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RECOMMENDED – WIDER INFLUENCE

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PART 1: PROFILE OF REPORTING BODY**1(a) Name of reporting body**

Glasgow City Council

1(b) Type of body

Local Government

1(c) Highest number of full-time equivalent staff in the body during the report year

17490

1(d) Metrics used by the body

Specify the metrics that the body uses to assess its performance in relation to climate change and sustainability.

Metric	Unit	Value	Comments
Population size served	population	621020	2017 mid-year population estimate

1(e) Overall budget of the body

Specify approximate £/annum for the report year.

Budget	Budget Comments
2225458	

1(f) Report year

Specify the report year.

Report Year	Report Year Comments
Financial (April to March)	

1(g) Context

Provide a summary of the body's nature and functions that are relevant to climate change reporting.

Glasgow City Council is the unitary local government authority for the city and hosts the Sustainable Glasgow multi-sectoral partnership, which is leading on climate change policy.

The Council has taken a key role in the regional adaptation initiative Climate Ready Clyde and provided funding towards the early development of the partnership. It continues to participate actively in the partnership's work alongside other neighbouring local authorities and organisations.

The City Council established a Climate Emergency Working Group on 5 February 2019 and declared a Climate and Ecological emergency on 19 May 2019. The council have now committed to becoming carbon neutral by 2030 and net zero carbon by 2045.

PART 2: GOVERNANCE, MANAGEMENT AND STRATEGY**2(a) How is climate change governed in the body?**

Provide a summary of the roles performed by the body's governance bodies and members in relation to climate change. If any of the body's activities in relation to climate change sit outside its own governance arrangements (in relation to, for example, land use, adaptation, transport, business travel, waste, information and communication technology, procurement or behaviour change), identify these activities and the governance arrangements.

The City Government's ambition are to build a more sustainable Glasgow and reduce carbon emissions.

Glasgow's key actions are led by the City Convener for Sustainability and Carbon Reduction.

Formal reporting on carbon reduction, energy, sustainability and climate adaptation is regularly provided to the Environment, Sustainability & Carbon Reduction City Policy Committee and to the City Administration Committee for strategic decisions.

These Committees include elected members from all political groups who provide an active role in commenting on progress and shaping decisions.

The Head of Sustainability chairs a number of internal meetings to discuss strategic decisions across the City Council in relation to climate change mitigation and adaptation. These include the Carbon Management Board and lead responsibility for delivery of the Resilient Communities theme of the Community Plan.

A City Energy, Resilience, & Sustainability (CERS) group provides over-arching scrutiny and governance for sustainability, resilience, and city energy matters at officer level.

The Sustainable Glasgow Manager also represents the Council on the Climate Ready Clyde Board, which considers adaptation at a city-region scale.

Monthly energy consumption and performance reports are taken to the Council's Corporate Landlord arrangements.

Within Development and Regeneration Services (DRS) there is also a dedicated remit to climate change action as a part of the Council's corporate framework, which relates to land use planning, building standards, housing, regeneration and water management.

2(b) How is climate change action managed and embedded by the body?

Provide a summary of how decision-making in relation to climate change action by the body is managed and how responsibility is allocated to the body's senior staff, departmental heads etc. If any such decision-making sits outside the body's own governance arrangements (in relation to, for example, land use, adaptation, transport, business travel, waste, information and communication technology, procurement or behaviour change), identify how this is managed and how responsibility is allocated outside the body (JPEG, PNG, PDF, DOC)

Neighbourhoods & Sustainability is the Council's lead service for sustainability.

The Executive Director of Neighbourhoods & Sustainability is the responsible officer for reporting on actions in support of the Sustainable and Low Carbon theme of the Council's Strategic Plan. This remit is supported by various work streams which are hosted by the service and have a corporate locus to engage across all Council and family services, as well as external partners. These include Sustainable Glasgow, Resilient Glasgow, City Energy and Carbon Management, Local Biodiversity Plan, forthcoming Local Transport Strategy, Connectivity and Liveable neighbourhoods.

2(c) Does the body have specific climate change mitigation and adaptation objectives in its corporate plan or similar document?

Provide a brief summary of objectives if they exist.

Objective	Doc Name	Doc Link
The key document through which the Council aims to deliver on the City Government's priorities is the Strategic Plan.	Glasgow City Council's Strategic Plan 2017 to 2022	https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=40052&p=0
One of the key themes of the plan is titled 'A Sustainable and Low Carbon City' and it states a number of actions to be delivered in support of this aim.		

<p>Of the 15 Actions within the Air Quality Action Plan, some address transport aspects of adaptation.</p> <p>Many address mitigation explicitly or implicitly, notably: A Idling Vehicles, D Council Workplace Travel Planning, F Boiler Emissions (energy efficiency), H Leading by Example (Council vehicle fleet), M fire reduction, N Tree Planting.</p>	Air Quality Action Plan 2009	https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=32447&p=0
<p>The 'Sustainable City' priority area includes a particular focus on reducing emissions and on adaptation policy and strategy.</p> <p>Section 2/Appendix 2 details commitments under "the sustainable city" theme for 2016/17.</p> <p>Appendix 4 details other service priorities for 2016/17, some of which are areas such as Renewable Energy Projects and LED Lighting project.</p> <p>Appendix 5 details 2015/16 performance against the priorities for that year under the sustainable city theme and our other operational priorities.</p>	Service Plan - Neighbourhoods and Sustainability	https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=34173&p=0
<p>In the adopted LDP, there are key policies and supplementary guidance explicitly addressing climate change: Flooding is named as a key challenge/influence on land-use planning (p14), Adaptation (mainly of the natural environment) features in the Green Place Strategic Outcome (p23)</p> <p>In the two overarching policies, Placemaking Principle (CDP1) refers to mitigation and adaptation, and Sustainable Spatial Strategy (CDP2) refers to adaptation.</p> <p>Mitigation is presented as the key context for the Resource Management policy (CDP5), which sets out a requirement for higher energy standards within new developments (Gold level plus 20% LZCGT from 1st September 2018). CDP11 sets out how land use policy can help mitigate climate change by reducing the need to travel and supporting more sustainable modes.</p> <p>Adaptation is one of many functions required by the Green Network policy (CDP6), and is presented as the key context for the Water Environment policy (CDP8).</p>	City Development Plan	https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=35882&p=0
<p>To conform to Scottish Government planning guidance, the Council adopted an Open Space Strategy (OSS) for the City in February 2020.</p> <p>It provides a means of co-ordinating the policies and actions of different Council services with responsibility for open space with a view to providing multiple benefits for the City's people and its environment. Utilising the city's open spaces to both mitigate and help the City to adapt to climate change are key features of the strategy.</p>	Open Space Strategy	https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=47093&p=0
<p>Within the City Centre Strategy, the key trends identified include adaptation (city greening) and mitigation (benefits of city density and ease of accessibility).</p> <p>Adaptation implicitly pervades the Districts Strategy and its place making focus on retrofitted 'Avenues', including active travel and integrated green infrastructure.</p> <p>Green infrastructure and reduced waste and emissions form Priority Actions under the respective themes of Infrastructure and Management. Work is currently underway on the next iteration of the city centre strategy and Avenues Programme.</p>	City Centre Strategy 2014-19	https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=18277

2(d) Does the body have a climate change plan or strategy?

If yes, provide the name of any such document and details of where a copy of the document may be obtained or accessed.

The Energy and Carbon Masterplan (ECMP) was published in 2014.

The ECMP sets out a blueprint for how Glasgow can reduce its carbon dioxide emissions by 30% by 2020 from a 2005/6 baseline. It presents over 30 actions that aim to meet the city's reduction target. The main actions focus on reducing the total energy the city uses and ensuring that it uses energy efficiently. Coupled with this, a series of actions aim to increase the proportion of energy consumed from low carbon and renewable sources. Glasgow City Council was one of the first local authorities to pilot a Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategy (LHEES) approach with support from the Scottish Government.

The city is currently developing its LHEES which will supersede the ECMP. This will provide an integrated approach to energy planning in the city and provide a vision for a decarbonised built environment.

2(e) Does the body have any plans or strategies covering the following areas that include climate change?

Provide the name of any such document and the timeframe covered.

Topic area	Name of document	Link	Time period covered	Comments
Adaptation	Resilience Strategy	https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=17668	2016-2019	Glasgow City Council currently does not have a stand-alone Climate Adaptation Strategy. However, as a signatory to the EU Mayors Adapt, the Council is working towards embedding climate adaptation across its corporate policies. The Council is continuing its involvement in the Climate Ready Clyde partnership and supporting the development of a Climate Adaptation Strategy for the city-region. The Council adopted a city resilience strategy in autumn 2016 and this was a result of working with the 100 Resilient Cities network and extensive engagement with local communities and Stakeholders. Whilst Climate Change is not the only focus of the strategy, it forms a part of its three main pillars, looking at the Place principles.
Business travel	Carbon Management Plan	https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=28416&p=0	2013-2021	Business travel Carbon Management Plan https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=28416&p=0 2013-2021 Climate Change is one of the main drivers identified in the Carbon Management Plan. The plan includes Business travel (pp. 25), with transport being identified as being 'within scope'. The data for transport includes all council fleet vehicles, including cars, vans and refuse vehicles; and vehicle mileage used in the course of council business, including personal vehicles, hire cars and taxis.
Staff Travel	Staff Travel Plan	http://connect.glasgow.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=20362&p=0	Ongoing	The Staff Travel Plan is a key means of exercising leadership in tackling emissions from transport.
Energy efficiency	Carbon Management Plan	https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=28416&p=0	2013-2021	Climate Change is one of the main drivers identified in the Carbon Management Plan. The Carbon management Team leads the plan. The team is responsible for identifying, monitoring, reporting and supporting projects that reduce all emissions relating to our core services and those of our ALEOs.
Fleet transport	Carbon Management Plan	https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=28416&p=0	2013-2021	The plan includes Fleet transport as well as business travel (pp. 25), with transport

