sustain
the alliance for better food and farming

Sustain representation to the Autumn Budget 2024 / Spending Review

Sustain campaigns for a healthy and sustainable food system. Our alliance comprises more than 110 national and local organisations.

In this submission, we focus on considerations for the Treasury in 4 main areas:

- cost of living
- health
- education
- environment and rural affairs

Cost of living

Make the Household Support Fund an ongoing fund

Sustain welcomes the Household Support Fund being extended for another six months, as announced on 2 September 2024 by HM Treasury and the Department for Work, and that the Government is now exploring options around long-term support.

The Household Support Fund has been critical in helping vulnerable residents access healthy and nutritious food.

The cycle of short-term extensions since 2021 has created unnecessary uncertainty among councils and other local organisations. The repeated threat of the fund being discontinued must be ended.

The Household Support Fund is now renewed until April 2025 and will provide £421 million for local authorities in England and £79 million for devolved administrations to help people most in need with the cost of essentials including food, energy and water bills.

The extension to the Household Support Fund for the next six months will enable vulnerable households to receive support for the cost of essentials this winter. In its official communication, the Government went some way to address the uncertainty surrounding the Fund: *"the government is exploring options around how best to* *provide sustainable support to vulnerable households in the longer term while the ministerial Child Poverty Taskforce develops an ambitious strategy to tackle the root causes of poverty".*

Launched in October 2021, the Household Support Fund is distributed to local authorities (and devolved nations using the Barnett Formula) to enable them to help families in need with bills including food and energy. Many councils have used funds to provide additional cash or voucher payments during school holidays to families with children eligible for free school meals.

Sustain and Sustainable Food Places are calling for the creation of a permanent fund to allow local authorities to continue to support our most vulnerable residents and allow a flexible allocation, including making provision for the use of cash grants, funding for advice services and collaboration with food partnerships, food poverty alliances and voluntary and community sector organisations.

The Household Support Fund has enabled councils across the UK to provide vital support during school holidays to families with children normally eligible for free school meals. Many councils were already withdrawing these schemes, even though an estimated 2.7 million children were still facing food insecurity over the summer, due to lack of budget.

However, six months does not even provide for the whole of the next academic year, and still leaves longer-term uncertainty for councils and schools alike. Sustain calls for the government's new Child Poverty strategy to look comprehensively across both term time and school holidays, and ensure every child has access to healthy food 365 days a year.

Earlier in 2024, Sustain joined with over 120 organisations in calling on the Government to give more advance notice of continuing funding, to allow councils to plan and budget in advance. It was following this that the Government extended the scheme for the fifth time. The coalition has also called for a permanent funding mechanism.

Recommendations:

- Make the Household Support Fund a permanent fund to allow local authorities to continue to support our most vulnerable residents and allow a flexible allocation, including making provision for the use of cash grants, funding for advice services and collaboration with food partnerships, food poverty alliances and the VCSOs.
- In placing the Household Support Fund on an ongoing footing from April 2025 ensure councils are given enough time to plan and deliver allocation at a local level without the uncertainty of previous years.

Health

Build on the success of the Soft Drinks Industry Levy for public health

Poor population health is increasingly damaging our economy, reducing our participation in the workforce and our productivity, and increasing the need for medical attention, social care and welfare support. For example, the total economic impact of obesity and overweight in the UK is estimated to be £98 billion per year.[1]

To make our health and care services sustainable, the Government is now clear that we must deliver a 'prevention first' revolution. The new cross-government Health Mission has rightly identified healthy weight and obesity as a key focus for action as part of the "prevention to ill-health" workstream.

Four of the top five risk factors are related to diet.[2] High salt consumption is strongly associated with high blood pressure – increasing risk of major conditions such as stroke (by 23%) and cardiovascular disease (by 14%)[3], and sugar consumption is also linked with various chronic health conditions such as type 2 diabetes and musculoskeletal ill-health, as well as cardiovascular disease and a range of cancers.[4] As much as 85% of the salt we eat is already in our food when we buy it[5], and just three categories – biscuits, confectionery and desserts – are responsible for almost 60% of the added sugar that we eat at home.[6] 66% of children in the UK exceed salt intake recommendations and 95% exceed sugar recommendations.[7]

Introducing levers to incentivise production of healthier food and drink, including reformulation, is crucial for improving public health. The Soft Drinks Industry Levy (SDIL) to date has reduced the sales-weighted average sugar in soft drinks by 46% from 2015-2020, whilst raising £300-350 million every year in revenues for the Exchequer.[8] These revenues have supported investment in child health programmes including the National School Breakfast Programme, supported the Holiday Food and Activities Programme and the doubling of the Primary School Sports & PE Premium.

