and healthy, good for the planet and good for those who work in the food industry. This draft food plan for Glasgow lays out the rationale and proposals for a coordinated approach towards achieving this goal in Glasgow. The Plan was developed collaboratively and is not owned by any one agency in the city – rather, it is a food plan for the whole city and will be overseen by the Community Planning Partnership in recognition of the important role that food plays in achieving improved equity, health, environmental sustainability and a thriving local economy. As recent months have demonstrated, challenges to our food system affect everyone but food can bring communities together in inspiring ways. This plan will also make an important contribution to the city’s recovery from Covid-19.

Food not only sustains us, but it influences our health and helps our children grow and develop. Good food is something to be enjoyed and shared and it helps us celebrate and experience different cultures and build stronger community networks. Food provision is an important part of our city’s economy, providing employment and attracting visitors to our city. But our complex food system excludes those who lack the money or resources to access good food, and it can have important and damaging impacts on the environment through carbon emissions which contribute to climate change, as well as through impacts on air and water pollution and biodiversity. Environmental changes in the future are likely to affect our food supply meaning that we need to build a more resilient local food system now.

The Covid 19 pandemic highlighted the importance of resilient food systems and made people more aware of the links between supply chains, health, poverty and consumption and purchasing patterns.

Evidence about the impact of Covid 19 continue to emerge. We have included what we know just now and will further update as the Plan develops. We have highlighted in the following paragraph the key strands of the UK and Scottish Government response to mitigate and manage the impact of the pandemic and protect the population.

4.1 Covid 19 pandemic and lockdown

The World Health Organisation declared Covid 19 a pandemic on 11th March 2020. 23rd March 2020 was the start of the UK lockdown, ensuring all “non-essential work closed and limiting movement to stop transmission of the virus.

At lockdown the UK Government introduced ‘Shielding’ to protect people who were clinically vulnerable in communities due to a range of health conditions. People who were identified as Shielding were required to stay indoors and avoid contact. Around 22,000 people are currently shielding in Glasgow. A range of supports for shielded people was put in place by Government, Council and other partners. Shielding in Scotland has been extended until 31st July 2020.

Both the UK Government and Scottish Government have also put arrangements in place to support businesses and employees affected by the lockdown. The UK Governments Coronavirus Job Retention scheme has allowed employers to furlough employees and

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claim for up to 80% of wages, the scheme is in place till October 2020. Other support packages have been put in place for small businesses and self-employed people.

Despite these extensive social protection measures, the impact of the pandemic and the restrictions put in place to control the spread of the virus have had wide-ranging impacts across society which are likely to continue for some time to come. Glasgow is currently planning its recovery, socially and economically, and this food plan has an important role to play in this.

5.0 Background

5.1 Structure of the Glasgow City Food Plan

The Glasgow City Food Plan begins by outlining our vision and long-term outcomes. It briefly describes current issues relating to Glasgow's food system. It then outlines the proposed actions to improve the food system. Finally, as this is the draft Glasgow City Food Plan, we outline the consultation process and questions, and urge you to provide us with feedback.

5.2 Who is the Glasgow City Food Plan for?

The Glasgow City Food Plan is for Glaswegians; it proposes a vision of a better food future for Glasgow and suggests ways that everyone can help make progress towards achieving that vision.

The Plan is not owned by any one agency in Glasgow. It was developed with input from a wide range of stakeholders, coordinated by a small multiagency project team and, once launched, it will be overseen by the Community Planning Partnership in recognition of the need for constructive collaboration and partnership in its delivery.

We hope the Glasgow City Food Plan will be helpful to those working or linked to the food system in Glasgow, be that in the public sector, in business, or in the community, to create a better, fairer, healthier and more sustainable food system for our city.

5.3 Approach to developing this draft Glasgow City Food Plan

In 2014 GCPH hosted a 'Towards a Sustainable Food City' event at which clear evidence of the need and potential for Glasgow to improve its food system was presented¹. A series of workshops and seminars followed, which established a clear consensus amongst stakeholders that Glasgow should pursue the ambition of becoming a sustainable food city and that a multi agency food partnership – the [Glasgow Food Policy Partnership \(GFPP\)](#) – should be formed to lead progress. The GFPP was established later in 2014 with representatives from public, private and third sectors, each with an interest in aspects of the food system in Glasgow.

In 2019, following Glasgow City Council (GCC)'s food inequality inquiry report² and a successful [Food Summit](#) organised by GFPP with GCC and the GCPH³, there was agreement from Glasgow City Council, Glasgow City HSCP, Greater Glasgow and Clyde NHS Board, Glasgow Centre for Population Health and the Glasgow Community Food

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Network to work together with the GFPP to produce a Food Plan for Glasgow City. The food plan was to be structured around 6 themes broadly reflecting the [Sustainable Food Cities](#) themes, but adjusted to include a specific focus on children and young people.

Partner organisations were invited to a development day on 9th December 2019, and then to work together on each of the themes. Over 80 people with knowledge and experience across the food system in Glasgow worked together over several months drawing on the latest data, evidence and examples of good practice to create this draft plan. We have made revisions to reflect what is known to date about the impact of Covid 19.

Now we would like your input to make it as relevant, useful, practical, and achievable as possible.

6.0 Vision

Our vision is for Glasgow to be recognised for its good food and as a city where tasty, healthy, affordable food is accessible to everyone, As we strive to produce, provide and consume food that is good for the planet, for animals, for those involved in growing, making and selling it, we create an inclusive, sustainable and fair economy, for our whole community.

7.0 Proposed long term outcomes of the food plan

Propose long term outcomes are:

- Everyone has access to fair healthy affordable food and food insecurity is reduced;
- Everyone has better understanding of food and the food system especially sustainability, healthy eating and food disposal;
- There are more opportunities for communities to enjoy cooking and growing together;
- Glasgow's local food economy is thriving and promotes and encourages fair work;
- The availability and use of locally grown and produced food in Glasgow has increased;
- Through improvements across our food system and food environment, health and wellbeing is improving;
- More food is produced in ways that are good for the environment;
- Food waste is minimised, surplus food is redistributed and any food that cannot be consumed is recycled in a way that minimises the environmental impact;
- Greenhouse gas emissions (direct and indirect) arising from our food system are reducing.

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8.0 Glasgow's food system

Glasgow's food system is complex, interconnected and reaches well beyond Glasgow's boundaries. It involves all the processes needed to feed a population, including growing or producing food, distribution, and getting rid of waste. It is influenced by society, the economy, health, the environment, and political factors, see Figure 1. Some information on Glasgow's food system is presented below.

Figure 1: The Food System

Source: Centre for Food Policy, City of London University

<https://www.city.ac.uk/about/schools/health-sciences/research/centre-for-food-policy>

8.1 Glasgow's population in relation to food

Glasgow is a vibrant city with a population of over 600,000 people, living in around 300,000 households. Yet 38,000 (1 in 3) children live in poverty⁴ and 11% of people reported experiencing at least one event indicating food insecurity in the previous year.⁵

Pre Covid 19, there were over 40 foodbanks and around 50 places serving free hot meals in Glasgow City⁶. Following lockdown in March 2020, a significant number of community projects stepped in to offer free meals and food deliveries. In addition, food support was provided directly by the Scottish Government and Glasgow City Council to people who are Shielding.

In 2018 Fareshare Glasgow & West of Scotland redistributed 790 tonnes of surplus food, equivalent to 1.8 million meals, to around 90 places/community organisations. During Covid 19 this has substantially increased.

There are also longstanding challenges in relation to diet and health, with 78% of people in Glasgow reporting eating less than 5 portions of fruit or vegetables a day, and 12% reporting eating none⁷. In Scotland, 21% of people reported fresh fruit was unaffordable⁸. The health impacts of diet are concerning. Only around a third of adults are a healthy weight; 36% are overweight and a further 26% are obese. Across Scotland, there are around 270,000 people with Type II diabetes and around 32,000 in Glasgow.

8.2 Glasgow's geography in relation to food

Glasgow is Scotland's largest urban area. Despite Glasgow being a city, within its boundaries there are 3 market gardens (and more being established), 90 or so, community gardens and growing spaces⁹ and 32 allotment sites¹⁰. There are opportunities for more growing spaces, for communities and for commerce as Glasgow has 1300 hectares of vacant and derelict land (across 925 sites), representing 4% of its total land area.¹¹

However, even with these growing initiatives Glasgow would not be able to feed itself – our good road, rail and air connections means we are able to procure food from across

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Scotland, the rest of the UK and the world. However, in aiming to be more sustainable, more resilient to disruption to supply chains, and to support the local economy there is growing recognition of the benefits of sourcing 'locally' as much as possible.

The city has a wealth of food retailers, but some areas of the city have limited local shops and amenities selling affordable, nutritious food and where public transport links are poor¹². Around many of our secondary schools there are numerous opportunities to buy unhealthy food cheaply.¹³

8.3 Glasgow's economy in relation to food

Glasgow has a large food and beverage industry, with over 100 enterprises, it provides work for more than 5000 people¹⁴. In Scotland 21% of tourist spend is on food and drink¹⁵. However, jobs within the industry can be precarious and / or low paid. In the UK 17.6% of employees of the food industry earn the minimum wage.¹⁶ In addition, many in this sector have been furloughed due to the pandemic and there are significant concerns about job security.

Glasgow City Council and NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde (NHS GGC) are the 2 largest employers in the city and Glasgow's 3 universities and 3 colleges have a combined student population of around 120,000. Public services in Glasgow have an important part to play in buying and selling healthier and more sustainable food to people and support more local businesses using their services and facilities.

