



Glasgow City Food Plan

2021 to 2031

Foreword

The coronavirus pandemic has proved how important – and how fragile – our food system is. We continue to see new and deepened financial problems for many citizens and the need to ensure everyone has enough nourishing food has never been more important.

Local food producers and retailers can not only help make healthy food more accessible, but can also support local people through employment and help build a more local, resilient food supply chain. Growing our local food economy can be supported by our personal food choices but also by how we spend our public money on food. It also matters *how* our food is produced. Food that is good for the planet is also good for us. If we are aiming to meet our climate emergency commitments, we all need to change how we all think about the food we eat.

In November 2021, the UN Climate Change Conference (COP26) is scheduled to be held in Glasgow, providing an opportunity to showcase our innovation in carbon reduction as well as providing momentum towards achieving a net zero city by 2030. In many Glasgow communities, inspirational work that embraces the connections across the food system has been ongoing for many years. We need to build on this work across the city and across our public, private and third sectors. Not only do we consider this Glasgow City Food Plan to be vital to our achievement of our shared equity, health and sustainability goals, but we see it as central to the social and economic recovery of our city.

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Introduction

Welcome to the Glasgow City Food Plan. The Glasgow City Food Plan is a long term (10 year) plan. It has been developed by [Glasgow Food Policy Partnership](#) (which brings together representatives from public, private and third sectors, each with an interest in aspects of the food system in Glasgow). So far over 600 people and organisations from across Glasgow have been involved in shaping and developing the plan, as members of working groups or in contributing and participating in consultation on the draft plan (October to December 2020).

The infographic below sets out some of the challenges and issues that Glasgow City Food Plan is aiming to tackle.

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 the economy, society and political factors and it affects our health and our environment.



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

Search 'Glasgow City Food Plan' at www.goodfoodforall.co.uk

We want Glasgow to be a city where tasty, healthy, affordable food is accessible to everyone. Where local food enterprises are supported and celebrated. Where we produce, provide, purchase and consume food that is good for the planet, good for animal welfare, and for good for those involved in growing, making and selling it. In doing this, we will work towards an inclusive, sustainable, resilient and fair economy for our whole community.

The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the importance of resilient food systems and made people more aware of the links between food, health, poverty, consumption, supply chains and purchasing patterns. Challenges to our food system affect everyone but food can also bring communities together in inspiring ways. This Plan will therefore also make an important contribution to Glasgow's recovery from COVID-19.

In November 2021, the UK will host the [26th United Nations Climate Change Conference \(COP26\)](#). This will take place at the Scottish Event Campus, Glasgow, between 1st and 12th November, providing an opportunity to showcase our innovation in carbon reduction as well as providing momentum towards reaching our ambitious net zero targets.

What is the food system?

A food system describes all the processes needed to feed a population, including growing or producing food, distribution, and getting rid of waste. It influences – and is influenced – by society, the economy, health, the environment, and political factors as shown below.

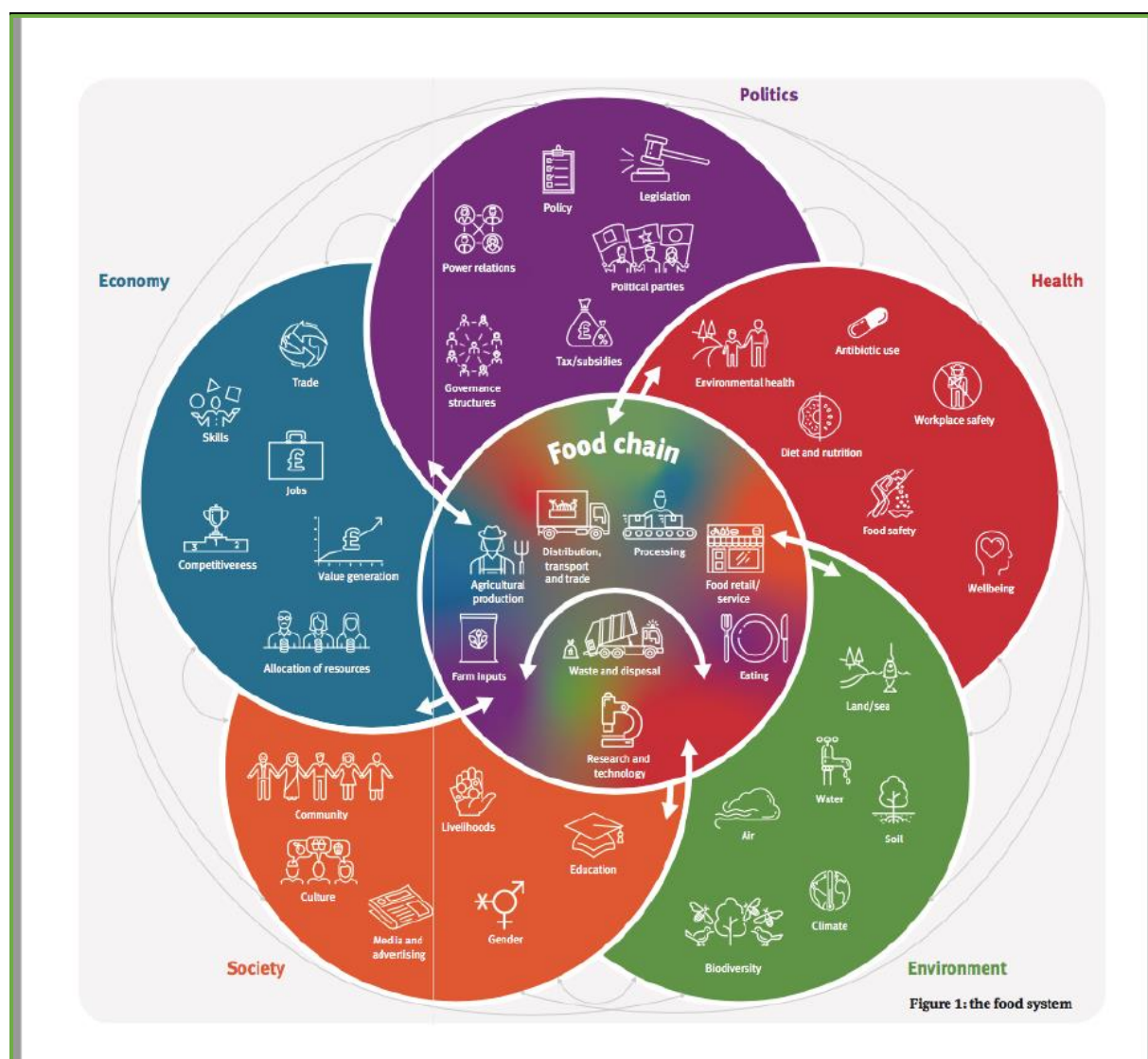


Figure 1: The food system

Source: Centre for Food Policy, City of London University.

The Glasgow City Food Plan uses the [Sustain definition](#) of 'good food' or 'sustainable food' throughout, aiming to increase sourcing from sustainable low carbon, local

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sources, which may include organic. In the longer term this demand should help drive an increase in supply. We will commit to reviewing this within the Glasgow Food Policy Partnership each year, when the Glasgow City Food Plan is reviewed, taking expert opinion and evidence into account.

Producing food in line with organic principles has multiple environmental benefits but there a number of pressing issues to be balanced, particularly in the short term, e.g. organic vs local will be a challenge until more organic food is being produced locally, and the cost of organic produce can be prohibitive at present. A long term goal needs to be increasing the proportion of organic food in production locally and improving the equitable access to this.

What is the Glasgow City Food Plan?

Glasgow City Food Plan is a framework to achieve:

“a food system in Glasgow that is fair, resilient and environmentally sustainable and enables everyone in Glasgow to eat healthy, affordable, culturally appropriate Good Food irrespective of where they live, their income or personal circumstances.”

