Grants Committee

Performance of Grants Programme 2017-21 April 2017- March 2019 (end of year two)

Item: 12

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Date: 10 July 2019

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Summary

At its meeting of 8 February 2017 Grants Committee agreed funding for 13 commissions under the following two priorities:

Priority 1 Combatting Homelessness

Priority 2 Tackling Sexual and Domestic Violence

Commissions were agreed for the period 2017 to 2021, subject to delivery, compliance with grant conditions and continued availability of resources.

At its meeting of 6 July 2016 members of the Grants Committee agreed funding to six commissions under the following priority:

Priority 3 Tackling Poverty Through Employment.

This Priority is funded by boroughs' contributions to the Grants Programme of £3 million and matched by £3 million from the London Councils European Social Fund Programme under an agreement with the Greater London Authority. Commissions for this Priority were agreed in 2016 as the ESF timeframe is not aligned with that of the Grants Programme.

This report provides members with an update on the three priorities of the Grants Programme.

For Priorities 1 and 2 this report presents an update for the period April 2017 to March 2019 (quarters one to eight). For Priority 3 this report presents an update on delivery from October 2016 to March 2019.

Recommendations The Grants Committee is asked to note:

a) outcomes at priority level:

   i) Priority 1, combatting homelessness, overall is 13 per cent above profile for quarters one to eight

   ii) Priority 2, tackling sexual and domestic violence, overall is 1.36 per cent below profile for quarters one to eight

   iii) Priority 3, tackling poverty through employment, overall is -52 per cent below profile for the period October 2016 to March 2019

b) the number of interventions delivered in the relevant periods:

   i) Priority 1, combatting homelessness – 45,497

   ii) Priority 2, tackling sexual and domestic violence – 270,407

   iii) Priority 3, tackling poverty through employment – 5,696

c) project level performance, using the Red, Amber, Green (RAG) performance management system (explained at Appendix 1):

   i) Priorities 1 and 2: 12 projects are rated Green and one is Amber

   ii) Priority 3: as previously discussed with Grants Committee members, all projects remain rated Red for performance management, to ensure London Councils' manages the risks associated with European funding; an additional performance indictor has been included to show participant satisfaction to better reflect actual delivery of the programme (see Section 7)

d) that an option for using the underspend related to Priority 3 is presented to this committee under item 13

e) the progress on administration of £200,000 on behalf of the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime to enhance training to front-line professionals on identifying harmful practices (paragraph 6.3)

f) the borough maps (Appendix 2), and borough engagement activities (Section 9)

g) the project delivery information and contact details (Appendix 3), produced as a separate resource to provide members with a directory of services, with up-to-date contact information, as well as an update on performance

h) the annual borough reports (Appendix 4)

i) the annual equalities report (Appendix 5)

j) the annual performance report provided by London Funders (Appendix 6) and **agree** that London Councils officers share this report with relevant borough officers to ensure they are aware of the activities provided (boroughs pay a reduced subscription to

London Funders via London Councils, which is considered in the November budget setting process)

Appendix 1 RAG Rating Methodology

Appendix 2 Priorities 1 and 2 Borough Maps

Appendix 3 Project Delivery Information and Contact Details

Appendix 4 Borough Delivery Information

Appendix 5 Annual Equalities Report

Appendix 6 London Funders Annual Report

1 Background

1.1 The 2017 to 2021 Grants Programme is focused on the following priorities:

Priority 1 - Combatting Homelessness
Priority 2 - Tackling Sexual and Domestic Violence
Priority 3 - Tackling Poverty through Employment (ESF match funded).

1.2 For Priorities 1 and 2, Grants Committee agreed funding to 13 commissions for the period 2017 to 2021, subject to delivery, compliance with grant conditions and continued availability of resources. These awards are summarised in Table One below.

Table One: London Councils Grants Programme 2017-21 (Priority 1 and 2)

Service Area[1]	**Organisation**	**Annual Grant Amount**
1.1	Shelter - London Advice Services	£1,003,495
	St Mungo Community Housing Association	£251,378
1.2	New Horizon Youth Centre	£1,008,338
1.3	Homeless Link	£120,239
	Standing Together Against Domestic Violence	£88,977
Priority 1: Combatting Homelessness		**£2,472,427**
2.1	Tender Education and Arts	£265,000
2.2	Solace Women's Aid	£1,425,238
	Galop	£146,318
	SignHealth	£148,444
2.3	Women's Aid Federation of England (Women's Aid)	£314,922
2.4	Ashiana Network	£840,000
2.5	Women's Resource Centre	£240,783
2.6	Asian Women's Resource Centre	£320,000
Priority 2: Tackling Sexual and Domestic Violence		**£3,700,705**
Total		**£6,173,132**

1.3 Priority 3 commissions were agreed by Grants Committee in July 2016. This Priority is funded by boroughs' contributions to the Grants Programme of £3million and matched by £3million from the London Councils European Social Fund (ESF) Programme, under an agreement with the Greater London Authority (GLA). These commissions,

[1] See paragraphs 2.1 and 3.1 for a brief description of the service areas

summarised in Table Two below, were agreed in 2016 as the ESF timeframe is not aligned with that of the Grants Programme:

Table Two: London Councils Grants Programme 2017-2021 (Priority 3)

Organisation and Cluster	**Grant Amount**
Citizens Trust Brent, Ealing, Hillingdon, Hounslow, Richmond-upon-Thames	£448,114
London Training and Employment Network Croydon, Kingston-upon-Thames, Lambeth, Merton, Sutton, Wandsworth	£483,211
MI ComputSolutions Bexley, Bromley, Greenwich, Lewisham, Southwark	£463,156
Paddington Development Trust Barnet, Hammersmith & Fulham, Haringey, Harrow, Kensington & Chelsea, Westminster	£464,409
Redbridge Council for Voluntary Service Enfield, City of London, Hackney, Islington, Tower Hamlets, Camden	£469,423
Redbridge Council for Voluntary Service Barking & Dagenham, Havering, Newham, Redbridge, Waltham Forest	£491,985
Priority 3: Tackling Poverty through Employment Total Programme	**£5,640,601**
London Councils Management and Administration (6 percent)	£359,399
Priority 3: Grant Funding	**£3,000,000**
Priority 3: European Social Funding	**£3,000,000**
Total	**£6,000,000**

1.4 The London Councils Grants Programme enables boroughs to tackle high-priority social need where this is better done at pan-London level. The programme commissions third sector organisations to work with disadvantaged Londoners to make real improvements in their lives. This is the fifth report covering the performance of the 2017 to 2021 Grants Programme.

1.5 Appendix 3, which sets out each project's delivery information, key outcomes and contact details for lead partners, is designed for members to use as an ongoing resource.

2 Priority 1: Homelessness

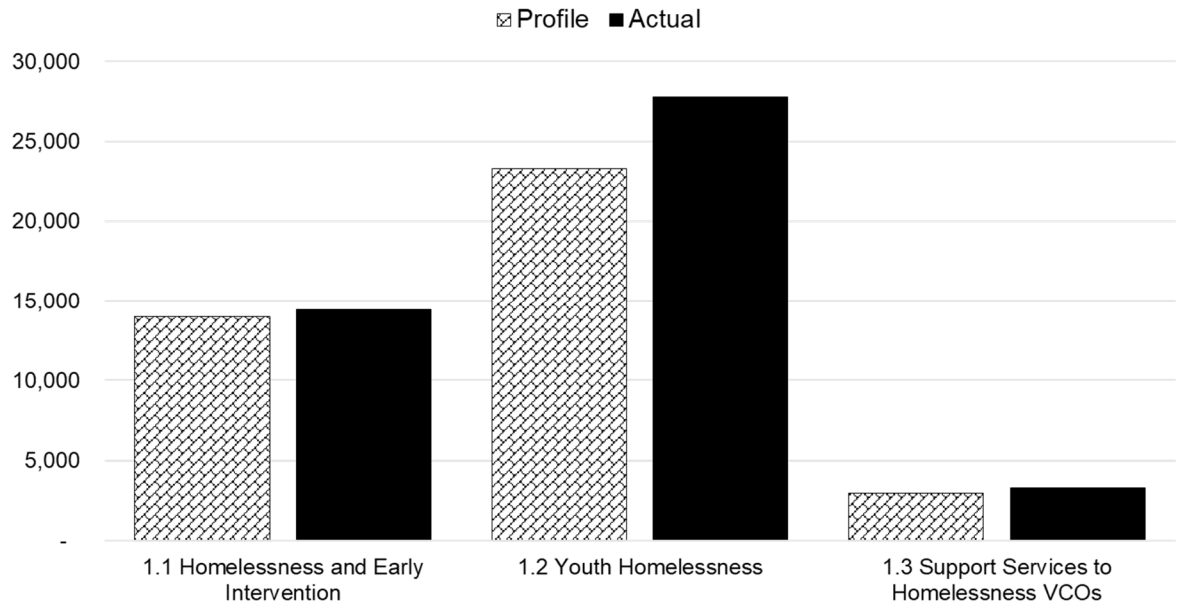
Delivery

2.1 The Committee has allocated £2.47 million per year to five projects to Priority 1: Combatting Homelessness for 2017-21. Of these five:

- Two (with a total value of £1.25 million per year) are delivering against specification 1.1: Prevention and Targeted Intervention
- One (value of £1 million per year) is delivering against specification 1.2: Youth Homelessness
- Two (value of £0.2 million per year) are delivering against specification 1.3: Supporting the Response to Homelessness in London through Support to Voluntary Sector Organisations.

2.2 Over quarters one to eight, performance was 13 per cent above profile. Figure 1 provides further detail across the service areas; specific information on achievement against outcomes at project level is available in Appendix 3.

Figure 1: Priority 1 Delivery against Profile Aggregate Outcomes per service area 2017-19 Q1 to Q8



	1.1 Homelessness and Early Intervention	1.2 Youth Homelessness	1.3 Support Services to Homelessness VCOs
Profile	13,968	23,291	2,956
Actual	14,403	27,775	3,319
Difference	435	4,484	363
Variance	3.12%	19.25%	12.28%
Annual Value of Grants (£m)	£1.25	£1.01	£0.21
Number of Providers	2	1	2

2.3 As shown in Figure 1, performance is above profile across all service areas *at end of the second year of the programme.*

2.4 Providers continue to support vulnerable and disadvantaged service users within the protected characteristics under the Equality Act 2010. By quarter eight[2]:

- 45 per cent were female
- 48 per cent were under 25
- 7 per cent were over 55
- 59 per cent were ethnic minorities[3]
- 20 per cent declared a disability
- 12 per cent were LGBT[4]
- 746 people had no recourse to public funds

[2] Based on self-declaration; users may declare more than one protected characteristic e.g. disability
[3] Includes Asian - all, Black - all, Chinese, Latin American, Middle Eastern, mixed ethnicity, white European, white Irish and white other
[4] Lesbian, gay, bisexual, identify as trans or a person with trans history or declared other

Policy and wider environment information

2.5 The revised rough sleeping statistics for Autumn 2018 show a small national decrease (2 per cent), but an ongoing increase in London with a 13 per cent rise since 2017. These figures represent the ninth annual single night snapshot of the number of people sleeping rough. They show that, with 1,283 people sleeping rough in the capital, London continues to be the region with the highest number of rough sleepers, accounting for 27 per cent of the total for England (up from 24 per cent in 2017).

2.6 In conjunction with commencement of the Homelessness Reduction Act (HRA) in April 2018, the government introduced new arrangements for collecting homelessness data nationally, called Homelessness Case Level Information Collection (H-CLIC). Collection of the new H-CLIC data has proved challenging for local authorities and, to date, only one quarter of data (April to June 2018) has been published, which is referred to by the government as an 'experimental statistical release' with provisional data. Also, H-CLIC data is not directly comparable with previously published figures, collected under the old P1e system. Publication of H-CLIC data for the second quarter (July to September 2018) is expected soon.

2.7 The published H-CLIC data shows that in the first quarter (April to June 2018) 58,660 households in England were owed a new statutory homelessness duty brought in by the HRA, including 3,330 households owed a new prevention duty and 25,330 households owed a new relief duty.

Over the same quarter, English local authorities accepted 6,670 households as being owed the (pre-existing) main duty, of which 1,760 were in London, accounting for 26 per cent of the England total. Acceptances in London during April to June 2018 are recorded as being 48 per cent below the preceding quarter, however, boroughs have suggested this fall is at least partly attributable to a backlog of outstanding decisions arising from introduction of the new Act.

2.8 Nationally, the number of homeless households in temporary accommodation at 30 June 2018 had increased by 5 per cent from a year earlier and had risen by 71 per cent when compared with the low of 48,010 as at 31 December 2010. In London, the number of households in temporary accommodation stood at 54,550 by the end of June 2018, an increase of 4 per cent compared to one year earlier.

2.9 Following the first anniversary of the HRA being introduced in April 2018, the Housing, Communities and Local Government Committee is conducting an inquiry 'HRA – One Year On'. Witnesses from Shelter and London Councils participated in the evidence

session held on 23 April 2019. The Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) is progressing its own HRA Review, with a Call for Evidence expected over the summer.

2.10 Reform, the independent think tank for public services reform, published *Preventing youth homelessness: An assessment of local approaches*. The report assesses local authority responses to youth homelessness one year after the HRA implementation and has contributions by the London Youth Gateway.

2.11 Following a competitive bidding process, New Horizon, Homeless Link and Solace Women's Aid have been named among the voluntary and community organisations appointed to the Mayor of London's new London Housing Panel to advise the Mayor's team in developing housing policies.

2.12 Commissions continue to work with small staff teams to deliver good outcomes for the benefits of their client group. Common themes reported at the midway point of the programme have been effective borough engagement strategies, including targeted promotion of services and the continued development of good relationships with boroughs, and the value and success of the partnership approach in delivering services at a pan-London level.

