

Public Document Pack



THE EDINBURGH PARTNERSHIP

Meeting Tuesday, 5 September 2023
Time 2.00 pm to 4.00 pm
Venue Diamond Jubilee Room - City Chambers

Edinburgh Partnership Board

Pages

1. Welcome and Meeting Protocols

1.1 Welcome and Meeting Protocols

2. Declaration of Interests

2.1 Declarations of Interest

3. Minutes

3.1 Minutes of the Edinburgh Partnership of 13 June 2023 3 - 6

4. Business

4.1 Local Outcome Improvement Plan Annual Report 2022/23 7 - 28

4.2 Actions to address poverty, homelessness and wider prevention of poor health and wellbeing - Presentation and Discussion 29 - 50

4.3 Development of an Edinburgh Partnership Transformation and Improvement Programme 51 - 54

5 Future Meetings

5.1 Proposed Dates for Next Meetings

- Tuesday 12 December 2023
- Tuesday 5 March 2024
- Tuesday 11 June 2024

THE EDINBURGH PARTNERSHIP BOARD

Tuesday 13 June 2023 – 3.00pm Meeting held in person at The Astoria Centre, 18 Kirk Loan, Edinburgh EH12 7HD

MINUTE

Board members present

Cllr Cammy Day (Chair)	City of Edinburgh Council
Dona Milne	NHS Lothian
Steve Kerr	Edinburgh Association of Community Councils
Cllr Iain Whyte	City of Edinburgh Council
Cllr Adam McVey	City of Edinburgh Council
Rosalind Papworth	Skills Development Scotland
Sean Scott	Police Scotland
Lynn McMath	University of Edinburgh

In attendance

Michele Mulvaney	City of Edinburgh Council
Daniel Greig	City of Edinburgh Council
Kerry Murray	NHS Lothian
Samantha Ainslie	Police Scotland
Ian Brooke	EVOG
Finn Van Barneveld	Scottish Fire and Rescue Service
Christine Downie	City of Edinburgh Council
Flora Ogilvie	NHS Lothian
Will Tyler-Greig	Scottish Government

Gillie Serevin	City of Edinburgh Council
Eleanor Cunningham	City of Edinburgh Council
Amanda Hatton	City of Edinburgh Council
Carey Fuller	City of Edinburgh Council

Apologies

Paul Wilson	Volunteer Edinburgh
Jean Gray	Viewpoint Housing Association
David Dourley	Scottish Fire and Rescue Service
Mike Massaro-Mallinson	Edinburgh Health and Social Care Partnership

1. Declaration of interests

None

2. Minute

Decision

To agree the minute of the Edinburgh Partnership Board 7 March 2023 as a correct record.

3. Children's Partnership

Amanda Hatton spoke to the item.

Decision

- 1) To note that the Scottish Government Whole Family Support Funding will be used to implement single point of contact model in each of the four localities. The Whole Family Support plan is to be distributed to members and partners.
- 2) The 2023-26 Children and Young People's Plan is to be distributed to members and partners.
- 3) The NHS Lothian Children and Young People's Plan will come to the September Edinburgh Partnership Meeting.

- 4) Opportunities for closer collaboration between the Children's Partnership, initiatives around Poverty and Place, the LOIP Delivery Group and the Commissioning Sub-Group to be progressed.

4. Community Justice Outcome Improvement Plan 2023-2028

Carey Fuller spoke to the item.

There is a focus on targeted diversionary assessment to tackle issues that lead to offending/ re-offending. Diversionary activities are increasing accessibility to a range of services with a focus on trauma and recovery. This includes signposting to third sector agencies. Agencies are working with young people on the cusp of offending on a voluntary basis, rather than through formal systems.

Decision

- 1) To note that the report and plan set out key work streams for the service area. There is a focus on local, improved outcomes for people in the Justice System.
- 2) Recommendations in the plan agreed.

5. Infrastructure Investment Programme Board

Christine Downie Spoke to the item.

The board was established in 2022 in response to the Climate Strategy and 2030 net zero vision There are 5 thematic workstreams addressing actions in the climate strategy A huge amount of work and progress has been done to bring together key stakeholders across the city

Decision

- 1) To note a new communications strategy and Net Zero Edinburgh Website is being developed.
- 2) There is recognition that some key players are not represented on the board, however officers are working on this.
- 3) Slides from presentation to be circulated.

6. Request for Funding to Support the Food Poverty Network.

This paper summarised the resources needed to support the delivery of the Ending Poverty Related Hunger in Edinburgh Strategy, approved by the Edinburgh Partnership Board in March 2023.

Decision

- 1) The total annual cost is estimated to be £116,270 for an initial two-year period. A contribution of £40k per year for two years is sought from the Edinburgh Partnership members to support the costs. A written request will be made.

7. Future Meetings

Decision

- 1) To agree the proposed dates for next meetings as:
 - Tuesday 5 September
 - Tuesday 12 December
 - Tuesday 5 March
 - Tuesday 11 June

Venues to be confirmed.



THE EDINBURGH PARTNERSHIP

Local Outcome Improvement Plan Annual Progress Report

1. Executive Summary

- 1.1 The Edinburgh Partnership is required under the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 to produce a Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP).
- 1.2 The plan provides the framework for supporting the delivery of partnership working to improve outcomes for those residents in the city experiencing the greatest inequality.
- 1.3 The current plan was approved by the Board in March 2022 and this paper provides an annual report on progress.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 The Board is recommended to:
 - i. Approve the LOIP annual report as set out in Appendix 1.
 - ii. Note work is underway to develop an integrated performance framework.

3. Main Report

- 3.1 The Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 requires the Partnership to publish a [Local Outcomes Improvement Plan](#) (LOIP). Under Sections 8 and 12 of the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015, Community Planning Partnerships (CPPs) are required to publish annual reports which describe progress made towards ambitions in their LOIP.
- 3.2 In March 2022 the Board agreed a revised LOIP to address the shift in the strategic context for the city in respect of the Climate Emergency and most notably the effects of the pandemic and the consequent increased risk of poverty and inequality, together with the findings from the Poverty Commission.
- 3.3 This LOIP sets out a shared vision for the city, identifying the priorities that community planning partners, by working together, will seek to deliver.
- 3.4 The Edinburgh Partnership community plan:
 - sets out the strategic direction for community planning in Edinburgh;
 - describes the shared priorities of the Edinburgh Partnership and the actions it will take towards achieving those priorities; and
 - describes how progress and success will be measured.

- 3.5 When the LOIP was updated in 2022 performance indicators were updated to support the revisions to the plan and to include the Poverty Plan targets for the City. However, with data no longer being available for the Edinburgh People survey, national data was used as a temporary solution. Work is currently underway to develop an integrated performance framework for the LOIP, which will include data gathered from the recently commissioned Edinburgh Partnership Survey. Future annual reports will provide the Edinburgh Partnership Board a comprehensive overview of performance based on the updated performance framework.
- 3.6 Recognising that securing the participation of communities on an on-going basis will require communities to see and understand the impact of community planning activity, once approved the annual report will be published on the Edinburgh Partnership Website and shared with community planning partners and promoted widely.