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[1] Frontier Economics (2023) Unhealthy Numbers: The Rising Cost of Obesity in the UK https://www.institute.global/insights/public-services/unhealthy-numbers-the-rising-cost-of-obesity-in-the-uk

[2] National Food Strategy (2021), Global Burden of Disease 2019 data, NFS analysis https://www.nationalfoodstrategy.org/the-report/

[3] P. Strazzullo et al (2009), Salt intake, stroke and cardiovascular disease: meta-analysis of prospective studies. BMJ 2009;339:b4567 https://www.bmj.com/content/339/bmj.b4567

[4] World Health organisation (2021), Obesity and Overweight https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/obesity-and-overweight

[5] British Heart Foundation (2022), Reducing the UK's salt intake: potential benefits https://www.bhf.org.uk/what-we-do/policy-and-public-affairs/creating-healthier-environments/reducing-the-uks-salt-intake

[6] National Food Strategy (2021), The impact of a tax on added sugar and salt: IFS analysis https://www.nationalfoodstrategy.org/the-report/

[7] Food Foundation (2021). Children's Future Food Enquiry https://foodfoundation.org.uk/sites/default/files/2021-09/Childrens-Future-Food-Inquiry-report.pdf

[8] Office for Health Improvement & disparities (2022), Sugar reduction programme: industry progress 2015 to 2020 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/sugar-reduction-programme-industry-progress-2015-to-2020

By contrast, the voluntary sugar reduction programme has only achieved a 3.5% overall reduction, and mixed results across different categories.[9]

The detailed submission by the Recipe for Change coalition presents evidence that an industry-wide levy on salt and sugar could help prevent up to two million cases of disease over 25 years, with potential gains of around 3.7 million quality-adjusted life years (QALYs), worth £77.9 billion in overall economic value over 25 years.[10] Even a targeted application of this model to biscuits, cakes, confectionery and desserts could prevent up to 800,000 cases of food-related ill health, with overall gains of up to 1 million QALYs, with an economic value of £23 billion over 25 years.[11]

The Soft Drinks Industry Levy (SDIL) has not changed since its introduction in April 2018. Whilst there has been some progress in voluntary sugar reduction of milk and alternative milk-based drinks in the pre-packaged retail sector, the last figures for out-of-home open cup milkshakes showed a 12.7% increase in sugar content and a 12.2% increase in calories per single serving from baseline.[12] We recommend consideration of expanding the scope of the SDIL to include sugary milk- and alternative milk-based drinks, as well as open cup drinks in general to ensure the out-of-home sector is brought into scope. Additionally, we note that so-called commercial 'growing up' or toddler milks, which are not necessary to child nutrition according to Government guidance, are the largest contributor of free sugars in the diets of 12 to18 month-old children, and any extension to milk-based drinks should also take these drinks into consideration. We support the detailed representation from our member organisation First Steps Nutrition Trust on this latter point.

Additionally, unlike tobacco and alcohol duties, the SDIL has never been uprated with inflation. If they had increased with inflation, eligible soft drinks would now incur a levy of 22-23p per litre for drinks over 5g per 100ml, and 30p per litre for drinks over 8g. Evidence also suggests that a large proportion of drinks were reformulated just below the 5g entry threshold.[13] However, a drink with 4.5g sugar per 100ml still fails the Nutrient Profiling Model and is considered high in fat, salt and/or sugar (HFSS) in government advertising and promotional regulations. Alongside this, a high proportion of revenues derive from drinks in the higher tier of charging, whilst overall revenues for 2022/23 are estimated to be £355 million, the highest income to date.[14] This suggests that the SDIL may not yet have maximised its potential to drive reformulation

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[9] Office for Health Improvement & disparities (2022), Sugar reduction programme: industry progress 2015 to 2020 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/sugar-reduction-programme-industry-progress-2015-to-2020