8.4 Glasgow's sustainability in relation to food

Glasgow City Council has committed to working with partners to achieve carbon neutrality by 2030¹⁷. Around 30% of the greenhouse gas emissions that drive climate change arise from the food system^{18, 19} (check ref). Food waste contributes to this. Zero Waste Scotland estimates Glasgow City produces 113,706 tonnes of food waste annually of which 70,748 is household food waste. This also results in money wasted on food that was never eaten.

The food and beverage industry in Glasgow also uses resources and produces waste.²⁰

Reducing food waste is important: reducing the production and purchase of food that is not needed saves money. Any food that is surplus to requirements should be redistributed so that it can be enjoyed by someone else. Food that cannot be used (including peelings etc) should be disposed of sustainably through Glasgow City Council's food waste disposal system to generate green energy and compost.

In August 2019 Glasgow Recycling and Renewable Energy Centre, located in Polmadie, opened. Annually it is expected to handle 200,000 tonnes of council general waste and is expected to be able to redirect 90% away from landfill.

The Glasgow City Food Plan can help guide us towards how to make a food system we are proud of, one where everyone is able to eat healthy, tasty, affordable food that supports local business and minimises negative impacts on the environment.

Photo: Food waste © Ruth Mellor 2019

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9.0 Glasgow City Food Plan Themes

The Glasgow City Food Plan has six themes and they each have a symbol representing them. Within each theme section we provide an overview of the current issues.

There is a summary of proposed short-term actions (over the first 2 years of the Plan) at the end of each theme. Some of the actions are building on and further developing work already started, establishing or further developing partnerships to take work forward in later stages, and actions related to improving baseline information and data.

We also describe the areas which we want to focus on in the medium and long term. These tend to be areas where the actions are more challenging and where we require further resources, to develop partnerships or where we need the support of Government. The ongoing impact of the Covid 19 pandemic as we move to recovery will also influence future actions.

An implementation plan is being developed to support the priorities set out in the Food Plan. This will give full detail of the actions and activities planned, will identify the lead for each action and the other partners who will support the work. The implementation plan will be further informed by consultation and engagement and will be published along with the Glasgow City Food Plan.

Each theme in the Food Plan has a symbol to identify it.

1.  **Access to Fair Food for All**
2.  **Community Food**
3.  **Food Procurement and Catering**
4.  **Food Economy**
5.  **Food Waste and Environment**
6.  **Children and Young People**

✓
Theme 1: Access to Fair Food for All ✓

9.1 The situation before Covid 19

Food inequality and poverty has been a longstanding public health challenge in Glasgow. Since 2011/12 there have been rising levels of material deprivation in Glasgow illustrated by increasing numbers of families using food banks. More recently there is evidence that Universal Credit rollout has led to a significant increase in emergency food aid provision and increasing numbers of people visiting foodbanks.

Households living in poverty spend a higher proportion of their income on food than those living in better off households. On a kilocalories basis healthy foods are three times more expensive than foods high in salt, sugar and/or fat²¹. This has the potential to result in an unhealthy high calorie, low nutrient diet, leading to poorer health outcomes²². Best Start Food Cards help families with a low income to purchase healthy foods, including fruit, vegetables, milk, pulses, and eggs²³, however families or retailers may not be aware of the scheme²⁴.

In addition to issues around affordability, access to good food has been found to be a problem for people living in some areas of Glasgow, where there are limited local outlets selling a fresh, healthy food. This might be compounded by lack of transport to food outlets.

Even before Covid 19 there was evidence of a growing reliance on emergency food aid provision and increasing visits to foodbanks in Glasgow. In 2018/19 in Scotland, Trussell Trust food banks gave out 210,605 food parcels²⁵, and 84 independent food banks gave out 258,606 food parcels between April 2017 and September 2018²⁶. The Trussell Trust have noted an increase in food bank usage where there has been a roll out of universal credit.²⁷ For every foodbank user in Glasgow, it is estimated that there were nearly four others who experienced frequent difficulty paying for food, but who had not used a foodbank.²⁸

Raising household income is one of the measures we can take to help reduce poverty and improve access to healthy food. There are a number of different approaches: through information and advice services located in a range of settings, households are helped to maximise their income.

9.1.1 The Covid 19 pandemic: response and impact

The Covid 19 pandemic has heightened food insecurity in the city as well as the reliance on the foodbanks. Independent Food Aid Network recorded a 50% increase in demand for emergency food support between February and March 2020, 17 times higher than in 2019, and community food organisations across the city reported increased demand.

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Following UK lockdown, the Scottish Government made additional funding available to support communities. A Food Fund was established which supported direct Scottish Government activity as well as provision by Councils and 3rd sector groups. This included:

- Opt in food box deliveries (fresh and dried) for people Shielding, around 5,600 people in Glasgow have taken this up;
- Food box delivery on an emergency basis and to people vulnerable due to health, disability, poverty and who have no further means of getting food;
- Free school meal entitlement contingency plans (in Glasgow Farmfoods cards were provided to end June and a further cash payment is being made over the summer holidays);
- Food support provided by a wide range of community and third sector groups, some of them existing food organisations, others refocussed their activity on food; Registered Social Landlords have also continued to provide food support.

The Food Fund is supporting activity to end of September, as we move towards recovery a more sustainable approach is required and account also needs to be taken of the requirements of Test and Protect.

The economic effect of Covid 19 means that more households are struggling financially trying to access the welfare and benefits system and therefore may experience food insecurity. These effects are likely to last for some time to come.

9.1.2 What would we like to achieve in the short term?

In the next 1 to 2 years we will:

- understand current level of food insecurity in the city and map the resources available to support this , We will also bring together agencies across different sectors to develop a more coordinated response for those in food poverty, focussing on preventing crisis and acute provision to meet immediate need.
- develop a better understanding of the causes of food insecurity in communities, and staff working in communities and how they can direct people to appropriate support.
- further develop vital partnerships such as the Foodbank Forum and other key food related groups across the city.
- continue to encourage more employers and businesses in Glasgow to become Living Wage employers: we will consider targeted support for sectors such as catering and hospitality.
- engage more businesses to support local organisations tackling food poverty.
- improve awareness of and access to healthy, fresh food in local communities. A number of projects and initiatives are being tested to help with this: there are 4 community pantries planned across the city and we are piloting the Rose Voucher scheme in Dalmarnock. We will learn from these models and consider how to roll them out across the city.

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- maximise the role of good food in the home and in communities and its role in reducing the impact of social isolation and look at further action to remove barriers to accessing community supports.

9.1.3 Medium and long term actions

There are also actions that will take longer to progress and we will develop those over the medium term (2-5 years) and longer term (5+ years):

- As we develop a more coordinated response to supporting those in food poverty, we want to develop an “advice first” principle to help transition away from food aid referrals.
- The challenge of the uneven distribution and availability of food in Glasgow was highlighted earlier in the plan and we have described above some of the initial actions that we are taking to address this. We consider that this is an issue of fundamental importance for the Glasgow City Food Plan; however, we know that this is a complex area and needs wider engagement and involvement of partners including business. We will learn from initiatives developed in the earlier stages of the plan and we will look widely at what can be done to encourage better access to affordable healthy food in our communities and around our schools.

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Theme 2: Community Food



9.2 The situation before Covid 19

The community food sector in Glasgow is well developed, established and vibrant. Organisations in local communities are working on projects that encourage and support local growing, health and nutrition, food education, equal access to affordable good food, and also redistribute surplus food. Hundreds of people benefit from involvement in community food projects every week across the city. Including involvement in the 90, or so, community gardens and growing spaces across the City and 32 allotment sites. Community food organisations are connected via the Glasgow Community Food Network²⁹, which provides support and acts as a collective voice for members.



Community food is about so much more than food. For example, community meals are open and inclusive, bringing people together where everyone feels respected, equal and heard. They build connections, reduce loneliness, and provide opportunities for people to flourish.

Community growing sessions and allotment groups help to create a sense of family and connection. Participants report increased confidence and self-determination, and better health and wellbeing. Community food projects often help to improve the local environment. Growing food and eating locally sourced produce helps to reduce carbon emissions, and growing spaces bring increased biodiversity. Community food projects also pass on knowledge and understanding of food literacy including health and nutrition

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information, and ways to reduce food waste.

Finally, many community food projects are tackling food inequality and insecurity in their areas. Community food projects often find themselves on the frontline of provision for people experiencing hardship, and support people through informal foodbanks or other food service provision. Volunteers are crucial to the process of distributing food, signposting people to advice and support services, and welcoming people to community meals.

The Community Food sector has highlighted a number of challenges faced by the sector.

Projects, organisations and the people working within them come and go with cycles of funding, creating insecurity and volatility in the sector. Research suggests they can be driven by different funders' aims rather than by their own core missions³⁰. Partnerships and collaborations built between organisations and individuals can be hard to establish and maintain.

Practitioners from within the sector in Glasgow emphasise that since projects want to be free at the point of use, income generation through their core activities is not often an option. Further, the competition between organisations for funding can lead organisations to be quite protectionist rather than encouraging greater cooperation.

There is a need for peer-support between organisations in collaborations and increased participation in existing networks. More secure and sustainable funding³¹ support for long term and core missions that recognises the sector's intrinsic value and net benefits to Glasgow.

Community Food workers need to have diverse skillsets. For example, facilitating a community gardening session requires organisational and communication skills, alongside teaching and horticultural knowledge and experience. A worker will also need to have community development skills and the ability to work with a wide range of groups from young people to adult with support needs³².

There is a shortage of people who have multi-disciplinary skills, and who are able to fulfill these roles. There is no formal training for community food jobs, routes in vary from volunteering to community development degree placements. Furthermore, skill and knowledge gaps exist amongst practitioners. The precarious nature of the sector may also be off putting to some potential practitioners – short term or freelance contracts and varying rates of pay between organisations.

The Community Food sector needs to have opportunities for existing staff to upskill, and opportunities to find work in the sector through mainstream and informal routes. The sector needs to be valued appropriately for the work it does.