				being identified as being 'within scope'. The data for transport includes all council fleet vehicles, including cars, vans and refuse vehicles; and vehicle mileage used in the course of council business, including personal vehicles, hire cars and taxis.
Information and communication technology	Carbon Management Plan	https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=28416&p=0	2013-2021	The Carbon Management Plan includes implementation of an intelligent software programme which, whilst not specifically targeted at ICT, will have a positive impact in managing ICT devices (power off etc).
Renewable energy	Energy and Carbon Masterplan	https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=32441&p=0	2014-2020	The Energy and Carbon Masterplan presents over 30 actions that aim to meet the 30% reduction target. The main actions focus on reducing the total energy the city uses and ensuring that the city uses energy efficiently. Coupled with this, actions aim to increase the proportion of energy consumed from low carbon and renewable sources.
Sustainable/renewable heat	Energy and Carbon Masterplan	https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=32441&p=0	2014-2020	The expansion of wind energy, solar photovoltaic panels, geothermal energy and energy recovery from waste are all technologies that can be used in Glasgow - generating cheaper, clean energy and creating jobs.
Waste management	Tackling Glasgow's Waste, Cleansing Waste Strategy & Action Plan	https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=16572	2015-2020	Does not specifically mention climate change, but will contribute in a positive way to reducing emissions.
Flood Risk	Metropolitan Glasgow Strategic Drainage Partnership (MGSDP) The Clyde & Loch Lomond (CaLL) Local Flood Risk Management Plan (LFRMP)	https://www.mgsdp.org/index.aspx?articleid=2009 https://glasgow.gov.uk/clydeandlochlomond	2060	Adaptation pervades the Partnership's Guiding Principles, which include 'Climate change ready'. However, this work has not yet been subjected to formal adaptation planning. The partnership published their 60 year vision, it states: 'The MGSDP 2060 Vision is to transform how the city region thinks about and manages rainfall to end uncontrolled flooding and improve water quality.' As required by The Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009, Glasgow City Council, as Lead Local Authority, published the LFRMP for the CaLL Local Plan District (LPD) in June 2016 for the period 2016-2021. The LFRMP provides a full list of ongoing and Cycle 1 Actions. The Plan should be read in conjunction with the CaLL Flood Risk Management Strategy (The Strategy) which was published by SEPA in December 2015, and is available on the SEPA website - https://www2.sepa.org.uk/frmstrategies/ .
Land Use	Local Development Plan and Supplementary Guidance	https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=16186	2017	Flooding is named as a key challenge/influence on land-use planning (p14), and adaptation (mainly of the natural environment) features in the Green Place Strategic Outcome (p23). In the two overarching policies, Placemaking Principle (CDP1) refers to mitigation and adaptation, and Sustainable Spatial Strategy (CDP2) refers to adaptation. Mitigation is presented as the key context for the Resource Management policy (CDP5). Adaptation is one of many functions required by the Green Network policy (CDP6), and is presented as the key context for the Water Environment policy (CDP8). The Open Space Strategy highlights how the city's open spaces can be used to

				generate renewable heat and power and sequester carbon as well as helping nature adapt to a changing climate and facilitate sustainable surface water management.
Other (state topic area covered in comments)	10,000 Raingardens for Scotland : Glasgow Pilot Project 10,000 Raingardens for Scotland : Glasgow Pilot Project		2018-2019	This is funded by the Postcode Lottery, SNH GI Community Engagement Fund, CSGNT and GCC. A project officer is based within CSGNT and worked in the GCC area to: - Work with up to 5 communities in Glasgow, who experience flooding / surface water management issues, to develop and design bespoke raingarden solutions (this project will not cover the installation, but will provide costed plans to be used to source funding for delivery) - Undertook a programme of public awareness raising and community engagement - Developed a suite of online resources, building on what already exists (http://sgif.org.uk/index.php/10-000-raingardens-for-scotland), including videos, toolkits, case studies and "off the peg" designs - Produced promotional materials for use at community and corporate events.

2(f) What are the body's top 5 priorities for climate change governance, management and strategy for the year ahead?

Provide a brief summary of the body's areas and activities of focus for the year ahead.

The commitments established in the Council's Strategic Plan set out the framework through which activities on climate change and sustainability are guided.

The annual work plan of the Environment, Sustainability & Carbon Reduction City Policy Committee ensures that there is regular reporting on progress in these activities to elected members.

Priorities for the year ahead include:

- Consultation on a Climate Emergency Implementation Plan, a response to the Climate Emergency Working Group recommendations.
- Development of a Local Heat & Energy Efficiency Strategy.
- Scoping Study for Net Zero in collaboration with Connected Places Catapult and Energy Systems Catapult.
- Further development of infrastructure to support more active and low carbon transport.
- Development of a Local Transport Strategy- improving liveability of the city, enhancing connectivity and addressing socio-economic inequalities in the city.
- Consultation on Actions for the 2nd Cycle of the Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act, as Lead Local Authority for the Clyde and Loch Lomond Local Plan District, to commence December 2020.

2(g) Has the body used the Climate Change Assessment Tool (a) or equivalent tool to self-assess its capability / performance?

If yes, please provide details of the key findings and resultant action taken.

Yes, the Council used the Climate Change Assessment Tool (CCAT) with key staff in 2017. But have not repeated the exercise since, because in the meantime other tools emerged and became available.

The exercise indicated that there is room for improvement in the Council's approach to internal communication and staff engagement on carbon and climate issues. Procurement is an area where progress was noted as having been made, with sustainability considerations being embedded across the procurement process and policy, especially around carbon reduction and energy efficiency. CCAT has not been used since then, as other tools and methodologies have been used, such as a Connecting Nature benchmarking exercise.

A Climate Change officer liaison group has also been established to look at cross council collaboration on climate action and to monitor progress, as well as assessing gaps and future priorities in the light of the recently declared Climate Emergency. The Group continues to meet monthly to share information and mainstream climate change policy.

2(h) Supporting information and best practice

Provide any other relevant supporting information and any examples of best practice by the body in relation to governance, management and strategy.

The Council is a key participant in the Circular Glasgow initiative, along with the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce and Zero Waste Scotland. This is the city's principal partnership approach to embedding circular principles across economic activity, with a particular focus on opportunities for the SME sector. It offers opportunities to support low carbon and sustainable forms of economic growth.

Glasgow has recently developed the city's Circular Economy Route Map, following extensive stakeholder engagement earlier in 2020. The plan will help guide the change in economic practices from the current linear system of planned obsolescence and convenient disposal to a circular system of quality, reuse and longevity.

The Route Map will enhance awareness of sustainable practices, promote a message of considered consumption and provide a challenge to the wasteful orthodoxy of the consumerist society.

The Council and partners are planning to adopt the plan in early 2021.

The Council also plays an active part in a range of international collaborations in relation to sustainability issues, foremost amongst which are:

- The Rockefeller Foundation's 100 Resilient Cities (100RC) network, with Glasgow's initial application for membership of this global grouping having been based on the need to adapt to the local impacts of climate change.
- The Eurocities network, with regular participation in its Environment Forum and sub-groups, all of which directly relate to climate issues and building a more sustainable city.
- The Council is a core partner in the Metropolitan Glasgow Strategic Drainage Partnership (MGSDP – www.mgsdp.org), which is recognised as best practice example of collaborative, partnership, working to manage flood risk.

PART 3: EMISSIONS, TARGETS AND PROJECTS**3a Emissions from start of the year which the body uses as a baseline (for its carbon footprint) to the end of the report year**

Complete the following table using the greenhouse gas emissions total for the body calculated on the same basis as for its annual carbon footprint /management reporting or, where applicable, its sustainability reporting. Include greenhouse gas emissions from the body's estate and operations (a) (measured and reported in accordance with Scopes 1 & 2 and, to the extent applicable, selected Scope 3 of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (b)). If data is not available for any year from the start of the year which is used as a baseline to the end of the report year, provide an explanation in the comments column.
(a) No information is required on the effect of the body on emissions which are not from its estate and operations.

Reference Year	Year	Scope1	Scope2	Scope3	Total	Units	Comments
Baseline carbon footprint	2005/06				199919	tCO2e	baseline year is 2005/06

3b Breakdown of emission sources

Complete the following table with the breakdown of emission sources from the body's most recent carbon footprint (greenhouse gas inventory); this should correspond to the last entry in the table in 3(a) above. Use the 'Comments' column to explain what is included within each category of emission source entered in the first column. If, for any such category of emission source, it is not possible to provide a simple emission factor(a) leave the field for the emission factor blank and provide the total emissions for that category of emission source in the 'Emissions' column.

Total	Comments – reason for difference between Q3a & 3b.	Emission source	Scope	Consumption data	Units	Emission factor	Units	Emissions (tCO2e)	Comments
106,655		Grid Electricity (generation)	Scope 2	172585436	kWh	0.28307	kg CO2e/kWh	36,898	UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2019 is 0.2556
		Natural Gas	Scope 1	258494193	kWh	0.18396	kg CO2e/kWh	48,904	
		Gas Oil	Scope 1	2448589	litres	2.97049	kg CO2e/litre	3,291	UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2020 for gasoil is 2.75776
		Diesel (average biofuel blend)	Scope 1	5473543	litres	2.62694	kg CO2e/litre	16,112	UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2020 for diesel is 2.54603
		Petrol (average biofuel blend)	Scope 1	5473543	litres	2.20307	kg CO2e/litre	10	UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2020 for petrol is 2.20904
		Brown Fleet	Scope 3		miles	0.27584	kg CO2e/mile	762	UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting 2020 for petrol is 0.27584
		Rail	Scope 3		miles			389	Council provider calculates emissions
		Air	Scope 3		miles			28	Council provider calculates emissions

3c Generation, consumption and export of renewable energy

Provide a summary of the body's annual renewable generation (if any), and whether it is used or exported by the body.

Technology	Renewable Electricity		Renewable Heat		Comments
	Total consumed by the organisation (kWh)	Total exported (kWh)	Total consumed by the organisation (kWh)	Total exported (kWh)	
Solar PV Biomass Heat	328,545	328,545	4,629,220	0	

3d Targets

List all of the body's targets of relevance to its climate change duties. Where applicable, overall carbon targets and any separate land use, energy efficiency, waste, water, information and communication technology, transport, travel and heat targets should be included.