4. Contact

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THE EDINBURGH PARTNERSHIP

Local Outcome Improvement Plan

Annual Report: April 22- March 23



Contents

Foreword.....	03
Background.....	04
Our approach.....	04
Delivery Landscape.....	05
Enough money to live on	07
Access to work, learning and training opportunities.....	10
A good place to live.....	14
Strategic priorities.....	17
Way forward.....	18

Foreword

By Councillor Cammy Day, the Leader of the City of Edinburgh Council and Chair of the Edinburgh Partnership Board

It is my pleasure to introduce our Local Outcome Improvement Plan Annual Report.

As we reflect on the past year, and indeed the past few years, none of us could have foreseen the challenges we would face. And yet, our priorities remain as relevant now as ever before. This report is an acknowledgement of the work which has taken place in the face of these challenges.

Partners have continued to work together to pursue improvement, at the same time as providing vital services to the public.

This report is a recognition of these achievements. We thank all colleagues and communities for the progress they have made and for their continued commitment, motivation, and resilience.

Whilst progress is being made, there is much more to be done. We have immense challenges, both new and old to tackle.

We have a clear vision to guide this work to ensure 'Edinburgh is a thriving, connected, inspired and fair city, where all forms of poverty and inequality are reduced'.

This vision is more relevant today than ever before with the pandemic and current cost of living crisis significantly impacting on the city and the economic, physical, and social wellbeing of its citizens. As community planning partners we are committed to meeting these challenges and achieving our ambitious targets for the city of ending poverty and delivering a net zero climate by 2030.



Background

Under Sections 8 and 12 of the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015, Community Planning Partnerships are required to publish annual reports which describe progress made towards ambitions in their Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP).

This report highlights continued activity within and across communities despite the challenging circumstances brought by COVID and also sets out progress on achieving priorities over the course of the plan.

Under each priority, we have set out the outcomes, high level actions, what we have achieved as well as highlighting identified challenges in progressing actions.

Our approach

A focus on poverty and inequality

To focus our work, the LOIP concentrates on a few key priorities where additional joint action is needed and where it is assessed that there is the greatest potential to address poverty and inequality. Edinburgh is recognised as an affluent and growing city but is also a city with wide levels of inequality, being home to some of the most excluded communities in Scotland.

The evidence base is well established, and tackling poverty and inequality are the most important challenges jointly faced by all members of the Edinburgh Partnership. These challenges are reflected across meeting priorities set out in strategic partnerships and agency plans across the city. More than that, these are issues which cannot be addressed effectively by any one partner or partnership alone.

Three priority workstreams

The drivers of, and solutions to, issues of poverty and inequality are entrenched and complex and require significant partnership effort and investment to resolve. Through engagement with partners and informed by the views of communities across the city, we have identified a series of areas where additional action and leadership (above and beyond the individual strategic plans and priorities of each Edinburgh Partnership member) is needed to prevent and mitigate the causes and effects of poverty and inequality.

Over the period of the LOIP, we will deliver actions to ensure that residents across all parts of Edinburgh have:

- enough money to live on,
- access to work, learning and training opportunities, and
- a good place to live.

Delivery Landscape

Cost of living

The rising costs of fuel, food and other essentials combined with existing disadvantage and vulnerability are putting many households at greater risk of both immediate hardship and reduced opportunity and wellbeing. In Edinburgh services and organisations have had to quickly adapt to protect and support people against higher costs as well as other complex challenges.

Ukraine

There has been a characteristically caring and generous response from the people of Edinburgh, with many people and organisations coming forward with offers of support and donations.

Partnership working has been key to the humanitarian support efforts in Edinburgh, ensuring that Ukrainian citizens have been welcomed into safety and receive all the support they need. This has included arranging accommodation, transport, interpreters, access to GPs and healthcare, counselling, education, and other vital services.

COVID

The impacts of the pandemic on mental wellbeing; social cohesion; and the economy has been significant. Many more people will continue to work from home, either all the time or in a blended way, and how we socialise has changed. For some people, the experience of the pandemic has left them feeling more isolated and more detached from their communities and they may need support to reengage with activities or their community.

Whilst COVID has undoubtedly presented challenges, it has also provided opportunities, including communities actively working together and with the public sector to develop new and innovative solutions to problems. Many communities recognise that they have the skills and ability to do more for themselves and want to build on the positives of the pandemic response. Learning and building on this practice are essential to our approach. This experience has shown us how we can work together better, combining our resources to make a real difference by partners trusting each other to do what they do best, founded on a shared sense of purpose.

Workforce and recruitment

Employment continues to be a vital part of citizens' lives, with access to good quality jobs bringing new and better opportunities to the city. Nurturing talent and creating pathways to growing sectors is a mainstay. The aspiration to have better jobs has led to an increase in support to improve skills and to widen and diversify participation in how the future workforce is developed and shaped. There have been new conversations around fair work and a focus on progressing into better paid work for those already employed. Edinburgh becoming a Living Wage City has brought more employers into the fair work conversation, partnering to find joint solutions to recruitment challenges and respond to a post COVID employment landscape. Whilst working digitally and remotely has rapidly increased, traditional sectors are still reliant on in-person employees with wider incentives and flexible working conditions required to attract and retain staff. Recruitment remains a challenge across most sectors going forward as the city still adapts to post Brexit and pandemic impact.

Priority1: Enough money to live on

Lead – Edinburgh Health and Social Care Partnership

Main partners include – NHS Lothian, City of Edinburgh Council, Citizens Advice Edinburgh, CHAI, The Action Group, Granton Information Centre, Edinburgh Food Project, Home Energy Scotland, Capital City Partnership, Social Security Scotland and DWP

According to most standard definitions, a person is said to be in poverty when their resources fall below the level needed to meet their minimum needs and destitution occurs when a household cannot afford two or more of the essentials that we all need to live, like shelter, food, heating and clothing. Family income is often used as a key indicator of resources available and, by extension, of the ability to maintain an acceptable standard of living, and to take part in society. Within this context, a core element of most strategies to prevent, reduce, and mitigate poverty are actions to maximise the income available to lower income households, and to ensure that people, of all ages, have enough money to live on.

What do we know?

Evidence shows that poverty rates in Edinburgh are high with one in five children living in poverty. Recent data shows:

- Headline poverty rates are generally stable
- No significant change in child poverty rates
- Slight increase in poverty among working age adults
- Latest data is to spring 2022 – doesn't fully incorporate cost of living crisis trends
- Projections are for flat to falling rates in the next 2 years, however, the cost of living crisis may have an impact

How are we doing?

Welfare rights, debt and income maximisation services supported around 19,000 Edinburgh citizens to gain over £20.5m in benefit entitlements. This is less people than last year (21,500) as cases are becoming increasingly complex; notwithstanding which, the financial gain is analogous with last year's level.

Key achievements

1. A commissioned review of welfare rights and debt advice services completed.

2. Raised the awareness of support through a communication campaign to the general public, updated the Council's website and delivered staff training: 'Money Counts' to partners.