[10] Recipe for Change (2023), Evidence Briefing 1: Health and economic benefits of an upstream sugar and salt levy https://www.recipeforchange.org.uk/policy-and-evidence/sep23-recipe-for-change-evidencebriefing/

[11] Recipe for Change (2023), Evidence Briefing 2: Health and economic benefits of an upstream sugar and salt levy on select categories of food https://www.recipeforchange.org.uk/policy-and-evidence/sep23-recipe-for-change-evidence-briefing-2/

[12] Office for Health Improvement & disparities (2022), Sugar reduction programme: industry progress 2015 to 2020 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/sugar-reduction-programme-industry-progress-2015-to-2020

[13] Scarborough P, Adhikari V, Harrington RA, Elhussein A, Briggs A, Rayner M, et al. (2020) Impact of the announcement and implementation of the UK Soft Drinks Industry Levy on sugar content, price, product size and number of available soft drinks in the UK, 2015-19: A controlled interrupted time series analysis. PLoS Med 17(2): e1003025. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1003025

[14] Hm Revenue and Customs (2023), Soft Drinks Industry Levy statistics commentary 2023 https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/soft-drinks-industry-levy-statistics/soft-drinks-industry-levy-statistics-commentary-2021

nor reached the revenue maximisation point for children's health, and it is time to review the thresholds and charging rates, and test this further.

We therefore support the following recommendations, and the more detailed submission from the Recipe for Change coalition.

Recommendations:

- HM Treasury and Department for Health and Social Care should issue joint call for evidence on measures to incentivise healthier food and drink production beyond the Soft Drinks Industry Levy, including use of further financial levers.
- HM Treasury should announce an intention to extend the SDIL to include sugary milk- and alternative milk-based drinks, and also to open cup drinks across the whole soft drinks category, to be introduced in April 2025.
- Strengthen the Soft Drinks Industry Levy to incentivise further product reformulation and increase revenues for investment in children's health:
    - Announce an intention to uprate the liability under the Levy starting no later than April 2025.
    - Initiate a review of the current tiered approach to the Soft Drinks Industry Levy, and options for incentivising further sugar reduction and/or maximising its revenue potential.
    - Maintain a stated commitment to ensuring revenues from SDIL and any further healthy food and drink levies support government investment in programmes to support children's health.

Increase the value of Healthy Start

Sustain analysis estimates that in 2023 families lost out on around £53 million of free fruit, veg and milk, due to low uptake of the scheme, which sits at just 62.4% against a target of 75% set by the government. Funding for the scheme has declined to less than a third of what it was a decade ago, a loss of over £90m.

Furthermore, the weekly value of the payments is no longer sufficient to cover the cost of infant formula. According to analysis by First Steps Nutrition Trust[15], between March 2021 and April 2023, the seven standard, powdered, first infant formulas sold by the market leaders increased in cost by an average of 24% - and the only 'own brand' infant formula increased by 45%. Since then, and following investigation by the Competition and Markets Authority, there have been some moves by some manufacturers and retailers to reduce the prices of some products, but the value of Healthy Start payments remains insufficient.

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[15]https://static1.squarespace.com/static/59f75004f09ca48694070f3b/t/6462575da539fa597ba486d4/1684166494259/First+Steps+Nutrition+Trust+Cost+of+Living+Briefing+May+2023+final.pdf

Recommendations:

- Government needs to increase the Healthy Start allowance from £8.50 to £10.47 a week for infants and from £4.25 to £5.24 a week for pregnant women and children aged 1-4 years old and keep this value under close review given the levels of inflation. (As per LGA analysis[16])
- Government needs to increase overall funding to support expansion of Healthy Start programme to five-year-olds in order to close the gap between eligibility to Healthy Start (up to age four) and Free School Meals (from age 5), to families on No Recourse To Public Funds and to all families on Universal Credit or equivalent benefits.

Restore and increase public health funding

Public health services are critical for improving the population's health and reducing health inequalities. Investment by the Government in public health can relieve pressure on other services such as the NHS by helping to prevent or delay disease. This funding enables local authorities to deliver vital preventative and treatment services, including many that contribute to healthy weight, such as early-years interventions and weight-management services.

