

COP26 and the importance of food systems for a just transition

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A vibrant outdoor market scene with people and fresh produce. In the foreground, a woman in a patterned sari is seen from the side, looking down. The market stall is filled with fresh vegetables, including large heads of cauliflower and bunches of green beans. In the background, a busy street is filled with people, some in white uniforms. A pink sign for 'NOOR Selection' is visible above a stall, and a blue sign for 'COLD DRINK' is also present. The overall atmosphere is one of a bustling, active marketplace.

GLASGOW FOOD AND CLIMATE DECLARATION

A commitment by subnational governments to tackle the climate emergency through integrated food policies and a call on national governments to act



The value of a new declaration for COP26

The Glasgow Food and Climate Declaration

- builds on the existing commitments by subnational governments to food sustainability, bringing a unified voice to COP26
- is a pledge by all sizes of subnational – and national - governments – to lead on food systems sustainability;
- is unique in its call to action for national governments to align policies;
- has been drafted by a coalition of subnational government networks, NGOs, think tanks and city and regional governments.

Glasgow Food and Climate Declaration partners and supporters

FAO (Food and Agriculture Organisation)



C40



URBACT



Carbon Neutral Cities Alliance



Too Good To Go



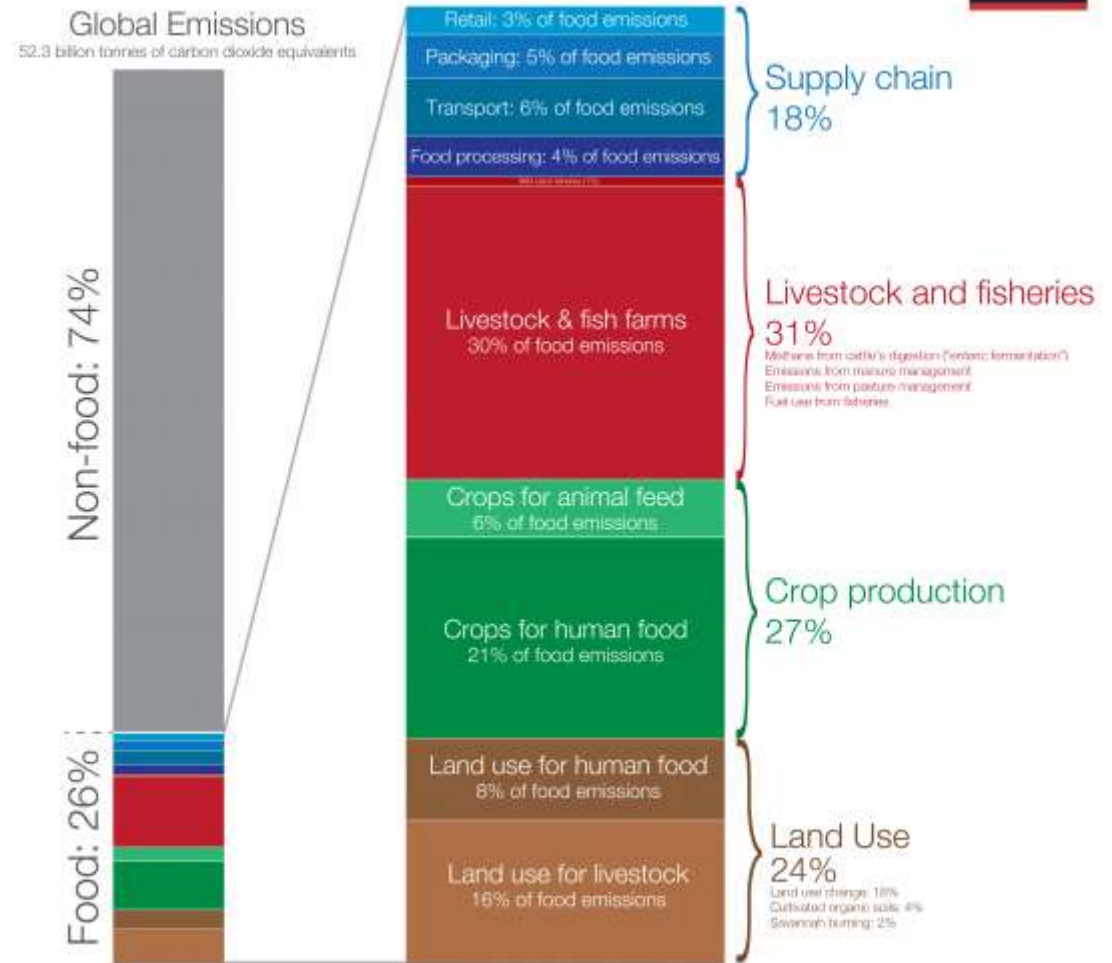
United Cities and Local Government



TOWARDS A FAIR, HEALTHY AND COMPASSIONATE FOOD SYSTEM

- Food accounts for more than a quarter of total emissions globally
- - and around the same in Scotland
- As energy decarbonizes, this will go up
- Agriculture also is major cause of nature loss globally and in Scotland