3 Key highlights 2017-19: Successes and challenges at the end of Year Two of the 2017-21 Grants Programme

Service area 1.1

3.1 St Mungo report they have seen successful outcomes at Homeless Person Units when advocating for clients assisted by the introduction of the Duty to Refer, which is working very well in some boroughs. In this quarter they also report positively that many councils are offering short term or out of hours accommodation to relieve homelessness for their clients. Specific challenges were being faced by their under-35-year-old clients who they report have been almost impossible to house due to the difficulty in finding landlords who have shared accommodation within the Local Housing Allowance rate. This prices them out of the Private Rented Sector (PRS) market and further reduces their options. Clients who are over 35 years of age often struggle to afford the agency fees estate agents request. Key learning for the commission has included developing new approaches with private landlords to reduce evictions.

3.2 The STAR Partnership is fully embedded in four local authority co-located settings including the London Boroughs of Barnet, Ealing, Haringey and Sutton. This helps to

develop and maintain strong relationships with boroughs and allows local authority staff to refer clients who do not yet meet the statutory criteria for housing to the partnership for support. Setting up a new outreach location in Bexley in the last quarter has also proved very successful. Shelter estimate that in the last quarter over a third of new users were residing in outer London boroughs (36 per cent). Similarly, of the number of service users helped to find settled accommodation, approximately 33 per cent were from outer London boroughs. They also observe varying degrees of implementation of the HRA across the boroughs. Shelter was also invited to be a part of the Tower Hamlets private tenants charter hosted by the London Borough of Tower Hamlets, the health and housing network hosted by the London Borough of Camden and a consulting partner in shaping Camden's new homelessness and rough sleeping strategy for the borough.

3.3 Challenges expected to affect future delivery include:

- the sharp increase in the number of people who present with complex mental health needs, as there is an increasing lack of available specialist services for this group
- the rising costs of deposits to secure PRS accommodation as well as the scarcity of property itself
- the need for mentoring and in-depth one to one support/counselling for clients to prevent reoffending or continued substances use
- Brexit, where it is expected that some clients will need support to apply for EU Settled Status (EUSS).

Service area 1.2

3.4 New Horizon Youth Centre (NHYC) report that most boroughs have highlighted significant increases in 18 to 25-year olds seeking assistance. There has also been more interest in the London Youth Gateway (LYG) services and joint working opportunities from boroughs and housing associations. However, they have not yet seen any significant impact of the Duty to Refer on referrals or signposting to their services. Almost 50 per cent of young people assisted had an outer-London borough connection demonstrating the effectiveness of the London Youth Gateway (LYG) 'hub and spoke' type model. Just over 3 per cent of young people without a clear London connection were assisted to prevent or solve rough sleeping. Over a quarter of young people learned about the service by word of mouth and this proportion had increased in year 2. LYG worked hard to secure and develop long term bed spaces. Albert Kennedy Trust reconfigured its Purple Door provision to provide LGBT+ safe emergency housing and NHYC invested in running new accommodation projects. With LYG partners, NHYC is

currently working with housing association providers to identify new ways of unlocking bed spaces for young people in social housing stock.

3.5 Challenges expected to affect future delivery include:

- the disappearance of emergency, short and long-stay bed spaces and the need for year-around youth specific shelter or short-stay accommodation as a 'time out' opportunity
- welfare benefit changes, particularly the roll out of Universal Credit
- high numbers of young people presenting with complex needs and/or trauma, which requires more resource intensive and access to longer-term support or trauma informed services
- significant problems in securing safe accommodation for young people at high risk in their current housing situation or neighbourhood such as those affected by exploitation, domestic or sexual violence, hate crime, or serious youth violence; particularly the need for serious youth violence and criminal exploitation to be recognised as a priority need and investment in cross-borough resettlement
- concern that young people might be locked out of new provision, such as Rapid Rehousing provision by the Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government or the cross-borough Capital Letters project sourcing mostly temporary accommodation in the PRS sector
- Brexit and better provision and easier access to legal support for young people experiencing migration status issues such as addressing the EU pre-settlement application process and those with no recourse to public funds
- the need for more LGBT+ specific provision and LGBT+ affirmative statutory services, particularly focusing on the increasing 16- and 17-years olds in need of support

Service area 1.3

3.6 The PLUS Project highlighted successful outcomes with targeted outer London boroughs including setting up Havering's Homelessness Forum with the borough and Council for Voluntary Services, which they continue to run. They also ran bespoke events on the Duty to Refer and supporting people with multiple needs in collaboration with the London Borough of Ealing. Joint work with other providers and across priorities also featured through the year including an employment event involving Priority 3 providers, the Domestic Abuse Housing Alliance (DAHA) and the LYG participating in events including

showcasing best practice at the Homeless Link Young and Homeless event. They also facilitate a well-attended meeting for all commissions to form closer links and collaborate and share good practice (meetings are held at London Councils). From April 2019, Homeless Link will have a specialist Youth Homelessness Project Manager, so will be able to further reach out to youth homelessness organisations.

3.7 Southwark Council was supported by DAHA to become the first local authority to acquire accreditation in October 2018 and has introduced a domestic abuse specific personalised housing plan to support their new duties. DAHA was also shortlisted for the Women in Housing Awards in October and submitted a response to the Domestic Abuse Bill consultation for a Whole Housing Approach which was subsequently funded by the Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government, with DAHA as one of 12 housing options used as the benchmark response for social housing providers.

3.8 In the last quarter, One Housing trialled applying for non-molestation orders on behalf of survivors. DAHA report that London Councils funding used to employ their first full-time post has been pivotal in establishing DAHAs work in London. Key learning to date has included managing longer times than initially anticipated for organisations to commit to the process and prepare for assessment. Following modelling of good practice during workshops, DAHA report that 60 housing providers aim to review and update the information available on their websites to enable survivors can safely find information about support for domestic abuse.

3.9 Challenges expected to affect future delivery include:

- the need for improved referral pathways, good practice and appropriate responses for different groups of service users such as gendered approaches for women, the separate equalities needs of those affected by homelessness and successfully communicating these approaches with the sector
- accessing mental health service and increasing awareness amongst London's frontline workers of dual diagnosis/complex/multiple needs
- no recourse to public funds and developing approaches to working with these clients
- barriers for domestic abuse survivors to access safe and secure accommodation when making a homelessness application

Performance management

3.10 All Priority 1 projects are currently rated Green (see Table 3), there are no performance issues to report for this reporting period.

4 Priority 2: Sexual and domestic violence

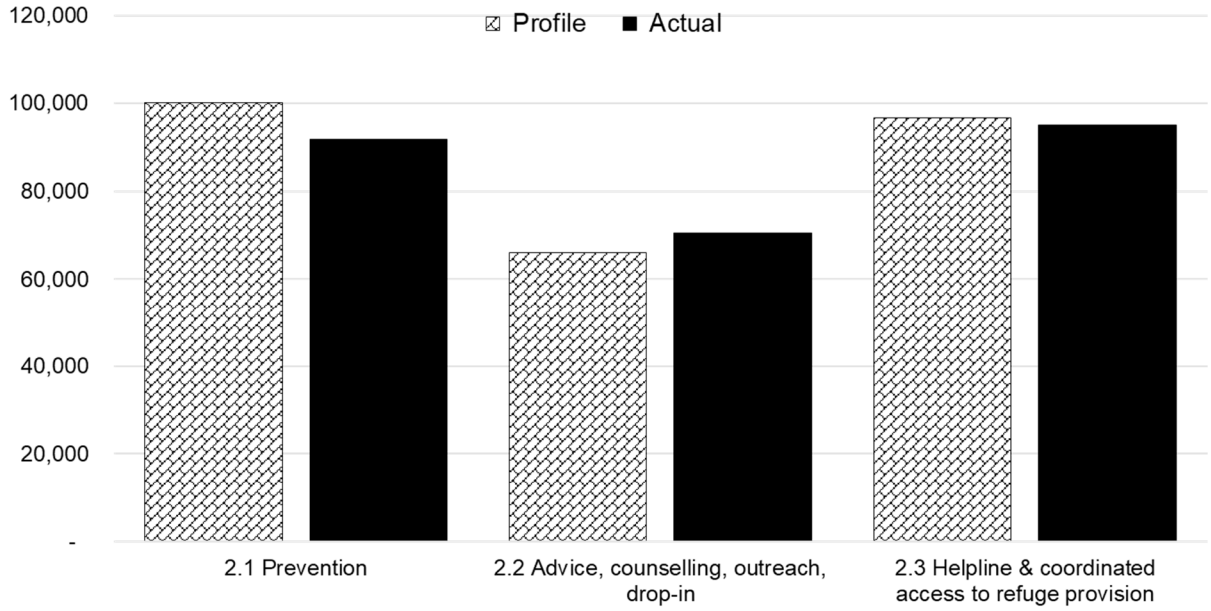
Delivery

4.1 The Committee has allocated £3.7 million per year to eight projects to Priority 2: Tackling Sexual and Domestic Violence for 2017-21.

- One (value of £0.26 million per year) is delivering against specification 2.1: Prevention (working with children and young people).
- Three (total value of £1.72 million per year) are delivering against specification 2.2: Advice, counselling and support to access services (for medium risk post-Independent Domestic Violence Advocate (IDVA) support and target groups not accessing general provision).
- One (value of £0.31 million per year) is delivering against specification 2.3: Helpline, access to refuge provision, support and advice, data gathering on refuge provision and supporting regional coordination of refuge provision.
- One (value of £0.84 million per year) is delivering against specification 2.4: Emergency refuge accommodation and support and alternative housing options to meet the needs of specific groups.
- One (value of £0.24 million per year) is delivering against specification 2.5: Strengthening support for frontline sexual and domestic violence (working with voluntary sector organisations, local authorities, and other agencies).
- One (value of £0.32 million per year) is delivering against specification 2.6: Specifically, targeted services for those affected by harmful practices (female genital mutilation (FGM), honour-based violence, forced marriage and other harmful practices).

4.2 Over quarters one to eight, overall performance was -1.36 percent below profile. Figures 2 and 3 provide further information at a service area level. Outcome targets have been met or achieved in four out of the six service areas. For the two service areas - 2.1 and 2.4 - that have performed below target, both are within the -/+15 per cent performance tolerance. Asian Women's Resource Centre, the sole commission that delivers Service Area 2.6, has significantly over delivered ending the second year with a cumulative variance of 25 per cent over profile.

Figure 2: Priority 2 Delivery against Profile Aggregate Outcomes per service area (2.1, 2.2, 2.3) 2017- 21 Q1 to Q8

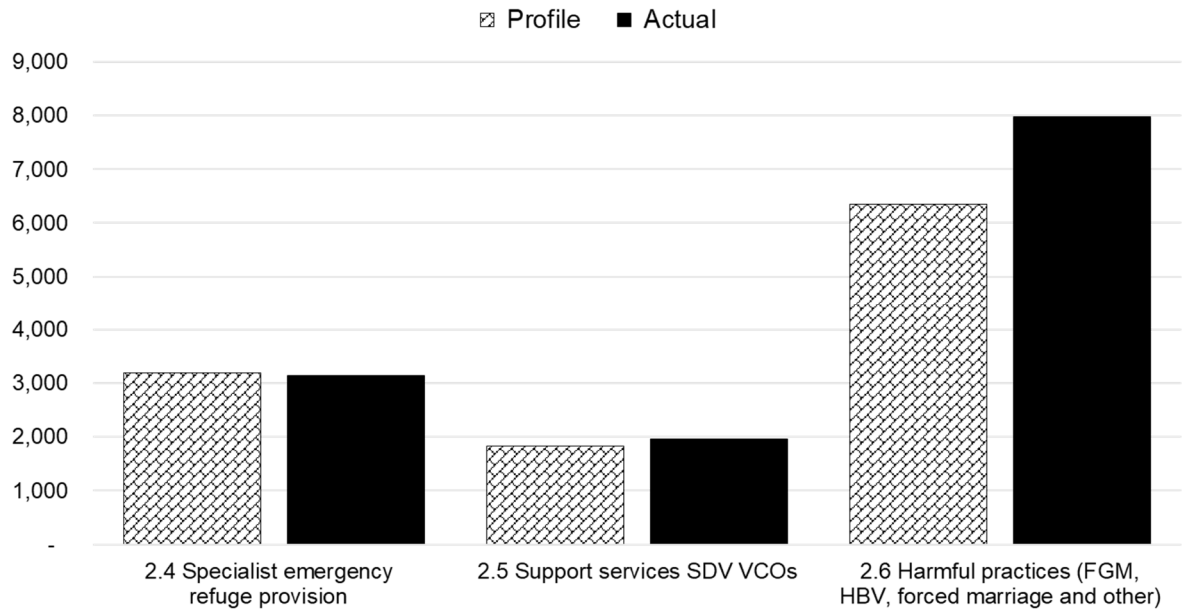


	2.1 Prevention[5]	**2.2 Advice, counselling, outreach, drop-in**	**2.3 Helpline and coordinated access to refuge provision**[6]
Profile	100,082	66,000	96,679
Actual	91,744	70,484	95,104
Difference	-8,338	4,484	1,575
Variance	-8.33%	6.79%	-1.63%
Annual Value of Grants (£m)	£0.27	£1.72	£0.31
Number of Providers	1	3	1

[5] Tender Education and Arts (the only commission in this strand) operates on a rolling programme working with three to four boroughs each quarter. As delivery is aligned to the academic year rather than the committee reporting schedule, delivery can appear to fluctuate

[6] Women's Aid Foundation (the only commission in this strand) records high numbers of callers where their borough of residence is unknown, or unreported. Due to the nature of the service, domestic and sexual violence helplines where callers may be unwilling or too distressed to give this information.