The plan has the following long term outcomes, which we want to deliver over the life of the Plan:

- Improved access to healthy affordable food and reduced food insecurity.
- Increased understanding of the food system especially with regards to nutrition and sustainability.
- More opportunities for communities to enjoy cooking and growing together
- A thriving local food economy which promotes fair work and principles of sustainability.
- Increased availability and use of seasonal, locally grown and produced food in or close to Glasgow.
- Improved health and wellbeing as a result of improvements in our food system and food environment.
- More food produced in ways that are good for the environment.
- Reduced food waste, increased redistribution of surplus food, and reduced environmental impact from food waste.
- Reduced greenhouse gas emissions (direct and indirect) arising from our food system.

The Plan has been developed around 6 main themes identified as areas where action needs to be taken to achieve the long term outcomes. Each theme is described briefly below.



Food Poverty – Fair Food for All

Many people in Glasgow continue to experience food poverty and insecurity, made worse by the rollout of Universal Credit and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Around one third of Glasgow's children live in poverty and recent research showed around 11% of people had experienced food insecurity at least once in the previous year. Many areas of the city also have limited local access to healthy affordable food sources. The role and scale of emergency food providers in the city such as Trussell Trust and organisations who are part of the Independent Food Aid Network, have continued to grow with over 40 foodbank delivery points in the city and around 50 places providing free hot meals. Partnership work to tackle food insecurity has been strengthened and increased focus is placed on maximising household income, promoting “cash first” approaches and testing and developing new models of support.



Community Food

Glasgow is home to a well developed community food sector. Its collective voice is [Glasgow Community Food Network](#) (GCFN). Many hundreds of people benefit from involvement in community food projects including allotment sites and community gardens across the city as well as community cooking and meals. Community food projects impact positively on our communities wellbeing and do much to help the local environment. Growing food and eating locally sourced produce also helps to reduce carbon emissions, and growing spaces bring increased biodiversity. The Community Food sector has played a critical part in the city's response to COVID-19. Much more needs to be done to support the sector to be sustainable and ensure everyone can access local community food projects.



Food Procurement and Catering

Glasgow's public sector presence and catering and procurement for the public sector is a significant part of the city's economy and is part of the Food Economy described below. Glasgow City Council serves over 13 million school meals annually and NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde provides around 10,000 patient meals per day. Glasgow's Colleges and Universities have a combined student population of around 120,000. Glasgow City Council through City Property Glasgow also manages the Glasgow Wholesale Market which has an annual turnover of £250 million.

While the climate emergency has pushed the need to reduce food miles up the agenda - the pace at which this can be accelerated will be dependent on a

number of factors, including the scope of procurement policy to provide further opportunities for local, as well as organic, suppliers. This will help to create demand, fill any gaps in the local market, stimulate the local economy and radically reduce food miles and carbon emissions in line with the city's carbon management plan. In particular, where possible, reducing the size of contracts, so that they can be bid for by a more diverse range of businesses, e.g. smaller and local businesses, will have a greater local economic impact for every pound spent.



Food Economy

Across the UK around 50% of all food consumed is imported and local food spend while increasing, only equates to around 1-2% of household food spend. Locally produced food bought from a local retailer can be worth almost ten times as much to the local economy as the same food from a long distant producer, purchased in a supermarket. Glasgow needs to both grow and source more food locally.

The Food and Drink Sector contributes around £330million per year to Glasgow's economy and the food and drink service sector accounts for around 8% of jobs. The city has a vibrant but small local food sector, some urban market gardens supplying locally and many larger food and hospitality businesses. There are many varied and enjoyable employment opportunities in this ever evolving sector with good progression prospects. However, there are also many jobs in this sector that are not well paid.



Food and the Environment

Around 30% of the greenhouse gas emissions that drive climate change arise from the food system. A third of food produced is never eaten, costing the average household around £440 per year and industrialised, non-organic, agriculture contributes, on average, 3.5 tonnes more carbon in the soil for every hectare compared to organic farmland. Sustainable urban agriculture, using both traditional and new technologies, is an important part of building a sustainable food system which benefits the local economy. 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. Imported food will however 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.

Redistributing surplus food to those who can use it (for example, through schemes run by Fareshare) not only reduces carbon emissions, but also

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supports food sharing in communities across Glasgow. Fareshare estimate that every tonne of redistributed food provides over 2,300 meals. Glasgow City Council has also invested in technologically advanced waste management systems that help reduce the impact of waste on the environment. However, there is a need to reduce the amount of food that is wasted in the first place, primarily through prevention and redistribution. There is a need to reduce the amount of unnecessary and difficult-to-recycle food packaging and increase the amount of packaging that can and is recycled.



Children and Young People

Nearly 100,000 children (aged 0-15) live in Glasgow and children make up around 16% of Glasgow's population. Good early eating patterns are essential to ensure that they grow and develop appropriately. This in turn contributes to a healthy body weight in childhood.

Breastfeeding provides the best nutrition for babies and supports both short- and long-term health for both the child and mother. Rates in Glasgow City have been slowly increasing. Exclusive Breastfeeding at 6-8 weeks in 2016/17 was 24.6% and in 2019/20, this had increased to 27.3% (Source ISD Scotland). We wish to further support these improvements through the plan, providing enhanced support where required. The plan will work collaboratively with current work programmes in relation to UNICEF, the Breastfeeding Friendly Scotland Scheme and breastfeeding support groups.

High numbers of young children are at risk of being overweight or obese with a growing inequality between the most and least deprived areas in the city. In 2018/19, 74.5% of Primary 1 children in Glasgow were in the healthy weight range and 24.4% were at risk of overweight or obesity. The likelihood of being overweight or obese increases with age for the majority of children.

Free school meals are available for pupils in Glasgow from P1 to P4 and this is being considered for P5 to P7. Around 40% of Glasgow's school children are currently entitled to a free school meal. In 2019/20 uptake of free school meal entitlement was 77% in primary school, 57% in secondary school. The relatively high uptake of free school meals at primary school 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). Around many of our secondary schools there are numerous opportunities to buy unhealthy food cheaply and only 35% of Glasgow's young people reported having had five or more portions of fruit and vegetables per day. Initiatives funded through the Children's Holiday Food Programme provide meals and activities during school holidays. The Scottish Government over the course of the Covid 19 Pandemic have provided resources to provide payments to families entitled to free school

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meals over school holidays. Proposals to make this a permanent support are currently being progressed.

The Implementation Plan at page 11 is organised around these six themes. It is important to note that although the issues and challenges have been grouped under these themes, none can be considered in isolation and all are interlinked with other themes. Most actions will be more effectively delivered with a recognition that they relate to actions in other themes. It is therefore important that the Glasgow City Food Plan is considered as a whole document.

Who is the Glasgow City Food Plan for?

The Glasgow City Food Plan is for everyone living and working in Glasgow; it proposes a vision of creating a better food future for Glasgow and proposes how we can get there by working better together.

We hope the Glasgow City Food Plan will be helpful to those living, working or growing, producing or selling food in Glasgow, be that in the public sector, in business, or in the community. Together we can create a better, fairer, healthier, more resilient and more sustainable food system.

As the Glasgow City Food Plan has developed, our partnerships have strengthened and we have engaged with and involved people across Glasgow. The consultation on the draft Plan (October to December 2020) attracted over 600 responses which have helped to shape the final Plan. A link to a summary of the outcomes from the consultation is available [here](#). We want to continue to engage and involve people in the Glasgow City Food Plan and have explicitly build this into the plan.

Links to other strategies, plans and targets

The Glasgow City Food Plan will contribute to the achievement of the following national targets:

- Reducing child poverty (Child Poverty Act 2017).
- Zero hunger by 2030 (Sustainable Development Goals).
- Reducing food waste by 33% by 2025 and halving food waste by 2030 (Scottish Government Circular Economy Strategy).
- Net zero emissions in Scotland by 2045.
- Halving childhood obesity by 2030 (Scotland's Diet and Healthy Weight Delivery Plan).

At a city level, Glasgow City Council has committed to working with partners to achieve carbon neutrality by 2030. Actions across all the themes will contribute to the achievement of this target.

The Glasgow Food Policy Partnership leads Glasgow's work to become a Sustainable Food Place and Glasgow City Council is committed to working with the Glasgow Food Policy Partnership to achieve a Sustainable Food Place award within a year of the Food Plan being launched.