3. Supported the Welfare Rights Advice workforce by: increasing capacity through funding opportunities, supported recruitment by developing and piloting a specific Vocational Training Framework, sharing of training and understanding of how to support and increase retention rates by completing a third sector staff survey focused on wellbeing.

Challenges

1. Resource constraints have presented a challenge in implementing the review overall, particularly with recommendations where both resource and senior leadership commitment is required for the change and collaboration. For example: agreeing on a unified "advice for Edinburgh" brand for advice services with a centralised access point, whilst designing the service that minimises the need for clients to repeatedly share their information across different services, and using data for targeted interventions.

LOIP KPI	2017-2020	2018-2021	2019-2022	Source
Percentage of people living on incomes below the poverty threshold	16%	16%	17%	ONS
Percentage of children living in families on incomes below the poverty threshold	20%	20%	20%	ONS
Percentage of people living in destitution	-	4%	Data available October 202	CEC

Case Study: Enough money to live on

AJ was referred by a recovery hub after he had served an 8-year prison sentence. He had no income, was living in temporary accommodation, had physical and mental health concerns and substance dependency. His family relationships were strained and there was little support in place.

Community Help & Advice Initiative (CHAI) helped him apply for Universal Credit (UC), requesting a work capability assessment and applied for Personal Independence Payments. While waiting 5 weeks for UC to come into payment CHAI applied for various grants to help him deal with day-to-day essentials. Housing support was enlisted to help manage tenancy bidding and to open a bank account. He was identified as suitable for a housing first tenancy, and CHAI worked together to help AJ set up and manage his bills as well as other supports.

He was awarded the Standard rate of Daily Living Component rate of PIP and initially only awarded the Limited Capability for Work element of Universal Credit. CHAI challenged this and took it to appeal which he won. This means he does not have the stress of having to do work-related activity for his UC and can focus on recovery and adjusting to his new life.

Priority 2: Access to work, learning and training opportunities

Lead – Local Employability Partnership

Partners include – The City of Edinburgh Council, NHS Lothian, Chamber of Commerce, Edinburgh College, University of Edinburgh, Capital City Partnership, Skills Development Scotland, and The City Region Deal.

Worklessness remains the single most important predictor of poverty. However, work alone is not necessarily enough to prevent poverty. The aim is to provide additional targeted services to help residents access the work, learning, and training opportunities they need to maintain a good quality of life.

What do we know?

Unemployment in Edinburgh rose sharply during COVID and remained 54% higher than pre-pandemic levels. It has steadily reduced as the economy recovers but continues to impact some groups more, notably women, older and younger workers, and those from the BAME community. Our engagement with partners shows that additional action is needed to support residents with specific experiences. We know the way of working and learning has changed, and new and more flexible approaches are required, with digital inclusion for remote working and learning rapidly increasing, along with an increased focus on engaging within local communities. Linking to wider strategies like community wealth building and making the most of regeneration efforts such as the Waterfront Development is essential in creating sustainable opportunities for our most disadvantaged groups.

How are we doing?

Unemployment has reduced by 50% in the last year but still sits above pre-pandemic levels. Youth unemployment has had the biggest improvement, with unemployment reducing by over 60% in the last year, partly due to the significant increase in youth offers and interventions by partners with more choice to reach a positive destination. Investment in ethnically diverse support has increased by 165% in the last year and with community job fairs and stronger links to community benefit clauses delivering positive outcomes for local communities and those most affected by the cost of living.

Key achievements

1. Outcomes for ethnically diverse communities improved, with mid-point data figures showing engagements are up 276% and outcomes up 184% from our baseline. A Citizens' Panel has been established in the city for leadership and lived experience, detailed in the case study below.

2. Edinburgh Guarantee For All asked partners for a commitment to providing 300 apprenticeships to support citizens into work. Partners exceeded this with a commitment of over 1500 apprenticeships in place with a focus on opportunities for more disadvantaged groups.

3. Edinburgh Poverty Commission Recommendations to Make Edinburgh a Living Wage City was achieved. Target of 100 new employer accreditations per annum with 500 by 2026 is already exceeded, with over 650 accredited employers signed up and over 200,000 workers' wages improved.

LOIP KPI	Jan-Dec 2019	Jan-Dec 2020	Jan-Dec 2021	Jan-Dec 2022	Source
Number of households with no adult in employment	15%	16%	11%	-	NOMIS
Employment rate	77%	77%	80%	80%	NOMIS
LOIP KPI	2020	2021	2022	2023	Source
Percentage of young adults (16-19-year olds) participating in education, training or employment	92%	92%	92%	95%	SDS

Challenges

- 1. Workforce recruitment:** Acknowledging the needs of historically disadvantaged communities alongside the persistent recruitment challenges of employers requires ongoing innovation and partnership responses. A commitment to upskilling and attracting better paid work is essential, including promoting fair work and the many advantages it brings.
- 2. New Scots support:** The arrival and settlement of a New Scots community from Ukraine has brought an increase to the Edinburgh refugee community. While this brings resource challenges it has also brought a wealth of talent and skills the city requires, and work is needed to fully realise this.

3. **Health and Social Care recruitment crisis:** This sector continues to face intensive recruitment pressures that impact on all citizens, and with an ageing population also necessitating a better understanding of workforce replacement. An enhanced place-based approach within a 20-minute neighbourhood is planned as a mitigation factor.
4. **Embedding mental health support:** Youth unemployment has fallen, but young people face an increase in wider mental health pressures and often struggle to make sense of future opportunities in a rapidly changing world. More than ever, the Edinburgh Partnership is needed to bring solutions across all youth interventions to respond to the scale of this challenge.

Case Study: Access to work, learning, and training

The Whole Family Equality Citizens' Panel was established in recognition of the persistent social and economic disparities between ethnically diverse populations and their white counterparts. The Panel brought together 15 representatives from ethnically diverse communities in Edinburgh, to inform, shape, scrutinise, and co-produce a systemic pathway to improve job outcomes for ethnically diverse working population.

With lived experience, the panel is operating with a trauma-informed and rights-based model, with a focus on building the panel communities capacity to be seen and heard in policy and decision-making process.

As a panel member, Afam sees the panel community is “where every voice was not just heard, but genuinely valued”, and “This (Citizens' Panel) is the beginning of something special. This will shape practice and build confidence from a place of emotional investment in shaping services whilst managing expectations. I am proud to play a small part in something so important and ground-breaking”. As a result of his involvement with the Citizens' Panel, “An interesting consequence arose from working with the Citizens' Panel. I felt embolden enough to apply for a job advertised by CHAI (Community Help & Advice Initiative), a Family Support Worker, and happily I can report, after an insightful interview, I got the job.”

To date, Citizens' Panel members have participated in the Local Employability Partnership funding scoring panel, Whole Family Equality Project service development, and the City of Edinburgh Council's Diversity and Inclusion Framework consultation. Their participation of pre-budget scrutiny work with the Equalities, Human Rights and Social Justice Committee of Scottish Parliaments is currently underway, where they will continue to make invaluable contributions to the equal distribution of public spending to materialise Scottish Government's commitments to actualisation of human rights for all. The Edinburgh Partnership will continue to support the Panel community capacity building and share its learnings of empowerment practice with all partners.