Name of Target	Type of Target	Target	Units	Boundary/scope of Target	Progress against target	Year used as baseline	Baseline figure	Units of baseline	Target completion year	Comments
Net neutrality	Absolute	0%	tCO2	City Council buildings and Estate	53.35	2005/06	199,919	tCO2	2030	

3e Estimated total annual carbon savings from all projects implemented by the body in the report year

Total	Emissions Source	Total estimated annual carbon savings (tCO2e)	Comments
0.00	Electricity		
	Natural gas		
	Other heating fuels		
	Waste		
	Water and sewerage		
	Business Travel		
	Fleet transport		
	Other (specify in comments)		

3f Detail the top 10 carbon reduction projects to be carried out by the body in the report year

Provide details of the 10 projects which are estimated to achieve the highest carbon savings during report year.

Project name	Funding source	First full year of CO2e savings	Are these savings figures estimated or actual?	Capital cost (£)	Operational cost (£/annum)	Project lifetime (years)	Primary fuel/emission source saved	Estimated carbon savings per year (tCO2e/annum)	Estimated costs savings (£/annum)	Behaviour Change	Comments

3g Estimated decrease or increase in the body's emissions attributed to factors (not reported elsewhere in this form) in the report year	
If the emissions increased or decreased due to any such factor in the report year, provide an estimate of the amount and direction.	
Total	Emissions source
Total estimated annual emissions (tCO2e)	Increase or decrease in emissions
Comments	
0.00	Estate changes
	Service provision
	Staff numbers
	Other (specify in comments)

3h Anticipated annual carbon savings from all projects implemented by the body in the year ahead	
Total	Source
Saving	Comments
0.00	Electricity
	Natural gas
	Other heating fuels
	Waste
	Water and sewerage
	Business Travel

PART 4: ADAPTATION**4(a) Has the body assessed current and future climate-related risks?**

If yes, provide a reference or link to any such risk assessment(s).

a) Current Risks

The original LCLIP (2011) and updated version (2016) both suggest that damage to buildings and infrastructure is the dominant recent weather impact. Significant societal impacts were also identified, with clear consequences for local businesses and the tourism industry.

The work of the Council's Resilience team includes planning for weather-related incidents. It has not yet taken account of climate change predictions, but is planning to incorporate them.

Work to map current climate risk against community vulnerability has been undertaken by Glasgow & Clyde Valley Green Network Partnership on behalf of the Council, to inform the Glasgow Open Space Strategy. This work will be incorporated in the Stage 2 Local Context Analysis for the city, showing communities at flood disadvantage (fluvial and pluvial) and highlighting green spaces which could have a role in mitigating the impacts of flooding by providing opportunities for natural flood management. Climate Ready Clyde has commenced work to undertake an economic and spatial analysis of current and projected coastal flood risk along the River Clyde Estuary linked to local predicted sea level rise, with Glasgow City Council actively participating in this.

b) Future Risks

An impact assessment of future climate threats and opportunities has been undertaken with the Council's Parks & Open Spaces team and now rolled out to include other stakeholders within the organisation, including transport planning, water management and drainage, development planning, waste management and environmental health.

The Council has now included climate change as a corporate risk, acknowledging the risk of inaction/ insufficient response to the climate and ecological emergencies. This work will be aligned with the Climate Ready Clyde initiative and the register reviewed regular to include relevant risks for the city.

From internal engagement, one to one meetings and focus group workshops, the key consequences of a changing climate for Glasgow are: -

Increased risk of flooding - Performance of buildings - Health and wellbeing of people - Infrastructure connectivity - Health of the natural environment - Business Resilience and opportunities.

And the key risks identified are:

- Flooding: Vulnerable communities at significant risk of physical and mental health issues;
- Heavy Rain/flooding : Capability of infrastructure to cope, impact on foundations and stability of buildings, impact on water supply, impact on connectivity and ability to deliver supplies; dampness leading to respiratory illness;
- Connectivity - Combined server fail, transport networks fail, river floods, energy supply disrupted, high demand on energy;
- Food supply: Increased distance of travel, low quality of food offer, good food costs more, increase of salt and sugar in diet, variety decreases, growing spaces reduced, some foodstuffs don't grow any longer;
- Public Health: Increased prevalence of pests– cockroaches and bed bugs, issue in some areas of the city, will be heightened during warmer spells, warmer spells will cause increase of flies around domestic waste as food waste separated;
- Waste and litter: Increased littering during increased temps negative impact on nature and wellbeing, but also demand on resource to clear this up;
- Health of the natural environment: Heavier rainfall can lead to waterlogged ground, affecting stability of tree canopy, and high winds combined with water logged ground may lead to collapsing trees and potential damage to natural environment as well as buildings.

4(b) What arrangements does the body have in place to manage climate-related risks?

Provide details of any climate change adaptation strategies, action plans and risk management procedures, and any climate change adaptation policies which apply across the body.

Strategic responsibility for adaptation planning within the Council lies with the Sustainable Glasgow team in Neighbourhoods & Sustainability, and specifically with the Climate Change Officer.

The approach being developed uses risk assessment methodology with individual service areas, building their capacity to devise adaptation measures for incorporation into their ongoing work-planning.

Workshops have been held with various Council and family services.

On-going consultation with a range of city wide stakeholders is being undertaken with a view to publishing an Adaptation Action Plan in 2021.

High-level regional adaptation planning is undertaken within the Climate Ready Clyde initiative. Climate Ready Clyde is a Glasgow and Clyde valley wide regional partnership initiative which is working to produce an adaptation strategy and action plan for the city-region.

The work of the Council's Resilience team includes planning for weather-related incidents. For flooding, this work incorporates SEPA's modelling for the National Flood Risk Assessment 2018 and recommended allowances for climate change.

Within Development & Regeneration Services, the work of the Flood Risk Management Group incorporates hydrological climate change predictions, with a focus on integrated, sustainable blue-green interventions, under the Metropolitan Glasgow Strategic Drainage Partnership. Adaptation is at the heart of the Partnership's Guiding Principles, which include a focus on becoming 'Climate change ready'.

As required by The Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009, Glasgow City Council, as Lead Local Authority, published the LFRMP for the CaLL Local Plan District (LPD) in June 2016 for the period 2016-2021. The LFRMP provides a full list of ongoing and Cycle 1 Actions. The LFRMP should be read in conjunction with the CaLL Flood Risk Management Strategy (The Strategy) which was published by SEPA in December 2015, and is available on the SEPA website - <https://www2.sepa.org.uk/frmstrategies/>. Public consultation for the 2nd Cycle of the Flood Risk Management Act will commence in December 2020.

The Council's adopted Local Development Plan (LDP) takes account of adaptation requirements at the strategic and policy level, based on national policy and guidance.

4(c) What action has the body taken to adapt to climate change?

Include details of work to increase awareness of the need to adapt to climate change and build the capacity of staff and stakeholders to assess risk and implement action.

The Local Development Plan policies require new developments to:

- Contribute to delivery/enhancement of the city's multifunctional green network, as appropriate to the scale of development and the nature of existing open space.
- Contribute to reducing flood risk, including avoiding any increase in surface-water run-off.

The Sustainable Glasgow team has engaged with colleagues across the council to raise awareness of climate change impacts on service delivery and business continuity.

This had the positive outputs of raising awareness of climate change action and clarifying links to other policy areas within the Council.

The Council has also participated in the Adaptation Learning Exchange (ALE), led by Adaptation Scotland, and continues to take part in this forum to exchange experiences and build capacity to effectively address climate change risks and increase climate resilience in the city and Council's services.

The Council has played an active role in two major EU programmes on resilience planning, both of which addressed climate change issues and came to a close in the summer of 2017. One is called SMR and is a Horizon-funded project and the other is an URBACT project which is being led by the city of Rotterdam. Together with its 100RC membership, these allow Glasgow to share its experience and to learn from other cities.

The council is also a member of the EU Urban Agenda Partnership on Climate Adaptation, collaborating with other European cities in its action plan. As part of this framework, in June 2019, the Council hosted a climate adaptation training event for Scottish politicians. This was in collaboration with Adaptation Scotland and COSLA Europe. The session consisted in a training designed specifically for local politicians to raise their awareness of adaptation issues and approaches at UN, EU and national level. It was the largest gathering of local elected members on climate change adaptation issues ever convened in Scotland.

The Horizon 2020 Connecting Nature project has also been progressing steadily for the past two years and until 2022. The work has focused on making connections with various academic, business and local authority stakeholders from across Europe in order to establish a network of cities who are investing in nature based solutions. This will result in shared knowledge, resources and skills and will help the Glasgow team implement sustainable nature based solutions within the lifetime of the project and in an urban context, it will also enable the city and partners to establish a benchmark of nature based solutions and opportunities for climate adaptation options.

In the past year the White Cart Flooding Project, Phase 3, has been completed. The Council has also completed the Camlachie Burn Realignment Project, the Hillington Surface Water Management Plan Phase 1 and the Cardowan Surface Water Management Plan, which reduce existing and future flood risk, improve watercourse morphology and deliver greenspace improvements. Several other surface water management plans have commenced works on site, at Garrowhill, Sandyhills Park, Drumchapel and South East Glasgow, and will reduce flood risk through delivery of sustainable, blue-green, interventions. Several other surface water management plans are in detailed design.