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In the implementation plan from page 10, we also highlight links to existing strategies and plans and where those support and contribute to the delivery of the Glasgow City Food Plan. Further detail on relevant plans and strategies is also provided in [Appendix 1](#).

How we will monitor and measure progress

The Glasgow Food Policy Partnership (GFPP) will be responsible for the implementation of the Glasgow City Food Plan. It will report annually and publicly on progress to the Glasgow Community Planning Partnership. GFPP will also review and revise actions on an annual basis.

Glasgow City Council has also signed up to the [Milan Urban Food Policy Pact](#) which has a set of 44 indicators for signatory cities to report on covering: social and economic equity; food governance; sustainable diets and nutrition; food waste; food production; and food supply and distribution. We have drawn on these indicators in the development of the implementation plan.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The plan is set out under the 6 themes referred to earlier. Actions are either short term (deliverable within 2 years) or medium term (deliverable within 5 years). Under Proposed Delivery Organisations we have detailed the partners identified to date. In the first year of the plan we will continue to develop partnerships with other relevant organisations.

ACCESS TO FAIR FOOD FOR ALL		Supports Long Term Outcomes: Improved access to healthy affordable food and reduced food insecurity. Improved health and wellbeing as a result of improvements in our food system and food environment.	
Actions	How We Will Get There	Performance Indicators	Proposed Delivery Organisations
MAPPING AND INCREASED UNDERSTANDING OF THE CURRENT LEVELS OF FOOD INSECURITY/REFERRAL PATHWAYS			
SHORT TERM 1. Understand current levels of food insecurity and supports and how these relate to levels of child poverty in the city.	- Define food insecurity in the plan – convene small working group to define food insecurity in the plan. - Map the resources available to tackle food insecurity including financial inclusion work and wider food aid work (Review this item after year 1). - Create a maintained organisational chart of strategic groups related to food insecurity,	- All strategic groups tackling food insecurity in the city to adopt a shared understanding of food insecurity - Changes to the organisational chart as a result of evolution and use. - Number of groups/people using the 'Free Food Map' to inform planning/partnership working. - Health and Social Care Partnership Adult Health and Wellbeing Survey data on food insecurity compared with Scottish Health Survey data.	- Glasgow City Health and Social Care Partnership, Health Improvement - Glasgow Community Food Network - City wide anti-poverty structures (including Challenge Child Poverty Partnership and Health and

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	demonstrating communication flow and interconnections. • All identified link 'food' groups to sign up to Glasgow City Food Plan and feature it as a standard agenda item - to update on food poverty progress, issues and solutions. • Continue to maintain the 'Free Food Map' hosted by Glasgow Community Food Network. • Ascertain best practice in relation to food insecurity across Scotland via the Scottish Government Tackling Food Insecurity Team. • Utilise and analyse the Glasgow Health and Social Care Partnership Adult Health and Wellbeing Survey data on food insecurity on a 3 yearly basis and Child Poverty reports.		Social Care Partnership groups) • Scottish Government Tackling Food Insecurity Team
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SHORT TERM 2. Build robust referral pathways and strong communication routes across partners to develop a citywide coordinated response focused on prevention of income crises.	• Continue to develop local shared referral pathways across localities to ensure a consistent response to income crises. • Identified link groups to incorporate Glasgow City Food Plan outcomes and actions in own action plans. • Food Insecurity planning to align to Child Poverty rates and areas of need. • Existent Performance/Reporting frameworks across groups to be utilised to capture progress, impacts and emergent gaps.	• Child poverty/food insecurity rates. • City Performance targets are achieved and reset annually highlighting success/areas to improve.	• Glasgow Community Food Network • Glasgow City Health and Social Care Partnership, Health Improvement • City wide anti-poverty structures (including Challenge Child Poverty Partnership and Health and Social Care Partnership groups)
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SHORT TERM 3. Develop a more coordinated response to supporting those in food poverty, by continuing to develop 'advice first' and 'cash first' principles to help transition away from food aid referrals.	• Roll-out of citywide best practice sessions around the advice first and cash-first approach - bring together emergency food aid providers, support/advice workers, Scottish Welfare Fund staff and local policy makers to discuss the benefits of an advice first/cash first approach. • Develop a shared understanding and definition of a Cash First City and what that would mean for communities across the city experiencing food insecurity • Explore working towards Glasgow becoming a 'Cash-First' city.	Numbers of attendees at citywide best practice sessions.	• Glasgow Food Policy Partnership • Glasgow Community Food Network • Glasgow City Health and Social Care Partnership, Health Improvement • City wide anti-poverty structures (including Challenge Child Poverty Partnership and Health and Social Care Partnership groups)
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SHORT TERM 4. Ensure that all frontline staff in the city have an understanding of 'poverty' incorporating the broader issues of destitution and food insecurity. Ensure that all staff are confident in the referral pathways to advice first and cash first support.	• Training /bolt on to existing training for frontline staff across the city in relation to understanding poverty, destitution and food insecurity, with the aim of building capacity to identify people in need and use of referral pathways. • Ensure that agencies adopt an 'Advice First' and 'Cash First' approach to food crisis following 'Worrying about Money' leaflet's production. • Evaluation of 'Worrying about Money' leaflet to understand impact. • Raise awareness of the Scottish Welfare Fund Crisis Grants across the city.	• Number of staff being trained. • Increased awareness of supports including advice agencies, crisis grants and referral processes across the city. Social Security Scotland data on Best Start Foods, Best Start Grant and Scottish Childcare Payment claims.	• Glasgow City Health and Social Care Partnership, Health Improvement • City wide anti-poverty structures (including Challenge Child Poverty Partnership and Health and Social Care Partnership groups) • Independent Food Aid Network • Glasgow Advice & Information Network • Nourish Scotland • Trussell Trust • Scottish Government
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	- Increased awareness and applications to Best Start Foods for eligible families with clear links to Referral Pathways and Crisis support. - Develop and cascade a Pathway for Emergency Infant Feeding Support.		Glasgow Community Food Network
MEDIUM TERM 5. Achieve policy change at local Government, Scotland and UK level based on evidence gathered in Glasgow in relation to addressing food insecurity/poverty.	- Glasgow strategic evidence and practice is related to local and Scottish Government to enable positive change. - Link closely to national campaigns for welfare reform review including Universal Credit and impacts on family income/food insecurity.	Policy Change at local, national and UK level.	Glasgow Food Policy Partnership

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FOOD INSECURITY - PARTNERSHIP FOCUSED ACTION AND ENHANCING EXISTING PARTNERSHIPS			
SHORT TERM 6. Review membership and further develop the Glasgow Food Policy Partnership (GFPP) to be inclusive of all key groups across the city and to be responsible for the implementation of Glasgow City Food Plan.	• Audit current membership and invite new members on. • Hold a development session to create a new terms of reference for the group.	• Increased membership of the new group. • Number of partnerships featured on all aspects of the plan.	• Glasgow Food Policy Partnership
SHORT TERM 7. Build on the service access routes created by Glasgow City Council and Glasgow Council for the Voluntary Sector during COVID-19 as routes into help for people needing support on a wide range of	• Continue to resource and strengthen the Glasgow HELPS resource.	• Number of onward referrals made for food support. • Number of onward referrals made for financial inclusion support.	• Glasgow City Council (Financial Inclusion) • Glasgow Centre for the Voluntary Sector

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issues (including food insecurity and financial inclusion).			
SHORT TERM 8. Use successful food insecurity related learning and practice from other cities/countries in Glasgow City Food Plan to ensure that everyone has access to nutritious, sustainably produced and culturally appropriate food.	- Take on board learning from Scotland wide practice via Scottish Government Tackling Food Insecurity Team. - Learning from the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nation's 'Right to Food in Cities' pilot, Milan Urban Food Policy and other City Food Plans. - Create a suite of national/international learning.	- Number of Glasgow City Food Plan actions that are practice examples from other cities/countries and being actioned. - Number of people accessing CPD opportunities.	- Glasgow Food Policy Partnership - Scottish Government Tackling Food Insecurity Team
DIGNITY, CHOICE AND QUALITY			
SHORT TERM 9. Enhance easy access to healthy, affordable, fresh food in local	Food Pantries Project Implementation (pantries roll out is in progress).	- Numbers of supports and recipients. - Quantitative feedback and case studies from recipients.	- Glasgow City Council - Glasgow City Health and Social Care

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communities and learn from the variety of support models being implemented and tested across Glasgow.	• Alexandra Rose Voucher Scheme Implementation (current pilot in Calton). • Community Fridges Implementation. • Existent Fruit Barras and markets. • Existent social enterprises (including organic). • Pilot “paid for” pantry memberships (various funding sources). • Agree robust evaluation procedures utilising the Food Insecurity scale for models of delivery. • Pre-5 Healthy Weight Communities Pilot in 3 Glasgow neighbourhoods.		Partnership, Health Improvement • Food Pantries Network • Glasgow Community Food Network • Social Enterprises • Statutory and voluntary organisations
MEDIUM TERM 10. Ensure sustainable	• Sense check food insecurity support models during set up	• Number of projects that have received long term funding.	• All involved in the set-up of new initiatives.