Figure 3: Priority 2 Delivery against Profile Aggregate Outcomes per service area (2.4, 2.5, 2.6) 2017-21 Q1-Q8



	2.4 Specialist emergency refuge provision	**2.5 Support services SDV VCOs**	**2.6 Harmful practices (FGM, HBV, forced marriage, other)**
Profile	3,198	1,820	6,350
Actual	3,136	1,961	7,978
Difference	-62	141	1,628
Variance	-1.94%	7.75%	25.64%
Annual Value of Grants (£m)	£0.84	£0.24	£0. 32
Number of Providers	1	1	1

4.3 Providers continue to support vulnerable and disadvantaged service users within the protected characteristics under the Equality Act 2010. By quarter eight[7]:

- 71 per cent were female
- 31 per cent were under 25
- 3 per cent were aged over 55
- 43 per cent were ethnic minorities[8]
- 12 per cent declared a disability
- 4 per cent were LGBT[9]

[7] Based on self-declaration; users may declare more than one protected characteristic e.g. disability

[8] Includes Asian - all, Black - all, Chinese, Latin American, Middle Eastern, mixed ethnicity, white European, white Irish and white other

[9] Lesbian, gay, bisexual, identify as trans or a person with trans history or declared other

- 1,622 people had no recourse to public funds

Policy and wider environment information

4.4 *Mayor's Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) Fund* - The Mayor has announced an additional £15 million funding for specialist support services for women and girls affected by violence. The Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) is in the process of engaging with the voluntary sector advisory board on the specifications for the fund, which will focus on four priority areas: uplifting current investment, sustaining innovation, developing grassroots provision and managing an increase in demand. This will include a fund management strand and open grant competition strand. While funding is only open to bids from voluntary and community sector organisations, boroughs should benefit from the additional investment and uplift to provision on a local level.

4.5 *Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) Consultation* - MHCLG launched a consultation seeking views on proposals for the future funding and delivery of accommodation-based domestic abuse services, including refuges. This would establish a new multi-agency, partnership approach to delivery of central MHCLG funding for these services. For London, the proposals would see a statutory duty placed on the Greater London Authority (GLA), as a 'Tier 1' authority, to convene a local partnership board to oversee the delivery of central funding on a local level, strategy development and relevant commissioning/decommissioning decisions. London boroughs, as Tier 2 authorities, would have a duty to cooperate with the board, including new responsibilities for local needs assessment. This central funding will sit alongside, rather than replace, local commissioning and investment. London Councils will be engaging with boroughs in the coming weeks to inform our consultation response which will also consider the potential role of the London Councils Grant Programme within this proposed structure.

4.6 *Domestic Abuse Bill* - The draft Domestic Abuse Bill was published by the government in January and has been going through the process of legislative scrutiny in recent months. It is expected to be introduced to parliament in the Autumn, however this will be subject to timings and competing priorities in the parliamentary calendar. The Bill will provide the legislative vehicle for the proposed statutory duty in the MHCLG accommodation-services proposals outlined above.

4.7 *Domestic Abuse Move-On Programme* - the GLA is working with the VAWG Consortium on delivery of resettlement support for survivors of domestic abuse, as part of their Move-On Programme. Through a mixture of capital and revenue funding, the Move-on

Programme aims to provide move-on accommodation for former rough sleepers and domestic abuse survivors leaving refuge. The VAWG Consortium includes the Ascent Partnership, which is funded by London Councils. While this strand of funding is separate to the Ascent partnership, it demonstrates the added value in supporting voluntary sector infrastructure through investment from London Councils.

Service Area Updates

Service Area 2.1

4.8 On 25 February, the Department for Education released a guide for schools on the new compulsory curriculum for Relationships and Sex Education. Tender has welcomed the revisions, however, teaching on Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and forced marriage for primary school aged children has not being made compulsory, and there are still levels of "ambiguity" regarding how and if certain aspects of relationships are taught e.g. the existence of LGBT+ relationships.

Service Area 2.2

4.9 Galop has been re-commissioned to deliver a national LGBT telephone helpline for the next three years. The London element is funded by the London Councils Grants Programme. Galop has also been commissioned as part of the MOPAC Integrated Victims and Witness Service, led by Victim Support and will have a full-time pan-London Independent Domestic Violence Adviser (IDVA), which should increase capacity. Galop has levered in an additional £577,000 funding in the past two years.

4.10 Galop used five years of data from the Domestic Abuse Project (DAP) to compile a report https://www.galop.org.uk/lgbt-peoples-experiences-of-domestic-abuse/ (funded by Lloyds Transformation Fund) that explored the experiences of LGB victims/survivors. The report (and a conference held on 9 May) publicly recognised the significant contribution of London Councils' long-term funding for the DAP which has in turn helped the development and recognition of the benefit of LGBT+ services.

4.11 SignHealth secured funding from the Home Office to produce 10 British sign language (BSL) videos over the next two years on issues such as sexting and forced marriage to help deaf audiences realise and understand the impact of domestic abuse in their preferred language. Presently there are no video resources such as these available on the internet.

4.12 Solace Women's Aid report they are being approached by more women sleeping rough, and there continues to be large numbers of women with no recourse to public funds

(NRPF) presenting to their services making it a challenge to place them. The Southall Black Sisters' NRPF budget ran out in Quarter eight which created a further challenge, but they were able to utilise some of the Tampon Tax funding to supplement it.

4.13 Solace has been successful in a bid to run the borough VAWG services in the London Borough of Bexley; they have reached out to the new service manager to have a meeting between the Solace team and Ascent partners. This should improve referral pathways and joint working arrangements. Referrals have already increased from the borough.

4.14 Rights of Women report 109,860 legal guides funded by London Councils were downloaded from the website in this quarter.

4.15 Solace held the VAWG and Housing Group Workshop in partnership with Safer London and London Councils, which was extremely well attended and focused on next steps for the group and the work. They also delivered a presentation on VAWG and Housing to the pan-London Housing Needs and Homelessness group, hosted by London Councils.

Service Area 2.3

4.16 Women's Aid held an event to showcase the work of the pan-London Domestic and Sexual Violence Helplines and Data Collection Project, at Toynbee Hall on 7 February (attended by members of the Grants Executive). The event provided an opportunity to meet with the professionals delivering the helplines, discuss how their work benefits the boroughs and learn about the real-life stories of callers, their experiences using the helplines and discuss the emerging themes and trends identified by the data collection element of the project.

4.17 Women's Aid also report that one of their partners, Rape and Sexual Abuse Support Centre (RASASC) has been given an Award by GSK/Kings Fund for their impact on the community. Out of 350 organisations around the country, RASASC was one of 10 winners. As part of the award RASASC had a film made about their work, which was shown at the Awards Ceremony on 16 May.

4.18 Following renewed publicity offering free subscriptions to boroughs for the Gold Book, (an online searchable directory of domestic and sexual violence services available in the UK); three boroughs took up the offer making a total of 12 active borough subscriptions. There has also been an increase in enquiries about accessing the London Refuges data dashboard, from borough officers and on behalf of Members. This dashboard is an online resource showing London wide data and key findings such as number of placements, refusals and movement into and out of boroughs. Users can also filter the data in

numerous ways for example, by borough, by date or protected characteristic. Links to this data is circulated to borough VAWG leads via MOPAC quarterly.

4.19 Women's Aid is still awaiting confirmation from the Home Office regarding future funding of the National Domestic Violence helpline; however, the Home Office has confirmed an extension to the current contract until the end of July 2019, because of the delay in the decision. Officers will continue to keep Members informed as to any potential impact to the London Councils grant funded services.

Service Area 2.4

4.20 Obtaining suitable move on accommodation is proving a significant challenge to Ashiana's partner Solace; there are significant delays in offers of accommodation even after homelessness applications are submitted. The HRA does not appear to have assisted in moving service users on.

Service Area 2.5

4.21 Women's Resource Centre's partners, Imkaan and Respect report that the uncertainty and increasing concern surrounding Brexit has directly impacted on emerging needs for practitioners in having effective, safe and appropriate responses for service users when met with growing anxiety on this issue. Imkaan members have also reported a rise in racist, xenophobic behaviours and attitudes from the public, which directly impact on help-seeking, work and overall service provision.

4.22 Women and Girls Network (WGN) have identified Trauma Informed Approach, Child Sexual Exploitation and Harmful Practices as current training needs from their training analysis.

Service Area 2.6

4.23 Asian Women's Resource Centre (AWRC) reported cuts in legal aid have meant advocates having to write more letters to prove domestic violence in order to qualify for legal aid in family cases and continuing difficulties with finding good quality legal aid immigration solicitors. AWRC has also reported disparities in support from Social Services regarding understand of domestic abuse and accepting statutory responsibility for destitute women and children, resulting in AWRC needing to seek legal advice on clients' behalf, which is time consuming.

4.24 Another significant proportion of AWRC's service users have EEA Family Members permits; AWRC reports that the lack of certainty around Brexit is being used by perpetrators to intimidate women and continue exercising power and control over them.

5 Key highlights 2017-19: Priority Two Successes and Challenges at the end of Year Two of the 2017-21 Grants Programme

5.1 There has been significant, successful cross and inter-priority working particularly in the second year, for example:

- AWRC, Galop and SignHealth have provided each other's commissions with training on their respective client groups
- Shelter met with AWRC to give an overview of Priority 1 projects and there was follow up with the STAR Project to refer AWRC clients for specialist housing advice
- Ashiana delivered training to the 'No First Night Out Team' (City and Tower Hamlets) around Harmful Practices.

5.2 Solace Women's Aid held the VAWG and Housing Group Workshop in partnership with Safer London and London Councils and presented to the Housing and pan-London Housing Needs and Homelessness Group; they will also be presenting to the London Housing Directors Group, also hosted by London Councils, in Quarter nine.

5.3 Galop has improved its relationships with several London boroughs and now attends Brent Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) regularly, as well as other local service providers, such as Hackney Domestic Abuse Intervention Service (DAIS). They have established an excellent relationship with the tri-borough services, which has enabled them to secure funding for a specialist 'multiple- needs' caseworker within the Angelou Consortium. Stonewall Housing has continued to develop relationships with housing providers across London and there is a possibility of them providing an LGBT refuge accommodation in future.

5.4 Ashiana was invited to provide training to the London Borough of Bexley Safeguarding Team within the Domestic Violence sector. The team was provided with updates on current immigration law and policy and awareness of the services provided by Ashiana Network, including referral pathways. Attendees included officers from social care, early intervention, adoption, and IDVA team. This training resulted in an increase in referrals from Bexley.

5.5 Women's Aid reported that the inclusion of two sexual violence helplines has enabled the Pan London Sexual and Domestic Violence Helpline to extend the opening hours,

increasing accessibility for London survivors of sexual violence. The introduction of the Men's Advice Line to the commission has been a success and has enabled them to support 1,375 male callers in year two. Respect has successfully secured Home Office continuation funding allowing them to recruit two additional helpline advisers and extend the opening hours from June 2019.

5.6 A partner in the Women's Aid led Commission, Women and Girls Network (WGN) was able to use the learning from running the Ascent Sexual Violence Helpline by providing valuable input and guidance to the creation and development of the London Survivors Gateway.

5.7 The Ending Harmful Practices commission, led by Asian Women's Resource Centre has had the most success where their services have been embedded at a borough level - Lambeth, Harrow, Lewisham, Barnet, Islington, Enfield, City of London, Ealing and Waltham Forest. Effective relationship building with VAWG Coordinators and other key stakeholders particularly in Lambeth, Southwark, Lewisham and Islington, and ongoing attendance and participation at VAWG Forums has, increased referrals.

5.8 Many of the Priority Two commissions have formed strong links with solicitors/legal advisors. For example:

- Shelter and others provide surgeries and legal advice to Solace's service users e.g. holding a housing surgery from Southall Black Sisters' offices; Strand partners hold regular immigration surgeries along with a bank of McKenzie friends to support survivors in court.
- In two years, Rights of Women delivered approximately 906 advice line hours; the advice was delivered by qualified solicitors. The hourly legal aid rate for solicitors in London is £52.65. Solicitors in the private sector charge an average of £250 per hour. This means £47,701 worth of advice at legal aid rates, and £226,500 worth of legal advice at private sector rates (this does not include time solicitors spent on legal guides and training).
- Galop has a trained IDVA and a member of staff who is legally trained and knowledgeable around injunctions; it has increased their confidence in advising clients around obtaining injunctions for instance.

5.9 Women's Resource Centre (WRC) report a highlight of the past 12 months has been the impact that the training delivered by Women and Girls Network has had on professionals. At its' highest point, 98 per cent of all delegates reported an increase in awareness of violence against women and girls and as well as their ability to meet the needs of service users affected by violence.

5.10 A representative of the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) attended WRCs training course - Better Engagement with Perpetrators - which was helpful to survivor support staff in attendance. The CPS representative subsequently attended Respect's National Conference and spoke about how attending the training and engaging with those survivor service staff has enhanced his practice.

Future delivery challenges

5.11 Across Priority 2, providers continue to report increases in service users with high levels of mental health needs, complex needs and those who have no recourse to public funds. This has been attributed to a reduction in external/VAWG specialist services and consequently, services like their Advice Hub are now often the only source of support left in some boroughs.

5.12 Working with women who have no recourse to public funds is also a common challenge across the priority. AWRC report that women who are victims of gender-based violence become increasingly vulnerable when they are undocumented and NRPF. Many service users have complex immigration matters attached to their cases and/or need input from statutory mental health services and it has proved extremely challenging to access appropriate services in many boroughs; Southall Black Sisters' NRPF budget to assist NRPF women ran out before the end of year two due to increased demand.

5.13 Recruitment and retention of staff and volunteers on the scale required can be a challenge and very resource intensive. Ascent partners continue to experience a decreased capacity of daytime volunteers; anecdotal evidence suggest this is due to people needing to take up full time paid employment.

5.14 SignHealth report that refuges appear to be hesitant to take in deaf clients, having concerns regarding communication access, the cost of interpreters and concerns that if clients cannot hear knocks on the door or the fire alarm then it is a breach of their health and safety regulations. Many refuges prefer to meet the client 1:1 for an assessment which leads to delays and losing the room to other applicants.

6 Performance management

6.1 SignHealth is RAG rated Amber for the second quarter in succession; although contract compliance improved (monitoring information was more accurate and submitted on time) service delivery against certain key indicators did not improve due to some activities not taking place because of staff vacancies. These vacancies have now been filled and it is anticipated that delivery will increase in subsequent quarters. The grants team will be

meeting with SignHealth in the next quarter to discuss their profiling going forward and improvements in outcome monitoring and benchmarking. The grants team will continue to keep the committee informed as to progress.