Analysis from the Health Foundation has shown that public-health grant allocations have fallen in real terms from £4.2 billion in 2015–16 to £3.3 billion in 2021–22.[17] However, cutting public health funding is a false economy. Further analysis indicates that public health interventions provide three to four times better value for money in extending years of good health, compared to the costs of NHS interventions treating preventable illnesses.[18] In 2021, an additional £100 million for local authority and NHS weight management services was announced, but was then withdrawn in 2022. Local authorities need stable funding arrangements that enable them to carry out the long-term planning and investment needed in this policy space.

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[16] https://www.local.gov.uk/about/news/20-cent-uplift-needed-healthy-start-meet-soaring-food-inflation
[17] https://www.health.org.uk/news-and-comment/news/public-health-grant-allocations-represent-a-24-percent-1bn-cut
[18] https://www.health.org.uk/news-and-comment/charts-and-infographics/public-health-grant-what-it-is-and-why-greater-investment-is-needed

Recommendations:

- Sustain supports the recommendation from the Obesity Health Alliance, that the Government should restore the public-health grant to at least 2015/16 levels and increase public health investment by £1 billion per year and commit to ensuring the grant keeps pace with growth in NHS England's spending in the longer term.

Education

Ensure sustainable funding of healthy school food

The new Government has set out to create the 'healthiest ever generation of children', including establishing a cross-departmental Health Mission and a new strategy to address Child Poverty.

All the evidence shows that providing hot, nutritious lunches for children in school acts as a foundation for good learning, more cohesive and harmonious classrooms, supporting teachers to teach and children to learn and achieve. A healthy school food sector also supports local employment as well as wider food and farming supply chain development. Currently, despite a vision of an education system free at the point of access to any child regardless of background, children are means-tested for school lunches, undermining the programme's potential to drive future health and prosperity.

Despite dramatic increases in the cost of living, the threshold for eligibility for benefit-related school meals (total net income of £7400 after tax, before benefits in England) has not been increased since its introduction in 2018, six years ago. An estimated 900,000 children in England whose household income classed them as 'living in poverty' do not meet the criteria. The Institute for Fiscal Studies has also warned about the cliff-edge effect that the threshold creates, which creates a disincentive to some working families to increase working hours.[19] Children in England are falling behind in accessing free school meals, as Scotland and Wales are currently expanding provision to all primary pupils. Whilst the Mayor of London is providing additional funding for primary schoolchildren's meals across London for the next four years, and councils across the rest of England are unable to meet the investment cost needed.

The funding levels for school meals have also not kept pace with inflation in recent years. If the per meal rate had risen in line with inflation, then it would be £3.07 per

[19] https://ifs.org.uk/sites/default/files/2023-03/The-policy-menu-for-school-lunches-options-and-trade-offs-in-expanding-free-school-meals-in-England.pdf

day in 2024, not £2.53 per meal grant for free school meals at present[20]. The Mayor of London is now providing funding for 2024/25 at a rate of £3 per meal.

With rising food, energy and wage costs, and other pressures on school and education budgets, there are increasing risks to the sustainability of school meals services for local authorities, catering companies and schools alike. When schools are forced to raise the price of paid-for meals or reduce quality and portion sizes, this often results in lower uptake, further threatening viability of services, and exacerbating nutritional challenges for children and families. The Government must ensure a sustainable funding level that enables schools and their catering partners to operate this crucial part of the school day effectively.

A study by Price Waterhouse Coopers for Impact on Urban Health calculates that, if free school meals were extended to all children in households under Universal Credit, each pound of investment would result in £1.38 economic benefits. If school meals were made available to all pupils universally, the returns would be even greater: £1.71 for every pound invested. Over a 20-year period, the researchers estimate that this latter approach could deliver economic benefits worth £99.5 billion over the next 20 years, if adopted. It is estimated that for every 100,000 children receiving school meals, on average school feeding programmes create 1,668 jobs.[16] If contracted under Real Living Wage, this could support the UK Government's vision of unlocking jobs and opportunities across the country. If contracted in line with Government Buying Standards and commitments to source from British producers, local companies and sustainable sources, this could also boost the UK's farming, SME sector and contribute to overall economic growth.

Recommendations:

- HM Treasury should announce a commitment to work with the Department of Education to review the current fragmented school food system including access, quality and funding streams, and set a long-term vision of securing a thriving school catering sector, and establishing a longer-term roadmap towards healthy, sustainable school food for all children from nursery to sixth form.
- As an immediate first step, the Government should commit to increasing funding for school meals by at least £450-500 million per year to ensure all children in poverty can access a healthy lunch at school. This would support children in state-funded schools from families in receipt of Universal Credit or equivalent benefits to be entitled to apply for free school meals. Adopting an automated opt-out enrolment system would ensure eligible children then are able to access school meals without further stigma or barriers.