There is currently not an equitable distribution of community food projects across the city. Everyone should be able to access local community food activities, regardless of their socio-economic circumstances and community assets that have a positive effect on health and wellbeing, local environment and community participation³³ should be a

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priority. Better use of participatory decision making approaches should help Glasgow develop equal access for space to grow, cook and share food together.

Food literacy can be defined as “the positive relationship built through social, cultural and environmental experiences with food enabling people to make decisions that support health and ecology.” The community food sector plays a significant role in increasing food literacy and disseminating food education. However, delivery lacks consistency and continuity. Practitioners often ‘reinvent the wheel’, creating resources to support the delivery of workshops and courses. As such, a huge range of resources exists that could be shared, in addition to there being gaps in information and provision.

Glasgow’s Food Growing Strategy 2020 to 2025 aims to support current community growing provision in the city, develop additional sites for use and support new approaches to growing.

9.2.1 The Covid 19 pandemic, response and impact

In Glasgow, community food groups have played an important role in supporting communities during the lockdown period.

The Food for Good Coalition was created as a Covid 19 response to help coordinate emergency food responses. Food for Good (FFG) is working with anchor organisations in 5 areas of the city (East, West, South, North and Central). Community response officers have been placed in those organisations.

Ensuring the sustainability of sector as we move into recovery will be critical.

9.2.2 What would we like to achieve?

In the short term, (the next 1 to 2 years), we will:

- agree a funding plan for a food information hub and establish the hub. The hub will build on existing approaches and resources and provide access to a range of food related resources (e.g. community food projects, community meals information hubs and growing spaces) as well as information and advice for existing groups and potential new groups;
- develop approaches to include learning about the food system into the education curriculum. This could include sustainability, climate change, food growing, cooking and ethics as well as experience based training;
- review current food training in Glasgow, identify gaps and develop recommendations for improvement;
- increase community involvement in planning and design of local community food ventures, be they food hubs, growing spaces or other activities;
- pilot an approach to provide a single sign up point for cooking courses and in time other food courses across the city. The pilot will be implemented in one area then considered for wider use.

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9.2.3 Medium and long term actions

There are also actions that will take longer to progress and we will develop these over the medium term (2-5 years) and longer term (5+ years):

- In overall terms we need to build the resilience of the community food sector and ensure that it is supported and resourced to deliver in communities across the city. To do this, we need the further involvement and support of partners and other funders.
- A range of issues have been identified which need to be addressed to improve the sustainability of the Community Food sector and these will be a priority over the life of the plan. This includes sustainable funding for community food projects, access to community assets and the prioritisation of community food hubs so that they can be accessed by everyone in the city.
- Improving pay and employment rights for the community food sector is critical if we are to retain and development the skills that the community food sector needs
- As a key priority, Glasgow needs to significantly increase its growing capacity; scaling up allotments and community growing as well as the development of larger scale urban farming the city.



9.3 The situation before Covid 19

This section of the plan focuses on food procurement and catering in our public services. Procurement is a term used to describe a way of buying goods and services from external suppliers.

Glasgow City Council provides over 13 million school meals annually to pupils in 138 primary schools, 30 secondary schools and 27 Additional Support Need schools across the city.³⁴ There are also over 400 early year facilities in the city, a mix of public and private provision³⁵. In addition, Glasgow City Council has responsibility for day care and home care for older people and residential care for young people. The Council employs around 2,000 staff in catering roles.

Free school meals are available for pupils in Glasgow schools from Primary 1 to Primary 4 and Glasgow City Council is currently considering the implications of the further roll out of free school meals to Primary 5, 6 and 7. The Scottish Government has put in place School food nutrition regulations to improve diet, reduce obesity and improve eating habits.

Glasgow Wholesale Market is managed by City Property Glasgow. The wholesale market comprises of 45 fruit and vegetable single stances and 7 stances within Scotland's only inland fish market. This is an important part of the food economy in Glasgow, over 2 million tonnes of produce from around the world goes through the market each year, equating to an annual turnover of £250M³⁶.

NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde produce around 10,000 patient meals per day across a number of hospital sites. NHSGGC currently operates 2 (in house) cook freeze production units. 74 staff are employed in these 2 units: around a further 560 staff are employed in catering functions across hospital sites (personal communication, NHSGGC Procurement).

Catering and food procurement for the public sector in Glasgow is a substantial part of the city's economy and employs large numbers of people. It is also an area that increasingly offers opportunities for the public sector to contribute to and help support the health and wellbeing of Glaswegians who use our services as well as contribute to wider agendas such as carbon reduction and sustainability.

Food procurement is an area heavily governed by legislation and regulation at both European and Scottish level. In carrying out their food procurement activities, the public sector in Glasgow are supported by sector specific national procurement bodies. The public sector in Glasgow and Scotland has faced sustained challenges in providing services as funding available has reduced. In response to this the public sector has looked to protect front line services and has over recent years looked for efficiencies in "back office" functions such as procurement.

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However, more recently the public sector increased its focus on wider issues in food procurement. There has been work undertaken to encourage more small businesses and local suppliers to bid for public sector contracts, to try to reduce food waste and an increased focus on policies such as community benefits (where suppliers give something back for example job or training opportunities for local people). In all of these areas some progress can be demonstrated in recent years.

However, there are still a number of challenges. Local community food cafes and cooperatives report a desire for local produce but low or medium levels of its procurement³⁷

Some public sector caterers have described difficulties attracting people to work in catering, some SMEs may struggle to meet requirements for public contracts, the constraints of national standards and legislation may impact on the capacity of SMEs to be able to participate in public sector contracts. Lastly, while the climate emergency has pushed the need to reduce food miles up the agenda, the pace at which this can be addressed will be limited by the availability of local produce and reliability of local supply.

Glasgow has a proven track record as a conference and visitor destination, for shopping and cultural and sporting events. As a result of this, there is a thriving hospitality and restaurant trade in the city which continues to expand.

As an example, the Scottish Event Campus (SEC) attracts around 2.1 million visitors a year for both business and cultural activities. A further 1.1 million visit the Hydro³⁸. In November 2021 Glasgow will host COP26, which will centre round the SEC.

9.3.1 The Covid 19 pandemic, response and impact

Initial food shortages at the start of lockdown highlighted the weaknesses in food supply chains and highlighted the potential benefits to be gained from shorter supply chains and increasing local supply.

The hospitality and events sector has been significantly impacted by Covid 19. Some staff were furloughed and some made redundant. Some activity has restarted but it will be some time before the sector fully recovers.

9.3.2 What would we like to achieve in the short term?

In the next 1 to 2 years, we will:

- explore opportunities to incorporate more seasonal and local food into event and service catering in Glasgow City Council venues. We will aim to achieve Healthy Living Award status for all Council venues and staff outlets and will consider options for a healthy vending policy;
- aim to achieve Bronze level Food for Life Accreditation for Glasgow City Council school meals. We will also build and improve links between the Children's Holiday Food Programme and local growing projects;
- scope out a "best fit" Community benefits methodology for food contracts to ensure better links between food procurement and food initiatives in the community;

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- work with the food industry and training providers to scope proposals to encourage greater uptake of catering careers in Glasgow;

9.3.3 Medium and long term actions

There are also actions that will take longer to progress and we will develop these over the medium term (2-5 years) and longer term (5+ years):

- As the plan develops we will involve a wider range of public sector partners in the procurement and catering theme as well as the business sector.
- We will aim to develop the proportion of locally sourced or grown food in public contract; however, this is heavily dependant on local availability. The current limited capacity for local production has been highlighted earlier and addressing this will be a priority for the Plan.
- We will consider a range of actions to support small and medium sized food business to participate in public procurement. We will engage with the sector to ensure that the support offered fits their requirements.

Photo: Glasgow Indoor Market ©Ruth Mellor 2019

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9.4 The situation before Covid 19

Food and drink production is a large part of Scotland's economy. The Scottish Food Tourism Action plan aims to double visitor spend on food and drink to £2 billion a year by 2030.

The food and drink sector in Glasgow contributes around £330 million every year to Glasgow's economy³⁹. There are a wealth of food-related businesses in Glasgow, including a vibrant (but relatively small) local food sector with urban market gardens supplying both cafes, restaurants and domestic customers. There are also many larger food and hospitality businesses a number of whom are keen to do more to support a fairer, healthier and more sustainable food system.

The Food & Drink sector accounts for 4.6% of employment in Scotland, and Food & Drink service sector accounts for 8% of jobs in Glasgow. However, many jobs in this sector are not well paid, and median earnings across the Scottish Food & Drink sector are 7% lower than the Scottish average. Furthermore, 69% of catering workers are paid below the living wage. Many Food & Drink workers are also employed on zero hour contracts.

Across the UK it is estimated around 50% of food consumed is imported⁴⁰ and over 98% of groceries are purchased from supermarkets rather than local retailers⁴¹. Glasgow is no different. Local community food cafes and cooperatives report a desire for local produce but are not always able to meet that desire⁴². Local food, whilst increasing, equates to only 1 to 2% of household food spend overall⁴³. The dependence on imported food can limit the flexibility of the food system and make it more vulnerable to unexpected events or challenges to these complex supply chains. Furthermore, air freighted food has a high carbon footprint.

When money is spent in local food outlets it gets re-spent locally several times; spending £10 in a local food outlet is actually worth up to £25 to the local economy. Locally produced food bought from a local retailer can be worth almost 10 times as much to the local economy as the same food from a long distant producer, purchased in a supermarket.⁴⁴

Challenges to the food sector in Glasgow include the capacity to grow more food locally, and this restricts how much locally sourced food is available. Producers report difficulty accessing land for urban growing and challenges in running a profitable urban garden. There are currently limited routes and training opportunities for careers in food growing and jobs can be insecure and low paid.