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solutions to food insecurity models of support.	to maximise sustainability and/or mainstream funding options. • Feedback evaluation from pilot projects and discuss findings and future with funders.		
ACCESSIBILITY TO SERVICES/INFORMATION FOR ALL			
SHORT TERM 11. Develop an accessibility guide for Community Food/Advice Services to encourage best practice for accessibility to all and invite organisations to sign up to it.	• Develop a guide in partnership with Equalities Groups which addresses practical considerations.	• Number of organisations signed up. • Visible changes in service provision/delivery. • Service user feedback.	• Govan Community Project • Glasgow Disability Alliance • Glasgow's Golden Generation • Glasgow University Environment & Sustainability Team • Glasgow City Health and Social Care Partnership, Health Improvement

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			• Glasgow Community Food Network • Trussell Trust • Food Pantries Network
OWNERSHIP, INVOLVEMENT AND VOLUNTEERING			
SHORT TERM 12. Public participation in the Food Plan's implementation is vital via volunteering roles and in an advisory capacity.	• Glasgow City Food Plan projects to link with Volunteer Glasgow, Place based projects and public participation forums for active participation. • Annual survey to be distributed to Food Plan partners to ascertain volunteer involvement. The results of the annual survey will indicate the number of people volunteering in roles that are linked to Glasgow City Food Plan.	• Public representation/links to Glasgow Food Policy Partnership. • Number of volunteers involved in Glasgow City Food Plan projects. • Number of volunteering opportunities advertised; number of people registering interest in opportunities via Volunteer Glasgow.	• Glasgow Food Policy Partnership • Volunteer Glasgow

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MEDIUM TERM 13. The people of Glasgow will be involved in the delivery of the Glasgow City Food Plan throughout the plan's life and in its legacy thereafter.	• Ongoing involvement as appropriate.	• Public representation/links to Glasgow Food Policy Partnership. • Number of volunteers involved in Glasgow City Food Plan projects.	• All organisations signed up to the plan
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COMMUNITY FOOD	Supports Long Term Outcomes: Increased understanding of the food system especially with regards to nutrition and sustainability. More opportunities for communities to enjoy cooking and growing together. Through improvements across our food system and food environment, health and wellbeing is improving.		
Actions	How We Will Get There	Performance Indicators	Proposed Delivery Organisations
FOOD HUBS AND THE PLANNING PROCESS			
SHORT TERM 14. Establish an accessible online food information hub that will provide access to a range of resources (e.g. community food projects, community meals information hubs and growing spaces) as well as information and advice for existing community groups and potential new groups.	By working collaboratively across the sector and co-creating a suitable platform. Currently has 2 year staff funding.	Hub created, maintained and used by at least 500 people.	- Glasgow Community Food Network - Glasgow Health and Social Care Partnership - Glasgow Allotments Forum
SHORT TERM 15. With support, put communities at the heart of planning, design and implementation of local community food activities and ventures, be they food hubs, growing spaces or other activities.	- Set up Community Assemblies and Food Forums where people can be involved in planning local projects. - Promoting Cooperative working. - Involving everyone. - Trained Community Coordinators.	- Hyper-local forums are set up and facilitated, enabling a diverse community voice. - Projects are resourced and supported to move forward.	- Glasgow Community Food Network - Glasgow Allotments Forum - SCDC - Glasgow City Council

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			- Registered Social Landlords - Other community forums and networks
SHORT TERM 16. Incorporate edible plants and fruit trees into council planting in parks and on streets.	Co-designing public planting spaces.		- Glasgow Community Food Network and Members - Glasgow Allotments Forum - Glasgow City Council (Neighbourhoods, Regeneration and Sustainability) - Registered Social Landlords
MEDIUM TERM 17. Significantly increase Glasgow's food growing capacity; scaling up allotments and community growing, as well as the development of larger scale urban farming in the city.	- Identifying land and enabling groups to set up their own growing spaces. - Working collectively to create a community involved urban farm. - Underpinned by agroecological principles. - Implementation of Glasgow City Councils Food Growing Strategy.	- Land for Growing increases by 50% by 2023. - Training and apprenticeship schemes for young people to get into growing.	- Glasgow Community Food Network and Members - Glasgow Allotments Forum - Glasgow City Council (Neighbourhoods, Regeneration and Sustainability) - Glasgow Life

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			Registered Social Landlords
MEDIUM TERM 18. Through planning policy make provision for community food spaces, alongside other developments.	- Work with GCC Planning to ensure community food spaces are given priority. - Prioritise use of GCC land for use in supporting sustainable local food where the use of the site is in accordance with the City Development Plan or can be used as meanwhile use prior to fuller development taking place.	Growing spaces are integrated into new developments and have value in planning decisions.	- Glasgow Community Food Network and Members - Glasgow City Council (Neighbourhoods, Regeneration and Sustainability) - Central Scotland Green Network - Greenspace Scotland - Registered Social Landlords

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FOOD EDUCATION			
SHORT TERM 19. Improve learning about the food system in the education curriculum in schools and colleges.	Community food organisations working with GCC Education, colleges and others to develop and deliver learning programmes. Developing measures and approaches to assess children and young people's learning. As part of this consider how to assess progress in development of practical skills (such as every child is able to cook a pot of seasonal vegetable soup by age 12).	Measures to be developed and agreed to assess improved learning.	- Glasgow Community Food Network - Glasgow Allotment Forum - HI Physical activity and nutrition task group - Glasgow City Council (Education) - City of Glasgow College - Learning for Sustainability Scotland
SHORT TERM 20. Community food organisations are resourced to offer support to schools to enable experiential learning.	Identifying appropriate resources that can enable this.	Every school is partnered with a local community food organisation who can assist with learning.	- Glasgow City Council (Education) - Glasgow Community Food Network - Glasgow Allotments Forum - Health Improvement Physical Activity and Nutrition Task Group
SHORT TERM 21. Improve and expand the offering of community based food education.	Build on the wealth of work developed by community food organisations, highlighting best practice and co-developing resources to fill gaps.	Food education is embedded within hubs.	- Glasgow Community Food Network - Glasgow Allotments Forum

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			Glasgow City Health and Social Care Partnership, Health Improvement
MEDIUM TERM 22. Implement progressive gardening, cooking and socialising programmes around food and nutrition within at risk and vulnerable groups.	- Embed within trauma-informed practice approaches and be service-user led. - Build on existing good practice.	Improved mental health and wellbeing, alongside skills development through therapeutic horticulture.	- Glasgow Community Food Network - Glasgow Health and Social Care Partnership - Glasgow City Health and Social Care Partnership, Health Improvement - Other relevant support organisations e.g. Turning Point, City Mission
A RESILIENT COMMUNITY FOOD SECTOR			
SHORT TERM 23. Develop accredited and non-accredited programmes and courses so that individuals can acquire the diverse skillset required to deliver in the community food sector.	- Review current community food training in Glasgow across all forms of education including informal/community. - Apprenticeship schemes embedded in existing community food orgs. Resourced and funded centrally.	- Skills amongst community food workers are increased. - More people are employed within the workforce. - Young people have opportunities to get into community food.	- Glasgow Community Food Network - Glasgow Allotments Forum