4(d) Where applicable, what progress has the body made in delivering the policies and proposals referenced N1, N2, N3, B1, B2, B3, S1, S2 and S3 in the Scottish Climate Change Adaptation Programme(a) ("the Programme")?					
If the body is listed in the Programme as a body responsible for the delivery of one or more policies and proposals under the objectives N1, N2, N3, B1,B2, B3, S1, S2 and S3, provide details of the progress made by the body in delivering each policy or proposal in the report year. If it is not responsible for delivering any policy or proposal under a particular objective enter "N/A" in the 'Delivery progress made' column for that objective.					
(a) This refers to the programme for adaptation to climate change laid before the Scottish Parliament under section 53(2) of the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 (asp 12) which currently has effect. The most recent one is entitled "Climate Ready Scotland: Scottish Climate Change Adaptation Programme" dated May 2014.					
Objective	Objective reference	Theme	Policy / Proposal reference	Delivery progress made	Comments
Understand the effects of climate change and their impacts on the natural environment.	N1	Natural Environment	N1-10	An update to the River Clyde (Tidal) Flood Model, to understand flood risk associated with sea-level rise on the Clyde is being delivered by the Council working closely with SEPA.. A semi-formal risk assessment for parks and open spaces was undertaken and identified risks and opportunities resulting from a changing climate to natural environment. This is now being used to inform the development of the open space strategy for Glasgow City. Over 50,600 individual trees surveyed and stored in council's tree management system.	
Support a healthy and diverse natural environment with capacity to adapt.	N2	Natural Environment	N2-10	Local enhancements to individual greenspaces including the Multifunctional Greenspace Project (part of the city's Commonwealth Games Legacy) and the award-winning Stalled Spaces project. A new Glasgow LBAP has been produced. It covers the key ecosystems in the city – grassland, woodland, wetland, farmland and urban habitats. It also includes consideration for adapting to the impacts of a changing climate and supporting species and habitats to thrive. Additional UK BAP woodland Priority Habitats in Glasgow as part of the LBAP have been identified. These are Upland Mixed Ashwoods, Upland Oakwoods and Wood-Pasture & Parkland making a total of 6 UK BAP woodland Priority Habitats in Glasgow along with Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodlands, Upland Birchwoods and Wet Woodland. New, multi-functional greenspace for multi-functional blue-green space is being retrofit at a number of locations in Glasgow through surface water management plan interventions to manage surface water and reduce flood risk.	

<p>Sustain and enhance the benefits, goods and services that the natural environment provides.</p>	<p>N3</p>	<p>Natural Environment</p>	<p>N3-9</p>	<p>A Strategic Tree Planting Programme aims to mitigate against risk of net loss of trees / woodland, on a basis of ecosystem services rather than simply tree numbers. Planting of over 200 extra heavy standard trees as part of annual strategic amenity tree planting programme has taken place, along with commemorative sales and planned landscape works and over 8,000 tree whips in woodland creation planting. A Glasgow Pollinator Plan has been produced to support the National Pollinator Strategy. Climate change is recognised as having an impact on species diversity, range and population sizes. Biodiversity input was provided to the Green Infrastructure projects and flood alleviation projects at Blairtummock, Cranhill, Croftcroighn and Early Braes. Large meadows are managed for wildflower diversity (which also act as carbon storage). Springburn Park biodiversity improvements included vegetation removal from ponds to increase areas of open water. This will help alleviate flooding problems in the Park. The Queen's Park duck pond has been repaired and a 'beach' created adjacent to the island, vegetation removal and diversity of marginal plantings. Victoria Park Fossil Grove pond was repaired and planted with native and ornamental aquatic plants. Hedgerow management – gapping up– has been undertaken at Windlaw Marsh.</p> <p>Enhancement of existing greenspace for multi-functional benefit is being delivered at numerous locations in Glasgow through surface water management plan interventions to manage surface water and reduce flood risk.</p>	
<p>Understand the effects of climate change and their impacts on buildings and infrastructure networks.</p>	<p>B1</p>	<p>Buildings and infrastructure networks</p>	<p>B1-12</p>	<p>Awareness raising workshops and a semi-formal risk assessment were undertaken with Roads and Transport planning and the Development Plan team.</p> <p>The LCLIP exercise also highlighted damage to infrastructure as one of the main impacts of current weather patterns. During dissemination of the LCLIP findings, the likelihood of this impact being exacerbated by future climate change was discussed and consideration of this was included in the risk assessment exercises.</p>	
<p>Provide the knowledge, skills and tools to manage climate change impacts on buildings and infrastructure.</p>	<p>B2</p>	<p>Buildings and infrastructure networks</p>	<p>B2-11</p>	<p>Awareness raising workshops were undertaken with Roads and Transport planning and the development Plan team.</p> <p>Ongoing discussions with representatives from Transport and Infrastructure are focussing on impacts of a changing climate to this sector and how the council can best prepare and adapt.</p>	

<p>Increase the resilience of buildings and infrastructure networks to sustain and enhance the benefits and services provided.</p>	<p>B3</p>	<p>Buildings and infrastructure networks</p>		<p>Surface Water Management Planning is established across Glasgow City. This work is fully integrated with joint SEPA/Council work on city-wide flood risk assessment and mapping.</p> <p>The SWMPs are progresses through implementation, with two complete, three under construction and a further four in detailed design. The Council's Resilience unit uses contingency planning and a warning system to allow city infrastructure to be prepared for severe weather events.</p>	
<p>Understand the effects of climate change and their impacts on people, homes and communities.</p>	<p>S1</p>	<p>Society</p>	<p>S1-6</p>	<p>As part of the council's membership of the Rockefeller Foundation, a Resilience Strategy was produced and was launched in September 2016. The Strategy is centred on the theme of People Make Glasgow Resilient.</p> <p>The strategy is supported by four pillars, one of them being about empowering Glaswegians. In parallel to this and linked to the Climate Ready Clyde vision, a project to understand climate change and their impacts on people and communities was undertaken in the north of the city in Lambhill.</p> <p>Surface water management plans across the city include appropriate climate change allowances to understand the impact upon communities.</p>	
<p>Increase the awareness of the impacts of climate change to enable people to adapt to future extreme weather events.</p>	<p>S2</p>	<p>Society</p>		<p>Climate Ready Lambhill built on the strong community resilience and civic participation already present in the area to look at impacts of a changing climate on the community and on existing challenges. The project has received national attention and is being used to communicate and raise awareness of climate change impacts, flooding being the main challenge for this area of the city.</p> <p>This was followed by another climate resilience project carried out at community level, in Sighthill - north of the city – called Weathering Change. This project looked at climate change impacts and raise awareness in the community about them, whilst building community resilience to them. The project has now come to an end and the partners intend to accept the recommendation to replicate this project at city wide level. Since the autumn of 2019, the White Cart Water FPS has featured as a case study in an ongoing Open University module on sustainability.</p> <p>The MGSDP continues to produce a bi-annual e-newsletter to raise awareness of the flood risk management projects being delivered across the city region.</p>	

<p>Support our health services and emergency responders to enable them to respond effectively to the increased pressures associated with a changing climate.</p>	<p>S3</p>	<p>Society</p>		<p>The Resilience unit's warning system allows information on forecast severe weather events to be targeted at communities.</p> <p>Ongoing development of local energy solutions (such as district heating) is increasing community resilience to weather-related energy supply problems, as part of the city deal programme and including local partners such as Strathclyde University.</p>	
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4(e) What arrangements does the body have in place to review current and future climate risks?

Provide details of arrangements to review current and future climate risks, for example, what timescales are in place to review the climate change risk assessments referred to in Question 4(a) and adaptation strategies, action plans, procedures and policies in Question 4(b).

Glasgow City Council is an active member of the Board of the Climate Ready Clyde Partnership and is committed to supporting the partnership's progress, along with other key partners in the city-region, including the development of a draft Adaptation Strategy for the City Region.

The Council is also developing an adaptation plan and climate emergency implementation plan, to drive forward adaptation action within the city, which is aligned with regional priorities and the local resilience strategy's recommendations.

4(f) What arrangements does the body have in place to monitor and evaluate the impact of the adaptation actions?

Please provide details of monitoring and evaluation criteria and adaptation indicators used to assess the effectiveness of actions detailed under Question 4(c) and Question 4(d).

The Resilience Strategy contains specific actions on climate change adaptation planning, which will form part of a forthcoming monitoring and evaluation framework for city resilience.

The city-wide adaptation action plan will include development of indicators to monitor progress in addressing key climate impacts identified for the city. This will be further enabled by findings from Connecting Nature and working through Adaptation Scotland's Adaptation Capability Framework.

4(g) What are the body's top 5 priorities for the year ahead in relation to climate change adaptation?

Provide a summary of the areas and activities of focus for the year ahead.

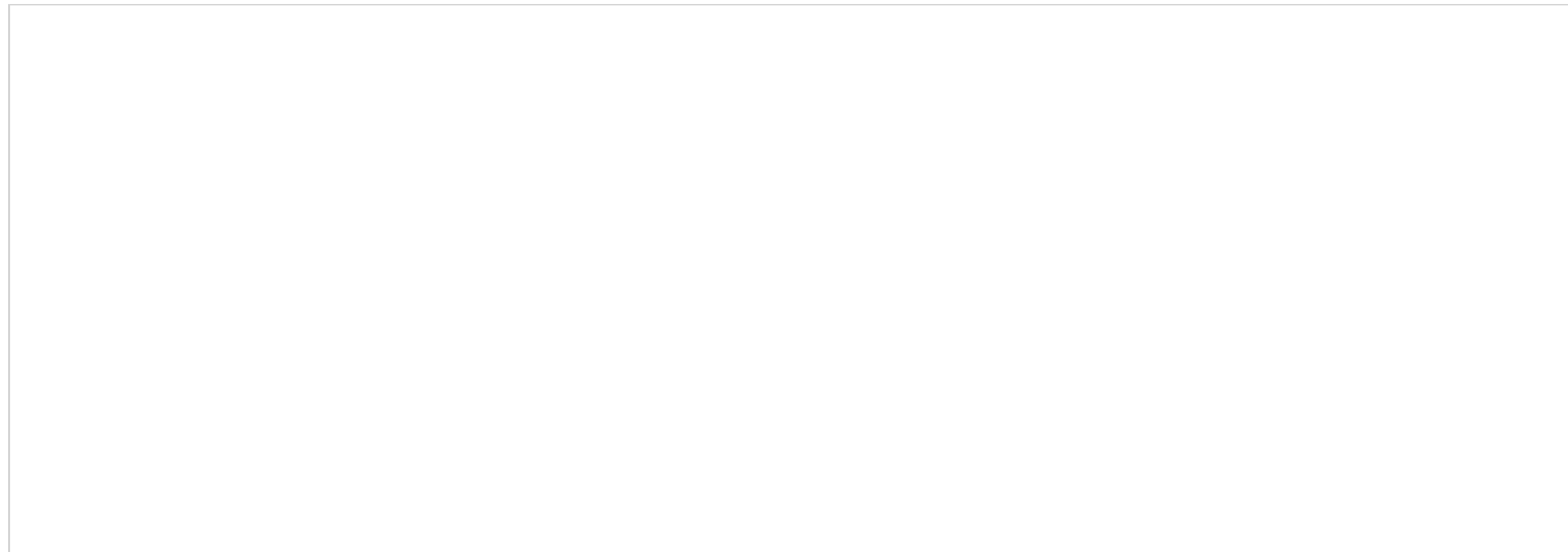
To develop an implementation plan to deliver on the 61 recommendations made by the Council's climate emergency working group, including rolling out of the Theory of Change approach of Weathering Change project across Thriving Places areas within the Community Planning Partnership, in order to improve climate resilience in the city.