Global greenhouse gas emissions from food production



Data source: Joseph Poore & Thomas Nemecek (2018), Reducing food's environmental impacts through producers and consumers, Published in Science. OurWorldInData.org - Research and data to make progress against the world's largest problems. Licensed under CC-BY by the author Hannah Ritchie.

Share of tropical deforestation from agricultural products

This is measured as the average over the period from 2010 to 2014.

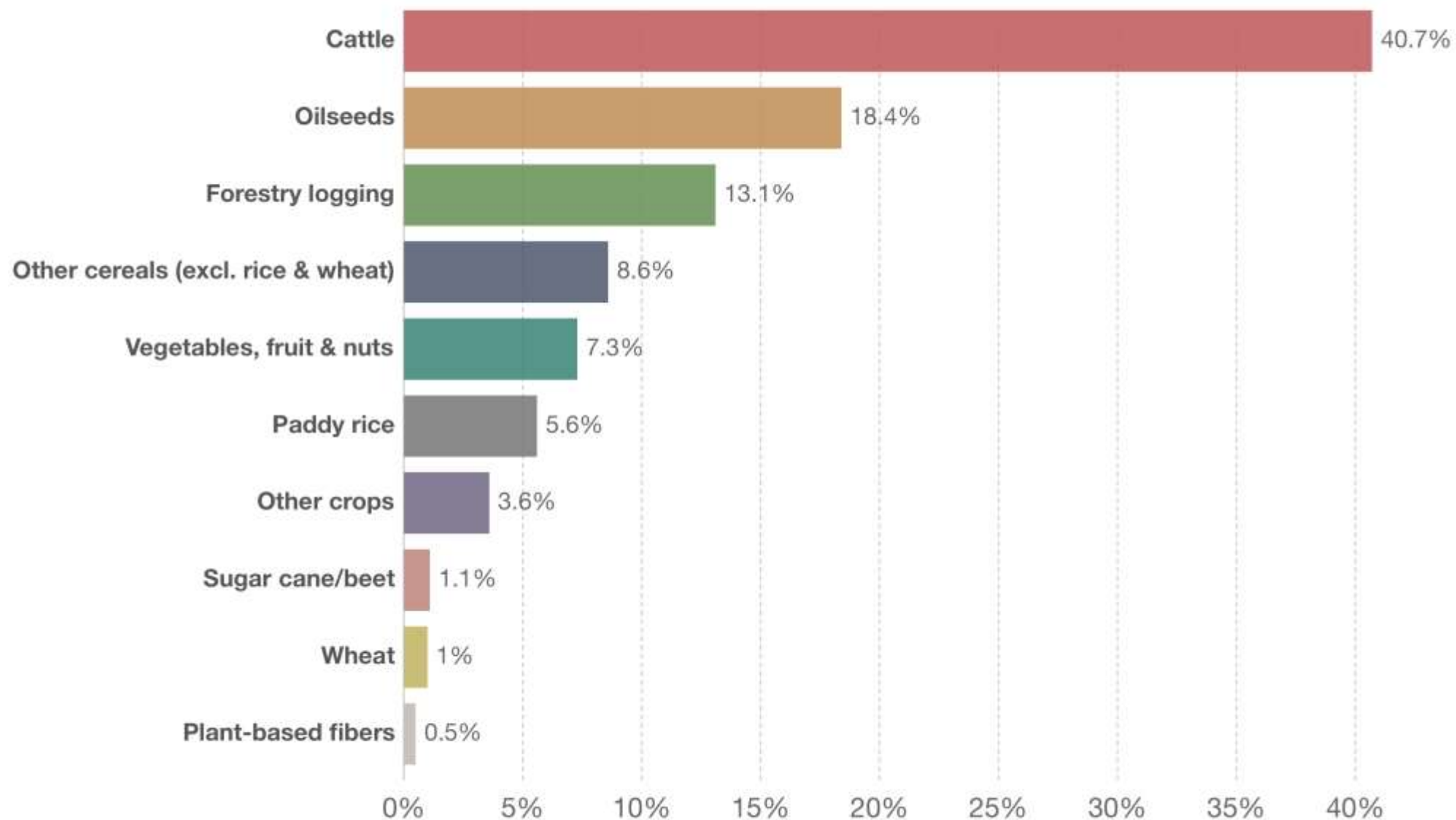


Table B1. Scottish Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Gas and by National Communication categories, 2018. Values in MtCO₂e