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SHORT TERM 24. Improve pay and employment rights for the Community Food sector.	• Work across the sector to understand employment terms and pay. • Support moves and campaigns for living wage as a minimum. • Look at forming a union of community food workers.	• All community food workers have better pay and standardised agreed employment rights.	• Glasgow Community Food Network and members • Unions • Poverty Alliance
MEDIUM TERM 25. Support a culture of cooperative working between community food organisations, through resource and equipment sharing.	• Co-designing a resource sharing hub.	• Increased collaborative working between community food organisations.	• Glasgow Community Food Network and Members • Other community food organisations
MEDIUM TERM 26. Build the resilience of the Community Food sector and ensure that it is supported and resourced to deliver in communities across the city.	• Collaborate with funders to develop sustainable funding streams. • Encourage sustainable enterprise and cooperatives within the community food sector.	• Longer term funding is identified for community food work. • More community food organisations are enterprising and financially self-sustaining.	• Glasgow City Council (Economic Development) • Scottish Government – Population Health Directorate • Public Health Scotland (Community Food and Health Scotland)

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FOOD PROCUREMENT AND CATERING	Supports Long Term Outcomes: 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.		
Actions	How We Will Get There	Performance Indicators	Proposed Delivery Organisations
SHORT TERM 27. Increased proportion of locally sourced and low carbon produced food used in public sector catering.	- Establish cross sectoral procurement group to share good practice and encourage more local sourcing. - Establish current baseline for local food procurement by sector/organisation and aim to increase this. - Explore opportunities to learn from other cities/countries. - Consider a local sourcing pilot.	Targets agreed for short term and medium term.	- Glasgow City Council (Corporate Procurement) - Scotland Excel - University of Glasgow - NHSGGC Catering - Zero Waste Scotland - Soil Association
SHORT TERM 28. Achieve bronze level Food For Life accreditation for school meals.	On line (GOLD) training programme being developed by Glasgow City Council and Food for Life to support the roll out of the programme.	All schools participating in programme and meeting the standard.	- Glasgow City Council (Financial Services) - Soil Association
SHORT TERM 29. Progress achievement of Healthy Eating Accreditation (Such as Healthy Living Award) for all council venues and staff	- Confirm current applicable Council and Glasgow Life venues. - Establish current vending contractual arrangements. - Wider review of accreditation schemes.	Year on year increase in venues with Healthy Living Award accreditation.	- Glasgow City Council (Financial Services) - Glasgow Life

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outlets and develop and approve a healthy vending policy.			
SHORT TERM 30. Build and improve links between the children's holiday food programme and local growing projects.	Assess existing links within the programme.	More providers are linked to local growing projects.	- Glasgow City Council - Glasgow Community Food Network - University of Glasgow
SHORT TERM 31. Scope out a 'Best Fit' community benefits methodology for food contracts to ensure better links between food procurement and food Initiatives in the community.	Scoping exercise	Increased level of community benefits directed to food initiatives in the community.	- Scotland Excel - Glasgow City Council
SHORT TERM 32. Work with the food industry and training providers to scope proposals to encourage greater uptake of catering careers In Glasgow.	Map existing training opportunities and consider what is required to fill the gaps.	Increased uptake of training and employment opportunities.	- City of Glasgow College - NHS GGC - Glasgow City Council

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SHORT TERM 33. Increase the number of small and medium sized food businesses participating in public procurement	Consider as part of possible local sourcing pilot		- Scotland Food and Drink - Scotland Excel
FOOD ECONOMY		Supports Long Term Outcomes: A thriving local food economy which promotes fair work and principles of sustainability. Increased availability and use of seasonal, locally grown and produced food in or close to Glasgow. Through improvements across our food system and food environment, health and wellbeing is improving.	
Actions	How We Will Get There	Performance Indicators	Proposed Delivery Organisations
INCREASE EDUCATION ON FOOD GROWING AND SUSTAINABILITY			
SHORT TERM 34. Ensure catering and cooking courses offered at further education level include education about sustainability and preventing and reducing food waste.	- Review catering and cooking courses offered. - Share good practises between FE institutions. - Offer new training modules.	Number of courses/training packages that include food waste /sustainability / seasonality /organic agriculture as a topic.	- City of Glasgow College - Zero Waste Scotland - Further education partners

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SHORT TERM 35. Work with educational institutions and employers to create new apprenticeships in sustainable food growing and local food businesses.	• Work with educational Institutions, growers and food businesses.	• Number of training programmes / apprenticeships available.	• Glasgow Community Food Network • Further education partners • Local growers/businesses
MEDIUM TERM 36. Develop training options and pathways in schools and colleges for routes into food growing and urban farming, which include sustainability principles.	• Work with educational Institutions, growers and food businesses.	• Available training in urban farming.	• Glasgow Community Food Network • Glasgow City Council (Education) • Further education partners
INCREASE THE PRODUCTION AND PROVISION OF LOCAL, SEASONAL, SUSTAINABLY PRODUCED FOOD			
SHORT TERM 37. Increase the provision for easily accessible and affordable farmers/ neighbourhood markets/ shops in all areas of the city prioritising socially and environmentally conscious producers.	• Explore further options to support sustainable food businesses. • Find suitable venues and allow local producers access to markets. • Make it easier to use subsidized food vouchers to be spent at local farmers markets. • Explore ways to make it easier for socially/environmentally conscious producers to use vacant shops/other premises markets.	• More markets, independent shops and pantries in the city. • More sustainable producers at markets/shops. • More locations accepting vouchers.	• City Property Markets • Glasgow City Council (Neighbourhoods, Regeneration and Sustainability) • Alexandra Rose Trust • Link with Scottish Government/Best Start

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	• Encourage local groups to set up independent markets.		• Food Pantries Network
SHORT TERM 38. Increase land available for food growing.	• Utilise unused land/rooftops/new buildings for starter/incubator farms. • Look at reducing asset transfer times. • Explore making long-term leases easier to access. • Link to Stalled Spaces Grant Programme and Vacant and Derelict Land Register.	• Increased area used for food growing.	• Glasgow City Council (Neighbourhoods, Regeneration and Sustainability) • Glasgow Community Food Network
SHORT TERM 39. Review and improve the support that is available to help people set up food growing businesses and link them to sector specific help.	• Map all the support available. • Make list of criteria for guidance and where funding is available. • Help to create co-operatives/networks to link food growers to food businesses. • Improve access to markets.	• Improved signposting.	• Glasgow City Council (Planning and Economic Development) • Glasgow Social Enterprise Network • Locavore • Link with Scottish Government
SHORT TERM 40. Engage with Scottish Government and national agencies to help secure support and funding for increasing local, seasonal, sustainably produced food and explore potential for urban and peri-urban	• Include investment in organic, agroecological and/or local food production. • Lobby for subsidies for local, sustainable food production.	• Better support and increased funding for food growing.	• Glasgow City Council • Glasgow Community Food Network • Chamber of Commerce (Circular Glasgow) • National partners

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agriculture and vertical farming.			
MEDIUM TERM 41. Increase availability of, and demand for, food grown in the city region using agroecological methods.	• Work with national partners.	• Increased amount of locally produced food using organic/ agroecological principles.	• Nourish Scotland • Link with Scottish Government • National partners
ENCOURAGE BUSINESS TO WORK TOGETHER TOWARDS A STRONGER AND MORE SUSTAINABLE LOCAL FOOD ECONOMY			
SHORT TERM 42. Engage and align actions in this Glasgow City Food Plan with the Scotland Food & Drink Partnership's sector recovery plan where appropriate.	• Publicise the 'Buy Local' consumer facing campaign. • Create local supplier directory. • Publicise academy for new entrepreneurs. • Liaise with Experience Glasgow Regional Food Group. • Link to Scottish Food Tourism Strategy.	• More money spent on local food. • More employment opportunities/ apprenticeships in local food and food tourism.	• Glasgow Food Policy Partnership • Slow Food Glasgow • Chamber of Commerce (Circular Glasgow) • Scottish Enterprise • Experience Glasgow Regional Food Group
SHORT TERM 43. Continue work to encourage food businesses/other employers to become Real Living Wage employers.	• Creation of promotional materials for organisations to publicise involvement.	• Number of organisations signing up to be a Real Living Wage employer.	• Glasgow City Council • Glasgow Trades Union Council • Cross-Sectoral Working Group