Climate Change is now a risk in the council's corporate risk register and work will take place to refine this risk and expand to include Climate Ready Clyde's risk and vulnerability assessment considerations.

To continue to make the case for climate change adaptation as a key element of the city's local development plan, especially the new City Development Plan, ensuring that adaptation and resilience and considered in the Main Issues Report (currently being developed) and consultation to be published in 2021.

To continue to work in collaboration with key partners in order to address climate adaptation at a city scale, developing a city wide climate adaptation action plan for Glasgow, and ensuring that this is aligned with the Climate Ready Clyde Partnership.

To continue to play an active role in helping to progress the Climate Ready Clyde initiative and its support delivery of the Regional Climate Adaptation strategy.



4(h) Supporting information and best practice

Provide any other relevant supporting information and any examples of best practice by the body in relation to adaptation.

Glasgow City Council is an active member in the Climate Ready Clyde Partnership and supports the partnership's progress, along with other key partners in the Region. The Council continues to focus in its strategic adaptation work within the city and engage in policy development and impacts assessments. This is aligned with regional priorities and actions and recommendations of the city resilience strategy.

The Council is engaged in a range of city-to-city peer relationships through which the shared challenges of reducing carbon emissions and adapting to climate change are addressed.

They include:

- The Scottish Cities Alliance
- The UK Core Cities network
- The 100 Resilient Cities global network.

On a local basis, Glasgow's schools are active participants in the sustainability agenda. Highlights include:

- Eco Schools – 98% schools are registered, with 149 schools being awarded Green flags (52%) – the most in Scotland.
- Glasgow Science Centre, in partnership with SSE, has run 6 Climate Change CPD sessions for teaching staff.
- Education Services has seconded a Learning for Sustainability (LfS) officer, who is a head teacher of a primary school. The LfS officer leads the strategic working group made up of teachers from all sectors and partners.
- To support the Vision 2030+ Action Plan, Education services have now developed a three year Learning for Sustainability Action Plan.
- The partnership with Jacobs that started with ECCA, has continued with the Jacobs Sustainability Challenge, looking at engineering solutions to the impact of climate change on the city, such as flooding – 25 schools took part in 2018, with over 150 young people.
- Education Services has been working with Apparel Exchange and WOSDEC (West of Scotland Development Education Centre) on promoting uniform reuse/resale as a
- WOSDEC is a key partner in supporting teacher training around the Sustainable Development Goals, they are also part of Education Service's strategy working group for LfS.

PART 5: PROCUREMENT**5(a) How have procurement policies contributed to compliance with climate change duties?**

Provide information relating to how the procurement policies of the body have contributed to its compliance with climate changes duties.

Glasgow City Council (the Council) and its Corporate Procurement Unit (CPU) have continued to have a key focus on driving its sustainability principles which are made up the three pillars: society, economic and environmental benefits for the local area, citizens and businesses of Glasgow into all relevant procurement activity since the first corporate procurement strategy was published in 2012.

To support the requirements of the Procurement Reform (Scotland) Act 2014, the Council revised its Community Benefits Policy in May 2016 to ensure community benefits are considered and included in all services and goods contracts greater than £50k and works contracts greater than £500k which is far less than the legislative requirement which requires consideration on contracts greater than or equal to £4m. The CPU also supports the objectives of the Glasgow City Region City Deal Policy which targets Community Benefit outcomes from procurement activity with a threshold of £50k for Goods, Works and Services

The Council's corporate procurement strategy for 2016-2018 included 32 actions to directly support the Council's continued drive to embed sustainable procurement within the Corporate Procurement Unit's processes and procedures. Key benefits of these actions included:

- Embedding the Scottish Government's sustainable tools including the utilisation of the Prioritisation tool and Sustainable Test in all relevant procurement activity.
- A higher volume and wider range of Community Benefit outcomes were secured and achieved as a direct impact of the revised Community Benefit Policy.
- Scottish Government training on the use of the prioritisation tool.
- Creating a sustainable register to capture, monitor and report on the sustainable outcomes achieved via procurement activity.
- Refining the Community Benefits evaluation and monitoring model, including updating the outcome definitions and streamlining the Community Benefits menu.
- Creating a sustainable procurement action plan derived from the Scottish Government's Flexible Framework Self-Assessment Tool (FFSAT).
- Establishing a Sustainable Procurement Steering Group with stakeholders from across the council to develop and progress the action plan and improve the council's sustainable procurement performance.

The successful delivery of these actions was reviewed and verified by the Council's internal Financial Audit Team.

The current Corporate Procurement Strategy 2018 – 2022 (Strategy) builds upon the achievements of the previous corporate procurement strategies and continues the commitment to improving the Council's sustainable performance, with eight new actions relating to sustainability. These actions are listed below: -

4.01 - Training and awareness sessions for internal clients on sustainable procurement with an emphasis on the application of circular economy, whole life costing, life cycle impact mapping and the early involvement of SMEs, Social Enterprises, Co-operatives, Supported Businesses and Third Sector organisations.

4.02 - Further optimise the community benefits process by working more closely with relevant internal stakeholders (community planning, employability team) and placing a greater emphasis on ensuring outcomes are delivered and benefits for Glasgow citizens are realised.

4.03 – Streamline and Standardise Social Work Services and the Corporate Procurement Unit processes and documentation relating to Sustainability where appropriate.

4.04 – Increase the council's sustainable performance by utilising the sustainable steering group and continuing to deliver the sustainable procurement action plan as derived from the Scottish Governments flexible framework.

4.05 – Review Council mandatory evaluation requirements (Insurance, Health and Safety) to ensure they are compatible with the SME agenda.

4.06 – Review Fair Work Criteria looking at the potential to broaden the scope and also develop the assessment process to include more external accreditations.

4.07 – Review our internal process to identify potential improvements in how local SME'S, Social Enterprises, Co-operatives, supported businesses and Third Sector organisations can gain opportunities to win council contracts.

4.08 - Advocate the use of council's supported business (RSBI) within the Scottish Public Sector.

The Council has delivered 3 of the 8 Sustainable actions and is in line to deliver the remaining actions within the procurement strategy action plan timeline.

Delivery of the actions will be and are monitored by the Council's existing Corporate Procurement Governance Structure, which includes internal boards led by the Head of Legal and Administration Services and Council committees led by elected members. Papers are issued quarterly to provide progress updates and highlight any risks or issues.

In addition the Council is continuing to work towards an improved level in the Scottish Government's Flexible Framework Self-Assessment Tool (FFSAT) by using the Sustainable Steering Group and the derived sustainable action plan.

The CPU are involved in supporting the drafting of the Glasgow City Council Food Strategy which will include the reduction in food poverty and sustainable policies with regards to local produce and will play a key role of the subgroup tasked with delivering the Action Plan.

The CPU is also a key member of a sub group for the Glasgow Social Enterprise board which is looking to deliver the Social Enterprise Strategy. The CPU will assist in the delivery of a number of sub actions which are listed below.

- Local Development and City Wide Recognition of Social Enterprise.
- Collaboration and Demonstrating Social Value
- Realising Public, Corporate and Individual Market Opportunities

The CPU has helped shape and influence the Circular Economy Route Map and Climate Emergency Policy and will be expected to deliver actions against these policies over the next year. They have also helped develop and influence the councils Fleet Strategy

Engagement with supported businesses continues to be one of the council's procurement objectives and the council currently utilise Royal Strathclyde Blindcraft Industries (RSBI) for the delivery of furniture and confidential waste requirements. The combined annual value of these contracts is £7,384,885 per annum.

The Corporate Procurement Manual requires our Strategic Operational Teams to consider Supported Businesses as part of the strategic and quick quote process. This consideration is captured within the CPU's procurement sourcing strategy template which must be approved at line manager and at senior management level within the relevant service areas which are intending to utilise the contract.

The Initial Procurement Assessment document (IPA), which is utilised by service areas to instruct the CPU to undertake a procurement activity, also asks if the goods, service or works can be provide by an in-house provision or outsourced to a third sector organisation.

5(b) How has procurement activity contributed to compliance with climate change duties?

Provide information relating to how procurement activity by the body has contributed to its compliance with climate changes duties.

All procurement is undertaken in line with all relevant procurement rules and regulations and includes the utilisation of various Scottish Government tools and applications such as the Sustainable Test and the Public Contracts Scotland Tendering portal.

Examples of contracts awarded in FY19/20 and the sustainability considerations associated with these are outlined below.

GCC004857CPU – Organic Waste –Garden

The requirement for reception, processing and treatment of garden waste is in accordance with Waste (Scotland) Regulations 2012 which states that the council is required to provide household garden waste collections. NS provides a waste collection service to households and commercial businesses throughout the city, with the collected waste taken to one of the council's waste transfer stations. NS is responsible for the management of approximately 280,000 tonnes of municipal waste per year.