Priority 3: A good place to live

Lead – NHS Lothian Public Health

Partners include – City of Edinburgh Council; Police Scotland; LAYC, EVOC and Fresh Start

The places people live and work, the connections with others and the extent to which they can influence the decisions that affect them, all have a significant impact on their quality of life and wellbeing. The physical environment, the social networks people belong to, the design of housing, and accessibility to work and the range of public services are key determinants of health and also have a profound effect on the way people experience poverty and low income.

The aim of LOIP 3 is to take a whole systems approach to help create and foster vibrant, healthy, sustainable and safe places and communities. Engagement with local people is central to this, with reducing poverty and health inequalities acting as the overarching principles.

What do we know?

Recent data tells us that people in Edinburgh feel positive about the places they live. Indicators such as neighbourhood satisfaction, feeling a sense of belonging, community cohesion and a place where people get involved to make positive changes for their neighbourhoods have continued to improve.

There is continued pressure on housing within the city, and homelessness is an ever increasing problem. Life expectancy in Edinburgh has also declined, albeit slightly, mirroring a national trend towards stagnating life expectancy rates.

How are we doing?

As highlighted above, residents of Edinburgh continue to report high levels of satisfaction with the neighbourhood in which they live.

We know, however, that there are certain parts of the city which require more targeted efforts in order to improve people's experiences and outcomes.

This is reflected in the actions of LOIP 3, some of which focus on specific parts of Edinburgh, including Liberton, Wester Hailes and Craigmillar, all of which are test of change sites for developing a whole systems approach to place-making.

The work aligned to LOIP 3 requires refreshed actions and indicators. This is currently being developed, along with a refresh of membership to ensure the correct partners are engaged.

Key achievements:

1. An ongoing work programme within Liberton has focused on improving the outcomes of the most vulnerable children, young people and their families. Local workshops, developed and delivered in partnership with Council and LAYC/EVOC, clearly identified priority areas of work, and an action plan will be developed moving forward, with further community engagement planned. Demonstrating synergy, this work closely

LOIP KPI	2018	2019	2021 (published spring 2023)	Source
Satisfaction of neighbourhood as a place to live	96%	95%	97%	SHS
Percent who feel safe when walking alone in local neighbourhood after dark	82%	81%	85%	SHS
Percent who agree that in their local neighbourhood people from different backgrounds get on well together	71%	69%	72%	SHS
Percent who agree that their local neighbourhood is somewhere local people take action to help improve the area	61%	61%	67%	SHS
LOIP KPI	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Source
Number of new affordable home completions	1285	1251	800	CEC
Number of new affordable home approvals	1087	1041	1246	CEC
LOIP KPI	2017-2019	2018-2020	2019-2021	Source
Life expectancy (at birth)	Male - 78 Female - 82	Male - 78 Female - 82	Male - 78 Female - 82	NRS

aligns with City of Edinburgh Council's 'Team Around the Learning Community' programme.

2. A whole systems approach is being undertaken in Craigmillar, working in partnership with Public Health, the Council's 20 Minute Neighbourhood Team, Education, Children and Families and A Place in Childhood. This piece of work will focus on all the areas crucial to ensuring somewhere is a good place to live whether that be physical or social. This is a collaborative piece of work involving a range of partners and is a good example of joining up agendas to increase capacity and make best use of shared resource across teams. This work will commence in September 2023.

Challenges:

1. Coordination and leadership around LOIP 3 has proven difficult at times due to changing personnel (now feeling more stable)
2. Wide ranging nature of the focus of LOIP 3 is a challenge, this encompasses several large agendas, defining clear actions and priorities within these large agendas can be difficult (priority areas of work have been identified and are progressing)

Case Study: A good place to live

Linked to the work which has begun in Craigmillar, A Place in Childhood has been commissioned to undertake engagement work at the local Secondary School and two of the cluster Primary Schools. This will involve working with groups of children and young people from across the school years to develop and deliver a community 'map' of their area which will be used to inform and influence planning decisions where they live.

Engagement work will begin in September 2023, with a complete project 'map' ready for use by March 2024 (estimate) which will be invaluable in informing long-term place-making work and approaches. This engagement work also involves local youth work services to ensure that the approach will be sustained longer term. The overall aim of this element of the work programme is to ensure the voices of children and young people are listened to and heard, and that they are able to influence decisions and outcomes which impact upon the places they live.

Strategic Priorities

Community Wealth Building

The recent Programme for Government set out a commitment to bring forward Community Wealth Building legislation within this Parliamentary session. Community wealth building offers a holistic and locally-driven approach to economic development that prioritises the needs and interests of communities. By creating more inclusive and equitable economic systems, it can effectively address inequality and empower marginalised populations to participate fully in the economic prosperity of their communities. Work underway in Edinburgh will cross-cut with all LOIP priorities and could help support a fairer society by providing a platform for local people to influence and shape their community. By redirecting wealth back into the local economy, this will help communities prosper and realise self-supported, positive change in their local area.

Digital inclusion

With face to face meetings not always possible during the pandemic, many organisations and partners found that there was a need for a rapid shift to signposting and online delivery of support. While most benefited from online services, COVID had a greater effect on people who are digitally excluded.

Digital inclusion refers to the equitable access and use of digital technologies, such as the internet, computers, smartphones, and other digital tools and services. The problem of digital inclusion arises from the fact that not everyone has equal access to these technologies, leading to significant disparities in opportunities and outcomes, which exacerbates existing inequalities in society. Broadly, a fifth of people do not consistently have the three essential elements to be digitally included: a device, data and skills.

Addressing digital inclusion is crucial for combating inequality because digital technologies have become central to modern life. Lack of access to digital resources and skills restricts people's ability to participate in the economy, access education and information, and engage in civic activities.

By addressing digital inclusion, we can take significant steps toward reducing inequality and ensuring that everyone has a fair chance to participate in and benefit from the opportunities offered by the digital world.

To advance digital inclusion for citizens across the city, People Know How are organising a conference which will be held on 6 December 2023. The event will be hosted by City Edinburgh Council and chaired by the Scottish Government.

Workforce

In the ten years to 2020, Edinburgh's population grew by 12.3% from an estimated 469,930 to an estimated 527,620 people. In the same period Scotland grew by 3.9%. The City of Edinburgh population is set to increase further to 586,566 by 2043, which inevitably will place additional demand on key services. A key issue for many partners is attracting, recruiting, and retaining staff. Combined with ongoing financial pressures in the public sector, there are significant challenges in tackling these issues within an Edinburgh context.

Way Forward

The Convention of Scottish Local Authorities (COSLA) and the Scottish Government have recently agreed a new Partnership Agreement, setting out our vision for a more collaborative approach to delivering shared priorities.

Within this agreement Community Planning Partnerships are recognised as a critical mechanism for the alignment of resource locally, focussed on prevention and early intervention, and delivering shared priorities.

