



Climate change, localism, social justice

What's food got to do with that?

# About Nourish



- Working for a fairer and more sustainable food system. Three issues:
  - Right to food
  - Food, climate change and environment
  - Building the local food economy

Current focus: proposed Good Food Nation bill – pushing for world-leading cross-cutting legislation and policy

Uncertainty post 2020 on farm payments creates space for new deal on farming

# Climate change



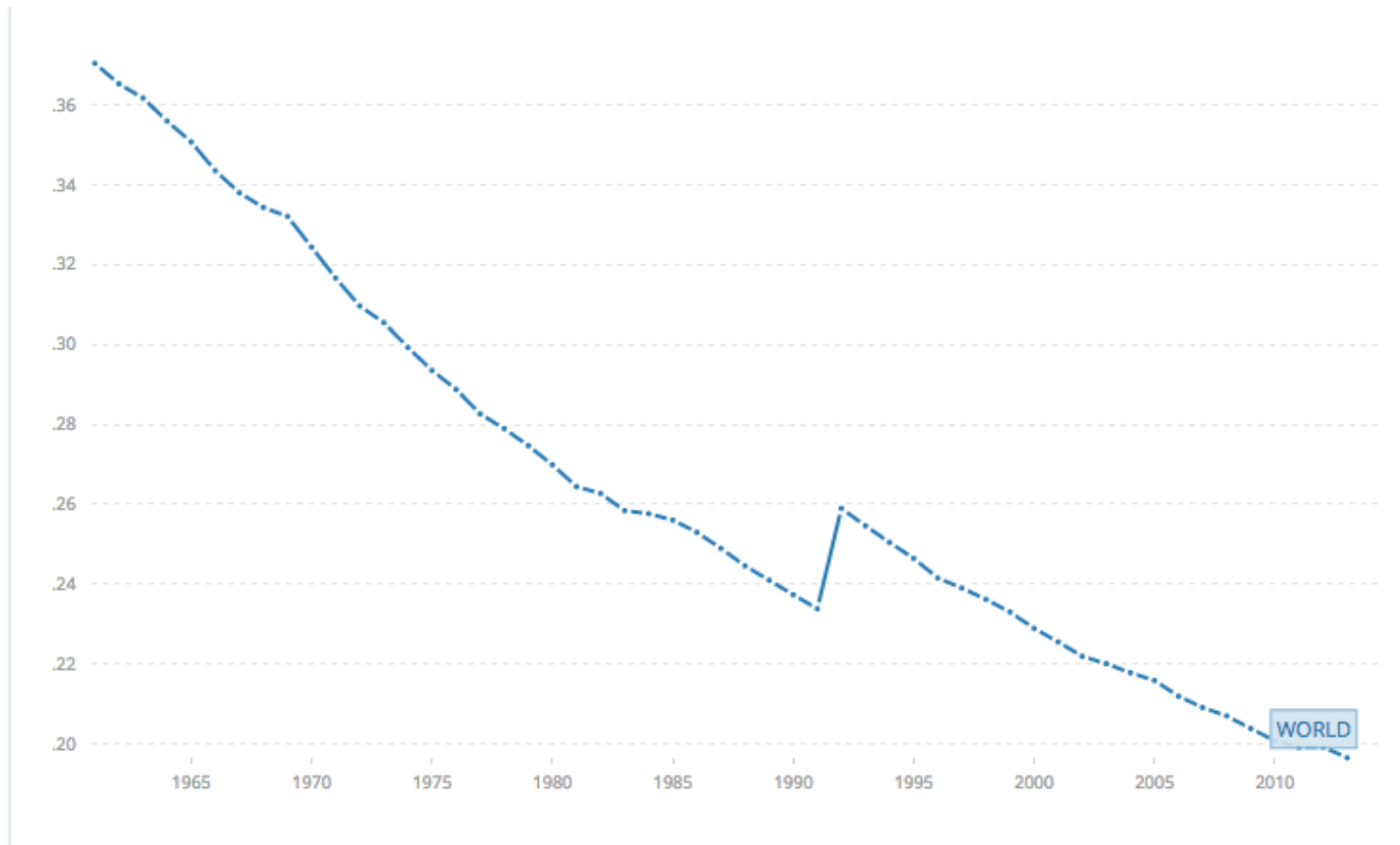
- Food accounts for 25-30% of greenhouse gas emissions and 17% UK energy consumption
- Agriculture alone 22% of Scotland's territorial emissions in 2014 – mostly methane and nitrous oxide
- Plus.. processing, packaging, transport, retail, refrigeration, home cooking, waste disposal
- Plus consumption emissions from imports and embedded emissions in food waste