Organic food is increasingly recognised as better for the environment. However, locally produced organic food is more costly to produce and therefore not currently affordable for many Glaswegians.

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9.4.1 The Covid 19 pandemic, response and impact

Following lockdown, some food businesses adapted and switched from shop or market to home delivery or takeaway models. As a consequence of initial food shortages in large supermarkets and requirements of social distancing, there has been increased interest and uptake in locally produced food and services such as fruit and veg boxes.

However, the food, restaurant and hospitality sector has undoubtedly been significantly adversely affected by Covid 19 and lockdown. The Scottish Tourism Alliance has warned that the tourism industry is at risk of collapse and many workers are facing job losses.

Many Glaswegians currently furloughed will be employed in the restaurant and hospitality sector. Furlough is currently scheduled to end in October and it is unclear what will happen after that.

9.4.2 What would we like to achieve?

In the short term, (the next 1 to 2 years) we will:

- bring partners together (as part of the Sustainable Glasgow Partnership) to explore opportunities to increase local, sustainably produced food;
- review catering and cooking courses offered at further education level to ensure they include education about sustainability and preventing & reducing food waste;
- work with educational institutions and employers to create new apprenticeships in Food Tourism and Food Growing;
- consider how to further engage with food businesses and restaurants to encourage reduction in food waste;
- encourage food production and other food related businesses to adopt circular economy principles;
- continue work to encourage businesses/other employers to become a Living Wage employer;
- increase the use of food redistribution apps;
- review and improve the support that is available to help people set up food growing businesses and make signposting for available for sector specific help;
- engage with Scottish Government and national agencies to help secure support and funding for increasing local sustainably produced food and explore potential for urban agriculture and vertical farming.

9.4.3 Medium and long term actions

There are also actions that are medium term (2-5 years) and longer term (5+ years) but that will take a bit longer to achieve:

- We will take forward activity identified and prioritised through the [Sustainable Glasgow](#) Partnership to increase the production and availability of locally grown climate friendly food in particular the establishment of an urban farming project. In order to do this we need to make sure more vacant land and assets in the city are made available for Food Economy use.

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- We know; however, that increasing local food growing and production is not just an issue for Glasgow and that to achieve effective outcomes we will also need to work at a national level.
- Increasing local food production in Glasgow and wider afield, will require a workforce with training and skills to support this. We need to plan now for this and look at further development of training options, apprenticeships and pathways in our schools and colleges.
- To support and encourage sustainable food businesses, we will also explore the viability of a fully integrated food charter for the city, “Glasgow Sustainable Food” accreditation.
- In the future we also hope to strengthen links between commercial organisations and communities. In this way we hope to ‘normalise’ support for local food economy.

Photo: Glasgow Fish Market © Ruth Mellor 2019

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9.5 The situation before Covid 19

The aims of this theme are to reduce the impact of the food system on the environment by reducing food waste and by increasing local supply and demand for more sustainably produced food.

The issues outlined in this theme sit alongside, and often influence, the issues outlined in the other themes within this Food Plan. Many of the actions proposed by this Food Plan will contribute to reducing the impact of the food system on the environment as well as helping to reduce food inequality and improve health. This theme should not be viewed in isolation but as an important and interconnected part of the whole food plan.

When food is wasted, money is wasted too: Zero Waste Scotland estimate that every household loses around £440 per year through wasted food and estimates that the Scottish hospitality sector throws away a sixth of the food it purchases (Zero Waste Scotland; personal communication). Overall, around a third of all food produced is never eaten⁴⁵, with more food wasted in homes than by businesses⁴⁶. It takes a lot of resources to produce food, so when it is wasted the energy that was used for growing, processing, packaging, transporting and cooking or cooling the food is also wasted. Food production also uses a great deal of water and produces a lot of greenhouse gases. Zero Waste Scotland estimate that every tonne of food waste prevented equates to a saving of 3.7 tonnes of carbon (Zero Waste Scotland; personal communication). Scottish Government's circular economy strategy recognises the challenge of food waste and includes an ambitious target of reducing food waste by 33% by 2025⁴⁷.

Some food waste can be prevented by buying or serving less, storing food properly and using leftovers in meal planning; other surplus food which is good quality can be redistributed to be used by others; and the food waste that is unavoidable (e.g. banana skins and tea bags) can be diverted from landfill or residual waste treatment through recycling schemes so that instead of producing climate damaging gases it can be turned into green energy, fuel, fertilisers or a range of composts.

Redistributing surplus food to those who can use it (for example, through schemes run by FareShare) not only reduces carbon emissions, but also supports food sharing in communities across Glasgow. Fareshare estimate that every tonne of redistributed food provides over 2300 meals (Fareshare – personal communication). However, in the longer term we should be moving towards a more sustainable food system that does not overproduce food and surplus food should reduce as a result.

Glasgow City Council has invested in technologically advanced waste management systems that help reduce the impact of waste on the environment. However, we want to help individuals and organisations across Glasgow reduce the amount of food that is wasted in the first place, primarily through prevention and redistribution (described in 'the food waste hierarchy' (see Figure 2)) and through the Glasgow City Food Plan we want

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to improve knowledge, support and services that will help more Glasgow citizens, businesses and visitors adopt the food waste hierarchy. Glasgow City Council's circular economy routemap which will outline in more detail how the Council will support partnerships such as [Circular Glasgow](#) to build a more sustainable local economy and the food system will be a key part of that.

Environmental impacts resulting from food packaging waste, and plastics in particular, are a growing concern, polluting water and soil, damaging marine life and increasingly found in the food chain. While food/drink packaging helps ensure food safety and quality, there is a need to reduce the amount of unnecessary and difficult to recycle packaging and increase the amount of packaging that can and is recycled through reforms to the producer responsibility regulations⁴⁸. There are a number of impending policy changes on this issue and new regulations are anticipated in 2021. We will work with Scottish Government, Glasgow City Council and business partners to support rapid implementation of new regulations⁴⁹ and Glasgow's Plastics Strategy as part of this food plan⁵⁰.

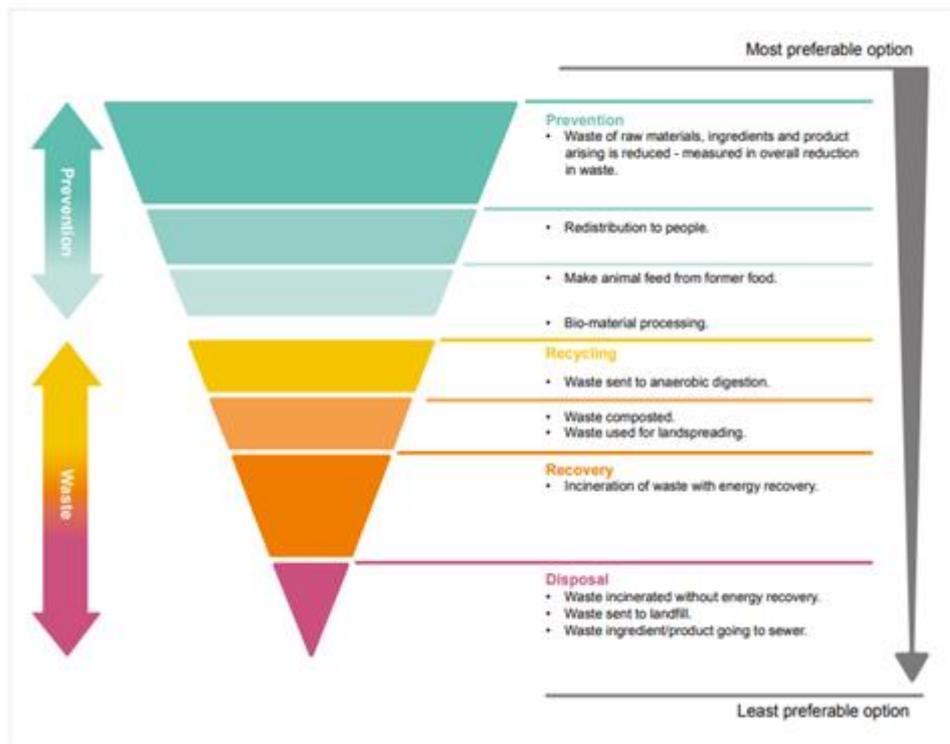
The food system's impact on the environment doesn't only result from the production of climate damaging gases but also include the impacts of food production on biodiversity, soil erosion and water and air pollution⁵¹. These impacts can have direct human health impacts now, for example from water and air pollution. Over time the impact of degraded soils and loss of insects will make food production, in Scotland and abroad, more difficult which will threaten the supply and cost of food in the future.

Sustainable urban agriculture, using both traditional and new technologies, is an important part of building a sustainable food system which benefits the local economy. Glasgow currently has three market gardens but, as we move towards a more sustainable future, Glasgow should aspire to more sustainable food production in the city by nurturing and supporting the development of urban agriculture. This will require identification of suitable land and land management arrangements, and support for skills and business development.

It will also be important to increase demand for more sustainably produced food - an important part of the impact of food on the environment is shaped by the diet we eat. A more sustainable diet has more plant-based components (vegetables, legumes, etc) and fewer animal products, which should be fairly and sustainably produced, and sourced within Scotland as far as possible^{52,53}. However, imported food will continue to be an important component of our diet, particularly in the short term while local food production and supply is developed, and choices about imported food should include consideration of the sustainability and fair trade principles employed in producing that food.

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Figure 2: Food waste hierarchy. Source: Food Waste Action Plan (Scottish Government; 2019)



9.5.1 The Covid 19 pandemic, response and impact

Increased interest in locally produced and sustainable food was observed during the COVID-19 crisis (as highlighted in the Food Economy chapter). It was also reported that more people tried to reduce their food waste by planning, storing and preparing food in ways that minimised waste⁵⁴.