NS currently provides four Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRC) for Glasgow residents to deposit waste which cannot fit within their domestic waste bins. Skips, and/or bays are provided at each of the HWRC for residents and Commercial organisations to deposit their garden waste. The council also utilises three of the transfer stations; Shieldhall, Easter Queenslie and Dawsholm, for its garden waste. The garden waste is deposited by household residents within their brown bins which is also comingled with food waste. The comingled garden waste is not covered within the scope of this tender.

NS will be responsible for sending a high proportion of the garden waste, for onward processing, to the supplier identified via this mini-competition. NS estimate approximately 25% of the garden waste will be collected by the supplier and 75% will be delivered by NS to the supplier.

The council is committed to diverting waste from landfill/residual waste treatment and to increase the level of recycling in the city. This contract will contribute towards this commitment and supports a number of key priorities in the Council's Strategic Plan (2017-2022) under the following theme:

A sustainable and Low Carbon City, priority 64

This will improve the city's cleanliness and recycling rates and residents' satisfaction with these issues. This contract seeks to divert waste from landfill and promote re-cycling.

No bidder out with a 70 mile round trip for delivery of the garden waste is considered. Transport costs for delivering the waste to the supplier's premises is evaluated thus ensuring the sustainability of transporting waste is considered and evaluated.

GCC005001CPU – Heritage Masonry

The council appointed a contractor to undertake the repair of heritage masonry within various parks and cemeteries within the Glasgow City boundary. The repairs were essential as many stone walls and staircases are in poor condition.

The scope of works involved repairs to existing gates, stonework, brick and sandstone boundary walls and staircases. This project supported a number of key priorities within the council Strategic Plan, specifically under the following theme

A Sustainable and Low Carbon City – (Priority 71)

To support the above priority this contract will invest in the restoration of heritage masonry walls and staircases in parks and cemeteries that are in poor condition, this will ensure a safe and enhanced environment for users. Elderly and disabled members of the local community may experience access issues and difficulties moving in and around Glasgow's Park and Cemeteries, due to the poor infrastructure. This contract will alleviate many of these issues.

People with mental health conditions, learning difficulties and/or other brain/cognitive conditions will obtain great health benefits from using Glasgow's Parks. This contract will ensure that the sites are accessible. This initiative will reduce dangers for the vulnerable population/people with mobility issues.

The contract will also ensure fairer socio economic impacts. Fairer work allocations will ensure areas of low wealth and deprivation will have equality and will seek to remove barriers caused by accessibility.

The contract will seek to create positive impacts on certain protected characteristics – such as age and disability.

Many of these repairs will be carried out in the most economically deprived areas of Glasgow in schemes which are often stigmatized by fallen and derelict walls. This contract will improve the quality of the environment considerably.

This contract will contribute to the health and well-being of our residents in safe environments and will increase community use of cemeteries and parkland.

Neighbourhoods and Sustainability intend to use locally sourced stone and second hand material. This will reduce handling and carbon footprint costs.

This contract will remove Health and Safety risks in Glasgow's park and cemeteries.

This contract will engender a positive image of the City of Glasgow through urban regeneration.

GCC004747CPU – Energy Advice and Related Services

The energy advice services funding is for the Council to provide a minimum of 520 Glasgow households, currently benefiting from external wall insulation improvements, with independent tailored energy advice.

The able to pay energy advice services funding is a one off pilot project for the Council to target owner occupiers and non-domestic owners in order to incentivise them to improve the energy efficiency of their properties through the Home Energy Scotland loan, which is being offered to householders to pay for the cost of the works.

The full funding will be spent to maximise the number of households and non-domestic properties being reached. This advice should result in further fuel savings for occupiers by providing optimum heating regimes and practical guidance on energy saving techniques. Furthermore, the successful supplier will provide advocacy advice with utility providers to resolve metering issues and ensure the best tariffs are being received.

Overall the Council aims to target a reduction in householders experiencing fuel poverty which is defined as 10% or more of a households' disposable income being spent on fuel.

The award of this contract supports a number of key priorities in the Council's Strategic Plan (2017-2022) under the following themes:

A Sustainable and Low Carbon City, priority 62, 67 and 69

Resilient and Empowered Neighbourhoods priority 80

The delivery of this service and the contract management will ensure the priorities pertaining to the strategy are delivered within the funding period. The proposal supports best practice in the procurement of goods and services to support those citizen's experiencing fuel poverty by tackling poverty and increasing economic growth to address the inequality that is often compounded by a person's socio-economic status.

Action to mitigate high fuel costs is likely to benefit all equality groups and the anticipated carbon reduction across this programme will be over 12,500 tonnes of carbon

GCC004845CPU - Disposal of Gully Waste

The gully waste collected by NS is tipped and held at Gartcraig depot. NS currently collect around 3,500 tonnes of gully waste per annum. The gully waste is collected by a SEPA approved contractor who then treats / washes the waste several times to produce various different types of material which can be re-used i.e. sand, stone, aggregate etc.

Under the current agreement 95%, or more, of the gully waste collected is recycled and this will be the minimum requirement under new contract. The council is committed to diverting waste from landfill/residual waste treatment and to increase the level of recycling in the city. This contract will contribute towards this commitment.

This procurement supports a number of key priorities in the Council's Strategic Plan (2017-2022) under the following themes:

A Thriving Economy, priority 4 and 5.

A Sustainable and Low Carbon City, priority 64

Improve the city's cleanliness and recycling rates and residents' satisfaction with these issues.

Procurement of numerous Surface Water Management Plan commissions.

This project is part of the wider strategy for Metropolitan Glasgow Strategic Drainage Partnership (MGSDP), which aims to transform how the city region considers and, manages rainfall, to end uncontrolled flooding and improve water quality, through working in partnership with all organisations involved with the operation of the sewerage and drainage network within the area.

GCC004973CPU – Drumchapel Surface Water Management Plan

The wider Drumchapel implementation of surface water management works are promoted to align with the Metropolitan Glasgow Strategic Drainage Partnership (MGSDP) vision and guiding principles. This partnership aims to 'transform how the city region thinks about and manages rainfall to end uncontrolled flooding and improve water quality' to better serve existing communities, unlock potential development sites and build greater resilience to long-term climate change.

The aim of the proposed works is to reduce flooding and facilitate economic growth by improving the hydraulic performance of the Garscadden Burn Watercourse. The Council have statutory duties to carry out this work under the Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009.

The deliverables for each of the priorities are listed below in relation to Sustainability Impact:

A Sustainable and Low Carbon City, priority 70.

This project represents a key investment in drainage infrastructure to support climate resilience.

Resilient and Empowered Neighbourhoods, priority 81

This project creates drainage capacity to facilitate housing led regeneration of vacant and derelict land sites.

GCC005004CPU - Rodney Street Community Garden

The Provision of Rodney Street Community Garden Landscape Work includes construction of a terraced garden for the community to use with boundary fencing, ramped access paths, gabion retaining features and raised planters.

The project supports the following outcomes:

- Reducing health inequalities
- Empowering communities

Access to greenspace and growing space will improve physical and mental health.

The project is part of the wider 'Growing Places and Spaces' project led by the council and Scottish Canals, which is bringing underutilised spaces and buildings back into economic use in an area of the city suffering from disadvantage.

The project will also turn a former brownfield site into greenspace with produce from the community garden has the potential to benefit local not-for-profit cafes.

GCC004824CPU - Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure

The council has been strongly encouraged by the Scottish Government to deliver a network of charge points that will meet the rising demand for electric vehicles in anticipation of the phasing out of the need for new petrol and diesel vehicles by 2032.

The use of electric vehicles reduces CO2 emissions within the city, improving the air quality. By maximising the availability of charge points to electric vehicle drivers in the city, Glasgow City Council will continue to be at the forefront of a low-carbon transport infrastructure and will facilitate the steady growth of electric vehicle users in the city.

This procurement supports a number of key priorities in the Council's Strategic Plan (2017-2022) under the following themes:

A Sustainable and Low Carbon City, Priorities 61 and 67

The deployment of rapid Electric Vehicle chargers within public areas will provide revenue opportunities for the council, support the strategic plan and development of a fleet of electric taxis in the city centre, and deliver better access to electric vehicle infrastructure, improving air quality and reducing CO2 emissions.

The use of electric vehicles reduces CO2 emissions within the City improving the air quality. By maximising the availability of charge points to electric vehicle drivers in the city, the council will continue to be at the forefront of low-carbon transport infrastructure and will facilitate the steady growth of electric vehicle users in the city.

GCC004849CPU – Street Lighting and LED Lantern and Column

Approximately 40% of the Lighting network had exceeded its service life and requires urgent replacement. A column replacement programme was essential to provide a resilient lighting network and will assist in improving public safety.

Glasgow City Council had a requirement for a contractor to undertake a street lighting column and LED replacement programme. Works will included column and lantern replacement as well as associated underground and overhead ancillary works.

This procurement supported the following key priorities in the Council Strategic Plan specifically under the following themes:

A Sustainable and Low Carbon City, Priority 66

Improve the efficiency of our services through the development of smart technology, including for refuse collection and street lighting. This project will replace the current street columns with new energy efficient columns and replace the street lanterns with new LED lanterns, thus reducing energy consumption and Glasgow's Carbon Footprint.

This project will provide a positive outcome as investment in street lighting will provide more efficient network and a safer environment. The installation of LED luminaires on the columns will reduce energy consumption and contribute to reducing the Council's carbon footprint.

Surface Water Management South East Glasgow - GCC004867CPU – 2019/20

This project is part of the wider strategy for Metropolitan Glasgow Strategic Drainage Partnership (MGSDP), which aims to transform how the city region considers and, manages rainfall, to end uncontrolled flooding and improve water quality, through working in partnership with all organisations involved with the operation of the sewerage and drainage network within the area.

The project will benefit the community by reducing flood risk and providing improved access to urban green infrastructure. The project also includes the planting of trees to offset those removed from the Sighthill TRA.