# Climate change



- Increasingly unpredictable seasons
- Multiple pressures – water, soil loss, 50% decline in wildlife since 1970
- Population growth slowing – but land per person will fall from 2000m<sup>2</sup> to 1500m<sup>2</sup> by 2050

# Arable land per person



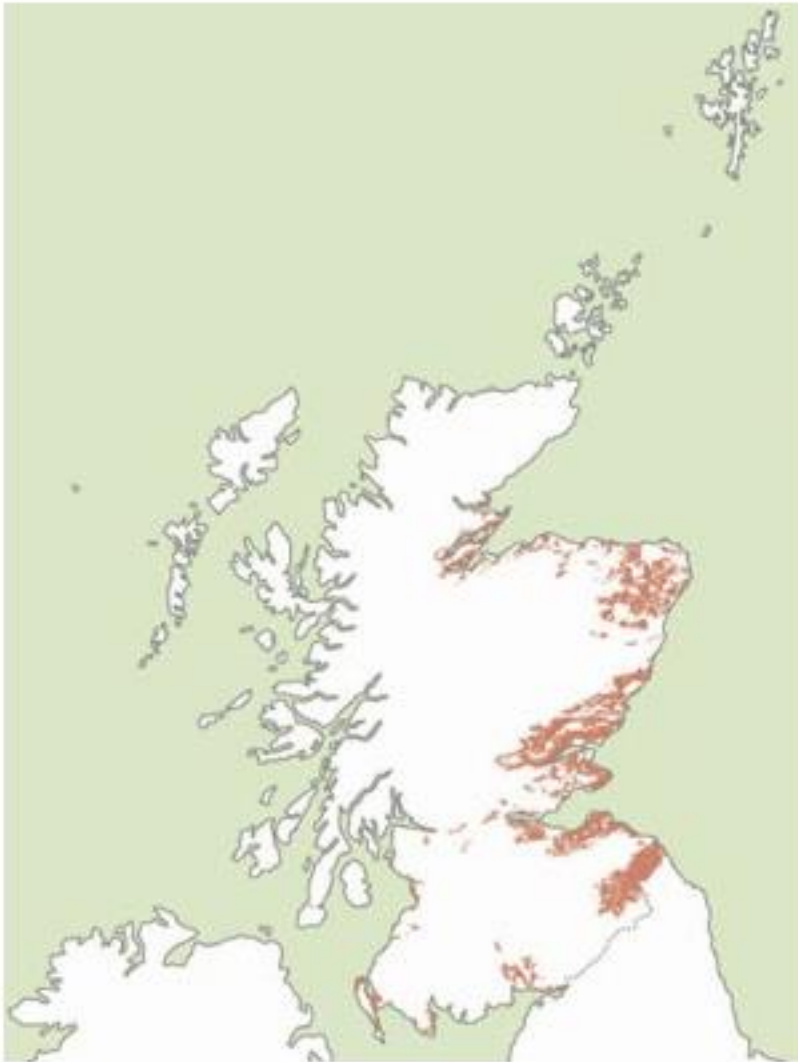


Scotland – 1250 m<sup>2</sup> arable land  
per person

EU – 2000m<sup>2</sup>

Kazakhstan – 17300 m<sup>2</sup>

China – 800m<sup>2</sup>

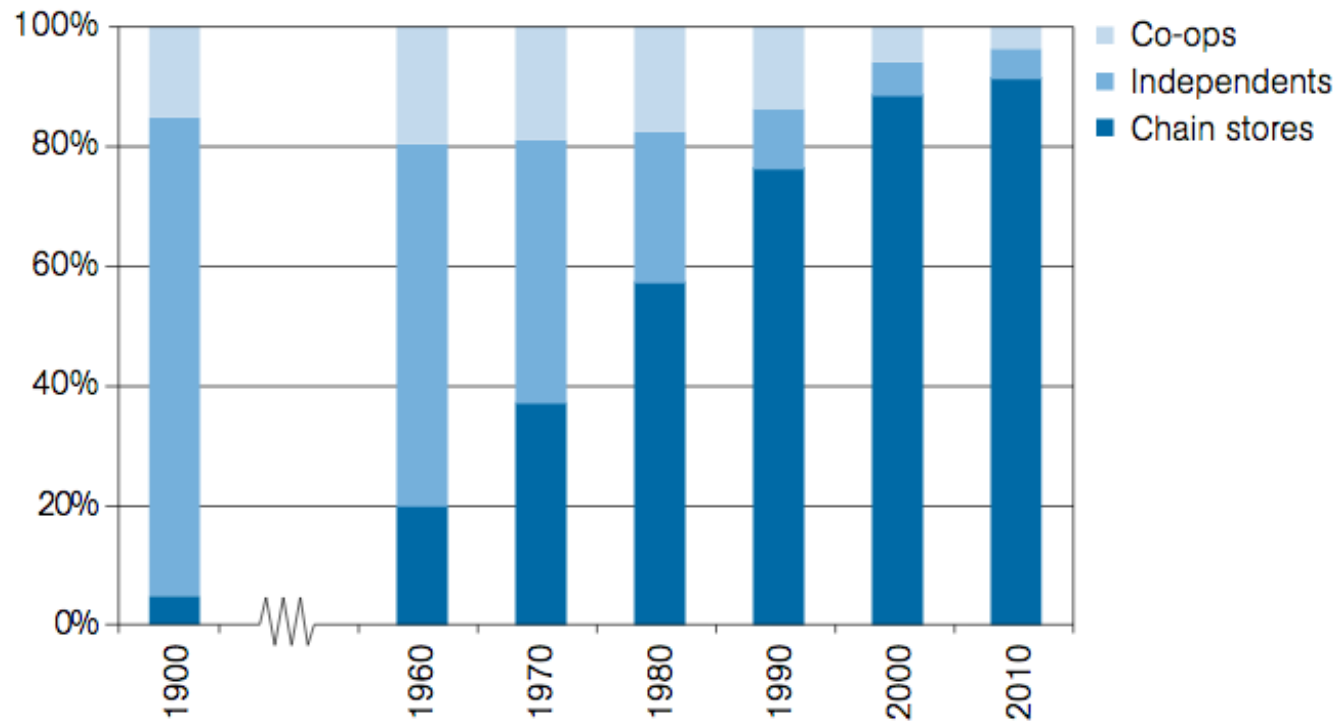


The distribution of land capable of supporting arable agriculture in Scotland which covers 625,800 hectares or 8 per cent of Scotland's land area

# Localism?



Figure 8: UK grocery market share by value, 1900–2010



# Localism



- Since 2005 the real terms value of food imports into the UK has risen by £10.7 billion or 37%
- Only 45% of primary commodities produced in Scotland are processed in Scotland
- Only 5% of final value of food bought goes back to farmers and fishermen



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BEANS**

**SUGAR**

**POTA  
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**OLIVES**

**BANA  
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**BEANS,  
DRY**

**ORA  
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**OTHER  
CROPS**

**COCOA  
BEANS**

**GRAP  
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SEED**

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COAST**

**ARGEN-  
TINA**

**BRAZIL**

**FRAN-  
CE**

# Social justice



Households in income decile 1 (lowest income group) spent 22 per cent more on food in 2014 than in 2007 and purchased 8.5 per cent less.