[20] Figures derived from £2.30 baseline set in 2014 for Universal Infant Free School Meals, using Bank of England inflation calculator drawing on ONS Consumer Prices Index (CPI) data.

- HM Treasury and the Department for Education must additionally ensure per meal funding levels for school meals services keep pace with inflation levels and support this crucial employment sector, raising the per meal funding rate to a level that guarantees quality and nutritional standards are met.

Environment and Rural Affairs

Protect the Farming Budget and increase support

The Government's Environmental Land Management (ELM) schemes represent one of the most progressive farming policies in Europe. With 70% of UK land farmed, the ELM schemes aim to use this vast resource to deliver public goods that restore nature, mitigate climate change, and support resilient food production. According to the Environmental Improvement Plan (EIP) 2023, achieving environmental targets is highly dependent on effective land management. The country is currently off track to meet those targets, with the effects of climate change and nature degradation already starting to impact our economy. Climate change impacts—such as increased flood risk—are already posing a significant threat to agricultural productivity. On top of this, the Green Finance Institute recently estimated that nature degradation could cause up to a 12% loss in UK GDP, highlighting the economic risks if environmental targets are not met.

The ELM schemes are delivering positive early results. Evidence from Natural England shows that species increased by 53% in areas under agri-environmental schemes, indicating the positive biodiversity impact of such policies. However, the current funding level remains insufficient, with a recent independent study estimate that at least £5.9 billion is required to fully fund ELMs to deliver on nature and climate goals. In addition, The National Audit Office found that available advice and support for farmers remains inadequate, which limits their ability to transition to nature-friendly practices.

To ensure that we meet our food security targets while making progress towards the UK Government's climate and nature targets, a sector-wide transition towards nature-friendly and agroecological farming will be vital – shifting away from the dependence on chemical inputs, and towards practices which work in harmony with nature, such as organic. The efficiency of that transition will largely depend on the provision of independent advice – which is not tied to input sales – and the effectiveness of that advice. A growing body of research has highlighted the limitations of traditional advisory services, as the standardised solutions they offer are often unsuited to the specific context, conditions, and needs of each farm. The issue of trust can also be a barrier to the implementation of farming advice.

Recommendations:

- Maintain and increase the farming budget as a mission-critical resource for the environment that must be allocated toward long-term environmental targets to ensure the UK meets its EIP 2023 objectives and ensure long-term food security. The UK farming budget has remained unchanged since 2013, and significant inflation since then means today's budget is a real terms funding cut.
- Invest in independent advice and training by increasing the Future Farming Resilience Fund by 10% (£3.2 million), with the extra money allocated to train farmers transitioning to agroecological farming practices, ensuring that whole-farm planning incorporates both economic resilience and environmental gains.

Ensure Fairness in the Food Supply Chain

The UK's food supply chain has become highly concentrated, with over 95% of food sold through just 12 retailers. This concentration has led to a significant imbalance in power, with farmers often earning less than 1p per pound of produce sold. Recent research shows that 49% of growers fear going out of business within the next year, citing unfair contracts and supermarket pressures as key factors. This environment not only affects farmer livelihoods but also hinders the sector's ability to invest in sustainable, nature-friendly farming methods and deliver on the EIP targets.

Recommendations:

- Expand, strength, and reform the Groceries Code Adjudicator to ensure supply chain fairness. Significant gaps in the food supply chain remain overlooked by current regulations. The GCA's remit should be expanded and strengthened to include businesses with a turnover of over £500,000, with the GCA's golden rules legally incorporated into the GCA, and it should also adopt a more deterrence-based rather than compliance ('collaborative') orientated approach to enforcement, to reduce incentives for non-compliance. This could involve a greater use of its already existing fining and investigatory powers.
- Build up more farmer focused routes to market by establishing a £5 million Food Hub Fund to support the establishment of 15 new food hubs across England, helping more growers access farmer-focussed routes to market. Farmer-focused routes to markets are inherently fairer for farmers and bring more prosperity to the local economy. Analysis shows that for every £1 spent on veg box schemes and in farmers' markets, £3.70 is generated in wider community and industry value.