Fleet Contracts

The following 5 contracts are part of the councils fleet renewal programme, the Council operates a fleet of 1,300 vehicles. The fleet is a vital component in delivering frontline services to the residents of Glasgow, and for many is the most immediate visual representation of the Council's services

Concurrent with the need to replace the fleet is the need to make a fundamental step-change in vehicle emissions and to lead in the adoption of alternative fuels, including hydrogen. The Council's Fleet strategy (Strategy) sets out the Council's ambitions to directly support front line staff and associated operations by providing comprehensive vehicle assets for all aspects of

Council services. The Strategy creates a pathway to support a reduction in our dependence on carbon fuels, as well as working towards its net zero commitments and more widely, the climate emergency which was declared by the Council.

The Strategy commits the Council to transform its entire fleet from traditional fossil fuels to new emerging technologies. This has resulted in a great deal of activity in determining which fuel solution is the most practical, genuinely emissions free and sustainable for long term fleet planning. The consensus is that the Hydrogen Fuel Cell is the optimum alternative fuel solution which will help to improve air quality within the Glasgow boundary. The following 5 contracts below will start to help the council target reduced fuel emissions and look to target alternative fuels which will help deliver a sustainable transport model as outlined in the Fleet Strategy.

The 5 contracts will contribute towards this commitment and supports a number of key priorities in the Council's Strategic Plan (2017-2022) under the following theme:

Priority 55 - Sustainable transport across the city.

Priority 61 - Develop options for the city to introduce Scotland's first low emission zone and work with partners on the introduction of a cleaner fleet of buses and cars – including electric

GCC005065CPU – RCV conversion to Hydrogen Fuel Cell

Due to the specialist nature of the Council's fleet, particularly the arduous duty cycle required of Refuse Collection Vehicles (RCVs), the Council intends to convert one of its existing RCVs in order for it to be powered by a Hydrogen Fuel Cell. The Council will provide the supplier with access to a fully operational Council 26 tonne refuse waste collection vehicle for conversion and will allow the Council to trial the use of hydrogen fuel on the RCV and then decide which approach to take with regards to the remaining fleet.

GCC005067CPU – Purchase and Conversion of Gritters

- Purchase of 11 gritters, 11-18 tonne dual fuel - Diesel/ Hydrogen chassis and multi-purpose, quick change bodies.
- Reconfiguration of 2 gritters, 12 tonne food waste vehicles to gritters/ tipper quick change bodies and conversion to dual fuel - Diesel/ Hydrogen.
- Conversion of 7 gritters, existing 26 tonne pre mounted gritter chassis to dual fuel – Diesel/Hydrogen.

The conversions, reconfigurations and purchases will allow the Council to trial the gritters and then decide what approach the Council will take with regards to the remaining fleet.

GCC005114CPU – Purchase of Electric RCV

This tender was for the purchase of an electric RCV, this will allow the council to upgrade its ageing fleet to a far more sustainable fuel and vehicle solution. This will also form a trial to determine if further similar vehicles can be purchased utilising this specification.

GCC005062CPU – Purchase of Electric Vans

This tender was for the purchase of up to 100 electric vans, this will allow the council to upgrade its ageing fleet to a far more sustainable fuel and vehicle solution.

GCC005147CPU – Contract hire of 180 Electric Cars

The tender was for the contract hire of 180 electric cars, this will allow the council to upgrade its ageing fleet to a far more sustainable fuel and vehicle solution.

5(c) Supporting information and best practice

Provide any other relevant supporting information and any examples of best practice by the body in relation to procurement.

The Council's policy is to ensure 5% of the available evaluation criteria is set aside for Fair Work Practice criteria. The related question also encourage suppliers to confirm if the organisation pays the Glasgow or Scottish Real Living Wage.

Community Benefits Steering Group

To support the implementation of the Council's revised Community Benefits policy and to help drive further improvements, a Community Benefits Steering Group was established. The Steering Group oversees and supports delivery of Community Benefits outcomes while also working to identify and lead on further developments to the council's Community Benefits process. The group's responsibilities include:

- Leading and supporting the identification and prioritisation of potential Community Benefits opportunities through regular reviews of the Corporate Procurement Unit Work Plan.
- Providing feedback and guidance to Commodity Owners and Client Departments to inform Community Benefits expectations in procurement activity.
- Reviewing and monitoring the outcomes achieved through Community Benefits
- Supporting the on-going development of the Community Benefits process
- Review of Community Benefits Menu, definitions, points and themes.

The Council has implemented a new web based portal called **Cenefits** which allows suppliers, community benefits officers and project officer the opportunity to update the system on the progress on the delivery of community benefits against each contract. This will go live for Glasgow City Region City Deal and will be rolled out to cover the Council's business as usual tender activity and contracts before the end of 2020.

The group sits on a quarterly basis and is comprised of representatives from across the council and wider partners including, Community Planning, Development and Regeneration Services, Education Services, Jobs & Business Glasgow, Land and Environmental Services and the Poverty Leadership Panel. The group now has a greater focus on Community Engagement and Food Poverty.

The Council also seeks to secure environmental benefits from processes such as Warp-it, which is an on-line tool for ensuring that surplus, unused or unwanted assets (such as office furniture) can be claimed by public and sector bodies instead of going to landfill.

Community Benefit outcomes derived from the procurement activity for FY 19/20 is detailed below:

- 182 new entrant positions
- 272 work experience placements
- 87 S/NVQ Certification or equivalent
- 188 Supply Chain Briefing and Business Mentoring Session

PART 6: VALIDATION AND DECLARATION**6(a) Internal validation process**

Briefly describe the body's internal validation process, if any, of the data or information contained within this report.

No internal validation took place at this time.

6(b) Peer validation process

Briefly describe the body's peer validation process, if any, of the data or information contained within this report.

No peer validation took place at this time

6(c) External validation process

Briefly describe the body's external validation process, if any, of the data or information contained within this report.

No external validation at this time.

6(d) No validation process

If any information provided in this report has not been validated, identify the information in question and explain why it has not been validated.

This report includes information which is validated by the council's internal mechanisms and other reporting obligations. The report itself was not validated.

6e - Declaration

I confirm that the information in this report is accurate and provides a fair representation of the body's performance in relation to climate change.

Name	Role in the body	Date
Gavin Slater	Head of Sustainability	30/11/2020

RECOMMENDED – WIDER INFLUENCE**Q1 Historic Emissions (Local Authorities only)**

Please indicate emission amounts and unit of measurement (e.g. tCO2e) and years. Please provide information on the following components using data from the links provided below. Please use (1) as the default unless targets and actions relate to (2).

(1) UK local and regional CO2 emissions: **subset dataset** (emissions within the scope of influence of local authorities):

(2) UK local and regional CO2 emissions: **full dataset**:

Select the default target dataset

Subset

Table 1a - Subset

Sector	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Units	Comments
Total Emissions	3,725.1	3,201.5	3,383.3	3,106.2	3,309.9	3,139.8	2,689.6	2,520.1	2,317.6	2,188.3	2,192.2	ktCO2	
Industry and Commercial	1,839.5	1,482.2	1,607.2	1,498.6	1,643.0	1,525.7	1,252.3	1,134.5	985.3	919.3	929.2	ktCO2	
Domestic	1,334.2	1,189.4	1,254.7	1,104.4	1,175.2	1,129.1	945.3	904.2	840.9	783.2	779.3	ktCO2	
Transport total	551.4	529.9	521.4	503.2	491.7	485.0	492.0	481.5	491.4	485.8	483.7	ktCO2	
Per Capita	6.5	5.5	5.8	5.2	5.6	5.3	4.5	4.2	3.8	3.5	3.5	tCO2	
Waste												tCO2e	
LULUCF Net Emissions												ktCO2	
Other (specify in 'Comments')													

Table 1b - Full

Sector	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Units	Comments
Total Emissions	4,099.6	3,564.9	3,744.9	3,473.8	3,698.6	3,532.3	3,071.5	2,913.7	2,720.9	2,595.0	2,591.6	ktCO2	
Industry and Commercial	1,842.9	1,484.3	1,609.9	1,500.4	1,644.5	1,527.3	1,254.3	1,138.2	987.5	921.0	938.1	ktCO2	
Domestic	1,334.2	1,189.4	1,254.7	1,104.4	1,175.2	1,129.1	945.3	904.2	840.9	783.2	779.3	ktCO2	
Transport total	909.0	878.5	868.4	858.2	868.4	866.1	862.7	862.7	884.3	883.5	867.4	ktCO2	
Per Capita	7.1	6.1	6.4	5.9	6.2	5.9	5.1	4.8	4.4	4.2	4.1	tCO2	
Waste												tCO2e	
LULUCF Net Emissions	13.5	12.7	11.9	10.8	10.4	9.8	9.2	8.7	8.2	7.4	6.8	ktCO2	
Other (specify in 'Comments')													

Q2a – Targets

Please detail your wider influence targets

Sector	Description	Type of Target (units)	Baseline value	Start year	Target saving	Target / End Year	Saving in latest year measured	Latest Year Measured	Comments
Electricity	The Sustainable Glasgow Initiative has led the city's progress in meeting a 30% reduction in CO2 by 2020 relative to 2006-07 baseline, thereby supporting the Scottish Government's own 42% reduction target. This is further described in the Energy and Carbon Masterplan. The Council has since declared a climate and ecological emergency and as a result of this revised its targets of becoming carbon neutral by 2030 and Net Zero carbon emissions by 2037.	Percentage Emissions (%)	1877	2006		2030	38	2018	The overall target for Glasgow is to become carbon neutral in 2030 and achieve net zero emissions by 2037, from the baseline year (2006). Comparing the carbon dioxide emissions in 2018 against 2006 reveals Glasgow has reduced its emissions by 1,527 ktCO2. This equates to 37% reduction in total emissions indicating that the city has made a massive leap in progressing towards a 30% reduction although, as previously stated in this report, this is the result of local and national efforts. Specifically, emissions from the electricity sector fell by 1,235 ktCO2 (66%).

Q2b) Does the Organisation have an overall mission statement, strategies, plans or policies outlining ambition to influence emissions beyond your corporate boundaries? If so, please detail this in the box below.