6.2 Women's Aid's RAG rating remains high Green, but the RAG score was reduced this quarter partly due to a 2 per cent drop in delivery, but mainly due to reduced contract compliance scores (timeliness and accuracy of monitoring information). It is not anticipated that these issues will continue in subsequent quarters as the commission usually returns accurate information in a timely manner.

Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) funding: Ending Harmful Practices

6.3 London Councils administers £200,000 (over two years) on behalf of MOPAC under a partnership arrangement, to complement the Grants Programme and provide additional resources to Asian Women's Resource Centre (AWRC) for training frontline staff in statutory and voluntary services to identify harmful practices and take appropriate action. The funding enhances London Councils' Service Area 2.6, which delivers services to those affected by harmful practices. AWRC delivers this training with nine partners who also deliver the commission under 2.6.

6.4 This report marks the end of the first year of this project. By the end of the fourth quarter of the first year, the project made significant progress to catch up from a delayed start. In Quarter four, they delivered 28 full day equivalent sessions in 20 boroughs to 652 participants, including 204 housing staff from the London Borough of Islington.

6.5 The request for training in Islington was made to ensure that housing staff who, due to their line of work may be in family homes, are aware of these topics and are able to appropriately report VAWG and Harmful Practices with respect to Islington reporting policies. Caretaker attendees were particularly concerned for their own safety should they report instances of suspected domestic violence or harmful practices. Concerns from caretaking staff were relayed to the borough VAWG lead to request that caretakers are made aware of the current additional safety measures that may be available for staff that live on site. This will be followed up by Islington.

6.6 The increased uptake in Quarter four has been due to strong promotion across London, and the partnership has continued to attend multi agency forums to increase uptake and raise the project's profile. The project has trained participants working in housing management, psychologists and family practitioners, as well as VAWG caseworkers and safeguarding leads, which indicates that awareness raising is increasing across a range of professionals.

6.7 In addition to female genital mutilation (FGM), honour-based violence and faith-based abuse, other lesser known issues such as breast ironing, corrective rape and dowry abuse are also covered. The partners work with borough leads to determine the training topics they want to be covered. For example, in Kensington and Chelsea they specifically asked for information about acid attacks and corrective rape; In Bromley they requested information about forced marriages, FGM and faith-based abuse. MOPAC has asked that the project further raises awareness of the lesser known issues.

6.8 At end of the first year:

- The project has delivered a total of 46 sessions to 976 participants
- This is 90 per cent of the annual target (51) for the number of training days delivered and 45 per cent of the two-year target (102)
- The project has already surpassed the two-year target of 920 participants, having trained 976 individuals in the first year.

6.9 The partnership intends to add nine days to next year's training target of 51 days (making a total target of 60 days).

6.10 The following boroughs did not receive any training in year one: Barking and Dagenham, Barnet, Croydon, Hammersmith and Fulham, Kingston upon Thames, Newham and Richmond Upon Thames. Partners will be targeting these boroughs in year two.

7 Priority 3: ESF tackling poverty through employment

7.1 Grants Committee agreed funding for the Poverty Programme under Priority 3, Tackling Poverty through Employment, at its meeting on 13 July 2016. The Poverty Programme Priority is funded by boroughs' contributions to the Grants Programme of £3million. This is matched by the London Councils ESF Programme, through a funding agreement with the GLA, which operates within a framework set by the Department for Work and Pensions and the London Economic Action Partnership.

7.2 The London Councils ESF Poverty Programme aims to support long-term unemployed and economically inactive people from specific disadvantaged target groups. This includes Londoners that are at risk of homelessness, or are homeless, so projects work in partnership with organisations that London Councils funds under Priority 1.

7.3 Payments to providers delivering under Priority 3 can only be made following rigorous quality assurance of all participant documentation to ensure a) eligibility against strict ESF criteria and b) evidence of activity and results is available.

7.4 From October 2016 to March 2019, the following activity has been undertaken and results achieved:

- Enrolments - 2,432
- Personalised support and advice - 2,335
- Volunteering/work experience - 132
- Progressed into education/training - 251
- Progressed into employment - 379
- Sustained in employment 26 weeks - 154

7.5 Providers continue to attract and support disadvantaged residents. Of the participants engaged and enrolled onto the programme:

- 64 per cent are female
- 64 per cent are parents
- 57 per cent were long term unemployed
- 43 per cent were economically inactive
- 56 per cent were inactive or unemployed for more than three years
- 28 per cent were over 50
- 32 per cent did not have basic skills
- 65 per cent were ethnic minorities

- 55 per cent were from a jobless household
- 21 per cent were from a single adult household with dependent children
- 18 per cent declared a disability
- 20 percent declared they had a health condition that limits work
- 16 per cent declared a mental health condition.

Performance management

7.6 Due to ESF compliance requirements, the administrative burden on both delivery partners and London Councils will remain high for the duration of the programme, which completes at the end of June 2019. Quality Assurance Administrators continue to provide support directly to partners to help with compliance, and the funding model has been adjusted to increase funding for the first paid element of the programme - personalised support and advice - to acknowledge the additional work that partners need to undertake in the early stages of delivery (overall funding for the programme has not increased).

7.7 London Councils continues to pay partners on a monthly rather than quarterly basis to address cash flow issues that have affected partner organisations and to enable London Councils to draw down ESF match funding in a timelier manner. With the introduction of a robust quality assurance process, and payments based on delivery of results, a monthly payment model is low risk.

7.8 Partners have managed delivery to participants extremely well, to ensure the programme recovers as far as possible. Priority 3 partners continue to be subject to a monthly 100 per cent check of activity and evidence to mitigate the risk of non-compliance with ESF and to closely monitor performance. This is the highest level of risk intervention, and because of this, all projects are RAG rated Red. This level of monitoring is not a statement about the confidence that London Councils has in its partners. It is in response to the risks associated with delivering a part-European funded programme and the need to closely monitor performance to support the programme's recovery. The RAG rating is for Grants Committee to hold London Councils Officers to account in ensuring that the risks associated with ESF are well managed.

7.9 To acknowledge concerns raised by Priority 3 partners with the Chair of the Grants Committee regarding the RAG rating, an additional performance indicator has been introduced to the RAG for Priority 3 partners, to demonstrate participant satisfaction with delivery. This measure also supports the Committee's acknowledgement, at the its meeting of November 2017, of the efforts that partners have made to continue to deliver a high-quality programme for Londoners, whilst managing a challenging compliance

regime. Priority 3 partners have raised other concerns that are being addressed by the Strategy Director.

7.10 Following on from discussions at Grants Executive in February 2019 and Grants Committee in March 2019, an option for using the underspend related to Priority 3 is presented to this committee under item 13.

8 Risk-based performance management (RAG rating) – Project level performance

8.1 Project performance is measured using the programme-wide Red-Amber-Green (RAG) rating system. The RAG rating system forms part of the Commissioning Performance Management Framework agreed by members in February 2017[10]. The methodology for the system is set out in **Appendix 1** of this report. The rating system shows whether a project's performance is going up, going down or is steady across quarters.

8.2 The RAG ratings for quarter seven (October to December 2018) and quarter eight (January to March 2019) are set out in the table below. For Priorities 1 and 2 the Committee will note that 12 projects in quarter eight are rated Green and one is Amber. The direction-of-travel indicators show that the performance of most projects is steady or improved. More detailed information on the RAG scoring methodology is provided in **Appendix 1**.

8.3 As noted above (paragraph 7.8), intervention, support and challenge are at the highest level (Red) to ensure Grants Committee can hold London Councils Officers to account in ensuring that the risks associated with ESF are well managed. Programme delivery continues to produce good outcomes for participants and this is reflected in the additional RAG indicator for participant satisfaction, which better reflects the efforts of partners in delivering the programme (see paragraph 7.9).

[10] Commissioning Performance Management Framework, Item 5, Grants Committee, meeting on 8 February 2017

Table Three: RAG Results (Priorities 1 and 2: April 2017 to March 2019 - Priority 3: October 2016 to March 2019)

Service area	Organisation (lead)	Project	Partners	RAG Rating Q7	RAG Rating Q8
1.1	Shelter	STAR Partnership (Supporting Tenancies, Accommodation and Reconnections)	Thames Reach, Stonewall Housing, St Mungo's	Green	Green ↔
1.1	St Mungo Community Housing Association	Housing Advice, Resettlement and Prevention Connect	n/a	Green	Green ↘
1.2	New Horizon Youth Centre	London Youth Gateway	Depaul UK, Stonewall Housing, Galop, Albert Kennedy Trust, Shelter	Green	Green ↔
1.3	Homeless Link	PLUS Project	Shelter	Green	Green ↑
1.3	Standing Together Against Domestic Violence	Domestic Abuse Housing Alliance	n/a	Green	Green ↔
2.1	Tender Education and Arts	London Councils pan-London VAWG Consortium Prevention Project	IMECE, Women and Girls' Network, The Nia Project, Solace Women's Aid, Latin American Women's Rights Service, FORWARD, Ashiana Network, Iranian and Kurdish Women's Rights Organisation	Green	Green ↔
2.2	Solace Women's Aid	Ascent: Advice and Counselling	ASHIANA Network, Asian Women's Resource Centre, Chinese Information & Advice Centre, Ethnic Alcohol Counselling in Hounslow, Iranian and Kurdish Women Rights Organisation, IMECE Turkish Speaking Women's Group, Jewish Women's Aid, Latin American Women's Rights Service, The Nia Project, Rape and Sexual Abuse Support Centre, Rights of Women, Southall Black Sisters, Women and Girls Network	Green	Green ↔
2.2	Galop	The LGBT DAP (Domestic Abuse Partnership)	Stonewall Housing, London Friend, Switchboard	Green	Green ↔
2.2	SignHealth	DeafHope London	n/a	Amber	Amber ↔
2.3	Women's Aid	Pan-London Domestic and Sexual Violence Helplines and Data Collection Project	Refuge, Women and Girls Network, Rape and Sexual Abuse Support Centre, Respect	Green	Green ↘

Service area	Organisation (lead)	Project	Partners	RAG Rating Q7	RAG Rating Q8
2.4	Ashiana Network	Specialist Refuge Network	Ashiana Network, Solace Women's Aid, The Nia Project, Iranian and Kurdish Women's Rights Organisation	Green	Green ↔
2.5	Women's Resource Centre	The ASCENT project	Respect (perpetrators), Imkaan, Rights of Women, Against Violence, Abuse and Women and Girls Network	Green	Green ↔
2.6	Asian Women's Resource Centre	Ascent Ending Harmful Practices project	Ashiana Network, Latin American Women's Rights Service, Iranian and Kurdish Women Rights Organisation, IMECE Women's Centre, Southall Black Sisters Trust, Women and Girls Network, FORWARD, Domestic Violence Intervention Project	Green	Green ↔

Service area	Organisation (lead)	Project	Partners	RAG Q7	RAG Q8	Participant Satisfaction
Priority 3	Disability Times Trust	Directions West London		No longer delivering		
	London Training and Employment Network	Steps into Work	Breaking Barriers, Centrepoint Soho, HCT Group, Latin America Women Rights Service, Refugee Action Kingston, Skillsland Ltd, Storm Family Centre	**Red**	**Red**	Green
	MI ComputSolutions	Community Life Change	Successful Mums, Royal Mencap, Resource Plus, Centre Point, Train 2 Work.	**Red**	**Red**	Green
	Paddington Development Trust	Gold	Urban Partnership Group, Equi-vision, Get Set, Westminster and Wandsworth Mind, St Mungo's, CITE	**Red**	**Red**	Green
	Redbridge CVS	Aim Higher	Bromley by Bow Centre, HCT Group, London Training and Employment Network, Osmani Trust, Volunteer Centre Hackney	**Red**	**Red**	Green
	Redbridge CVS	Outreach East	ATN, DABD, East Thames, Ellingham, Harmony House, Hope 4 Havering, MADAS	**Red**	**Red**	Green

9 Communications and borough engagement

9.1 Officers continue to implement the actions set out in the communications plan previously endorsed by Members including reports to the relevant borough officer networks (VAWG Coordinators Network, and Housing Needs and Homelessness Group) and creating an online directory with information on referral pathways. Discussions have taking place with the Chair of the Borough Grants Officers group, to agree a series of presentations from the commissions, with New Horizon's Youth Centre presenting to the Group on 3 July.

9.2 Individual reports on borough engagement by commissions are listed in Appendix 3. Lower engagement levels in Bexley, Merton and Sutton for Priority 1 are expected to be addressed through a combination of measures by commissions in Year 3. New Horizon's presentation to the Borough Grants Officers group will provide an opportunity to discuss their service in these boroughs. The commission has repeatedly reported difficulties in meeting with the borough leads. A planned meeting with the Sutton lead is due to be rescheduled shortly. Shelter recently has set up a new co-located outreach with Bexley Age UK which is already improving referrals in the borough and Merton will be one of Homeless Link's priority boroughs to provide bespoke targeted services to in Year 3.

9.3 Officers have also worked with closely with London Councils policy and communications teams to promote programme related issues to Members and boroughs throughout the year, particularly through Key Issues and social media. This included publicising the London Domestic Violence Helplines showcase, Women's Aid's Gold Book offer to London boroughs of its online directory of domestic abuse services, a joint London Councils and London Funders conference with voluntary and community sector partners, 16 Days of Action against gender-based violence and Shelter hub open day, and Homeless Link's and Shelter's Employment and Homelessness Spotlight event in Ealing.

9.4 Officers regularly update the borough officer contact lists to ensure information is reaching the right borough officers. It is important that boroughs support this process by keeping the members of the team at London Councils informed of changes in personnel; the team would be grateful for the support of Grants Committee members with this exercise.

9.5 The Strategy Director attends the quarterly partners Cross Priority meetings, where information about good contacts and outreach is shared.

9.6 A selection of case studies is regularly published and updated on the London Councils website. The case studies illustrate the difficulties of working with a vulnerable client group and highlight partnership working to meet the multiple needs of service users, cross priority working and making links between homelessness and sexual and domestic violence services.