The food plan is well placed to encourage these behaviours in the future

9.5.2 What would we like to achieve?

In the short term, (the next 1 to 2 years), we will:

- use a range of approaches to increase knowledge and skills about how to reduce the environmental impact of food through prevention of food waste, food redistribution and meal planning. We will work with Zero Waste Scotland, local colleges, Chamber of Commerce and NHS partners to engage with citizens, businesses and public sector employees;
- with support from Zero Waste Scotland we will encourage the public sector and providers to measure food waste and make plans to prevent/reduce food waste;
- map and review food redistribution services and opportunities in Glasgow and draw on learning from elsewhere to develop plans to increase and improve food redistribution;

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- reduce single use food and drink packaging, increase the number of outlets offering free water refills and publicise water refill stations through the implementation of the Glasgow City Councils Plastics Strategy; we will take steps to;
- encourage increased use of food redistribution apps.

9.5.3 Medium and long term actions

Actions that are more challenging that we want to achieve in the medium term (2-5 years) and longer term (5+ years):

- We will work with partners and local communities to explore opportunities for increasing local, sustainably produced food, including agro-ecological urban farming in and around the city.
- Over the life of the Plan, our aim is to substantially reduce food waste across all sectors in Glasgow. We will monitor and measure the impact of the short-term actions and this will inform our approach for medium term actions to further tackle food waste.
- We also propose to participate in a research project to develop a common understanding of a sustainable, healthy diet that is appropriate and acceptable for a Scottish population (“the Scottish Diet”) and support a shift in eating patterns towards this through increasing supply and demand. We will also use learning from this research to inform future action.

Photo: Food waste © Ruth Mellor 2019

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Theme 6: Children and Young People



9.6 The situation before Covid 19

A good diet in school aged children will help ensure they grow to their full potential and provide the stepping stones to a healthy life. Not only is adequate energy and nutrients essential for growing children, eating habits and food preferences formed in childhood often last a lifetime. Furthermore, growing food, cooking and eating together is a source of enjoyment with family and friends.

Nearly 100,000 children (aged 0 to 15) live in Glasgow and children make up around 16% of Glasgow’s population. One third of Glasgow’s children live in poverty, higher than the Scottish average. The distribution of child poverty and vulnerability across the city varies dramatically.

9.6.1 Early years

Breastfeeding provides the best nutrition for babies and supports both short and long term health for both the child and mother. The Scottish government adopted the WHO recommendation that babies should have only breast milk for around the first 6 months of their lives and complementary foods should be introduced to infants around six months of age⁵⁵. Much work has been done to increase breastfeeding rates in Glasgow including Glasgow Health and Social Care Partnerships gaining Baby Friendly accreditation and awarded Unicef Gold Award. However, rates are still considered low and inequalities exist with breastfeeding more likely in older mothers and those from less deprived areas.⁵⁶

	How have babies been fed in 24 hours before review?	How does overall breastfeeding compare with formula feeding?	How many babies have ever been breastfed?	How many babies have always been exclusively breastfed since birth?
First visit	34.7% (37.4%)	55.5% (52.8%)	63.8% (65.1%)	30.5% (33.8%)
6-8 week review	31.1% (32.0%)	46.7% (43.2%)		
Glasgow City	9.8% (8.5%)			

Source: ISD 2019 <https://www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Child-Health/Publications/2019-10-29/visualisation.asp> Figure in brackets are for Scotland.

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Introducing solids is an important time not only to meet nutritional needs but to diversify the diet, increasing the tastes and textures to improve acceptance of a wide range of foods. This is also an important time to create a positive environment to promote good food and social habits.

In Greater Glasgow and Clyde, only 52% of parents waited until the recommended six months or later before introducing solid foods to their children. There is also an association between deprivation and mothers' age and when solid food is introduced into babies' diet⁵⁷. Parents and carers in Glasgow have the opportunity to attend starting solid sessions with their babies that include demonstrations on preparing healthy first foods. In 2018/19 1,308 babies attended.⁴⁷

Best Start Food replaced Healthy Start in August 2019, which supports pregnant women and their children up to 3 years on certain benefits to buy fruit, vegetables and milk using a pre-paid card. Up to the end of March 2020, Glasgow had 15,910 Best Start Grant and Food applications authorised from 24,670 applications (69%). There were 9,045 applications for Best Start Food alone⁵⁸.

The Scottish Health Survey (2018) estimates that 26% of children aged 2-6 years are at risk of overweight and obesity. In 2019, the 27-30 month assessment found that 15.7% children were recorded as overweight and obese.[\[HE1\]](#)

All early years establishments, including council, partnership and private nurseries and childminders have to comply with the Care Inspectorates nutritional guidance which is consistent with the nutritional guidance and food standards for early years childcare providers in Scotland laid out in *Setting the Table*⁵⁹.

9.6.1 School aged children

In 2018/19, 81.7% of primary1 children in Glasgow were in the healthy weight range, 18.2% were at risk of overweight or obesity [\[HE2\]](#). Over the last decade or so, the proportion of P1 children at risk of overweight and obesity has increased in the most deprived areas but decreased in the least deprived areas creating a growing inequality⁶⁰.

The likelihood of being overweight or obese increases with age for the majority of children, and most who are overweight at age 6 were likely to remain overweight or move to the obese category later in childhood. This increases the risk of a wide range of health problems including type 2 diabetes.

Your Body Matters resource packs [\[JM3\]](#) are available in every primary schools to support teachers in food, health and physical activity curricular planning.

Glasgow has weight management programmes available for 5-18 year olds, Weigh to go families (5[\[HE4\]](#) -11 year olds) and Weigh to Go (12-18 year olds). In 2018/19, the weight to go programme had a high engagement rate from 167 referrals and 75% of those completing over 12 weeks lost weight.

The school environment can help mould children's diet, knowledge and attitudes in relation to food, the environment and health and skills in relation to growing and cooking. Free school meals, which adhere to the national guidelines for healthy food provision in

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schools, are available for pupils in Glasgow from P1 to P4 and are being considered for P5 to P7. In 2018, 61% of primary school pupils were registered for free school meals.

The uptake of free school meals does not follow through to secondary school, where many young people report buying their lunch from a shop or van outside of the school (47% of S1 to S6 in 2014/15). Only 35% reported having had five or more portions of fruit and vegetable per day. Furthermore, challenges exist in relation to home economics teaching in some secondary schools; we understand there is a shortage of teachers and some school designs are not well-equipped to enable teaching of cooking or to allow community use [JM5].

Around one third of children in Glasgow live in poverty⁶¹ and this can have an impact upon their diet, as the information outlined in the Access Fair Food for All theme describes. Best Start Food and Best Start grants can help, but these are not always taken up⁶². During term time children can access school meals, but their absence during the school holidays can put pressure on budgets of low-income families. As a way of countering that Glasgow Council has funded the Glasgow's Holiday Food Programme since 2018, which funds holiday activity programmes across the city to offer healthy meals and snacks. During the 2019 summer holidays 19,196 children/young people benefited from it⁶³. This highlights the important role that community food provision plays in supporting families, particularly in low income communities, to eat well and enjoy food together.

9.6.2 The Covid 19 pandemic, response and impact

Children and young people have been significantly affected by Covid 19 and lockdown, Scotlands schools closed on 20th March. Since then schools and teachers have worked hard to support home learning, Schools have also provided additional practical supports to families, for example partnering with 3rd sector organisations to provide food parcels.

In place of free school meals, families were provided with Farmfoods cards and this support has been further extended over the summer through cash payments.

The Children's Holiday Food programme operated flexibly to allow projects to continue food support beyond Easter and the programme is running over summer.

9.6.3 What would we like to achieve?

In the short term, (the next 1 to 2 years), we will:

- encourage more businesses to be "breast feeding friendly";
- promote the uptake of Best Start Food in Glasgow and aim towards maximum uptake with families who are eligible;
- ensure all secondary schools have a functioning Good Food Group/SNAG and develop that in consultation with young people;
- further promote the uptake of school meals in secondary schools. We will also develop street food pilots in secondary school to explore an update to healthy takeaway food in environmentally friendly packaging;
- consider if more action can be taken to discourage the clustering of fast food outlets around schools;

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- investigate the introduction of pre ordering primary school meals to reduce waste and encourage young people to make healthier choices.

9.6.3 Medium and long term actions

There are also actions that we want to take in medium term (2-5 years) and longer term (5+ years) but that will take a bit longer to achieve:

- Ensure there are curricular support resources available in all educational establishments.
- We want to explore approaches to allow more flexibility in the use of funding allocated for free school meals to ensure that the young people entitled to access it secure maximum benefit,
- We know that there are already good examples of partnership working between schools and community food groups and we want to encourage and develop this across the city,
- We will review and evaluate our approach to supporting families with young children who are at risk of being overweight.

Photo: St Paul's Youth Forum © Ruth Mellor 2019

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10.0 Consultation process

We are inviting people, businesses and organisations of Glasgow to give us your views on this draft using your knowledge and expertise about what works and what more is needed to move towards a fairer, healthier and more sustainable food system. The consultation closes on [DATE](#).

You can participate in the consultation by:

- Filling in the online consultation form [LINK](#)
- Feeding back to us at one of our consultation events, see [TIMETABLE LINK](#)

It is important that the final version of this Food Plan belongs to Glaswegians.

11.0 Consultation questions

Please answer as many or as few questions as you wish. All consultation responses will be read by [ORGANISATION](#). Responses from businesses' and organisations will be published online, however you can request that your business or organisation remains anonymous.