Develop and fund a Horticulture strategy

DEFRA's latest horticultural statistics reveal that the UK produces just 52.7% of its vegetables and 15.8% of its fruit, a figure that continues to decline. With 33% of adults failing to meet the recommended five-a-day intake, and with diet related illnesses such as type 2 diabetes projected to cost the NHS more than cancer by 2035, and the number of people economically inactive because of long-term sickness at 2.8 million - increasing fruit and vegetable production and consumption is a clear, cost-effective strategy to ease the growing financial burden on our healthcare system and improve our public health.

With a revitalised horticulture sector, there's the potential for a £500 million increase in direct GDP contributions from the fresh produce industry, and a £126 billion of long-term economic benefits from a healthier, more sustainable UK food system of which increase fruit, vegetables, and fibre consumption is a core component.

Recommendations:

- Develop a comprehensive, cross-departmental horticulture strategy to secure a resilient future for British horticulture while addressing the interconnected challenges of public health and environmental sustainability. As recommended by the House of Lords Horticultural Sector Committee, the UK Government should recommit to developing an ambitious, cross-departmental horticulture strategy.
- Launch a public campaign to boost the consumption of fruit and vegetables: As it stands, 10 times more money is estimated to be spent on advertising foods high in fat, salt and sugar (HFSS) than on fruit and vegetables. Some local authorities are already taking steps to restrict the advertising of unhealthy foods – if this money was redirected towards the marketing of healthier options, it could drive a vital increase in fruit and vegetable consumption, ensuring a reliable market for UK growers as a result.
- Harness the power of public procurement to transform the national food landscape. The UK public sector spends approximately £2.4 billion annually on food procurement and catering services. This expenditure covers various institutions, including schools, hospitals, prisons, and government offices. As such, public procurement has the potential to boost demand for local, nature-friendly, sustainable produce, promoting biodiversity, contributing to climate targets and supporting healthy diets. The Government Buying Standards should also be updated to drive healthy, planet-friendly diets, requiring that caterer's source more UK-grown, seasonal, agroecological produce, including organic, supporting local supply chains wherever possible.

Develop and implement a Land-Use Framework

A land-use framework is critical for ensuring that land resources are managed in a way that balances the needs for food production, nature restoration, and carbon sequestration. As agricultural practices and food systems exert pressure on land, particularly through intensive farming and livestock production, it is essential to strategically allocate land use to minimise environmental damage and enhance biodiversity. This framework enables the identification of underproductive farmland that can be repurposed for conservation or carbon capture while maintaining food security. A land-use framework is crucial for guiding the shift towards managing upland areas for nature and carbon capture could provide new economic opportunities while supporting agroecological food production. By reallocating resources, the framework could support farms that are financially vulnerable in the transition and phase out of the Basic Payment Scheme (BPS), with current modelling showing that 38% of farms could face financial losses.

Recommendations:

- Develop and implement a comprehensive land use framework that guides sensible land use decisions, ensuring that agricultural land is used optimally to balance food production, biodiversity conservation, and carbon sequestration. This framework should support multifunctional landscapes that contribute to both food security and environmental sustainability.

Resource regulators so that river pollution from agriculture can be tackled

The Government has a target of achieving Good Ecological Status for 75% of water bodies by 2027. Currently just 15% of English, 44% Welsh, 67% of Scottish and 31% of Northern Irish river stretches meet this standard. Agriculture is the main cause of river pollution incidents in England and livestock farming is the source of 70% nitrogen pollution in the UK. It is not possible to deliver government targets for nature and water recovery without significantly reducing pollution from agricultural sources. Tightened regulations promised by the Government will fail without properly resourced regulatory agencies.

Recommendations:

- Restore funding of environmental regulatory and delivery bodies, including include the Environment Agency and Natural England, to at least 2010 levels (in real terms) so that they have the resources and skills to enforce standards for river testing and regulation enforcement.
- In addition to supporting sustainable agriculture through farm payment schemes, create equitable and just incentive schemes for operators of intensive livestock units to transition to more sustainable, less polluting and more climate-friendly farming systems.

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Sustain is a powerful alliance of organisations and communities working together for a better system of food, farming and fishing, and cultivating the movement for change.
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