The Scottish Parliament, Local Government, Housing and Planning Committee recently undertook a Parliamentary Inquiry into Part two of Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 (the Act). The main objectives of the inquiry were to look at the impact the Act has had on community planning and to explore the CPPs response to significant events such as the COVID pandemic and the current cost-of-living crisis. The Committee published a report with several recommendations for Scottish Government. Key findings highlight several recommendations for improving community planning in Scotland:

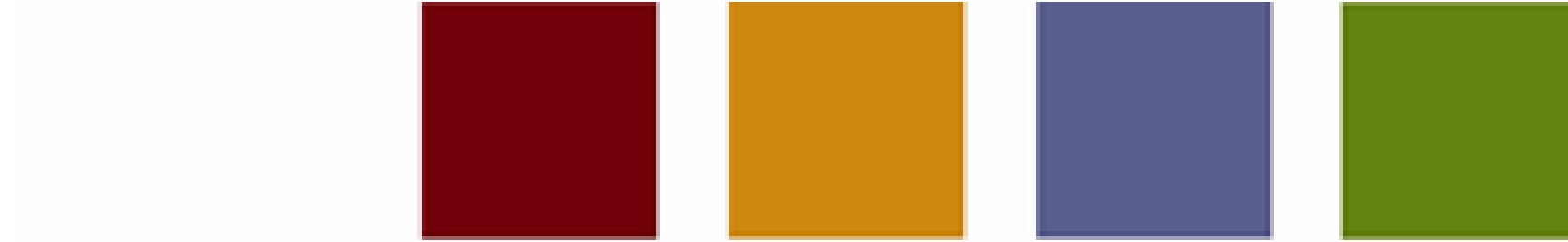
- The Scottish Government should address performance variation among Community Planning Partnerships (CPPs) through its review of the Community Empowerment Act.
- Simplification of accountability lines for community planning partners should be explored.
- CPPs should proactively include marginalised community voices in planning processes.
- Alignment of outcomes from national to local levels should be considered, potentially incorporating successful models like Aberdeen CPP's into guidance.

- CPP leadership should have greater continuity and sharing, with appropriate training.
- The role of CPPs in delivering Community Wealth Building should be considered in the development of related legislation.

Recognising this, there is an opportunity in the coming year to consider how to strengthen the role of the Edinburgh Partnership, focused on its delivery and impact in meeting the challenges and vision for the city.



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THE EDINBURGH PARTNERSHIP

Edinburgh Partnership Board:

Actions to address poverty, homelessness and wider prevention of poor health and wellbeing

EPB 5th September 2023

What the EPB has heard from residents

Cost of living (March)

- Post-winter relief, but preparation needed for upcoming winters
- Lack of heating affordability limits privacy and personal space at home
- Need for more resources, staff, and sustainable models for third-sector
- Tough choices between heating, eating, and clothing. “High energy bills lead to cutting down on washing, sending kids to school in dirty clothes.”
- Concern for those barely missing benefit qualifications.
- Move from reactive crisis-based grants to proactive resilience building
- Networked approach needed for systemic solutions, avoiding normalization of the situation.

Housing & sustainability (June)

- Housing disparities linked to inequalities, equal access concerns.
- Language barriers, unclear rights, and support.
- Need for comprehensive problem-solving instead of isolated fixes.
- Ukrainian influx stresses housing system.
- Disabled Individuals: Unsuitable housing, delayed adaptations.
- Supply-Demand Gap: Population growth vs. housing supply.
- Homelessness: Resource need for prevention and solutions.
- Aging Homes: Pre-1919 properties need modernization.
- Short-Term Rentals: Airbnb affecting long-term housing.
- Climate Consideration: Long-term upgrades for climate change effects.
- Temporary Fixes: Damp, mold, and health impacts due to inadequate repairs.
- Contractor Accountability: Quality control issues.
- Funding Approach: Diversifying funding beyond Housing Revenue Account.



Existing LOIP actions to address these issues

LOIP 1 Commitments:

- Implement a common approach to income maximisation so services are:
 - more accessible
 - targeted to those in greatest need
 - More coordinated
- Develop a prevention programme:
 - 'Money Counts' training
 - 'Poverty-Proof' public services
 - Promote affordable credit

LOIP 2 Commitments:

- Extend the Edinburgh Guarantee offer
- Long-term integrated support for excluded families
- Links between community justice and employability
- Engagement and support for care-experienced young people
- Joined up pathways for people from BAME communities

LOIP 3 Commitments:

- Advocate for more affordable home building and integration into 20 minute neighbourhoods
- Pilot 3 approaches to 'sustainable place-based communities':
 - Westerhailes
 - Liberton
 - Craigmillar
 - Promote availability of sustainable, affordable travel options



LOIP work links to wider Edinburgh work, incl.

- End Poverty in Edinburgh Report (incl Child Poverty Action Report)
- Rapid Rehousing Transition Plan and Homelessness Prevention Duty
- HSCP Prevention and Early Intervention Strategy
- Anchor Institutions Work
- Climate Emergency and Sustainability Work

This session we will hear presentations on **Poverty; Homelessness** and **Prevention** and then discuss how the Partnership can best support these workstreams



Edinburgh Partnership Board:
End Poverty in Edinburgh Annual Progress Report
2023