1. How can we improve the 'Food Poverty – fair food for all' section and action points (pages [X to Y](#) and actions [A to B](#))?
2. How can we improve the 'Community Food' section and action points (pages [X to Y](#) and actions [A to B](#))?
3. How can we improve the 'Food Procurement and catering' section and action points (pages [X to Y](#) and actions [A to B](#))?
4. How can we improve the 'Food Economy' section and action points (pages [X to Y](#) and actions [A to B](#))?
5. How can we improve the 'Environment & Food Waste' section and action points (pages [X to Y](#) and actions [A to B](#))?
6. How can we improve the 'Children & young people' section and action points (pages [X to Y](#) and actions [A to B](#))?
7. We hope to draw up a 'top 10' list of how the general public support the Food Plan. What could you do to support the Food Plan?
8. Is there anything else you would like to feedback?
9. Are you responding as an individual, organisation or business? If an organisation or business please could you provide more information, and your contact details if you are happy for us to get in touch with you.

We will publish all responses from businesses' and organisations online. Do you wish to your business or organisation to be named, or would you prefer for your response to remain anonymous?

If you are representing a business or an organisation that has not already contributed to the Glasgow City Food Plan: Does your organisation want to get involved future work on the food plan? Or are there any actions already noted that you feel you could support?

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If you are responding as an individual, we use the following information for equalities monitoring and analysis purposes only. Providing this information is optional (as with answering all the other questions):

- First half of your postcode e.g. G71
- Which of the following describes how you think of yourself? Options: male, female, in another way (with free text box)
- Age group
- Ethnicity (standard options)
- Disability

Governance

The Glasgow Food Policy Planning partnership will report to the Community Planning Partnership's Public Health Oversight board. The Public Health Oversight board includes representatives from Glasgow City Council, NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde, Glasgow Centre for Population Health, Glasgow Council for the Voluntary Sector, and is jointly chaired by the Director of Public Health for NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde and the Director of Community Empowerment Services, Glasgow City Council.

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Glossary

Word/Term	Definition
Agroecology	Farming that centres on food production that makes the best use of nature's goods and services while not damaging these resources.
Biodiversity	The existence of a wide variety of plant and animal species in their natural environments at a particular time.
Circular economy	An economic model in which resources are kept in use at the highest level possible for as long as possible in order to maximise value and reduce waste, moving away from the traditional economic model of 'make, use and dispose of'.
Carbon neutral	Adopting measures across all areas of business and society designed to prevent polluting the atmosphere with carbon emissions
Climate change	A large scale, long term shift in the planet's weather patterns or average temperatures. Characterised by higher temperatures, rising sea levels, changing rainfall and more frequent, extreme severe weather incidents.
Community garden	A community garden is any piece of land (publicly or privately held) that is cultivated by a group of people rather than a single family or individual. Unlike public parks and other green spaces maintained by local governments, community gardens are generally managed and controlled by a group of unpaid individuals or volunteers – usually the gardeners themselves.
Community meal	An opportunity for people within specific areas to meet, cook and eat together. Meals and food are generally donated and cooked/prepared by unpaid volunteers. Meals are either provided at a low cost or free of charge.
Foodbank	A non-profit charitable organisation or group of volunteers who collect and then redistribute food to those who have difficulty

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	purchasing/accessing sufficient quantities to avoid hunger.
Food economy	Anyone involved in growing, production, distribution and consumption of food
Food insecurity	The state of a person or household being or at risk of being without reliable access to a sufficient quantity of nutritious, healthy affordable food.
Food literacy	The positive relationship built through social, cultural and environmental experiences with food enabling people to make decisions that support health and ecology.
Food poverty	The inability to afford, or to have access to, food to make up a healthy diet. It is about the quality of food as well as quantity. It is not just about hunger, but also about being appropriately nourished to maintain health.
Food system	It involves all the processes needed to feed a population, from growing or producing food, to its distribution, to getting rid of waste.
Inequality	The difference between people or groups in society, with some people having greater social status, wealth and access to opportunities etc.
'Local food'	For the purposes of this document, those food s produced in Scotland
Net annual household income	The term net annual household income refers to earnings (i.e. after taxation and other relevant deductions) from employment, benefits and other sources that is brought into the household by the highest income household member and/or their spouse or partner. This also includes any contribution to household finances made by any other household members (e.g. dig money etc.)
People	Citizens, business community including social enterprises; those who purchase food and those visiting the city

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Procurement	The process often used by organisations/business in the sourcing and purchasing of goods and services. Each individual business will generally have set guidance or policies that govern their choice of suppliers and the methods that will be used to communicate with them etc.
Resilient	The ability to prepare for and adapt to changing conditions and withstand and recover rapidly from disruptions. Resilience includes the ability to withstand and recover from deliberate attacks, accidents, or naturally occurring threats or incidents.
Sustainable	The quality of not being harmful to the environment or depleting natural resources, and thereby supporting long-term ecological balance.

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Appendix 2: Relevant strategies and policies that could help Glasgow make progress with the Food Plan

There are lots of policies, strategies and initiatives that are trying to bring improvements to different bits of the food system, addressing health or food inequality, food waste or hospitality. Listed below are those that could help Glasgow make progress with the Food Plan. They have theme symbols beside their topic area to suggest which themes they are most relevant to.

 Food system
<p>Good Food Nation: Programme of Measures⁶⁴ outlines and explains the commitment to the concept and reality of Scotland as a Good Food Nation.</p>
 Public health
<p>Turning the Tide Through Prevention⁶⁵. NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde's (NHSGGC) strategy on Public Health 2018 – 2028 sets out NHSGGCs aspiration to deliver a coordinated approach to public health over the next 10 years. This focuses on the prevention of illhealth and the improvement of wellbeing.</p>
 Poverty reduction
<p>The Scottish Government committed Scotland to the UN Sustainable Development Goals in July 2015. These are Global goals and targets which all countries are aiming to achieve by 2030. A number of these are relevant to the Food Plan including commitment to eliminate hunger and food insecurity and responsible consumption and production.</p> <p>Glasgow City Council's Financial Inclusion Strategy⁶⁶ 2010-2025 sets out the Council's approach to supporting financial inclusion service providers across the city. Over £4million a year is allocated to a range of focussed and targeted approaches across the city.</p> <p>Glasgows Local Child Poverty Action Plan Report has been compiled jointly by Glasgow City Council and NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde in response to the new duty placed on ket public sector agencies through the Child Poverty (Scotland) Act 2017. The plan describes existing, planned and new work to reduce child poverty in the city.</p>
 Food insecurity
<p>Dignity: Ending Hunger Together⁶⁷. (2016) is the report of the Independent Working Group on food poverty in Scotland. The Working Group was established to consider the issues surrounding food poverty in Scotland and make</p>

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recommendations to the Scottish Government on further actions that could be taken to eradicate food poverty. Its report Glasgow City Council's [Food Inequality Inquiry](#) 2018 to 2019 set out to understand food inequality in Glasgow and look at the further steps and longer term solutions that the city could implement to prevent food inequality.

[The Children's Future Food Inquiry](#)⁶⁸ published its report in 2019. This focuses on the food situation of children living in poverty across the UK.



Food growing

Under the Community Empowerment Act 2015, all Scottish Local Authorities are required to produce a Food Growing Strategy for their area. [Glasgow Food Growing Strategy](#) is scheduled to be delivered by 2020



Procurement

[Glasgow City Council's Procurement and Improvement Strategy](#) 2018 to 2022 outlines that it will continue to look for opportunities to include local and sustainable food wherever possible in schools, facilities, venues and to meet social care requirements; focus on nutritional quality, health and wellbeing, minimising environmental impact such as packaging and sourcing as well as the application of appropriate animal welfare standards in accordance with all relevant legislation.

[Glasgow City Council Community Benefit Policy](#) requires community benefit clauses to be included in all goods and services contracts worth over £50,000. These have been applied to Scotland Excel food contracts on a local authority basis; examples include work experience and apprenticeships, sponsorship of local community projects and charities, food donations to local food banks and supply chain briefing/ business mentoring for Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs).

Public procurement is governed by EU procurement legislation; countries of origin cannot be stipulated in food tenders.

Scottish procurement legislation and regulation allows for consideration of technical issues such as supply chain traceability, reducing food waste, recycling of packaging, reducing food miles.



Economy

[Glasgow's Economic Strategy](#)⁶⁹ 2016-2023. The aim of this strategy is to make Glasgow the most productive major city economy in the UK.

[Circular Glasgow: A vision and action plan for the city of Glasgow](#) advocates a fundamental change in our current economic system, reducing the environmental

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burden on the planet. For cities, the circular economy is a way to improve the quality of life for citizens by creating jobs and spurring innovation, while reducing the resources needs.⁷⁰

[Roots to Market: A Sustainable Local Food Economy in Glasgow](#) works to demonstrate that there is a need to support the emergence and development of a sustainable local food economy.^{71 72}

To 2023 [Growing the Local Food Economy in Scotland](#) is a report based on a survey of local food businesses in Scotland undertaken in 2014.⁷³

[Glasgow's Tourism and Visitor Plan to 2023](#) outlines plans to increase the number of tourists to Glasgow from 2M to 3M per year. There is a great opportunity to build a high quality food offer that is attractive to tourists that supports a sustainable, local food system.⁷⁴



Healthier diets

[A healthier future: Scotland's diet and healthy weight delivery plan](#)⁷⁵ which sets out how we will work with partners in the public and private sector to help people make healthier choices about food. Outcome 1 is “Children have the best start in life - they eat well and have a healthy weight” and there is a commitment to halving childhood obesity in Scotland by 2030 is a deliberately bold ambition.



Food waste

In 2016, the Scottish Government’s [Making Things Last strategy](#) including several relevant targets: to reduce per capita food waste in Scotland by 33% (from 2013 levels) by 2025; a ban on municipal biodegradable waste going to landfill by 1 January 2021; and no more than 5% of all waste by 2025⁷⁶.