	TOTAL	Carbon dioxide	Methane	Nitrous oxide	Fluorinated gases
TOTAL	41.6	30.9	6.3	3.2	1.2
Transport (excluding international)	12.9	12.8	0.0	0.1	0.0
Business	8.4	7.2	0.0	0.1	1.1
Agriculture	7.5	1.0	4.2	2.2	0.0
Energy Supply	6.8	6.3	0.4	0.1	0.0
Residential	6.2	6.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
International Aviation and Shipping	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Waste Management	1.7	0.0	1.6	0.1	0.0
Public	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

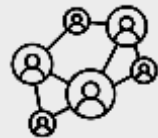
Why take a food systems approach to climate change?



Food systems account for about 26% of global GHG emission



International (and national) climate change policy fails to consider food systems holistically.



Different problems in food systems are interconnected and locked in



A joined up approach delivers on more than climate

The Glasgow Declaration and COP26

A clear message: That Food systems, an integrated systems approach, and the voices of local actors who hold many of the solutions to the climate emergency need to be part of the international climate debate.

A call: To including a Food Systems day at the official conference where the Declaration will be presented, and its commitment and calls discussed.

Why a prominent role for local governments?

- The most progressive food systems initiatives occur at the local level;
- Closer to their citizens, local governments can build on more democratic governance approaches;
- Yet misalignment of national policies often result in failure to support local food system innovation.



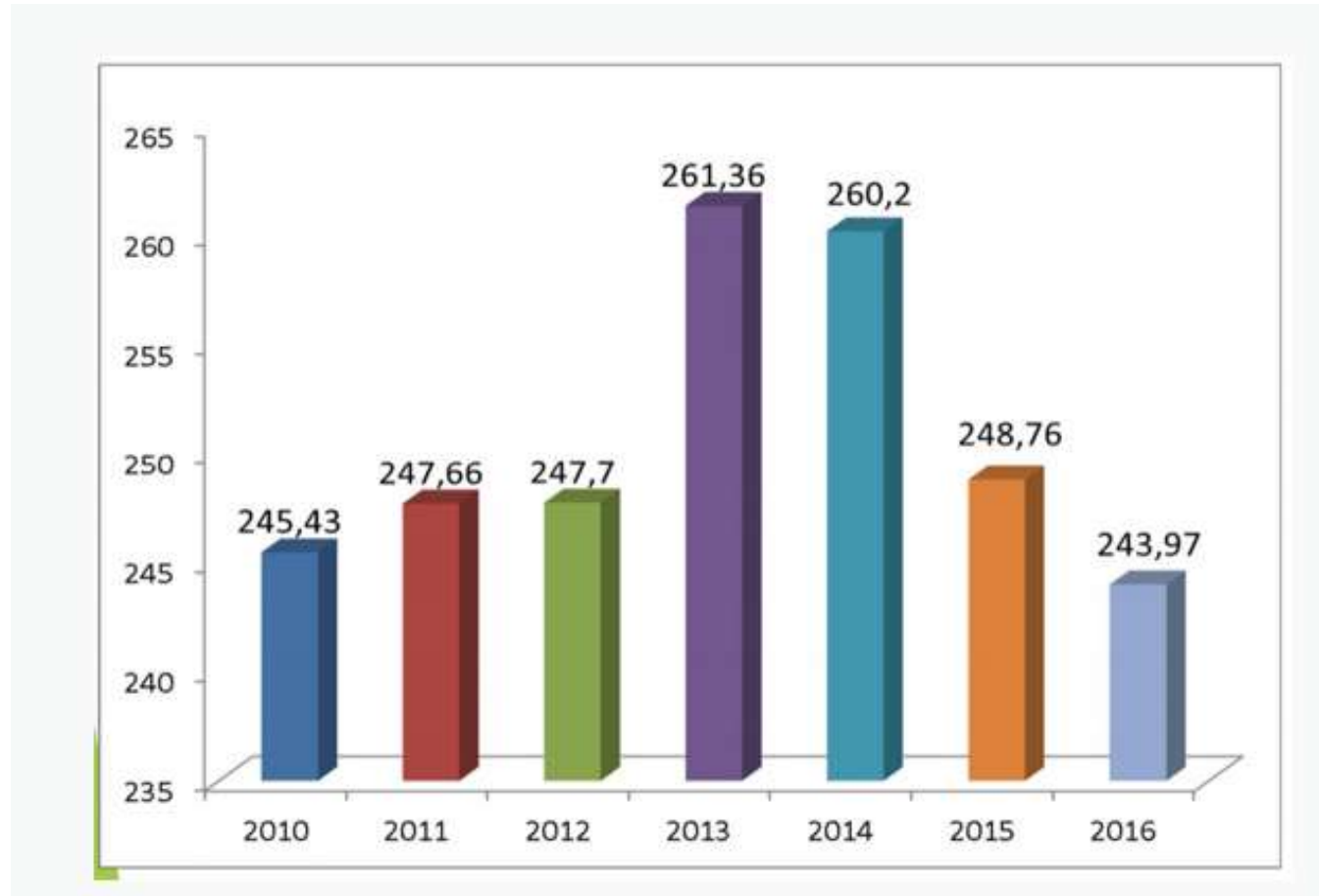
Vegetable gardens in the metropolitan area