Chris Adams

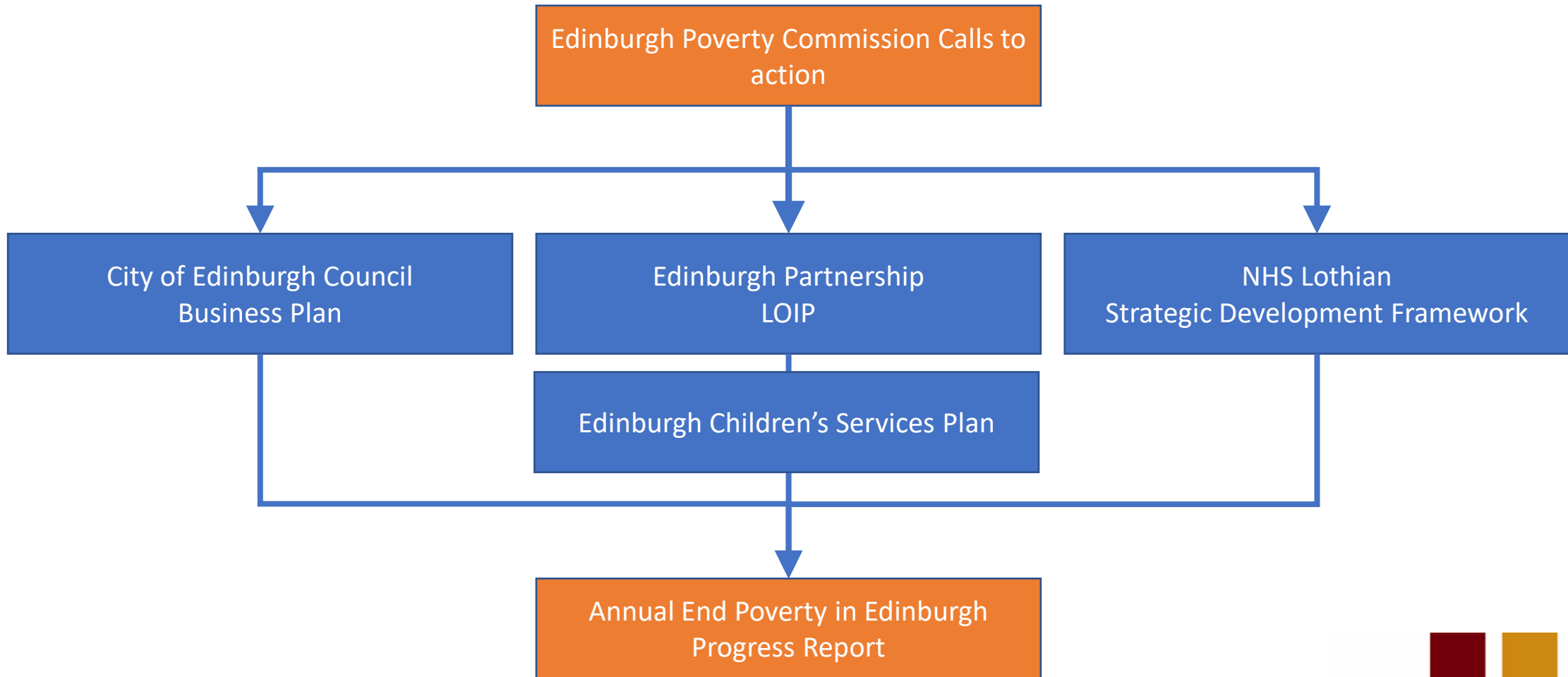
City of Edinburgh Council



Annual End Poverty in Edinburgh progress report

- Annual report on progress against our city-wide poverty commitments
 - What are we doing? What impact are we having? What are our priorities?
- **Incorporates statutory Child Poverty Action Report duties**
- Joint report for **Council, NHS, and Edinburgh Partnership**
- Drafting team
 - CEC, NHS, CCP colleagues meeting fortnightly
- Scrutiny/sign off by:
 - City of Edinburgh Council - Policy and Sustainability Committee
 - Edinburgh Partnership
 - Children's Partnership
 - NHS Lothian Strategic Board

Annual End Poverty in Edinburgh progress report



Timeline

LOIP DG

- 17th August
- Draft outline
- Discussion on partnership priorities

Edinburgh Partnership Board

- 5th September
- Draft framework
- Partnership priorities

Final draft scrutiny and approval

- October-November
- Council, NHS, EPB
- Children's Partnership

Submission to Scottish Government

- December 2023



Promoting fair work

- Edinburgh Living Wage City Action Group
- Living Hours campaign
- Edinburgh Fair Work Charter
- Fair Work First Procurement

Helping people to access and progress in work

- Edinburgh Guarantee
- Joined Up for Jobs Network
- Edinburgh Employer Recruitment Incentive
- Parental Employment Fund

Closing the achievement gap

- Edinburgh Learns for Life
- Getting it Right for Every Child
- Edinburgh's Pupil Equity Framework
- Lifelong Learning programmes
- Youth Work programmes

Homes people can afford to live in

- Building new homes
- Regulating short term lets
- Housing Service Improvements

Support with rising energy costs

- Energy Crisis Grants
- Energy Advice Service (Council tenants)

Improving Access to Affordable Childcare

- Early Years Care
- Subsidised Childcare for Working Parents

Other cost reducing programmes

- Free Period Products, Digital inclusion, Transport

**Increase
opportunity
and income
from work**

**Maximise
income from
social safety
nets**

**Reduce the
cost of living**

**Make it easier
to get help**

Welfare and Rights Advice

- The Council Advice Shop and 'Cost of Living Support' webpages
 - Edinburgh Consortium of Advice Providers
- The Action Group; VOCAL; Maximise Early Years

Locally Administered social security schemes

- Council Tax Reduction Scheme
- Discretionary Housing Payments
- Free school meals & School Uniform Grants

Access to emergency and crisis support

- Scottish Welfare Fund & crisis grants
 - Tenant Grant Fund
- Food Bank and community food

Rapid Rehousing Transition Plan

- PRS homelessness prevention team
- Early intervention to manage arrears

'no wrong door' support

- Edinburgh's Promise
- Joined up for Families
- Intensive Family Support Service
- Whole Family Equalities Project
 - Discover!

Place based pilots

- 20 minute Neighbourhoods
- Teams around the Learning Community
 - Citizen Space pilot

Poverty awareness

- Poverty Prevention Training

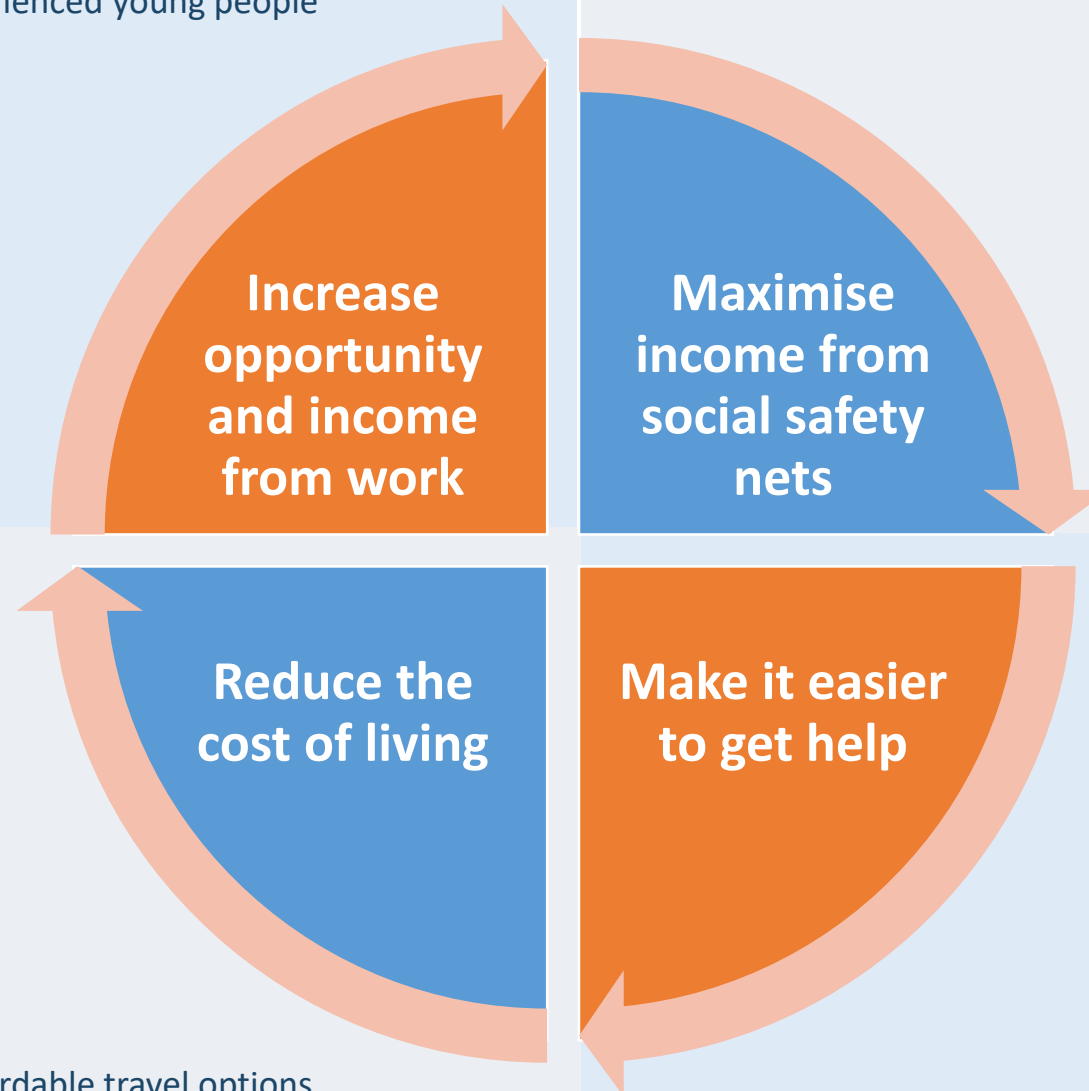
LOIP 2 Actions:

- Extend the Edinburgh Guarantee offer
- Long-term integrated support for excluded families
- Links between community justice and employability
- Engagement and support for care-experienced young people
- Joined up pathways for people in BAME communities

LOIP 1 Actions:

- Implement a common approach to income maximisation so services are:
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 - More coordinated
- Develop a prevention programme:
- 'Money Counts' training
 - 'Poverty-Proof' public services
 - Promote affordable credit

Page 38



LOIP 1 Actions:

- Debt and money advice
- Access to energy support
- Access to cash first support for People in food crisis

LOIP 3 Actions

- Pilot 3 approaches to 'sustainable place-based communities':

LOIP 3 Actions

- Affordable home building
- Pilot 3 approaches to 'sustainable place-based communities':
- Promote availability of sustainable, affordable travel options

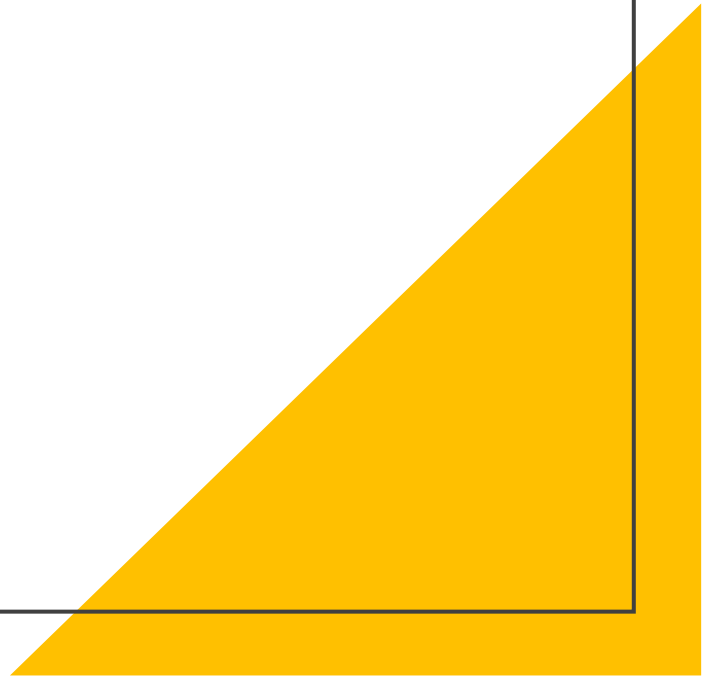
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- 'Money Counts' training
 - 'Poverty-Proof' public services

Edinburgh Partnership Board: Homelessness Prevention Duty

Jill Thomson

City of Edinburgh Council



Homelessness – Key Trends

- The number of households assessed as homeless each year is returning to pre-covid levels with 3,303 households were assessed as homeless or threatened with homelessness in 2022/23.
- There remains over 30% more households in temporary accommodation than pre – covid (4, 784 in March 2023 compared to 3, 570 in March 2020).
- At end of March 2023 there were 5,952 cases where the Council has a duty to secure settled housing. This is a 12% increase from 2022 when there were 5,315 cases where the Council had a duty to secure settled housing.
- For households assessed as homeless, the average case length in 2022/23 continued to rise to 672.5 days.
- Rapid Rehousing Transition Plan sets out the strategy, including investment in homelessness prevention.



Homelessness Prevention Duty - Background

- Prevention Review Group [published report](#) in Feb 2021

Key recommendations:

- Shared public responsibility:
 - Responsibility shared by other public services, 3rd sector and society as a whole
- Intervention as early as possible
 - Preventative duty up to 6 months prior to homelessness
- Access to same choice of housing as general public
 - Access to Housing Options before crisis
- Prevention Review Group has recommended a duty on public bodies to identify risk of homelessness, and a duty to act on this information.
- Implementation of this duty is in the early stages, and the statutory duty to prevent homelessness and assist homeless households remains with Local Authorities



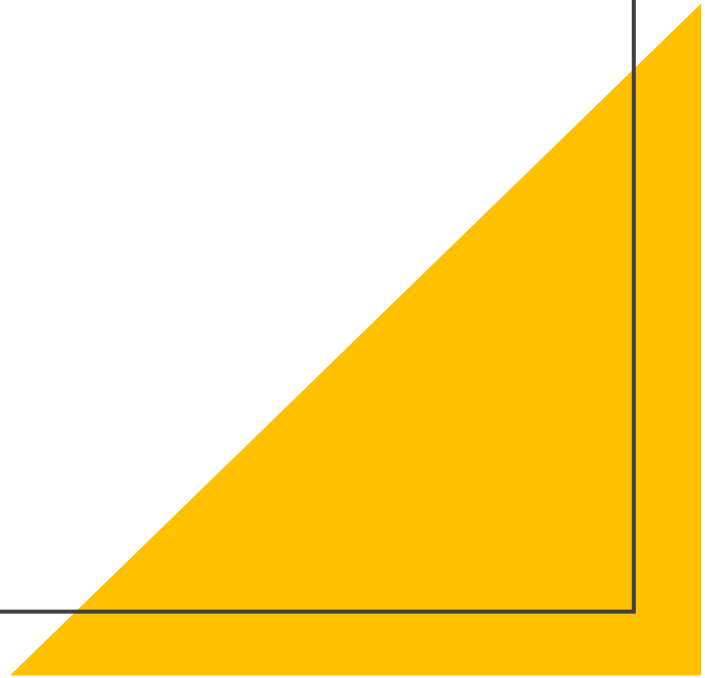
Homelessness Prevention Duty – What May Change?