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MEDIUM TERM 44. Development of an integrated food charter for the city e.g. ‘Glasgow Sustainable Food’ accreditation OR ‘Glasgow Good Food Standard’ covering social and environmental criteria with a guide to purchasing decisions.	• Set up a working group to develop criteria for accreditation/standard.	• Number of businesses signing the charter/have accreditation.	• Slow Food Glasgow • Sustainable Glasgow Partnership
MEDIUM TERM 45. Strengthen links between commercial organisations and market gardeners, producers and retailers to help support a more local, sustainable food economy, informed by community wealth building principles.	• Create opportunities for crossover between community and enterprise. • Better acknowledge the impact of social enterprises. • Local businesses to work with communities/fund food hubs/pantries. • Create more food co-ops. • More local shops/markets accepting free food vouchers such as the Rose vouchers. • Link ‘Community Benefit’ opportunities to established food groups and ensure equality of access.	• Number of projects/link-ups between community groups and new funders. • Better access to cheaper food to social enterprises and charities. • Increased Community Benefits for groups.	• Glasgow Community Food Network • Chamber of Commerce (Circular Glasgow) • Scottish Grocers Federation • Alexandra Rose voucher • Glasgow Social Enterprise Network

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REDUCE FOOD WASTE IN BUSINESSES AND INCREASE ADOPTION OF CIRCULAR ECONOMY PRINCIPLES AND JOINT WORKING			
SHORT TERM 46. Engage with food businesses and restaurants to encourage reduction in food related waste, use of sustainable food and adoption of circular economy principles.	• Link to Glasgow's Circular Economy Route Map. • Provide opportunities for composting unpreventable food waste to support local growing. • Explore if implementation of recycling regulations and penalties for non-compliance possible. • Encourage organisations to phase out single use plastics completely. • Education on the benefits of local, organic, seasonal food.	• Number of Circular Economy projects in the city. • Number of food businesses working with community growing projects. • Number of food businesses offering local, organic, seasonal food.	• Glasgow Food Policy Partnership • Chamber of Commerce (Circular Glasgow) • Zero Waste Scotland • Sustainable Glasgow • Glasgow City Council (Neighbourhoods, Regeneration and Sustainability)
SHORT TERM 47. Develop communications to increase the use of food redistribution apps by individuals, community groups and businesses.	• Link business (supermarkets, food businesses and restaurants) to local groups who need food. • Liaise with Olivo/Too Good to Go to increase publicity.	• Number of restaurants/food businesses working together or with community.	• Glasgow Food Policy Partnership • Chamber of Commerce (Circular Glasgow)

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FOOD AND THE ENVIRONMENT	Supports Long Term Outcomes: More food is produced in ways that are good for the environment. Reduced food waste, increased redistribution of surplus food, and reduced environmental impact from food waste. Reduced greenhouse gas emissions (direct and indirect) arising from our food system.		
Actions	How We Will Get There	Performance Indicators	Proposed Delivery Organisations
CLIMATE AND ECOLOGICAL EMERGENCIES			
SHORT TERM 48. Commitment to this city food plan in Glasgow's Climate Emergency Implementation Plan and Glasgow's Ecological Emergency Implementation plan. Ensure the Food Plan aligns with these, that the implementation is coordinated and that progress is monitored across Glasgow City Council services and across community planning partners' operations.	By working collaboratively across the city and understanding the collective progress we are making.	Annual review of progress on sections of these plans that are relevant to the food plan.	- Glasgow City Council - Sustainable Glasgow Partnership - Glasgow Community Planning Partnership
SHORT TERM 49. Integrate commitment to a more sustainable food system into the work of the Sustainable Glasgow Partnership.	- By integrating sustainable food commitment and action into the work of the Partnership. - Work already underway with inclusion of sustainable food in the draft "Green Recovery" charter.		Sustainable Glasgow Partnership

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SHORT TERM 50. Link Glasgow City Food Plan with complementary actions within Glasgow Biodiversity Action Plan.	Align actions and work with the biodiversity team.		Glasgow City Council (Neighbourhoods, Regeneration and Sustainability)
SHORT TERM 51. Achieve Sustainable Food Places Bronze award for Glasgow.	- Submit application for Bronze Award April 2021. - By collecting data on progress from partners across the city.	Achievement of award.	Glasgow Food Policy Partnership
MEDIUM TERM 52. Achieve Sustainable Food Places Silver award and work towards Gold.	By collecting data on progress from partners across the city.		Glasgow Food Policy Partnership
MEDIUM TERM 53. Develop research relating to sustainable food production in Glasgow's colleges and Universities – opportunity to be a world leader in this area.	- Scope out discussions with Glasgow's colleges and universities. - Consider learning from elsewhere e.g. University of Sheffield.		Glasgow's colleges and universities

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INCREASE SUPPLY AND DEMAND FOR SUSTAINABLE FOOD			
SHORT TERM 54. Enabling more local food growing in communities across Glasgow by aligning implementation of the Glasgow City Food Plan with the City's Food Growing Strategy.	Glasgow Food Policy Partnership to support implementation of this strategy to add pace and scale.	Delivery of Glasgow's food growing strategy.	Glasgow City Council via Glasgow's Food Growing strategy 2020 - 2025
MEDIUM TERM 55. Increase market scale food production that uses sustainable/organic practices in and around Glasgow.	Further discussion required following successful achievement of short term actions.		
REDUCED FOOD AND FOOD RELATED WASTE AND INCREASED ENGAGEMENT IN THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY			
SHORT TERM 56. Glasgow City Food Plan to support and contribute to developing Glasgow's approach to waste management in line with the food waste hierarchy and develop suitable public facing communication to increase public understanding and engagement in the approach.	- City Food Plan partners to support the delivery of the Resource and Recycling Strategy 2020 -2030. - Scottish Government Food Waste Reduction Action Plan to reduce food waste is supported in the city and will include public facing communications	Council – Zero Waste Scotland discussions about testing and evaluating household food waste reduction initiatives, following Council's compositional analysis. Proposed (to be confirmed) collaboration proposed for 2022/23.	- Glasgow City Council - Zero Waste Scotland - Glasgow City Health and Social Care Partnership, Health Improvement

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SHORT TERM 57. Develop and deliver training on food waste reduction in schools and community.	• Offer Zero Waste Scotland resources to schools and to community organisations. To be considered by Health Improvement in Education Group (HIEG) (joint education/health improvement group that approves resources for use in schools). • Zero Waste Scotland also have plans for a circular schools project which aims to foster food waste prevention, nutrition, recycling, composting and growing allowing for data and knowledge to be collected and case studies and best practice to be developed.		• Zero Waste Scotland • Glasgow City Council (Education, Catering and Facilities Management) • Glasgow Community Food Network. • Health Improvement Physical Activity and Nutrition Task Group • Also links to delivery of the Resource and Recycling Strategy 2020-2030
SHORT TERM 58. Develop and deliver a toolkit for public sector food outlets to monitor and reduce food waste/targeted work with public sector food outlets to reduce food waste.	• Support public sector catering staff to use the Zero Waste Scotland food audit toolkit to measure and reduce food waste.	• Year on year reduction in monthly food waste quantities.	• Zero Waste Scotland and public sector partners • Also links to delivery of the Resource and Recycling Strategy 2020-2030. • Glasgow City Health and Social Care