10 Value for Money

10.1 London Councils Grants Programme administers public money on behalf of, and with, the London boroughs and therefore must ensure value for money - the optimal use of resources to achieve intended outcomes. The National Audit Office model of value for money focuses on three E's:

- ***Economy:*** minimising the cost of resources used or required (inputs);
- ***Efficiency:*** the relationship between the output from goods or services and the resources to produce them; and
- ***Effectiveness:*** the relationship between the intended and actual results of public spending (outcomes)

10.2 The *Commissioning Performance Management Framework* (agreed by members in February 2017) sets out the controls used to ensure value for money for the programme. This includes checks on audited accounts, a review of annual budgets and, where underspend has been identified, deductions from payments. A 15 per cent cap is in place with regards to projects' overhead costs.

10.3 London Councils has completed its consultation with groups to review targets where there is significant over-delivery to bring these more into line with actual performance and ensure projects continue to offer value for money.

10.4 London Councils operates a robust monitoring system to ensure figures reported are verifiable; the work commissions undertake has a far wider benefit and impact than is often shown through the figures. For example, a frontline organisation may support a service user through multiple interventions across the whole partnership. A second-tier commission may record work with one organisation but provide services to high numbers of their staff across separate departments or branches and so have a much greater reach in upskilling the voluntary and community sector than the figures indicate.

10.5 In addition to the examples listed in the key highlights sections above, Commissions have also highlighted how their projects offer value for money in their annual returns.

Five commissions reported leveraging an additional £5 million as a result of receiving London Councils funding. In addition to this figure, over four years, Shelter will contribute over £900,000 to the STAR Partnership and provide access to a partnership pool of over 50 volunteers and 2 additional student placements.

10.6 Women's Aid has stated that the cost of phone calls to the Domestic Violence Helpline - £14 per call - when compared to the cost of domestic violence and homicide statutory services, represents a significant saving; the specialist nature of service delivery has associated savings, for example the DeafHope project avoids the use of British Sign Language interpreters, saving a reported £3,000 per beneficiary. Commissions have reported cost savings through sharing management costs across partnerships, lower rental costs through co-locations and community hosting, appropriate use of volunteers and use of pro bono legal support. ROW estimate £47,701 worth of advice at legal aid rates, and £226,500 worth of legal advice at private sector rates were delivered. Women and Girl's Network's learning gained through service delivery has been used in the development of the London Survivors Gateway.

10.7 Additional or continued funding has been secured from the Home Office and Comic Relief as well as other trusts and foundations. Successes include Stonewall Housing developing safer accommodation provision for LGBT+ refugees, and Depaul UK delivering employability services for care leavers in Bromley, Greenwich and Lewisham. Homeless Link also report that London Councils facilitation of cross-sector working between the women's and homelessness sector, contributed to their recent success in receiving Tampon tax funding to deliver a £2 million grants programme for projects supporting women experiencing homelessness.

10.8 Most commissions have performed well against targets. Where issues with delivery have arisen, officers have worked closely with the providers to ensure these were addressed. Improved partnership and cross priority working have led to better outcomes for service users. Where relevant, commissions work towards certain quality standards, and involve service users in the design and adaptation of the projects.

10.9 Information and data provided through the programme has been used by the policy team at London Councils, and by other stakeholders, to inform the strategic response to these priority areas.

11 Annual equalities report

11.1 The London Councils Grants Programme enables boroughs to tackle high-priority social need where this is better done at pan-London level. The principles of the Grants Programme were re-affirmed in 2016. Of the five programme principals, one is focused on contributing to the objectives of the 2010 Equality Act. Service specifications highlight equalities groups to target based on evidence of disproportionate impact, or because they are groups that do not typically go through the local authority route (or need support to do so). The equalities report at Appendix 5 provides information relating to equalities monitoring information provided by commissions covering the period April 2017 to March 2019

11.2 The report demonstrates that the programme has a strong focus on equalities groups that are disproportionately affected by homelessness, sexual and domestic violence and poverty, in particular, equalities groups that present in small numbers at a borough level that can be supported by specialist pan-London services (for example SignHealth, which supports deaf and hearing-impaired people affected by domestic violence). Where gaps have been identified, commissions will be encouraged to make contact with relevant specialist organisations to increase take up from people with the particular equality's characteristics, or review service delivery to ensure that services are accessible and relevant.

12 London Funders

12.1 London Funders activities are paid for by a subscription from the 33 London local authorities and London Councils. An annual progress report on the performance of London Funders is included at Appendix 6. Members are asked to note the report and agree that London Councils officers share this report with relevant borough officers to ensure they are aware of the activities provided. Boroughs pay a reduced subscription to London Funders via London Councils, which is considered in the November budget setting process.

13 Recommendations

13.1 The Grants Committee is asked to note:

a) outcomes at priority level:

i) Priority 1, combatting homelessness, overall is 13 per cent above profile for quarters one to eight

ii) Priority 2, tackling sexual and domestic violence, overall is 1.36 per cent below profile for quarters one to eight

iii) Priority 3, tackling poverty through employment, overall is -52 per cent below profile for the period October 2016 to March 2019

b) the number of interventions delivered in the relevant periods:

i) Priority 1, combatting homelessness – 45,497

ii) Priority 2, tackling sexual and domestic violence – 270,407

iii) Priority 3, tackling poverty through employment – 5,696

c) project level performance, using the Red, Amber, Green (RAG) performance management system (explained at Appendix 1):

i) Priorities 1 and 2: 12 projects are rated Green and one is Amber

ii) Priority 3: as previously discussed with Grants Committee members, all projects remain rated Red for performance management, to ensure London Councils' manages the risks associated with European funding; an additional performance indictor has been included to show participant satisfaction to better reflect actual delivery of the programme (see Section 7)

d) that an option for using the underspend related to Priority 3 is presented to this committee under item 13

e) the progress on administration of £200,000 on behalf of the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime to enhance training to front-line professionals on identifying harmful practices (paragraph 6.3)

f) the borough maps (Appendix 2), and borough engagement activities (Section 9)

g) the project delivery information and contact details (Appendix 3), produced as a separate resource to provide members with a directory of services, with up-to-date contact information, as well as an update on performance

h) the annual borough reports (Appendix 4)

i) the annual equalities report (Appendix 5)

j) the annual performance report provided by London Funders (Appendix 6) and **agree** that London Councils officers share this report with relevant borough officers to ensure they are aware of the activities provided (boroughs pay a reduced subscription to London Funders via London Councils, which is considered in the November budget setting process)

Appendix 1 RAG Rating Methodology

Appendix 2 Priorities 1 and 2 Borough Maps

Appendix 3 Project Delivery Information and Contact Details

Appendix 4 Borough Delivery Information

Appendix 5 Annual Equalities Report

Appendix 6 London Funders Annual Report

Financial Implications for London Councils

Funding for commissions was agreed at the meeting of the Grants Committee in February 2017, within the budget envelope agreed at London Councils Leaders' Committee in November 2016. The London Councils Grants Committee considered proposals for expenditure in 2018/19 at its meeting on 22 November 2017. The Leaders' Committee agreed a budget at its meeting on 5 December 2017.

Legal Implications for London Councils

None

Equalities Implications for London Councils

London Councils' funded services provide support to people within all the protected characteristics (Equality Act 2010), and in particular targets groups highlighted as particularly hard to reach or more affected by the issues being tackled. Funded organisations are also required to submit equalities monitoring data, which can be collated across the grants scheme to provide data on the take up of services and gaps in provision to be addressed. The grants team reviews this annually.

Background Documents

Performance of Grants Programme 2017-21, Item 5, 20 March 2019

Grants Programme 2017-21 Update Report, Item 13, 12 July 2017

Commissioning Performance Management Framework: Grants Committee Reporting Plan 2017-18 – Grants Committee, Item 14 12 July 2017

London Councils Grants Programme 2017-21, Item 4, London Councils Grants Committee, 8 February 2017

Commissioning Performance Management Framework 2017-21, Item 5 London Councils Grants Committee, 8 February 2017

London Councils officers report quarterly to the Grants Committee on the performance of the grants programme, based on the Commissioning Performance Management Framework agreed by Grants Committee in February 2017.

The cornerstone of this at project level is a Red, Amber or Green (RAG) rating of all projects:

Green	80-100 points
Amber	55-79 points
RED	0-54 points

The RAG rating is made up of:

- Performance - delivery of outcomes, 70 per cent
- Quality - provider self-assessment and beneficiary satisfaction, 10 per cent
- Compliance - timeliness and accuracy of reporting, responsiveness and risk management, 20 per cent.

The requirement to meet at least 80 points to achieve a Green rating was agreed at the March 2018 Grants Committee, following a review by officers to ensure that the RAG rating system was appropriately highlighting performance issues.

The framework also sets out a risk-based approach to monitoring in which levels of monitoring are varied dependent on the RAG score of the project.

Performance change indicators (changes from one reporting quarter to the next)

↑	an increase of five or more percentage points
↗	an increase of more than two percentage points but less than five
↔	The score has remained relatively static with no significant change allowing for minor fluctuation between -two and +two percentage points
↘	a decrease over two percentage points but less than five
↓	a decrease of five or more percentage points

Priority 1: Combatting Homelessness indicative level of distribution based on need

Legend

Low (>=)	(<) High	Occurrences
0%	2%	(8)
2%	3%	(7)
3%	4%	(14)
4%	5%	(3)
5%	8%	(1)

Priority 1: Combatting Homelessness actual distribution to March 2019

Legend

Low (>=)	(<) High	Occurrences
0%	2%	(11)
2%	3%	(8)
3%	4%	(5)
4%	5%	(3)
5%	8%	(6)

Boroughs	
City of London	0.23%
Barking & Dagenham	2.85%
Barnet	2.48%
Bexley	0.90%
Brent	3.54%
Bromley	2.23%
Camden	4.04%
Croydon	2.91%
Ealing	3.96%
Enfield	3.11%
Greenwich	1.81%
Hackney	6.66%
Hammersmith & Fulham	4.25%
Haringey	5.86%
Harrow	1.22%
Havering	1.06%
Hillingdon	2.95%
Hounslow	1.91%
Islington	5.08%
Kensington & Chelsea	2.03%
Kingston upon Thames	1.09%
Lambeth	5.18%
Lewisham	3.31%
Merton	1.06%
Newham	6.78%
Redbridge	1.72%
Richmond upon Thames	0.73%
Southwark	3.66%
Sutton	0.63%
Tower Hamlets	4.45%
Waltham Forest	5.32%
Wandsworth	2.48%
Westminster	2.97%

Priority 2: Tackling Sexual and Domestic Violence - indicative level of distribution based on need

Legend

Low (>=)	(<) High	Occurrences
0%	2%	(8)
2%	3%	(8)
3%	4%	(5)
4%	5%	(10)
5%	8%	(2)

Priority 2: Tackling Sexual and Domestic Violence - actual distribution of delivery to March 2019

Legend

Low (>=)	(<) High	Occurrences
0%	2%	(3)
2%	3%	(19)
3%	4%	(10)
4%	5%	(1)
5%	8%	(0)

Boroughs	
City of London	0.19%
Barking & Dagenham	2.63%
Barnet	3.10%
Bexley	2.15%
Brent	3.59%
Bromley	3.04%
Camden	2.84%
Croydon	3.81%
Ealing	4.92%
Enfield	3.40%
Greenwich	2.73%
Hackney	3.11%
Hammersmith & Fulham	2.37%
Haringey	2.93%
Harrow	2.44%
Havering	2.17%
Hillingdon	2.76%
Hounslow	2.90%
Islington	2.45%
Kensington & Chelsea	2.34%
Kingston upon Thames	1.26%
Lambeth	3.67%
Lewisham	3.54%
Merton	2.15%
Newham	3.54%
Redbridge	2.74%
Richmond upon Thames	2.19%
Southwark	2.79%
Sutton	1.97%
Tower Hamlets	3.44%
Waltham Forest	2.86%
Wandsworth	2.63%
Westminster	2.41%

See separately bound Appendix 3

See separately bound Appendix 4

1 Background

1.1 The Equality Act 2010 includes a public sector Equality Duty requiring public bodies and those carrying out public functions on behalf of public authorities, such as the London Councils Grants Programme, to have due regard to the need to:

- Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited by the Act.
- Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.
- Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.

1.2 The Act explains that having due regard for advancing equality involves:

- Removing or minimising disadvantages suffered by people due to their protected characteristics.
- Taking steps to meet the needs of people from protected groups where these are different from the needs of other people.
- Encouraging people from protected groups to participate in public life or in other activities where their participation is disproportionately low.

1.3 The Act specifies nine protected characteristics; these are age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, marriage or civil partnership, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation.

1.4 London Councils, in aiming to meet its requirements under the act, completed an equality impact assessment as part of the 2015 review of the Grants Programme. The outcomes of the impact assessment and review suggested that London Councils Grants Programme was and should continue to be an effective vehicle by which the boroughs come together to tackle high-priority, pan-London complex social needs, including the needs of those with the protected characteristics, which can often be difficult to address effectively as an individual borough.

1.5 In pursuance of its aims London Councils has funded organisations to deliver services across London and implemented a monitoring process, which incorporates an assessment of equalities. This report considers, for Priorities 1 and 2, three sections of the equality monitoring data received from funded organisations in order to assess the progress of the programme in adhering to the requirements of the Act.

1.6 People accessing services by protected characteristics are also reported for Priority 3.

2 Equalities Outcome Targets

2.1 Specific equalities outcomes form part of each funded organisation's targets to ensure that the core activity of each service has due regard to the requirements of the Act and to enable London Councils to meet eh needs of vulnerable groups. Tables one and two below outline the equalities outcomes achieved over the period 2017-19.