[The Courtauld Commitment](#) can be signed up to and is a voluntary agreement with UK industry, retail and hospitality to achieve a 20% reduction in food waste by 2025.⁷⁷

[Glasgow's Economic Strategy](#)⁷⁸ 2016-2023 says: “We will develop a strong circular economy, becoming one of the world’s most sustainable cities. Working with the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce and Zero Waste Scotland, we will develop the principles of reducing, re-using, recycling and recovering materials in the production, distribution and consumption processes, ultimately improving product quality, creating jobs and shaping a more environmentally-friendly and future-proofed city. In doing this we will also work to support the Council’s Climate Emergency Working Group the aim of which is to build a greener economy.”⁷⁹

Glasgow City Council’s [Plastic Reduction Strategy](#) was agreed on 23rd January 2020 Within the strategy “the guiding vision is for the city to remove all unnecessary plastics by 2030 – with an intermediate step to phase out all single use plastics by 2022.”⁸⁰



Schools

The [Food for Life](#) Programme⁸¹ is funded by the Scottish Government and supports the provision of more [sustainable](#), locally sourced, healthier food being served in schools.

A [Food Policy for Glasgow Schools](#)⁸² outlines the plan for school meals in all educational establishments within Glasgow City Council.

[Review of Nutrition Requirements for Food and Drink in Schools \(Scotland\) Regulations 2008](#)⁸³ undertook a review of the existing School Food and Drink Regulations (Scotland) 2008, which sought to provide evidence based recommendations to progress school food further towards the Scottish Dietary Goals (SDGs). The primary focus of the TWG was the health and wellbeing of children and young people.

[Schools \(Health Promotion and Nutrition\) Scotland Act](#): Health promotion guidance for local authorities and schools: “Guidance to support local authorities, schools and managers of grant-aided schools in working with partner agencies to ensure that all schools promote good health.”⁸⁴

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Glasgow City Food Plan Actions by theme, linked to long term outcomes

Theme 1 Access to Fair Food for All	Supports Long term Outcomes : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Everyone has access to fair healthy affordable food and food insecurity is reduced • Through improvements across our food system and food environment, health and wellbeing is improving
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- 1 Work together to review the data currently available to undertake a baseline assessment of the current level of food insecurity in the city and the support resources available. Using information from the food insecurity evidence session and other relevant partnership data to develop relevant outcome-based performance measures for the City Food Plan.
- 2 Review the need to establish an objective level of food poverty or robust food insecurity measure (similar to fuel poverty measure which is set at 10% of budget spent on fuel is an indicator of financial hardship). A critical level of food poverty indicator could provide a gateway to access support and could help inform policy development.
- 3 Work in partnership to deliver the Financial Inclusion strategy, designing services to ensure that those most at risk of poverty/food insecurity have access to income maximisation advice and that families /individuals have enough money to feed themselves.
- 4 Work in partnership to move towards a response to food insecurity that adopts an agreed pathway of support that prioritises financial advice and support, providing 'food aid' as a short term, emergency measure.
- 5 Establish a cross-sectoral city wide partnership that seeks to prevent people reaching crisis point by coordinating provision of financial inclusion advice and support.
- 6 Continue to support the Foodbank Forum and enable members to develop links with other community support services within their localities.
- 7 Review and improve training on poverty, including causes and stigma, for front line staff across agencies working in communities.
- 8 Establish a short-life working group to develop an action plan to coordinate and increase the uptake of FSM, clothing grants, education maintenance grants, Best Start Food Cards and other grants, etc. that people on low income are eligible for.
- 9 Improve availability and access to affordably healthy food in all parts of Glasgow through a range of measures such as Community Pantries, Food Hubs and Community fridges.
- 10 Pilot the Rose Voucher Scheme in Dalmarnock during 2020/21. The pilot will run for 2 years and be evaluated. Consider scope for wider rollout following evaluation.
- 11 Extend the areas where city market fruit and veg stalls operate, deciding these areas in collaboration with communities.
- 12 Mapping of affordable food in the city regularly updated by a dedicated team member. Undertake activity to map and collate information regarding the resources and support services across the city. Aim to include assistance

offered by frontline services such as Housing Associations, Community Organisations and Third Sector Organisations.

- 13 Increase access and uptake of healthy, fresh food within local communities by working with communities to develop accessible, appropriate provision in their locality.
- 14 Adopt a food in all policies/plans' approach across the city (ideally across all sectors and stakeholders (business, community, housing associations, local authorities, statutory agencies, third sector etc)) so that policy makers/decision makers consider the fair food principle and embed any potential action to mitigate food poverty across their plans, policies and strategy developments.

Theme 2 Community Food (CF)	<p>Supports long term outcomes :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Everyone has better understanding of food and the food system especially sustainability, healthy eating and food disposal • There are more opportunities for communities to enjoy cooking and growing together • Through improvements across our food system and food environment, health and wellbeing is improving
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- 15 Establish a short life working group to oversee the range of actions to increase the resilience of the community food sector, including:
 - a. Improve community access to GCC assets where they are to be used to the benefit of local communities.
 - b. Establish a green assembly, based in one community (in the first instance) to empower and facilitate community decision making.
 - c. (include all CF4 actions)
 - d. GCFN to run peer support groups to enable community organisations to work together and assist each other in the writing of funding bids.
 - e. GCFN to work with interested professionals within the community food sector to for collective/union with standardised contracts, peer support, employment rights, minimum pay etc.
 - f. Work with PHS to explore how community food projects contribute to Scottish Government National Framework Indicators and whole system approaches to public health priorities.
 - g. Work with local partners and engage with the Scottish Government to consider how to optimise spending in relation to community food projects and make secure longer term funding available.
- 16 Health improvement teams in Glasgow to continue and further develop their work with communities to champion the importance of good food at home and in the community, not just to improve dietary health, but to help reduce social isolation and build stronger communities.
- 17 Publicise and further develop a city-wide information hub that includes access to arrange of food related resources:
 - a. Comprehensive, coordinated and resourced mapping of ALL community food projects across Glasgow including growing spaces,

community meals etc. Map to be updated and continue to be resourced.

- b. Create an information hub, that includes access to a range of food related resources:
 - i. how to access growing spaces
 - ii. enterprise models and income generation best practices
 - iii. links to funding database
 - iv. links to existing networks and peer support groups
 - v. links to participatory approach tools to assist in community engagement in planning and case studies where they have been used.
 - vi. Ensure it is targeted to support resources to different groups – professionals/community/young people/NHS and GPs.
 - vii. Advertise hub so people know how to access and use.
- 18 Evaluate the impact of the information hub i.e. is it being accessed; sufficient people to run courses; capacity being met within courses; how did peer educators/trainers use support.
- 19 Spaces for community food hubs are incorporated into new local area plans and other aspects of urban planning – including open spaces and greenspaces, growing spaces and urban farming. Plans should be community led and reviewed often by local people.
- 20 Investigate whether training in food, nutrition and cooking can be provided as part of Community Payback sentences.
- 21 Health Improvement teams to establish a test of change for single sign up point for cooking courses, and in time other food courses available across the city (implement pilot in the HI South Sector then consider wider use).
- 22 Establish community learning exchanges to share learning across communities and project working to address poverty and food insecurity.
- 23 Provide capacity building and support for local groups to set up community food projects and create neighbourhood/area plans, using participatory tools. Pilot project with local groups.
- 24 Increase community involvement in the planning and design of local community food ventures using appropriate participatory approaches and provision of suitable support.

Theme 3 Food Procurement and Catering	Supports long term outcomes : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through improvements across our food system and food environment, health and wellbeing is improving • More food is produced in a way that is good for the environment
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- 25 Explore opportunities to incorporate more seasonal, sustainable and local food into event and service catering in GCC venues. Achieve bronze level Food for Life accreditation for GCC school meals
- 26 Scoping proposals to encourage uptake in careers in catering in Glasgow

27 Increase proportion of food supplied from local producers in public contracts (in line with availability of locally produced food commodities. Develop more 'Partnership for Procurement' type arrangements e.g. Resilience for bidding for catering contracts, gardening in care homes, etc. Preston model as example

[Note: will add more info/examples here](#)

28 Achieve Healthy Living award status for all Glasgow City Council venues and staff outlets

<p>Theme 4 Food Economy</p>	<p>Supports long term outcomes :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glasgow's local food economy is thriving and promotes and encourages fair work • The availability and use of locally grown and produced food in Glasgow has increased • Through improvements across our food system and food environment, health and wellbeing is improving.
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29 Establish short life group, as part of the Sustainable Glasgow Partnership and in collaboration with GCFN, to explore opportunities for increasing local, sustainably produced food, including agroecological urban farming in and around the city. Aim to establish an urban farming project in the medium term to build collaboration and learning.

30 Roll out the Scottish Grocers Federation Fruit Club loyalty card as part of the healthy living programme.

[Note: we will check to ensure that this links with Best Start scheme](#)

31 Increase the number of organisations in the food sector in Glasgow that are living wage employers.

32 Increase capacity building support (by use of toolkits, for example) for land and assets leading to vacant land and assets in the city more available for use in the local food economy. [Note: linked to clear signposting towards available sector specific help for people to set up food growing businesses.](#)

33 Support the ambition to develop pantries/community cafes/lunch clubs to become social enterprises, with a sense of developing/evolving from within the community. They should aim to evolve to become community anchor organisations and provide training, learning and development opportunities for local people.

34 Meet with private sector to discuss links to local community food projects and groups. Support matching businesses to projects for partnership/in kind/ongoing financial support, training (e.g. finance, CSR) and management. Measure success in terms of number of collaborations.

[Note: should we also explore opportunities to direct funds to support community food project through community benefit clauses in procurement?](#)

35 Further activity to support SMEs to participate in public procurement, including support to meet environmental health standards.