Food growing,
Milan

- Allotments used for the growing of vegetables
- Allotments made up of fenced plots

Parma – waste collection costs going from 30% to 90% food waste recycling.



Seoul – 95%

Scotland – still around 30% food waste recycled (ZWS)

Public kitchen menus: focus on the food

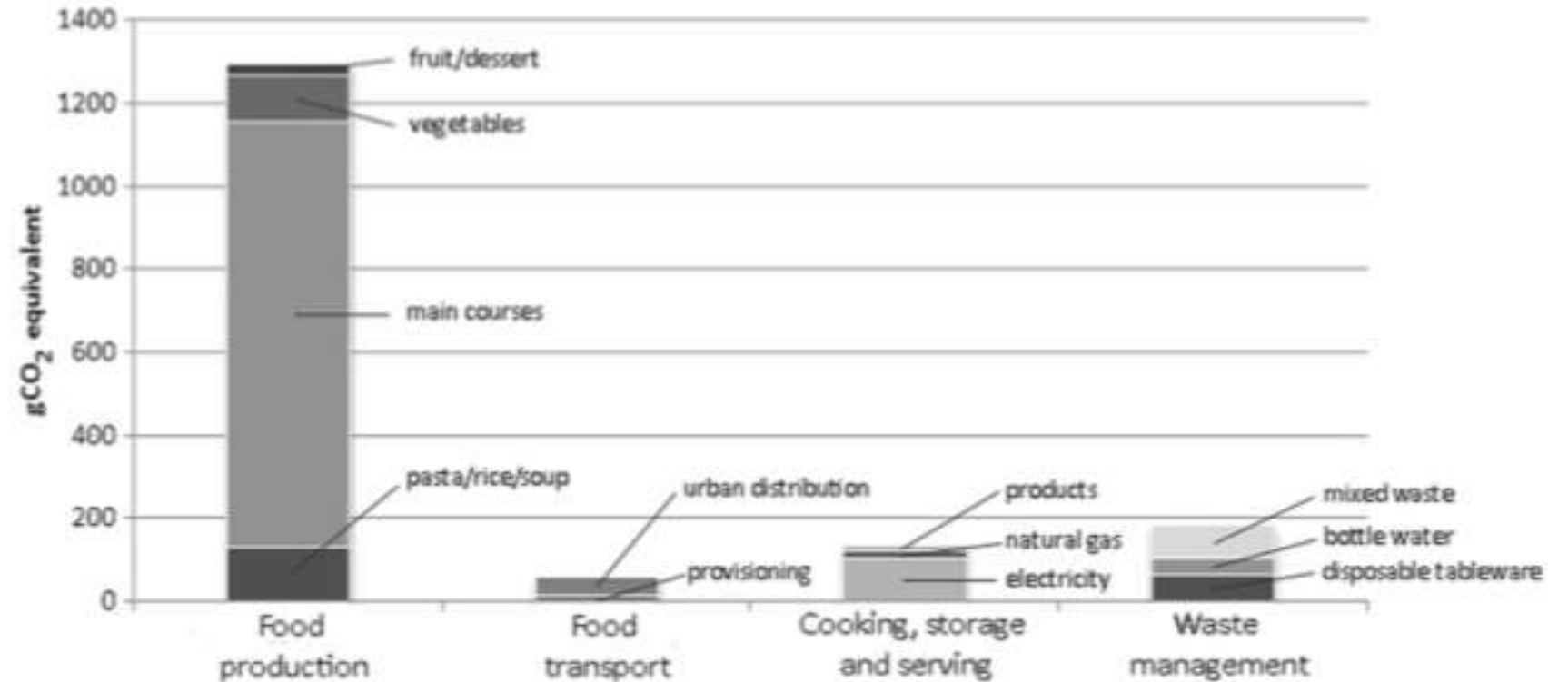
Fig. 2 Breakdown of CF in the four LCA modules for the average meal in the baseline scenario