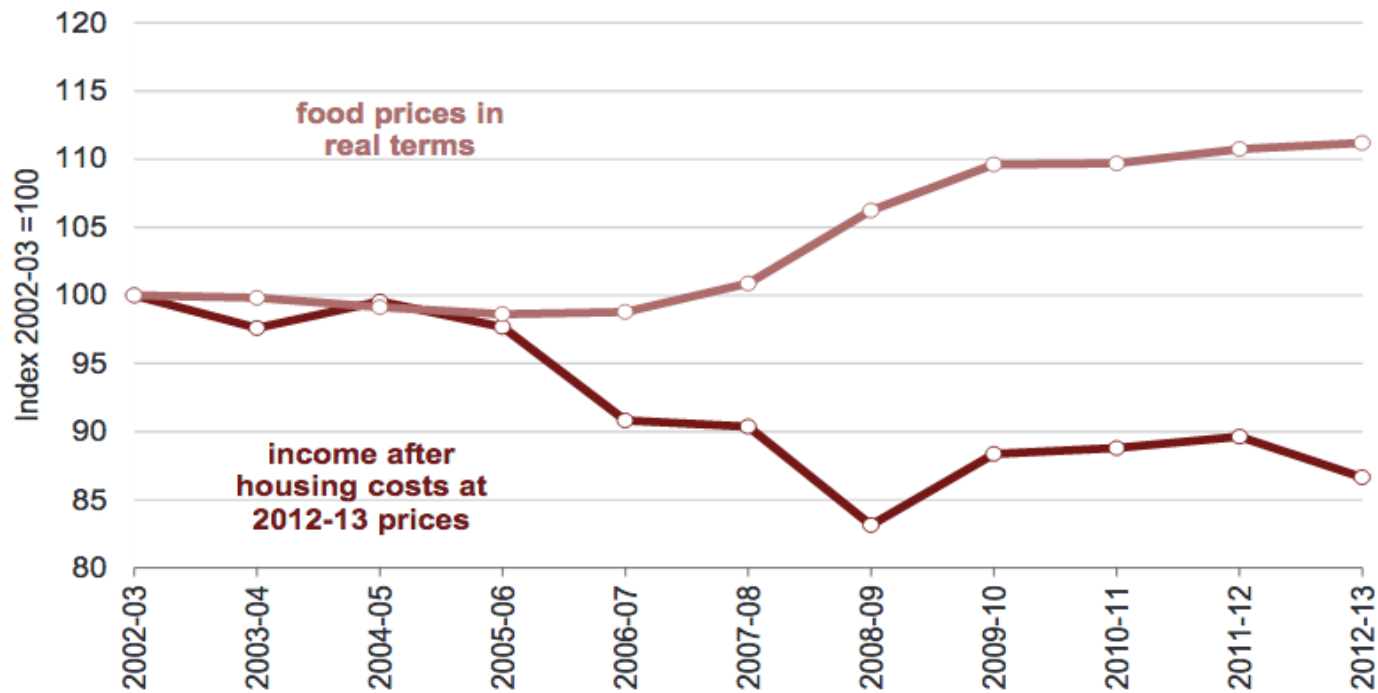
Least affluent households reduced fruit consumption by 11% while spending 17% more  
They also cut alcohol by 32% and sugar/jam by 20%