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			Partnership, Health Improvement NHS GGC Sustainability Team
SHORT TERM 59. Review and increase high quality, nutritious food redistribution in Glasgow, learning from successful projects in Glasgow and elsewhere.	Organise learning events for interested parties, including businesses and community organisations, to share learning from successful projects and improved use of resources such as food distribution apps.	- Delivery of events; attendance at events. - Number of food businesses working with communities to redistribute food.	- Zero Waste Scotland - Glasgow Food Policy Partnership - Chamber of Commerce (Circular Glasgow) - Glasgow City Health and Social Care Partnership, Health Improvement
SHORT TERM 60. Reduce single use packaging, including plastic packaging and increase support and opportunities for zero waste food and drink (including increasing water refill stations and support for zero waste retail outlets).	- Delivery of the plastic reduction action plan. Including reduction of single use plastics in food provision in public sector, academic institutions and businesses. - Signposting for any funding opportunities for infrastructure e.g. refill and washing stations would be useful to improve reusable cup/bottle use. - Note: There is a need to ensure there is appropriate recycling infrastructure for plastic	Delivery of the plastic reduction action plan.	Glasgow City Council and implementation of plastic reduction strategy

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	alternatives (as a transition to zero waste) as compostables/biodegradables can be problematic.		
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CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE	Supports Long Term Outcomes: Improved access to healthy affordable food and reduced food insecurity Improved health and wellbeing as a result of improvements in our food system and food environment. Increased understanding of the food system especially with regards to nutrition and sustainability. More opportunities for communities to enjoy cooking and growing together		
	Actions	How We Will Get There	Performance Indicators
FOOD IN SCHOOLS			
SHORT TERM 61. Implement the revised Setting the Table Nutritional guidance and Food Standards for Early Years Childcare Providers in Scotland using the opportunity to promote how food can be used to support learning and family engagement.	- Working group established with heads and catering and facilities management. - Consultation with parents on menu design. - Promote training opportunities and resources for the Early Years workforce.	- Distribution of Setting the Table resource. - Training uptake. - Parent consultation on menu.	- Glasgow City Council (Education, Catering and Facilities Management) - Glasgow City Health and Social Care Partnership, Health Improvement - NHSGGC, Public Health

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SHORT TERM 62. Deliver the expansion of free school meals in primary schools and share examples of good practice.	• Share examples of good practice in primary schools to support roll out of adopting good practice. • Continue and expand consultation with young people on menu development. • Promote campaigns that support healthy eating, growing and the wider food system.	• Free School Meals service expansion. • Free School Meals uptake. • Number of Schools who have adopted good practice.	• Glasgow City Council (Education and Catering and Facilities Management)
SHORT TERM 63. Further promote the uptake of school meals in secondary schools in consultation with children and young people.	• Continue and expand consultation with young people on menu development. • Focus work on schools with the lowest uptake.	• % Free School Meal uptake. • % uptake school meals.	• Glasgow City Council (Catering and Facilities Management)
SHORT TERM 64. Support the development of local pilots to explore ways to improve the nutritional quality and flavour of food available outside of school such as street food pilots.	• Identify pilot secondary school(s). • Development of local steering groups/Good Food Groups where children and young people are central. • Collaborative working between local organisations, schools, businesses and health. • Explore approaches in other cities. • Provide opportunities for children and young people to gain experience and develop skills and training.	• % uptake of school meals. • and uptake of Free School Meals. • % Children and Young People reporting where they had lunch (School Health & Wellbeing survey). • Pilot evaluation including uptake of pilot service.	• Glasgow City Council Education • Local organisations

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	• Explore with local businesses, including the use of environmentally friendly packaging.	• Nutritional quality of food.	
SHORT TERM 65. Work with partners, including planning and licensing colleagues to limit the clustering of fast food outlets around schools and support existing businesses to improve the nutritional quality of food, reduce waste and packaging.	• Build on previous scoping work carried out to map out the process for developing an updated policy framework to help address the issue. • Explore the feasibility of the Glasgow Food pledge or equivalent expanding. • Support and guidance provided to existing businesses to improve the nutritional quality, reduce waste and packaging.	• Uptake of Healthy Living Award, Glasgow food pledge or equivalent. • Number of outlets around schools within 400m of school. • % Children and Young People reporting where they had lunch (School Health & Wellbeing survey).	• Glasgow City Council Planning
SHORT TERM 66. Trial the introduction of pre-ordering primary school meals to reduce waste and encourage young people to make healthier choices.		• % Free School Meal uptake. • Measure of waste reduction.	• Glasgow City Council (Catering and Facilities Management)

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MEDIUM TERM 67. Establish functioning Good Food Groups in all schools where children and young people are central in the development of action plans.	• Develop and establish Good Food Groups. • Involve children and young people and local organisation. • Develop action plans.	• % all schools reporting Good Food Group. • % School developed action plans.	• Glasgow City Council (Education, Catering and Facilities Management) • Children and young people • Local organisations • Health Improvement Physical Activity and Nutrition Task Group
MEDIUM TERM 68. Explore approaches to allow more flexibility in the use of funding allocated for free school meals to ensure that the young people access it and secure maximum benefit.	• Cross Sectoral Working Group to be established to explore approaches.	• % Free School Meal uptake.	• Cross Sectoral Working Group

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FOOD EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS			
SHORT TERM 69. All children and young people are provided practical cooking and growing skills as a life skill and expand opportunities for developing the future workforce in the food industry.	- Embedded in the Education Framework for Glasgow. - Schools for Health and Wellbeing covering children from 3 to 14 years old. - Expand opportunities for Children and Young Person to develop skills and gain experience in the local food industry for developing the future workforce.	- Local school surveys on confidence/behaviour on growing/cooking. - Course uptake/further education. - Number of visits to food industries.	- Glasgow City Council (Education Services) - Glasgow Community Food Network
SHORT TERM 70. Work with local organisations and Glasgow City Council to upskill catering staff and share their skills and knowledge with teaching staff, pupils and their families and improve access to facilities.	- Connecting local organisations with the schools. - Improving access facilities.	Number of local organisations working with schools.	- Glasgow City Council (Catering and Facilities management) - School Good food group - Local organisations
SHORT TERM 71. Ensure all early years establishments and schools have access to growing spaces.	Connecting schools with local growing organisations and/or spaces.	% establishments and schools having access to growing space and which is in active use.	- Glasgow City Council (Education Services) - Glasgow Community Food Network

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MEDIUM TERM 72. Ensure there are quality assured curricular support resources available in all educational establishments and provide teacher training where required. This should include all aspects of the food system including health, growing, climate change and reducing food waste.	• Review Your Body Matters primary resource to include growing, breastfeeding, sustainability, climate change and waste. • Review curricular support for Early Years and Secondary. • Promote existing training opportunities and resources or develop CPD teacher training if required.	• Number of schools accessing curricular support resources. • Number of teachers attending training.	• Glasgow City Council (Education Services) • Health Improvement Physical activity and nutrition task group • Nourish Scotland
REDUCE DIET RELATED ILL HEALTH FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE			
SHORT TERM 73. Sustain UNICEF baby friendly initiative and continue to champion the benefits of breastfeeding to increase the public acceptability and normalisation of breastfeeding.	• Promote businesses to sign up to Breastfeeding Friendly Scotland. • Promote the health, environmental and economic benefits of breastfeeding. • Continue expanding support available particularly focussing on areas of deprivation and BME communities. • Promote NHS Education Scotland (NES) infant feeding e-learning modules. • Implement recommended actions from the Scottish Government Breastfeeding Advocacy and Culture group regarding the delivery of a Breastfeeding friendly Schools programme.	• Number of businesses signed up to BF Friendly Scotland. • Confidence in feeding in public from Infant feeding survey. • Uptake of NES e-learning.	• Glasgow City Council (Environmental Health, Education) • Glasgow City Health and Social Care Partnership, Health Improvement

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SHORT TERM 74. Promote the uptake of support and services for families in Glasgow by learning and addressing the barriers to uptake particularly for the most vulnerable.	• Pilot whole systems approach to address food inequality for pre 5 children in 3 Glasgow neighbourhoods with high child poverty rates. • Promote uptake of Best Start Food/Best Start grants.	• Evaluation of pilot from Glasgow Centre Population Health. • Uptake of Best Start Food and Best Start Grants.	• Pre 5 Child Healthy Weight steering group
SHORT TERM 75. Maximise the uptake of children's healthy weight services and healthy eating pilots for under 5s through promotion across community, primary care, education, children's services and third sector.	• Establish HENRY pre 5 programme. • Pilot approach to address food inequality for pre 5 children in 3 Glasgow neighbourhoods with high child poverty rates. • Ensure teachers are aware of Child Healthy Weight (CHW) programmes and how to access. • Local communication strategies to improve awareness of services.	• Uptake of CHW services (referrals/registration/ completion). • Glasgow Centre for Population Health evaluation of pilot programmes. • HENRY programme evaluations.	• Glasgow City Council (Education) • Glasgow City Health and Social Care Partnership, Health Improvement • NHS GGC Public Health
MEDIUM TERM 76. Review and evaluate our approach to supporting families with young children who are at risk of being overweight.	• Local communication strategies to improve awareness of services.	• Report produced with recommendations.	• Glasgow City Health and Social Care Partnership, Health Improvement • NHS GGC Public Health

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Appendix 1 Relevant strategies and policies

There are lots of policies, strategies and initiatives that are seeking to improve different elements 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. Theme symbols indicate which themes they are most relevant to.