Copenhagen: 89% organic

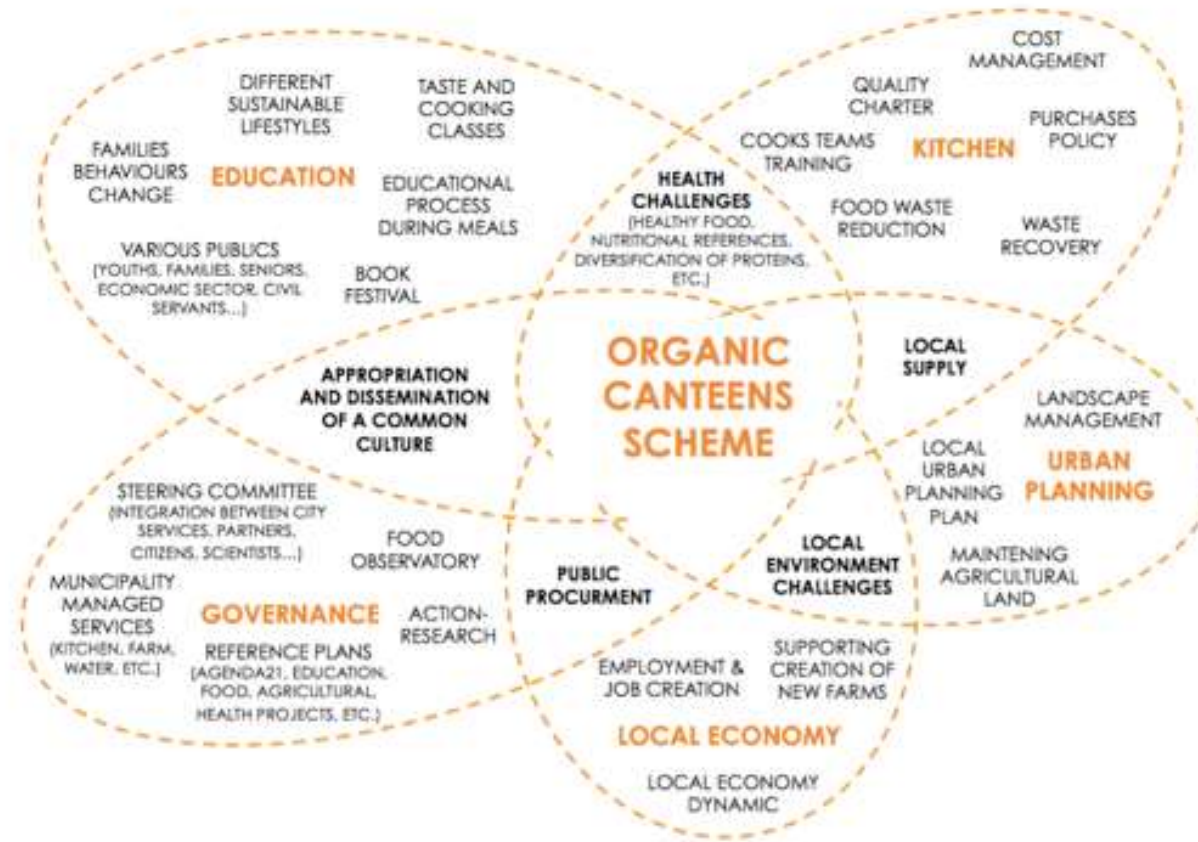
Reduce meat: -20%

Go organic: -11%

Both: 25-30%



Mouans-Sartoux (pop.10,000) 100% organic



Signatories to date



Join the call - sign the Glasgow Declaration!

Subnational, regional, local and national governments across the world are invited to join the call for a food systems approach to climate action by signing up to the Glasgow Food and Climate Declaration at:

<https://www.glasgowdeclaration.org/how-to-sign>

The signature process:

1. Submit the form on the 'how to sign' page
2. The secretariat run by IPES-Food and Nourish Scotland will contact governments to confirm their commitment
3. Signatory governments will be listed on the website from December 2020