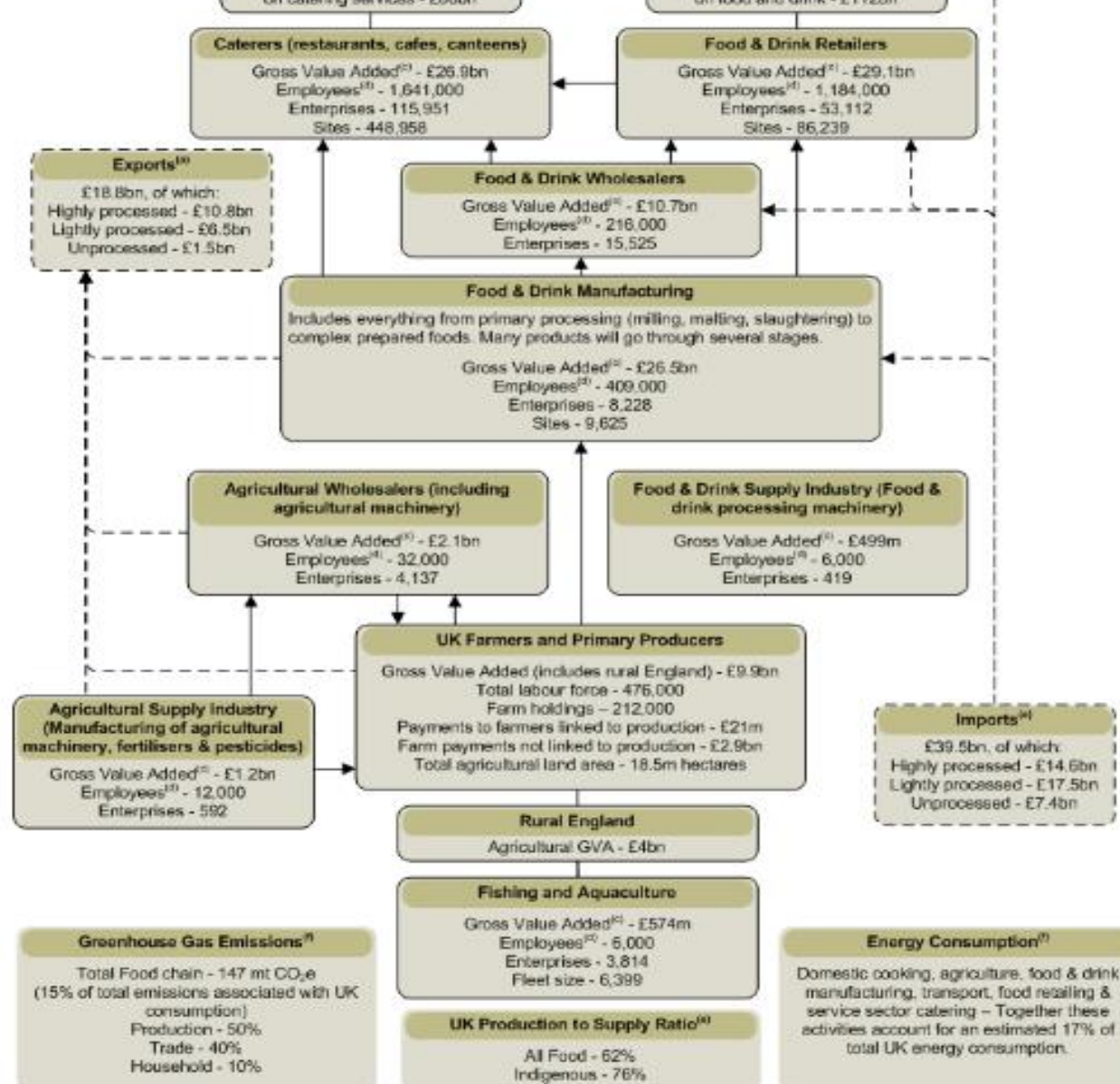
10% of UK households are food insecure

# Food and income



## .3: Income decline after housing costs, low income<sup>4</sup> decile (UK)





(a) Overseas trade data is provisional for full year 2014 from HM Revenue and Customs. (Data may not equal total due to rounding). Dashed lines indicate main trade flows.

(b) Consumers' expenditure, properly known as household final consumption expenditure, is provisional from the Office for National Statistics for full year 2014 and is calculated at current prices. (Data may not equal total due to rounding).

# Opportunities?



- We spend about £17bn a year on food in Scotland - £10bn at home, £7bn eating out
- One in 7 jobs is in food and drink
- Development Trusts already own land, grow food, run cafes and pubs and much more. Could they..
- ✧ set up community buying groups, link with credit unions
- ✧ run farmers markets, subsidy schemes for local fruit and veg
- ✧ broker deals with farmers
- ✧ trade between urban and rural areas
- ✧ build right-size processing
- ✧ buy land for new farmers and promote community supported agriculture
- ✧ scale up community-owned retail, community food hubs
- ✧ use renewable energy for protected cropping
- ✧ boost the community bakery network....?