Table One: Equalities Outcomes achieved under Priority 1 for the period 2017-19

Service Area & ID		Lead Partner	Outcome	Profile 2017-19	Actual 2017-19
1.1	8252	Shelter – London Advice Services	Number with one/more protected equalities characteristic	586	873
			Number with improved physical health	400	505
			Number with improved mental health	920	940
	8254	St Mungo Community Housing Association	Number with one/more protected equalities characteristic	300	486
			Number with improved physical health	768	670
			Number with improved mental health	420	442
1.2	8259	New Horizon Youth Centre	Number with one/more of the protected characteristics (excluding age)	1,132	1,020
			Number with improved mental health	2,490	2,868
1.3	8257	Homeless Link	Number of VCS able to demonstrate that they have adapted their services and increased their links (to local authorities, providers under Priority 1, 2 and 3, and other agencies) to deliver holistic solutions for service users	90	262
			Number of VCS aware of changing need in inner and outer London and able to adapt services accordingly.	210	286
	8258	Standing Together Against Domestic Violence	Number of frontline organisations with increased awareness of specialist/equalities needs of clients	160	149
			Number of frontline organisations adapting and or introducing services to meet the specialist/equalities needs of clients	80	94
			Number of VCS able to demonstrate that they have adapted their services and increased their links (to local authorities, providers under Priority 1, 2 and 3, and other agencies) to deliver holistic solutions for service users	80	100
			Number of housing organisations with increased awareness of specialist /equalities needs of clients	160	149

Table Two: Equalities Outcomes achieved under Priority 2 for the period 2017-19

Service Area & ID		Lead Partner	Outcome	*Profile 2018-19*	*Actual 2018-19*
2.1	8262	Tender Education and Arts	Healthy Relationships Project participants in secondary schools and out of school settings can recall criminal statistics for different forms of sexual and domestic violence against protected groups	1,664	1,452
2.2	8269	Solace Women's Aid	People from protected characteristics report increased safety/knowledge of rights	4,984	5,395
			People from the protected characteristics report satisfaction with services	6,230	6,772
	8266	Galop	People from protected characteristics report increased safety/knowledge of rights	314	347
			People from the protected characteristics report satisfaction with services	160	171
	8268	SignHealth	People from the protected characteristics report increased safety/knowledge of their rights	300	578
			People from the protected characteristics report satisfaction with services	300	578
2.3	8275	Women's Aid Federation of England (Women's Aid)	Quarterly report on refuge referrals (successful/non-successful) by London borough, with particular categories including equalities sent to all borough officers and other key stakeholders[11]	8	8
			People with the protected characteristics (Equalities Act 2010) are able to access support that meets their needs	320	384
			Service users reporting their needs were adequately addressed when utilising the Helpline service (according to age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage & civil partnership, pregnancy & maternity, race, religion or belief, sex, sexual orientation).	800	875
2.4	8245	Ashiana Network	Removal of barriers in accessing services for people with the protected characteristics of the 2010 Equalities Act	170	246
			Number of users with disabilities accessing the service	146	159

[11] The Routes to Support reports (formerly UKROL) are quarterly reports on refuge data across London provided to boroughs and the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime. The categories of the data gathered are monitored by a steering group of relevant stakeholders (boroughs, MOPAC/GLA and providers)

Service Area & ID		Lead Partner	Outcome	*Profile 2018-19*	*Actual 2018-19*
2.5	8271	Women's Resource Centre	Frontline services/organisations with increased ability to meet the three aims of the Equality Act 2010	240	201
			Frontline organisations with increased diversification of boards of trustees	40	34
2.6	8276	Asian Women's Resource Centre (AWRC)	Service users have an increased ability to communicate their needs and views to service providers	378	686
			Number of professionals with improved understanding of harmful practices and the barriers faced by BAMER women in accessing services	260	448

2.2 Providers have made good progress delivering against equalities targets. Officers continue to work with organisations to monitor and support activity.

3 Equalities Progress Report

3.1 Funded organisations provide a written progress report on the work they undertake to ensure their services are accessible and meet the requirements of the people with protected characteristics.

3.2 Activities undertaken to increase the take up of services by those with protected characteristics include delivering services in settings that are appropriate/accessible to users, including employing targeted methods to advertise the service and connect with service users. Examples of work through funded organisations have been detailed in monitoring returns as follows:

- Shelter facilitate home visits for those that are housebound and use community facilities, such as libraries, to meet with clients.

- St Mungo Community Housing Association reports that it has rooms in its offices that are wheelchair accessible.

- New Horizon provides outreach and satellite services to allow hard-to-reach groups to access its services. This includes work on the streets, prisons and Young Offender Institutions (YOIs), colleges, borough services voluntary sector partners and community-based organisations, meeting young people where they need support. It also ensures that promotional materials and delivery environments are young people friendly and inclusive. For instance, partners have aimed to make more Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT)+ affirmative spaces; have marked both the

Black and LGBT history months, and; have organised many events and workshops on issues around Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG), women's rights, mental health, and racism.

- SignHealth meet clients with a physical disability or dual sensory impairment in their own homes or in an accessible venue of their choice.

- Solace, in conjunction with the Human Rights and Equalities Network (HEAR), has built strong links with community organisations and has carried out targeted outreach to agencies such as Age UK; Maternity Action; the Silver Project; Empower Project; Stay Safe East; Deafhope; Hear Network; Inclusion London; Stonewall; GALOP; Barnados; Moorfields Eye Hospital etc. It has also developed a London wide directory of community organisations with expertise in deaf and disability issues.

- Women's Aid has commissioned expert consultancy advice on improving the accessibility of the National and Domestic Violence Helplines service (NDVHL) for survivors who are deaf/hard of hearing. It strives to establish links with other specialist organisations, such as Black Asian Minority Ethnic and Refugee (BAMER) and LGBTQ+ (Lesbian Gay Bisexual Transgender Questioning and Other) services, to enhance accessibility, visibility and specifically target client groups.

3.3 Activities undertaken to shape services to the needs of those with protected characteristics include offering translation services, sign posting to other providers to ensure holistic support is given, recruiting appropriately trained staff and delivering training, etc. Examples of work through funded organisations have been detailed in monitoring returns as follows:

- Shelter access a range of translation services including oral translators and translation of written documents for deaf and blind people.

- St Mungo Community Housing Association uses signs and pictures, as appropriate, for clients with learning or language difficulties and work with probation services to ensure a translator is present to support people for whom English is not their first language.

- SignHealth note that all its workers (with the exception of the Admin/Coordinator) are deaf and use British Sign Language and/or International Sign Language. It ensures that its communication matches the clients' needs, using interpreters where necessary (including interpreters who are fluent in different spoken languages).

- Women's Aid report that callers for whom English is not their first language (where they do not have a volunteer/support worker available who speaks the required language) are offered translation services provided through Language Line/Big Word. Callers with hearing difficulties are provided with a Type Talk service. Data is collected on the number of callers requesting these services, and whether these requests have been met.

- St Mungo Community Housing Association report that clients who require support with gender identification or sexual orientation are signposted to LGBT services.

- New Horizon note that when young people present with possible learning disabilities partners ensure appropriate provision, including advocacy, to ensure access to relevant services, and access to specialist communications support when needed.

- Tender Education Arts contracts with appropriately experienced facilitators, develops specific course material and evaluation when working with Special Education Needs & Disability (SEND) groups.

- Galop, in meeting the needs of the transgender community, work closely with trans organisations. Gendered Intelligence sit on its Trustees Committee. Its Domestic Violence helpline has a trans specific service on Tuesday afternoons to address the specific needs of this client groups. Clients are referred to its trans advocacy service and CliniQ (the trans wellbeing service). Galop also co-delivered trans awareness training to the VAWG sector this year, continued to engage on a strategic level around the new Gender Recognition Act legislation and have trained VAWG organisations in trans awareness matters.

- SignHealth reports that its website presents in British Sign Language (BSL) first; that it markets its services widely to the deaf community via social media; attends deaf clubs to deliver workshops, where all information is in BSL; that it has a dedicated mobile number and email so deaf people can text or email for advice, and; can enable video calls so clients can use their preferred language.

- Solace, as part of the Specialist Refuge Network, support women of all faiths and those that have none. Service users have individual support plans that consider the preference of the women, for example women might like help to engage with their faith community or to disengage from it.

3.4 Activities undertaken to ensure that services are flexible and responsive to the changing needs of London and those with the protected characteristics include developing/

updating training, receiving and utilising feedback from service users, as well as forging partnerships. Examples of work through funded organisations have been detailed in monitoring returns as follows:

- Solace worked with Galop to shape a training course for Ascent staff around working with Trans users. It also runs an Equality and Diversity Championship Programme; staff members from across services are trained as equality and diversity champions as well as attending quarterly meetings and on-going training.

- Shelter reports that it collects data, undertakes impact assessments and addresses gaps, changing needs and shapes service provision through good target setting.

- New Horizon note that across the London Youth Gateway (LYG), it has seen a significant rise in beneficiaries who identify as LGBT+, young people who identify as both LGBT+ and BAMER and those who have no recourse to public funds. The LGBT Jigsaw partners also reported more 16 and 17 year olds who identify as trans or non-binary and are experiencing violence, are not receiving appropriate support. In response to these changing needs LYG partners have used London Councils funding to attract additional funds to meet needs. The Albert Kennedy Trust (AKT) recruited a 0.5 support worker to address needs. Stonewall Housing, supported the development of the Outside Project specialist LGBT+ night shelter and the Rainbow accommodation project for LGBT+ asylum seekers.

- Partners within the London Youth Gateway have developed services to meet the high demand of service users with mental health issues and trauma. Alone in London has expanded its counselling provision, setting up hubs in London to improve access. New Horizon Youth Centre (NHYC) has hosted a weekly mental health satellite service, developed a new accommodation project aimed at homeless young people with low to medium mental health support needs and to whom local authorities do not owe a homelessness duty. It is, also, currently expanding its psychotherapeutic provision to help young people suffering complex trauma.

- LYG partners have fostered close links and partnerships with agencies like Lambeth Law Centre, Praxis, Coram Voice, and the Children's Society destitution project, so that they can improve the outcomes for young people who require specialist help around their migration status. The partnership also shares its expertise with voluntary and statutory agencies working with target beneficiaries. For instance, NHYC delivered best practice presentations about housing, Private Rented Sector (PRS), welfare benefit advice at Crisis, Homeless Link and Centrepoint national

conferences. Stonewall Housing, AKT and Galop have raised the needs of LGBT+ communities at local, regional and national levels, and in 2018 Depaul UK published its Danger Zones and Stepping Zones: Phase 2 report, which highlights the harm experienced by and support needs of LGBT+ and young women, who find themselves in 'temporary living arrangements.

- Solace is currently working with HEAR, Stay-Safe East, Sisters of Frida, Respond, The Nia Project (Nia) and others to develop the London Disabled VAWG Network and are currently developing the terms of reference for the group. It also worked in partnership with organisations across London to reach out to service users from all protected characteristics. In conjunction with the HEAR Network, Solace developed a statement of intent for how it works with deaf and disabled users. Solace was given an award by London for All, for its work with HEAR.

4 Data for number of service users with the protected characteristic

4.1 Priority 1 and 2 funded organisations collect data on the numbers of service users accessing services by protected characteristic, which can be considered according to the target groups outlined for the service. Priority 3 collects data on the number of service users accessing the service with protected characteristic. Tables three to twelve below aggregate data received from funded organisations on service users according to protected characteristics.

Table Three: Service Users according to Ethnic Background (Priority 1 and 2) and Target Groups

Protected Characteristic - Race		
Ethnic Background	**Priority 1** **Percentage of service users by ethnicity 2017-2019***	**Priority 2** **Percentage of service users by ethnicity 2017-2019***
Asian – Bangladeshi	2.6%	2.8%
Asian – British	1.5%	2.5%
Asian – Indian	1.8%	3.4%
Asian – Pakistani	1.5%	2.6%
Asian – Other	2.4%	3.1%
Total Asian	9.9%	14.4%
Black – African	11.4%	5.7%
Black – British	9.6%	4.1%
Black – Caribbean	6.5%	3.0%
Black – Other	2.5%	1.9%
Total Black	30.0%	14.7%
Chinese	0.4%	0.8%
Latin American	0.4%	1.3%
Middle Eastern	1.6%	2.3%
White – British	18.8%	16.3%
White – Irish	1.8%	2.2%
White – European	5.9%	4.7%
White – Other	6.3%	3.0%
Total White	32.8%	26.2%
Mixed Ethnicity	5.5%	4.3%
Prefer not to say	19.4%	35.9%
Priority 1 Target Groups	The target groups outlined in the service specification were EEA[12] nationals (particularly CEE[13]), BAMER[14,] Roma and Latin American. The service specifications noted that BAMER people are over-represented among London's homeless with over half of rough sleepers being non-UK nationals. They are more likely to face complex problems and additional barriers to accessing services compared to other homeless people.	
Priority 2 Target Groups	Target groups with low levels of access to generalist provision such as BAMER (including traveller). The service specifications for Priority 2 highlight the need for culturally specific BAMER services. Research indicates that BME survivors of domestic violence are more likely to access BME specialist services and are often a women's first point of contact with any formal support provider[15]. Findings suggest that women from Black, Indian, Pakistani and other BAMER communities were likely to stay in abusive situations for longer[16]. Data from Women's Aid found that 51.4% of referrals to refuges for BAMER women were unsuccessful.	