Food system



[Good Food Nation: Programme of Measures](#) outlines and explains the commitment to the concept and reality of Scotland as a Good Food Nation.

[Glasgow Food and Climate Declaration](#) and [Scotland's Climate Change Plan](#) both have a focus on climate change in an integrated way.

Public health



[Turning the Tide Through Prevention](#). NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde's strategy on Public Health 2018 – 2028 sets out NHSGGCs aspiration to deliver a coordinated approach to public health over the next ten years. This focuses on the prevention of ill health and the improvement of wellbeing.

Poverty reduction



The Scottish Government committed Scotland to [the UN Sustainable Development Goals](#) in July 2015. These are global goals and targets which many 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.

Glasgow City Council's [Financial Inclusion Strategy](#) 2010-2025 sets out the Council's approach to supporting financial inclusion service providers across the city. Over £2.2 million a year is allocated to a range of focused and targeted approaches across the city.

[Glasgow's 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 key 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.

Food insecurity



[Dignity: Ending Hunger Together](#) (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

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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](#) 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. The [Glasgow Food Growing Strategy](#) was approved during 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](#) 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 burden on the planet. For cities, the circular economy is a way to improve the

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quality of life for citizens by creating jobs and spurring innovation, while reducing the resources needs.

[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.

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.

[Glasgow's Tourism and Visitor Plan to 2023](#) outlines plans to increase the number of tourists to Glasgow from 2 million to 3 million 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.

Healthier diets



[A healthier future: Scotland's diet and healthy weight delivery plan](#) 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”. The 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](#) included 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 2025

[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.

[Glasgow's Economic Strategy](#) 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.”

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.”

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Schools



The [Food for Life](#) Programme 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](#) 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](#) 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.”

The [National Improvement Framework and Improvement Plan](#) for Scottish education is designed to help deliver the twin aims of excellence and equity in education. This document serves as the single, definitive plan for securing educational improvement. It takes into account the information on the [national improvement framework interactive evidence report](#).

[Getting it Right for Every Child](#) is a Scottish Government Policy that sets out a way for families to work in partnership with people who can support them, such as teachers, doctors and nurses.

[Better Eating, Better Learning](#) sets the agenda for the coming decade to help drive further improvements to school food and children and young people’s learning about food and its contribution to their overall health and wellbeing.

[Learning for Sustainability](#) are Scotland’s Regional Centre of Expertise on Education for Sustainable Development, acknowledged by the United Nations University.

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Appendix 2 Contributors to the Food Plan

The Glasgow City Food Plan Project Team (in alphabetical order):

Siobhan Boyle, Health Improvement, Glasgow City Health and Social Care Partnership

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The Glasgow City Food Plan Organisational Contributors:

Association for Procurement for Universities and Colleges (APUC)	Glasgow City Council
Baltic Street Adventure Playground	Glasgow City Health and Social Care Partnership
Bridging the Gap	Glasgow Community Food Network
Castlemilk Law Centre	Glasgow Food Policy Partnership
Chamber of Commerce	Glasgow Greens
Child Poverty Action	Glasgow Life
City of Glasgow College	Glasgow Social Enterprise Network (GSEN)
City Property	
Community Food and Health Scotland	
Fareshare	Glasgow Third Sector Interface
Food Bank Forum, Glasgow City Council	Glasgow University Environmental Sustainability Team (GUEST)
Food for Life, Soil Association	Green City Wholefoods
Glasgow Allotments Forum	Independent Food Aid Network
Glasgow Centre for Population Health	Locavore

OFFICIAL

Menu for Change
NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde
Nourish Scotland
Our Lady of the Rosary Primary
School
Parkhead Housing Association
Partnership for Procurement
Poverty Leadership Panel
RSPB
Scotland Food and Drink
Scottish Enterprise
Scotland Excel
Scottish Events Campus (SEC)
Scottish Grocer's Federation

Scottish Pantry Network
Scottish Welfare Fund
Senscot
South East Foodbank
St Paul's Youth Forum
Strathclyde University
The University of Glasgow
Trussell Trust
Unison
Unity Enterprise
Urban Roots
Wheatley Group
Zero Waste Scotland

Appendix 3 Glossary of terms used

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.
Alexandra Rose Voucher Scheme	The Rose Vouchers for Fruit and Vegetables Project helps families on low incomes to buy fresh fruit and vegetables and supports them to give their children the healthiest possible start.
Biodiversity	The existence of a wide variety of plant and animal species in their natural environments at a particular time.
Carbon neutral	Measures which remove the same amount of carbon dioxide from the environment as they release into the environment.
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'.
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 fridge	Space where local residents can share and access surplus food, including donations from local food businesses.
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

	purchasing/accessing sufficient quantities to avoid hunger.
Food desert	A locality with limited access to nutritious, fresh affordable food.
Food economy	Anyone involved in growing, production, distribution and consumption of food.
Food insecurity	As in the Dignity: Ending Hunger Together report, in this document 'food insecurity' is used as a broad term to describe circumstances when people are worried about not having adequate amounts, or the means to access, nutritious food for themselves and their families. This includes 'food poverty', which describes occasions when lack of food results in people going hungry because of a lack of resources.
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 pantry	A community membership shop that will provide high quality, low cost food to those in a local area.
Food poverty (also see definition of food insecurity above)	In this report the term 'food poverty' is used to describe the specific circumstances when lack of food results in people going hungry because of a lack of resources. We include food poverty in the broader definition of food insecurity.
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.
Food waste	Food that is no longer deemed fit for human consumption.
Glasgow Food Pledge	Food businesses in Glasgow are being encouraged to sign a food pledge to introduce small changes that will improve the overall nutritional quality of the food on sale. The Glasgow Food Pledge is operated by Glasgow City Council Environmental Health and indicates that the business has been inspected by Food Safety Officers and has been rated as a PASS for food hygiene.
Good Food	Food that is good for society, for health, for the environment and for the economy; it should be affordable, accessible, tasty and nutritious, good

	for the planet and good for those who work in the food industry.
Healthy Living Award	National award for the food service sector in Scotland. The award recognises that caterers can play an important role in influencing what their customers eat, and recognises and rewards those who are making it easier for their customers to eat more healthily.
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 most part in this document, the food that is produced in Scotland. However, wherever possible Local Food should be food that aims to shorten supply chains as much as possible – e.g. Glasgow or peri-urban grown.
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.
People	Citizens; business community including social enterprises; those who purchase food and those visiting the city.
Peri-urban agriculture	Food production on the edge of city boundaries.
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 and so on.
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.
Surplus food	Food in the supply chain that has not been sold or eaten but is still fit for human consumption.
Sustainable	The quality of not being harmful to the environment or depleting natural resources, and thereby supporting long-term ecological balance.

For more information on the Glasgow City Food Plan visit [GFPP website](#) or email info@gcph.co.uk with the subject line 'Glasgow City Food Plan Enquiry'.