36 Establish a short life working/steering group to review current food training (formal and informal, accredited and not accredited) available in Glasgow (growing, cooking food systems). Identify gaps in provision – geographical, types of training and training resources. The purpose of this is to improve formal and informal training in community food and related topics, including improving training resources to support practitioners who are delivering

- courses/programmes, to help upskill/develop community food practitioners, to support routes to employment in the community food sector and from community food into employment in other parts of the food system.
- 37 Optimise food education workshops (including increasing geographical spread and link to employability skills) by developing a minimum quality assurance standard agreed for courses/trainers for food education workshops. Sufficient staff/volunteers trained via train the trainer- those delivering being an accredited trainer.
 - 38 Raise awareness of food poverty as a symptom of wider poverty/disadvantage and continue to provide access to employability services which promote fair employment (including catering industries) as a key route out of poverty and food insecurity for families and individuals. Look at how educational, employability and training opportunities can support this aim (ongoing).
 - 39 Encourage employers and businesses to undertake long-term investment in their employees by committing to Glasgow's Living Wage, offer decent working conditions, development opportunities a reduction in exploitative zero hours contracts. Consider targeted support for sectors such as catering and hospitality industries (ongoing).
 - 40 Increase volunteering opportunities for those in poverty in the city. Encourage participation and support for community food projects to develop volunteer training programmes. [Note: will check if this link to the GCC Food Growing Strategy](#)
 - 41 Linking REHIS accredited training into employment opportunities for:
 - those who have attended the course
 - those who have been trained as trainers
 (i.e. Core skills met during the cooking course. Then can be linked into interview skills etc.)
 - 42 Better access to information about training (of all types as well as pathways through different levels of training) in aspects of the food economy (including sustainable agriculture and food growing etc.)
 - 43 Changing people's culture about food work and how it is done -encourage locality plans to take on some of the actions.
 - 44 Business/employers to promote subsidised food options in the workplace for example canteens or offering staff discount on healthy food options. Business/commerce to share some responsibility to encourage learning and discussion around food for staff, customer's service users, sharing knowledge on healthy eating and nutrition.
 - 45 Encourage businesses to provide good food for staff i.e. through fruit/veg box scheme, healthy affordable canteen.
 - 46 Increase the number of food businesses/outlets signed up to the Glasgow Food Pledge (the Glasgow Food Pledge is operated by Glasgow City Council Environmental Health and it asks food businesses make three changes to their practices from a suggested list. [Note: will check status of the Glasgow Food Pledge and capacity of EH](#)
 - 47 Explore viability to develop a fully integrated food charter for the city in order to get early stakeholder commitment towards a more environmental friendly food system (use COP26 as a lever). Supporting organisations can

sign a charter and will have an opportunity to get Glasgow Sustainable Food' accreditation, which will come with benefits from those involved (Sustainable Glasgow listing, promotional material).

48 Develop Sustainable Restaurants accreditation.

Note: Will check if can link to city tourism strategy

Theme 5 Food Waste and Environment	<p>Supports long term outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More food is produced in a way that is good for the environment • Food waste is minimised, surplus food is redistributed and any food that cannot be consumed is recycled in a way that minimises the environmental impact • Greenhouse gas emissions arising from our food system are reducing
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49 Increase knowledge and skills about how to reduce the environmental impact of food through food choices, prevention of food waste, food redistribution and appropriate use of food waste services (incorporate ZWS food waste reduction resources and support) into existing work with citizens and communities, with SMEs and internal comms for public sector employees.

50 Establish a short life group to map and review food redistribution services and opportunities in Glasgow City, and develop joint plans to increase and improve food redistribution, engaging more stakeholders and using innovative approaches and benefiting more communities. Encourage consideration of learning from elsewhere (e.g. Perth and Kinross food redistribution project)

51 Public sector food outlets and providers should measure food waste and make plans to prevent/reduce food waste over a 6 month period. Zero Waste Scotland will provide resources and support. School specific resources will be available for school students (e.g. SNAG or Eco Committee) to undertake measurements in schools with the local catering staff.

52 Catering and cooking courses incorporate education about preventing and reducing food waste.

53 Food businesses and restaurants should work together to reduce food waste, through prevention, redistribution and circular economy initiatives.

54 Food production and other food related businesses design more 'outwaste' using circular economy principles. Companies are embracing more design solutions for packaging in line with recycling advice from Glasgow City Council.

55 Reduce single use food and drink packaging (public sector outlets should take the lead) and increase the number of outlets offering free water refills and publicise water refill stations

Note: link to implementation of the GCC single use plastics action plan

56 Undertake a collaborative research project (with academic, business, community, social enterprise and public health partners) to develop a common understanding of a sustainable, healthy diet that is appropriate and acceptable for a Scottish population, and support a shift in eating patterns towards this through increasing supply and demand. Use this information to inform future work to implement this City Food Plan.

Theme 6 Children and Young People	<p>Supports long term outcomes :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Everyone has access to fair, healthy, affordable food and food insecurity is reduced • Through improvements across our food system and food environment health and wellbeing is improving
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57 Continue to champion the benefits of breastfeeding for families among businesses and the wider community to increase the public acceptability and normalisation of breastfeeding and to maximise the family food income availability.

58 Enable all secondary schools to develop and maintain a functioning Good Food group led by young people.

59 Develop and trial street food retail outlets in secondary schools to explore uptake of healthy take away food in sustainable packaging

60 Develop links between Glasgow's Weigh to Go service and school meals so that young people can align their school food choices with the Weigh to Go programme. [Note: need to explore this further with relevant stakeholders](#)

61 Investigate the introduction of pre-ordering primary school meals to reduce waste and encourage young people to make healthier choices.

62 Investigate how new planning regulations could impact on the clustering of unhealthy food outlets around schools. Improve collective understanding of the policy context and statutory guidelines around planning for food outlets/supermarkets etc – consider the issue of saturation limits and potential exclusion zones around schools and issues relating to under provision ('food deserts') and take appropriate action. [Note: need more information about NPF4](#)

63 Support more joined up working/partnership between schools and community cafes (e.g. looking at where the food is sourced)

64 Enable roll on of Q card money (free school meals) so that if YP do not use their money on lunch, the money can be rolled over to the next day i.e. for breakfast. Enabling YP to use money between breakfast and lunch – pilot this in one secondary school with low uptake of school meals, if works well roll out to other schools.

65 Undertake a test for change on family support programme for early years (HENRY) – an 8 week course for families of pre-5s who are at risk of overweight

66 Evaluate family support programme for early years (HENRY)

67 Review and solidify links between Weight Management Services, cooking classes, budgeting support and Glasgow Club offer to ensure access

points to all services are clear, linked and holistic support can be offered city wide.

- 68 Education services/schools, colleges and community food organisations will work together to design way to include learning about the food system (including sustainability, climate change, food growing, cooking, health, ethics, and experience-based training through work shadowing etc) across educational curricula.
- 69 Develop promotional films and educational work within schools to promote work in community food through growing, cooking, skills development etc.
- 70 A series of CPD training events run in conjunction with the RHS designed to empower teachers to incorporate food growing into the curriculum
[Note: Will check if this link to Food Growing Strategy](#)
- 71 Health and wellbeing officers placed in schools (divided into areas of the city). Health and wellbeing consultations in schools. [Note: Will explore this further](#)
- 72 Promote the update of Best Start Food smart card in Glasgow and aim toward maximum uptake with the families we serve to increase access to healthy foods.
- 73 Build and strengthen links between Children's Holiday Food Programme in GCC and local growing projects [Note: Will check if this links to Food Growing Strategy](#)



Towards Glasgow City Food Plan

Riikka Gonzalez, Sustainable Food Cities Coordinator,
Glasgow Food Policy Partnership



Our Partners

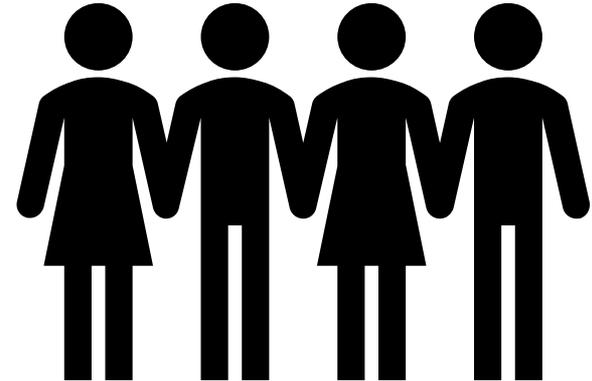


Good food for all

GLASGOW FOOD POLICY PARTNERSHIP



- CEMVO Scotland
- Chamber of Commerce
- Community Food & Health Scotland/Public Health Scotland
- Fareshare
- Glasgow Centre for Population Health
- Glasgow City Council
- Glasgow City HSCP (Health Improvement)
- Glasgow Community Food Network
- Glasgow South West Foodbank
- Landworkers Alliance
- Nourish Scotland
- Scotland Food and Drink
- The University of Glasgow
- Zero Waste Scotland



Food Plan Development



- Food summit held in City Chambers in May 2019
- City-wide partners committed to a Glasgow city food plan
- A core project team set up to co-ordinating the process.
- Planning Day in December 2019 with 70 participants to start working on the City Food Plan.
- 6 themed working groups set up
- Draft plan produced
- Learnings from COVID-19 incorporated
- Plan sent to ‘critical friends’ for comments
- Changes being made pre-consultation



Why do we need a Food Plan?



- **The vision** is for Glasgow to be recognised for its **good food** and as a city where tasty, healthy, affordable food is accessible to everyone.
- **3 overarching pillars**

Equity, Sustainability, Health



Draft Food Plan



Next Steps



- Consultation and Engagement Period
29th September – 22nd December
- Delivery Leads & Resources
- Accountability and Governance
- Launch of Final Plan in Spring 2021



Thank you!



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