*Note: Data is derived from total number of users that responded to the question

[12] Member countries of the European Economic Area
[13] Central and Eastern European (CEE) – represent high levels of rough sleepers in London (Bulgaria, Poland, Hungary, Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, Czech Republic, Romania, Slovenia and Slovakia
[14] Black Minority Ethnic and Refugee
[15] State of the Sector: Contextualising the current experiences of BME ending violence against women & girls organisations. Nov 2015. pp8
[16] Vital Statistics: The experiences of Black, Asian, Minority Ethnic & Refugee women & children facing violence & abuse, 2010

Table Four: Service Users according to Disability including Deaf and Hearing Impairment (Priority 1 and 2) and Target Groups

Protected Characteristic - Disability		
Disability	**Priority 1** **Percentage of service users by disability 2017-2019***	**Priority 2** **Percentage of service users by disability 2017-2019***
Blind or Visual Impairment	0.2%	0.3%
Learning Difficulty	2.3%	1.2%
Mental health	8.8%	10.0%
Mobility	2.4%	2.1%
Other disability	6.2%	1.7%
Not disabled	54.6%	44.8%
Prefer not to say	25.5%	40.0%
Deaf		
Deaf or Hearing Impairment	0.2%	1.0%
Prefer not to say	18.3%	22.4%
Not Deaf	81.5%	76.6%
Total Deaf and Disabled	20%	16%
Priority 1 Target Groups	Disabled people, including people with mental health concerns and people with learning disabilities, were amongst the target groups for Priority 1. The service specification advised that the poverty, inequality, discrimination and exclusion experienced by London's Deaf and disabled population mean they are more reliant on welfare benefits, legal aid etc.	
Priority 2 Target Groups	All forms of disability including those with complex mental health needs. The report "Making the Links" found that disabled women often experience greater hurt and damage at the hands of abusers[17]. And that that across the country domestic violence services for disabled women were patchy and sometimes minimal[18]. Women with complex needs such as mental health are less likely to be successfully referred into a refuge. In 2015 12% of victims seen by the forced marriage unit had either a physical or learning disability.	

*Note: Data is derived from total number of users that responded to the question

[17] Making the Links, Disabled women and domestic violence, Gill Hague, Ravio Thiara, Paluline Magowan and Audrey Mullender pp 18

[18] Making the Links, Disabled women and domestic violence, Gill Hague, Ravio Thiara, Pauline Magowan and Audrey Mullender pp26.

Table Five: Service Users according to Sex and Gender Reassignment (Priority 1 and 2) and Target Groups

Protected Characteristic - Sex and Gender Reassignment		
Gender/Identity	**Priority 1: Percentage of service users by gender/ reassignment 2017-2019***	**Priority 2: Percentage of service users by gender/ reassignment 2017-2019***
Female	47.5%	81.2%
Male	46.2%	13.9%
Intersex	0.0%	0.0%
Non-binary	0.3%	0.1%
Unsure / questioning	1.0%	0.0%
Other	0.4%	0.6%
Prefer not to say	3.0%	3.4%
Identify as trans or a person with trans history	1.3%	0.5%
Prefer not to say	0.2%	0.4%
Priority 1 Target Groups	Target groups included women affected by domestic violence, trafficked women, young 'hidden homeless' women and transgender people. Young women are more likely to be amongst the hidden homeless seeking out of the way places to sleep rather than sleeping rough on the streets. Transgender people may not form part of local service priorities because they may not exist in large enough numbers locally and may need to flee to other boroughs to avoid harassment or abuse. Transgender people have higher incidents of suicide, homelessness and poverty than many other communities.	
Priority 2 Target Groups	Women will be the main beneficiary of service as they are more likely to be affected by domestic violence, repeat victimisation and homicide statistics. Providers should also consider men and ensure there is, at the least, referral mechanisms to appropriate services. London Councils consultation responses highlighted transgender people as vulnerable to domestic abuse. 8.2% of women and 4% of men were estimated to have experienced domestic abuse in 2014/14.[19]	

*Note: Data is derived from total number of users that responded to the question

[19] Domestic Violence in England and Wales, May 2016.

Table Six: Service Users according to Sexual Orientation (Priority 1 and 2) and Target Groups

Protected Characteristic - Sexual Orientation		
Sexual Orientation	**Priority 1: Percentage of service users by sexual orientation 2017-2019***	**Priority 2: Percentage of service users by sexual orientation 2017-2019***
Bisexual	1.9%	1.4%
Gay Man	4.9%	1.2%
Heterosexual	54.8%	33.6%
Lesbian	1.6%	1.7%
Other	1.7%	1.4%
Prefer not to say	35.1%	60.7%
Priority 1 Target Groups	Target groups included LGBT. LGBT people may not form part of local service priorities because they may not exist in large enough numbers locally. LGBT people may not approach mainstream advice services for fear that they may face discrimination. The Albert Kennedy Trust's 2015 report notes that LGBT young people are more likely to find themselves homeless than their non-LGBT peers and comprise up to 42% of the youth homeless population.	
Priority 2 Target Groups	Target groups included LGBT. More than a third of gay and bisexual men experienced at least one incident of domestic abuse in a relationship with a man. And, four in five gay and bisexual men who have experienced domestic abuse have never reported incidents to the police.[20] One in four lesbian and bisexual women experienced domestic violence. UK research into same sex relationships showed over 40% reported experiencing physical abuse, a similar proportion sexual abuse and three-quarters emotional abuse.	

*Note: Data is derived from total number of users that responded to the question

[20] Gay and Bisexual's Men's Health Survey, April Guasp, Stonewall, 2013

Table Seven: Service Users according to Sexual Orientation (Priority 1 and 2) and Target Groups

Protected Characteristic - Religion or Belief,		
Religion or Belief	**Priority 1: Percentage of Service Users by religion or belief 2017-2019***	**Priority 2: Percentage of service users by religion or belief 2017-2019***
Agnostic	0.7%	0.8%
Atheist	1.5%	1.8%
Baha'i	0.0%	0.0%
Buddhist	0.4%	0.5%
Christian	26.5%	13.2%
Hindu	0.7%	1.9%
Humanist	0.1%	0.0%
Jain	0.0%	0.0%
Jewish	0.4%	0.6%
Muslim	11.2%	10.3%
Rastafarian	0.2%	0.1%
Sikh	0.6%	0.6%
Zoroastrian	0.0%	0.1%
None	18.6%	12.2%
Other	1.9%	1.2%
Prefer not to say	37.2%	56.5%
Priority 1 Target Groups	No specific targets outlined. Provision should be sensitive to the needs of service users and their religious requirements.	
Priority 2 Target Groups	No specific targets outlined. Provision should be sensitive to the needs of service users and their religious requirements.	

*Note: Data is derived from total number of users that responded to the question

Table Eight: Service Users according to Sexual Orientation (Priority 1 and 2) and Target Groups

Protected Characteristic - Age		
Age	***Priority* 1 Percentage of service users by age 2017-2018***	**Priority 2 Percentage of service users by age 2018-2019***
Under 16	0.6%	18.5%
16-17	19.6%	1.5%
18-24	28.5%	8.2%
25-34	19.3%	15.3%
35-44	14.1%	11.4%
45-54	9.9%	7.1%
55-64	4.8%	2.7%
65+	2.2%	1.1%
Prefer not to say	1.1%	34.1%
Priority 1 Target Groups	Targets groups include young people aged 18-24, the under 35's and 65+ Research found that 50% of older people did not seek advice when threated with homelessness. A combination of events such as bereavement, ill health, debts and problems with landlords can lead to increased housing instability for this group.[21] Older LGBT people face inequality of access to social care and wider provision. Young homeless people were adversely affected by the recession and social welfare reforms. The minimum wage is lower for young people under 21. Homeless Link advised that nearly half of temporary accommodation residents are young people aged 16-24.[22]	
Priority 2 Target Groups	Children and young people, younger women with vulnerabilities due to child sexual exploitation and gang affiliations. Older people. Older women are less likely to take up services in relation to their needs. Older survivors are said to be under-represented in the take-up of refuge places.[23]	

*Note: Data is derived from total number of users that responded to the question

[21] Causes of homelessness among older people, Sheffield Institute of Studies on Ageing (SISA) 2004
[22] Homeless Link, Evidencing the changing need of homelessness in London, 2016.
[23] Help the Aged Older Women and Domestic Violence, March 2004

Table Nine: Service Users according to Sexual Orientation (Priority 1 and 2) and Target Groups

Protected Characteristic - Pregnancy and Maternity		
Pregnancy and Maternity	**Priority 1: Percentage of service users by pregnancy and maternity 2017-2019***	**Priority 2: Percentage of service users by pregnancy and maternity 2017-2019***
Pregnancy/maternity	0.5%	2.1%
Priority 1 Target Groups	No specific targets outlined. Providers consider and respond accordingly to all protected characteristics.	
Priority 2 Target Groups	No specific targets outlined. Providers consider and respond accordingly to all protected characteristics. The British Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology reports that one in six pregnant women will experience domestic violence.	

*Note: Data is derived from total number of users that responded to the question

Table Ten: Service Users according to Sexual Orientation (Priority 1 and 2) and Target Groups

Protected Characteristic - Marriage or Civil Partnership		
Marriage/Civil Partnership	**Priority 1: Percentage of service users by Marriage/Civil Partnership 2017-2018***	**Priority 2: Percentage of service users by Marriage/Civil Partnership 2018-2019***
Marriage/Civil Partnership	7.2%	6.1%
Priority 1 Target Groups	No specific targets outlined. Providers will need to consider and respond according to all protected characteristics.	
Priority 2 Target Groups	No specific targets outlined. Providers will need to consider and respond according to all protected characteristics.	

*Note: Data is derived from total number of users that responded to the question

Table Eleven: Priority 3 Service Users according to Targeted Protected Characteristic (Priority 3)

Priority 3	
Target Groups	**Percentage of Service Users 2017-2019**
Race	65 per cent were ethnic minorities
Disability	18 per cent declared a disability
Sex	64 per cent are female
Age	28 per cent were over 50
Priority 3 Target Groups	London Councils ESF Poverty Programme aims to recruit starters from target groups to a minimum percentage as detailed below: – Self-declared disability: 22%, – Ethnic minority: 60%, – Women: 51% – Older People 50+: 18%

London Funders Grant Report to London Councils – April 2019

London Councils Grant April 2018 to March 2019

The London Councils Grants Committee pays £60,000 in subscriptions on behalf of all London Boroughs. As well as providing a £46,425 saving to local government in London, the subscriptions pay for a range of services open to local authority members and staff.

Furthermore, having all 33 London Local Authorities and London Councils within the membership of London Funders enables us to leverage additional funding to undertake pan-London initiatives. In 2018-19 this totalled just over £150,000 of additional investment.

Summary of Outputs

Activity	Total	Boroughs Covered	Boroughs - Individuals
Events – Networks, Funder Forums & Roundtables Secretariat to Borough Grants Officer Forum	• 72 events overall. Including: 40 Funder Forums & Roundtables, and 6 report launches/multi-stakeholder conferences • 3 Borough Grants Officers Forum Meetings	32 & London Councils	222
Meetings – Bespoke support for London Councils and borough members	• 3 Kensington and Chelsea Funders Meetings (post-Grenfell) • 1 Camden Funders Meeting • 2 Lambeth Funder Forums (chaired by London Funders, secretariat provided by Lambeth) • 1 event co-hosted with London Councils on the upcoming 2019 spending review • One-off meetings and catch ups with London Councils staff.	3 & London Councils	50
E-bulletin	• 12 monthly newsletters summarising publications and resources • 40 weekly briefings to highlight news, research and policy developments	33 & London Councils	470
Publications	• 23 Meeting Reports • 12 Research papers/ Reports/blogs	33 & London Councils	470

London Funders has also engaged with borough members at various meetings and events outside of regular networks and forums. These include:

- Speaking at the Havering Council VCS conference.
- Networking at the new councillor reception at the Guildhall. This event was attended by over 200 new local councillors from across the city.
- Speaking at the Heads of Community Safety meeting on serious youth violence and community resilience.

- Speaking at Rocket Science's event on 'What's on the Horizon for London in 2019' alongside Waltham Forest Council.
- Sitting on the panel of the Young Londoners Fund, alongside London Councils and Camden Council.
- Sitting on the Community Resilience steering Group, chaired by the Chief Executives of the London Boroughs of Hammersmith and Fulham and Newham.
- Engaging with the Corporation of London and nominees the London Boroughs of Lambeth and Southwark at the Living Wage Champion Awards.
- Attending the GLA's multi-stakeholder meetings on serious youth violence (forming the Violence Reduction Unit), sitting alongside the London boroughs of Brent and Lambeth on its steering group.
- Attending meetings with London Councils and various other stakeholders on the Vision for Young Londoners.
- Attending the New Local Government Network's autumn reception and its public debate on the future of public/private sector partnerships.
- Attending the Corporation of London's events at the Mansion House on the future of corporate engagement and how funders can best support digital inclusion.
- Attending the Westway Supplementary School Awards with representatives from the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea.
- Attending the London Sport Awards supporting nominees from the London Borough of Newham.
- Attending the City Bridge Trust annual dinner with various senior representatives from London Councils, the Corporation of London and London's local authorities.
- Attending the London Government Dinner with senior representatives from all London local authorities, London Councils and the GLA.
- Attending the Islington Giving Christmas Reception with representatives from Islington Council.
- Attending various Centre for London events, discussing the future of the capital.
- Regular catch ups with trustees from London Councils, the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham, The London Borough of Hounslow and the London Borough of Southwark.
- Regular catch ups with key stakeholders from the City of London Corporation on both its philanthropy strategy and engagement with the wider sector.
- Consulting with Camden Council on developing a funders alliance to tackle serious youth violence.
- Coordinating meetings with the Young Hammersmith and Fulham Foundation and the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham on how best funders can work together to support young people in the borough.
- Co-convening meetings with the Healthy London Partnership on a potential pooled health fund for London.

About London Funders

London Funders is the membership network for funders and investors in London's civil society. We provide a safe place to think, share, learn and act together to meet the needs of Londoners.

The formal objects of London Funders are for the benefit of the public and particularly to improve the conditions of life of people who live and work in Greater London.

This is through:

- The advancement of citizenship and community development, particularly by: promoting the voluntary and community sector; providing advice and information particularly on funding and social investment opportunities to facilitate co-operation and collaboration between the voluntary and community sector and funding organisations; providing resources and funding to the voluntary and community sector.
- The advancement of education, particularly by: providing training and information to the voluntary and community sector and funding organisations; facilitating the exchange of information, knowledge and experience between the voluntary and community sector and funding organisations; to enable funding organisations to provide support and funding to the voluntary and community sector more effectively.

With 145 members London Funders is unique in bringing together public sector funders and commissioners, with Independent Foundations, Social and Corporate Investors, Lottery Funders and others. Since April 2018 to today, we have had 23 members join London Funders. These range from trusts and foundations (e.g. Sainsburys Family Charitable Trust), corporate foundations (e.g. Laureus) Livery Companies (The Goldsmiths Company) and Young Peoples Foundations.