The Strategic Council Plan 2017-2022 states a ‘Sustainable and Low Carbon City’ as a key priority theme for Glasgow. Glasgow’s Community Plan adds weight to this agenda, through which the themes of ‘Resilient Communities’, ‘Inclusive Growth’, and a ‘Fairer More Equal Glasgow’ provide a framework for addressing fuel poverty and creating a sustainable and low carbon future.

A key delivery mechanism for the reduction of carbon emissions is the Sustainable Glasgow partnership, as set out under ‘Governance’ (required section). Sustainable Glasgow is the key local partnership for delivering on city-wide sustainability aims, bringing together public bodies, the private sector and academia. It is chaired by the Leader of the Council, thereby ensuring the Council’s strong leadership role in progressing the mitigation and adaptation agendas.

The partnership has driven a number of green energy initiatives with a focus on affordable warmth and emissions reduction targets. This work has progressed the notion that carbon reduction also needs to deliver urban regeneration; provide opportunities for jobs and training; improve the city’s image; regenerate communities; and tackle fuel poverty. The main strategic tool through which the city is delivering on this agenda is the Energy and Carbon Masterplan (ECM), which was developed as part of STEP-UP, a European funded sustainable energy research and knowledge exchange project.

The ECM contains 33 discrete actions that have already helped the city to meet and exceed a 30% carbon dioxide reduction target by 2020 from a 2005/6 baseline.

The council is now developing a Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategy (LHEES) as part of a Scottish Government pilot, which aims to develop coordinated approaches to the planning and delivery of energy efficiency and heat decarbonisation.

The LHEES will be formally adopted in 2021 at which point it will supersede the ECM whilst building on the success of the Affordable Warmth Strategy. The LHEES will map out the city’s trajectory to achieving its carbon neutrality (2030) and net zero carbon (2045) targets.

Q3) Policies and Actions to Reduce Emissions

Sector	Start year for policy / action implementation	Year that the policy / action will be fully implemented	Annual CO2 saving once fully implemented (tCO2)	Latest Year measured	Saving in latest year measured (tCO2)	Status	Metric / indicators for monitoring progress	Delivery Role	During project / policy design and implementation, has ISM or an equivalent behaviour change tool been used?	Please give further details of this behaviour change activity	Value of Investment (£)	Ongoing Costs (£/year)	Primary Funding Source for Implementation of Policy / Action	Comments

Please provide any detail on data sources or limitations relating to the information provided in Table 3

The Energy and Carbon Masterplan (ECM) outlines 33 Key Actions aimed at reducing carbon emissions in the three main sectors (transport, domestic, and industrial/commercial sectors) and ensuring that Glasgow can continue to successfully reduce CO2 emissions by 2020.

Successful delivery of these 33 Key Actions requires the support and collaboration of public sector, private sector, community groups and citizens, especially those involved in the industrial, commercial and transport sector, due to the Council’s limited influence on these sectors. The essential projects in the ECM include:

- Increase of renewable energy production in the city (wind turbines project; solar PV panel arrays);
- District Heating networks; • Increase of sustainable transport modes (i.e. shifting from private cars to car-share, public transport, cycling, and walking);
- Decarbonisation the transport sector (electric buses, electric vehicles, etc.)
- Generation of energy from waste (GRREC project)
- Behavioural change.

In addition to the projects outlined in the ECM, the Council is leading on a number of initiatives that aim to reduce emissions in ways which support regeneration and economic growth whilst tackling fuel poverty.

The RUGGEDISED project, funded through the EU Horizon 2020 programme is enhancing energy resilience, deploying renewables and electric vehicles, district heating and energy storage in a city district that will act as a demonstrator and catalyst for other low carbon districts in the city.

The Council is also supporting the recovery of renewable heat energy from waste water and from the River Clyde – both made possible through funding support from the Scottish Government’s Low Carbon Infrastructure Transition Programme.

Q4) Partnership Working, Communication and Capacity Building. Please detail your Climate Change Partnership, Communication or Capacity Building Initiatives below.									
Key Action Type	Description	Action	Organisation's project role	Lead Organisation (if not reporting organisation)	Private Partners	Public Partners	3rd Sector Partners	Outputs	Comments
Partnership Working	Climate Ready Clyde is the regional partnership set up to better understand the risks of a changing climate for the city region and develop a collaborative strategy and action plan to address risks and opportunities identified.	Partnership working of climate change or sustainability	Participant	Sniffer		Local authorities in Clyde Valley, GCVGN, Universities of Glasgow and Strathclyde, NHS GG&C	Sniffer	Vision document Climate Risks and Vulnerability Assessment Climate Adaptation Strategy and	
Partnership Working	The Metropolitan Glasgow Strategic Drainage Partnership (MGSDP) is a collaborative partnership formed by organisations involved with the operation of the sewerage and drainage network within the metropolitan Glasgow area.	Partnership working of climate change or sustainability	Participant	Glasgow City Council		Glasgow City Council, Scottish Water, SEPA, Clyde Gateway, Scottish Canals, Scottish Government, Clydeplan, Scottish Enterprise, South Lanarkshire Council, North Lanarkshire Council, East Dunbartonshire Council, Renfrewshire Council		Strategic Drainage Plan for the metropolitan Glasgow area, with a vision for 2060 (including climate change projections)	Delivery of the MGSDP Vision, Objectives and Guiding Principles in line with the Guiding Principles will better service existing communities, unlock potential development sites and build greater resilience to long-term climate change, ensuring that aspirations for regeneration and growth are supported by improved infrastructure capacity.
Partnership Working	Development of a new Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategy.	Partnership working of climate change or sustainability	Lead	Glasgow City Council	Chamber of Commerce, Utilities Networks	Housing associations, Scottish Government, other Local Authorities		Long term policy for heat decarbonisation and energy efficiency.	The LHEES is a high level strategic document that looks at how we can decarbonise and increase efficiencies within our heat and energy systems. This will involve assessments of the viability of district heating systems, small scale renewable on vacant and derelict land, and using ground source or water source heat pumps. The target set in the LHEES is an 80% absolute reduction in carbon emissions by 2050.
Research & Development	Weathering Change - Action research project that seeks to understand how to support communities to be more resilience in the face of climate change.	Partnership working of climate change or sustainability	Supporting	Glasgow City Council		NHS Scotland (GCPH)	Sniffer, Greenspace Scotland	Joint action plans and collaborative capacity building Capacity building tools and processes	
Research & Development	CONNECTING Nature - Horizon 2020 funded project looking at how nature based solutions can support long-term sustainability and resilience.	Partnership working of climate change or sustainability	Participant	Trinity College Dublin		Partner cities, Academic partners	Greenspace Scotland	Capacity building tools and processes	
Partnership Working	Circular Economy Route map	Partnership working of climate change or sustainability		Glasgow City Council	Glasgow Chamber of Commerce	Zero Waste Scotland		Circular Economy Roadmap for the city	

OTHER NOTABLE REPORTABLE ACTIVITY

Q5) Please detail key actions relating to Food and Drink, Biodiversity, Water, Procurement and Resource Use in the table below.				
Key Action Type	Key Action Description	Organisation's Project Role	Impacts	Comments
Food & Drink	Development of a Local Food Growing Strategy	Lead	Increase amount of land available for local food growing opportunities	<p>The strategy was adopted in 2020. It was developed in response to the Scottish Community Empowerment Act(2016), and included extensive consultation with local food networks, small businesses and community groups, as well as academic institutions and key stakeholders in the city.</p> <p>The plan aims to map out available land in the city which could potentially be used for food growing.</p> <p>ultimately it will lead to information sharing on opportunities and space available for food growing and encourage better quality of food available locally and more resilience to increased food costs or impacts of global events on food chain, such as that of Climate Change.</p>
Biodiversity	Draft Local Biodiversity Strategy (LBAP)	Lead	A new Glasgow LBAP has been produced. It covers the key ecosystems in the city – grassland, woodland, wetland, farmland and urban habitats.	LBAP and biodiversity officers provide specialist input to the Green Infrastructure projects and flood alleviation projects at Blairtummock, Cranhill, Croftcroighn and Early Braes
Other	Healthy Street - Avenues Project - the City Deal funded Enabling Infrastructure and Integrated Public Realm (EIIPR) programme.	Lead	The Avenues project prioritises walking and cycling, making them enjoyable, safe, and the easiest ways to travel around the city centre.- alongside several other City Council measures, contribute to an improved air quality in the city centre.- help achieve high environmental quality, accessible to all who live, work and enjoy the City. - help the City adapt to climate change, whilst also contributing towards a low carbon future.	The EIIPR programme is essentially a quality place-making scheme that will transform 17 key streets in Glasgow's city centre. The EIIPR programme has become more commonly known as the Avenues project due to its underlying ethos of introducing trees back into Glasgow's city centre. This investment will introduce a network of pedestrian and cycle priority routes across Glasgow's city centre that will incorporate green / blue infrastructure, improved street lighting, increased pedestrian and cycle space and improved connectivity.
Food & Drink	Development of a sustainable Food Policy for the city	Lead	Glasgow is consulting on a Sustainable Food Strategy for the city, looking at food security, health, supply chains and production.	The strategy is currently out for consultation and will be adopted in 2021.

Q6) Please use the text box below to detail further climate change related activity that is not noted elsewhere within this reporting template

Positive links continue to be maintained with South Seeds, a community led organisation which works to support over 30,000 residents in a defined area of South Glasgow to reduce carbon. The Council has worked with South Seed so that it can share key carbon reduction messages about waste, energy, transport and climate resilience with the many and diverse local residents with which it engages.

The Council is also partnering with Sustrans and YoCoCo (Yorkhill Community Council) to deliver an investment programme in active travel infrastructure in the northwest of the city.

The Council will work with NESTA, the Community planning partnership, Glasgow centre for population and health and shared futures amongst other partners to deliver ' Democratic Pioneers' a programme of engagement with young people on climate change, building capacity for democratic participation and influencing policy.