Borough involvement in London Funders:

- 32 Boroughs participated in one or more London Funders Networks, Funder Forums or Roundtables during the year;
- 222 individuals participated in one or more London Funders Networks, Funder Forums or Roundtables during the year;
- 470 borough Members and Officers receive our weekly email;
- A co-opted Officer from London Councils and Officers from three boroughs (Barking & Dagenham, Hounslow and Southwark) are members of the Board of London Funders.
- Representatives from London Boroughs have also been sitting on the Way Ahead Systems Change Group, including a borough officer from Camden, an elected member from Redbridge, and an officer rep from London Councils.
- A representative from the London Borough of Southwark sits on the London's Giving steering group.

NB A borough by borough list of engagement is attached as Annex 1

Purpose of the Grant

The London Councils grant provides Borough members and staff with access to the following activities and services:

Annual programme of events for all local authority members and officers

We have convened, hosted and run 72 events in 2018-19. These range from roundtables and project meetings to a large annual conference. Our events provide a space for members to be briefed on significant issues facing London, and to contribute to long term thinking on the sustainability of civil society in London. Our meetings from 2018-19 have covered:

<u>Future of support for civil society in London at a local and regional level</u>

- 1 planning meeting for The Way Ahead's multi-stakeholder event
- 4 Way Ahead Systems Change Groups
- 1 multi-stakeholder conference on the future of The Way Ahead
- 1 meeting on 'Grant making helping, not hindering'

<u>Increasing cross-sector working to better resource the sector</u>

- 1 London Funders Big Network Day
- 3 London's Giving project management groups
- 1 London's Giving Catalyst Grants showcase
- 3 London's Giving Reference Group meetings
- 4 London's Giving Development Leads meetings
- 1 London's Giving Masterclass on 'Developing an Effective Fundraising Strategy'
- 1 London's Giving Chairs Breakfast
- 1 London's Giving Christmas Celebration
- 1 London's Giving Strategy Discussion
- 4 London Funders board meetings

- 1 London Funders strategy discussion

- 1 forum for trust and foundations to feed into the Mayor's strategy on philanthropy (co-hosted with Rocket Science)
- 1 forum for place-based funders to feed into the Mayor's strategy on philanthropy (co-hosted with Rocket Science)
- 1 meeting presenting the interim findings of the Mayor's strategy on philanthropy
- London Funders AGM on 'Pounds, politics and purpose'
- 1 lunch and learn on More, better, together: A strategic review of giving in London
- 2 member networking events encouraging informal networking and team building
- 1 event introducing funders to the 2027 Programme – encouraging a more diverse workforce in the funding community
- 1 Camden Funders Forum
- 1 meeting on funding participation in culture (and how to do it well)

Regular Networks and Forums

- 1 children and young people network meeting on the topic of 'How can funders support those working on the frontline with CYP?'
- 1 children and young people meeting on 'What makes a space safe for young people?'
- 1 children and young people meeting on 'How can funders engage with the digital skills gap and where is good practice happening in this area?'
- 1 Healthy London Network meeting on childhood obesity and the link between obesity and deprivation
- 1 Healthy London Network meeting focused on mental health (and specifically improving wellbeing through sports and recreational activities)
- 1 Research and evaluation meeting on blockchain and social impact
- 1 Research and evaluation meeting focused on measuring complex health data in a place
- 1 Unlocking assets meeting on preserving community buildings and premises
- 3 Borough Grants Officers Forums

Specialist services to meet the needs of London's diverse communities

- 1 meeting on how funders can best support deaf and disabled people's organisations (DDPOs)
- 1 member talk from the Ford Foundation on social change philanthropy and funding disability
- 1 meeting on the next steps in building a social evidence base for London
- 1 meeting on the effects of Universal Credit and managed migration
- 1 meeting on 'Ageing Well in London'
- 1 meeting on housing and homelessness in London

Ensuring London is a resilient city

- The launch of the 'Possible Not the Perfect'
- 1 workshop building on the practical recommendations of the Possible Not the Perfect
- 3 meetings of the Grenfell funder coalition on 'what's next'
- 1 London Emergencies Trust Board meeting
- Launch of 'Distributing Funds in a Disaster'.
- 4 Serious Youth Violence Network meetings
- 2 meetings on how funders can best support the resilience of workers in community-facing organisations
- 1 meeting on the future of the European Social Fund

- 1 meeting on the Spending Review 2019 – threats and opportunities for London's voluntary sector (co-hosted with London Councils)
- 1 meeting on 'hot and cold' spots of funding in London

Reports, research and publications

We have published:

- 23 meeting reports
- 12 monthly e-bulletins and 40 'Funder Five' weekly briefings
- 12 research and other papers covering:
    - The Possible Not the Perfect – Funder responses to emergencies
    - Response to the Civil Society Strategy
    - Response to 'Mind the Gap' - A Review of the Voluntary Sector Response to the Grenfell Tragedy
    - Civil Society Strategy - Our thoughts
    - 2018/19 Annual Report
    - More, Better, Stronger, Together - Why London Funders is excited about the future of philanthropy in London
    - Harnessing the Capital's Giving
    - Civil Society - The Future? Our thoughts on the Civil Society Futures Report (and what it means for our members)
    - New Years Honours 2019 - Congratulations to members
    - After the Year of Reviews, what might 2019 bring for London's Civil Society?
    - Strange Bedfellows? BIDs and Civil Society

Secretariat to the Borough Grants Officers Forum

We provide the secretariat to the group that brings together the officers from all boroughs and London Councils which has met three times during the year. These meetings are open to all 33 of London's local authorities and regularly attract over half of London boroughs, with a spread of representatives from both inner and outer London. In addition to servicing the actual meetings, preparing the agenda and papers, London Funders also maintains the database of Borough Grants Officers, and works between meetings in supporting boroughs with information, sharing innovation, good practice and connecting borough officers with colleagues in different authorities who are working on similar issues and challenges.

Additionally, in the last 12 months we have held an additional meeting with London Councils on the potential impact of the spending review on the voluntary sector. We have also provided bespoke support for funder forums in Camden, Hammersmith & Fulham and Lambeth.

Studies and projects looking at major, strategic issues facing civil society in London (with other funders)

We have taken the lead on a number of studies and projects looking at major, strategic issues facing civil society in London. These include:

London's Giving

London's Giving is a project of London Funders, inspired by the work of Islington Giving and funded by the Corporation of London's charity City Bridge Trust, established in 2014 to provide practical support to place based giving schemes. The London's Giving initiative has now moved from a 'support phase' towards embedding a 'giving movement'. The objectives of the project from 2017-2020 are to:

- Provide tailored support for local giving schemes
- Maintain and extend the Learning Network

- Developing a knowledge hub on place-based giving
- Establishing a sustainable future for place-based giving in London

The current status of place based giving is:

- 12 schemes are established
- 7 are operational but not yet launched
- 2 are in development
- 8 boroughs expressed an interest

We recognise that there is no single model for a place-based giving and we celebrate the fact that every scheme is different and responds to local circumstances. This can make it challenging to provide the right support, or to articulate what place-based giving is. However, we have achieved this using the *shared principles* and the *key messages* ensuring that that all of the place-based giving schemes feel part of the wider movement and all share the ambition to be more than just another grants scheme. To this end we launched a new London's Giving website in December 2018 as a resource and signposting tool for giving schemes.

In the upcoming year we will focus on ensuring that tools and resources are in place, and that the network of schemes is well established and able to support each other. We will also review what the schemes need from us going forward.

The Way Ahead

In April 2016 we launched the final report of our collaboration with London Voluntary Services Council and Greater London Volunteering on the future of civil society in London. '**The Way Ahead – Civil Society at the Heart of London'** mapped out a bold new vision for how civil society support can be reorganised to better support London's communities. The vision starts with co-producing an understanding of need and how to tackle it with communities, through to better sharing of intelligence and data across sectors, to making sure that community voices are heard in decision-making at a strategic level.

The Way Ahead is progressing well, with London Funders project managing the Systems Change group and the recommendations of the report. London Plus (the Hub for London) is fully established as an organisation which launched in November 2018. It will have three key focuses: data & intelligence; supporting networks; and enabling voice and influence. The GLA is pushing forward with implementing the data recommendations of The Way Ahead. This includes additional investment in the Intelligence Team to build a 'social evidence base' and a data post in the community engagement team. Most importantly there is a renewed sense of confidence across London's civil society support organisations, and there is increased recognition of the value of infrastructure and new commitments to support it from funders.

London Funders will continue over the 2019-20 year to chair and service the Systems Change Group, and hold others to account for the delivery of the Change Plan. We will also convene activities and meetings to maintain member's engagement in the Way Ahead approach.

London Emergencies Trust

Following the terrorist attack in Westminster in March 2017, we mobilised the London Emergencies Trust (LET). The LET was established in December 2015 as a company with charitable purposes, ready to be deployed to coordinate and support the response of London's funders to a major incident in the London area in which people are killed or injured. London Funders holds the Secretariat for the London Emergencies Trust. The LET was modelled on the London Bombings Relief Charitable Fund (LBRCF) that operated between 2005 and 2008. The Trust is an independent body with a board of trustees but works closely with many public, private and charitable sector bodies to receive funds and distribute them effectively to individuals.

LET has distributed funding to Grenfell and all terrorist attack sites in London following the events of 2017, and we've been using this experience to inform national developments with the Charity Commission on how emergencies can be responded to, based on our experiences in London. Over the 2018-19 year we commissioned an independent report on the work of LET to capture the learning and share this more widely – this was published and launched at an event at the House of Lords, including representatives from London's local authorities affected by incidents which LET responded to. In the 2019-20 year we will be hosting a series of workshops to further share this learning.

Enabling cross-sector funder collaboration and conversations with local communities following the Grenfell Tower Fire

London Funders was well-positioned as a vehicle for coordination between funders after the Grenfell Tower fire. This was predominantly due to our cross-sector membership base, and our trusted and strong relationships with our members. In the three months following the fire, the London Funders team predominantly focused on facilitating collaborations both within the membership, but also with the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government. From June to Dec 2017, London Funders supported five collaborative funding programmes which made a combined total of 226 grants worth £4.5m.

Whilst many funders continue to have strong relationships locally, there was little appetite for a further collaborative programme at this time focused on core costs. London Funders will not at this time pursue a further collaboration but we have continued to engage with RBKC and our wider membership to ensure that intelligence is shared and that priorities are aligned.

To ensure that learning is embedded, London Funders commissioned research to capture and share the learning from funder responses to emergencies including the Grenfell Tower fire, the Manchester Arena bomb and the London Bridge terror attack. This was carried out by IVAR and published in April 2018 as The Possible not the Perfect. This report has recommendations for how funders respond to emergencies, but more importantly, for every day funding practice. This report has been shared with local authorities, and the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea and the wider membership of London Funders. Attendees from Local Authorities were at the launch and a part of the conversation about how we can help implement this learning across "business as usual" grant-making.

Other Cross Sector Initiatives

London Funders maintains good working links with a wide variety of organisations and networks whose work is relevant to funders. Over the year this has included sharing examples to inform the development of the Government's Civil Society Strategy, hosting a round table to contribute to the Julia Unwin review of civil society, sitting on advisory boards relevant to the policy agenda in London (such as the Mayor's refugee and migrant advisory panel), as well as making direct links between members and partners to enable collaboration (for example working with City Bridge Trust and Trust for London to develop funder collaboration in relation to Deaf and Disabled People's Organisations).

Finance April 2018 to March 2019 *

Incoming Resources

London Councils	**60,000**
Other Membership Subscriptions	87,665
City Bridge Trust	50,000
London's Giving	100,000
Other income	2,741
Total Incoming Resources	**300,406**

Resources Expended

Networks, Forums, Projects & Development	**176,831**
Information & Communication	19,648
London's Giving	102,059
Total Resources Expended	**298,538**
Surplus/(deficit)	**1,868**

* These figures are subject to an upcoming audit, and full accounts will be made available later in the year.

Plans for 2019/20

We will:

- Run 24 learning and development networks covering: Children & Young People; Research & Evaluation; Assets and Investments; Healthy London; Housing and Homelessness; Legal Advice and Culture
- Convene, host and run 18 other events, being a combination of Funder Forums and Roundtables in response to the needs and interests of borough representatives
- Publish 12 editions of our e-bulletin; a weekly member-exclusive email and reports from all of our meetings
- Publish at least three additional reports
- Provide the Secretariat to the Borough Grants Officers Forum
- Continue to deliver the London's Giving project working with boroughs
- Continue to convene conversations and facilitate the recommendation of 'The Way Ahead'- Civil Society at the Heart of London
- Work alongside London Councils and other stakeholders to begin to implement our 2018-21 strategy
- Work closely with London Councils and the GLA to support the needs of Londoners.

Borough engagement with London Funders April 2018 to March 2019 (Annex 1)

Authority	Number Events Attended	Number Attendees
LB Barking & Dagenham	11	13
LB Barnet	5	5
LB Bexley	4	5
LB Brent	4	5
LB Bromley	0	0
LB Camden	15	21
Corporation of London	11	14
LB Croydon	7	7
LB Ealing	4	4
LB Enfield	2	2
RB Greenwich	3	3
LB Hackney	3	4
LB Hammersmith & Fulham	4	4
LB Haringey	1	1
LB Harrow	2	2
LB Havering	11	15
LB Hillingdon	2	2
LB Hounslow	12	15
LB Islington	3	3
RB Kensington & Chelsea	8	16
RB Kingston upon Thames	2	3
LB Lambeth	2	3
LB Lewisham	7	7
LB Merton	2	2
LB Newham	3	3
LB Redbridge	8	8
LB Richmond upon Thames	6	6
LB Southwark	19	19
LB Sutton	2	2
LB Tower Hamlets	4	4
LB Waltham Forest	2	2
LB Wandsworth*	0	0
City of Westminster	2	2
London Councils	17	19
Total	**188**	**222**

*London Borough of Wandsworth shares grantmaking staff with the London Borough of Richmond