- Duty for wider public sector bodies to ‘ask and act’ on someone’s housing and homelessness situation.
- This may include:
 - Asking about people’s housing situation to identify any issues at an early stage
 - Act where a problem is identified, so that people get the right support to prevent homelessness
 - This may be acting within own powers or referring on to more appropriate help
 - Working together so that no one leaves an institution such as prison or hospital without somewhere to sleep that night
- Referrals from public bodies to be treated as an application for homelessness assistance by the Local Authority
- The ability for Local Authorities to provide support six months before homelessness rather than the current two months.
- Local Authorities to take reasonable steps to prevent homelessness (the steps themselves will be set out in secondary legislation or guidance).
- Following consultation from Scottish Government in March 2022 the prevention of homelessness duties are to be included in a forthcoming Housing Bill.
- This is to be introduced to Parliament as soon as possible after Summer Recess (September 2023).



Edinburgh Health and Social Care Partnership
**Developing our Prevention and Early
intervention Strategy**

Dr Linda Irvine Fitzpatrick, SRO, EHSCP and Ian Brook,
Deputy Chief Executive, EVOC



Co-creating a prevention and early intervention strategy by March 2024 - Learning from what we have done and are doing

The 6 Edinburgh Wellbeing Pact Themes from our extensive dialogue:

Shared Purpose - “More good days” Focus on values, behaviours, practice models

Relationships - Relational model of care ; importance of listening and being heard ‘ ; 3 Conversations. Thrive Welcome Teams

Community Mobilisation - Accelerate Programme” responding to “wicked problems ; Enliven Edinburgh addressing loneliness and isolation

Radical Transformation - Capacity to Collaborate; Different commissioning models

Agility – have we lost this due to return to business as usual?

Prevention runs through every contact

- **Prevent** – primary prevention/promoting wellbeing
Apply to everyone - encompassing a range of services, facilities and resources that will help avoid the need for care and support developing. It could include information and advice, promoting healthy and active lifestyles, and reducing loneliness and isolation.
- **Reduce** – secondary prevention/early intervention
Targeted at individuals at risk of developing needs where support may slow this process or prevent other needs from developing. It could include carer support, falls prevention, housing adaptations or support to manage money.
- **Delay** – tertiary prevention/formal intervention
Aimed at people with established complex health conditions, to minimise the effects, support them to regain skills and to reduce their needs wherever possible. This could include rehabilitation/reablement services, meeting a person's needs at home, and providing respite care, peer support, emotional support and stress management for carers.

What does the evidence base tell us?

Ist Wave	2 nd Wave
Reablement	Strengths-based models of social work and social care practice (such as <u>Three Conversations</u>)
Telecare	Approaches to social networking and building community capacity (such as <u>Local Area Coordination</u>)
Falls Prevention	Mobilising the resources of family and personal networks (through approaches such as Family Group Conferencing, peer support or community circles)
Community Intervention	Targeted 'upstream' use of personal budgets

Change the conversation: Change the culture

Our Values

Kindness
Compassion
Courage
Creative
Inclusive
Inquiring

Supporting all people in
Edinburgh to have more good
days

Our Behaviours

Involve communities and
share power
Invite challenge, take action
Focus on names not
numbers
Spread, adopt, adapt, be
open

3 Area of Focus

People

Strengths-based approach
with co- design, co-
production and lived
experience as fundamental
ingredients Keeping
people safe and protecting
and enhancing support for
people to live well and
meet their potential

Places

Create the conditions for
more good days : which
means the ability to
support and care for one
another, across the life
span in vibrant
communities, building
wealth and capacity

Pathways

Provide evidence-based
care, treatment and support
delivered by multi-
professional and multi-
agency workforce

Focus on those who are
highest risk of ill health and
illness and early death due
to social determinants

Intelligence and Insight – data driven delivery and change

Thriving and future focused workforce

Partnership working to ensure sustainability

Asks of the EPB

- To agree the proposed approach to the End Poverty in Edinburgh Annual Report and support the delivery of the actions
- To note the Homelessness Prevention Duty and consider implications and opportunities for effective implementation in Edinburgh
- To note the ongoing development of the HSCP Prevention and Early Intervention Strategy and opportunities to embed links to wider Partnership work

Discussion Points

- How well does what we've heard today address the concerns raised by residents in March & June?
- Are there additional actions or approaches needed?
- Are there actions or approaches that we could progress faster with better partnership working?
- What role do the EPB have in the development and delivery of these workstreams?
- How can we make best use of partner's expertise and the EPB meetings to support these workstreams?



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THE EDINBURGH PARTNERSHIP

Development of an Edinburgh Partnership Transformation and Improvement Programme

1. Executive Summary

- 1.1 This paper seeks approval to develop a transformation and improvement programme for the Edinburgh Partnership. A programme of this type will enable the Partnership to address current challenges, whilst seeking to strengthen the delivery of the priorities through identifying opportunities for transformation and long-term collaboration.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 The Board is recommended to agree the development of a programme for the Edinburgh Partnership as detailed in the paper.

3. Background

- 3.1 The Edinburgh Partnership was restructured in 2019 to better reflect the requirements of the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015. Through this process, the Partnership sought to:
- strengthen community influence and participation in decision making;
 - achieve greater transparency and connectivity from the locality to strategic levels of decision making and influence; and
 - strengthen the approach to partnership working and joint resourcing.
- 3.2 This was an infrastructure review which put in place structural changes to ensure the Edinburgh Partnership was organised to deliver its priorities and to strengthen governance and accountability.
- 3.3 Following this, and complementary to it, was the work to refresh the Local Outcome Improvement Plan with the revised plan being approved in March 2022. This addressed the challenges and opportunities for the city and notably the effects of the pandemic, increasing risk of poverty and inequality and the climate emergency.
- 3.4 Both programmes of work have shaped what the partnership does and how it operates. There is recognition however that there is scope for further improvement, acknowledging that community planning as a vehicle for change is

not just here to stay but has the potential to grow in significance with the recent Verity Agreement and findings of the Scottish Parliamentary review.

- 3.5 This paper sets out a proposal to undertake a programme of work focused on identifying ways to strengthen delivery of the key priorities and the respective contributions of each of the partnerships that comprise the Edinburgh Partnership.

4. Main Report

- 4.1 In developing a programme, it is proposed to hold a series of workshops with each of the partnerships that comprise the Edinburgh Partnership. The focus of this activity will be on what the Partnership wants and needs to deliver to realise its ambitions, considering both the opportunities and challenges in achieving the necessary system shift and joint resourcing to genuinely empower the community.
- 4.2 Whilst the focus will be on function, this may by necessity lead to changes in form although this is not the driver. Recognising that the current structure was not reviewed after 12 months as originally proposed due to the pandemic and changes have occurred across various parts of the Edinburgh Partnership during this period, a programme of this type has the potential to strengthen how the Partnership operates, achieving a better synergy from local to strategic levels.
- 4.3 In the initial stage it is proposed to undertake a process of gathering perspectives, connecting additional key leaders not normally in the community planning structure, but who are keenly aware of current systems pressures, and the unique opportunity to shift power to communities, citizens and communities. This recognises that some of the big systems pressures and challenges for the city are not sufficiently visible at the community planning table currently.
- 4.4 Proposed participants in this initial programme of facilitated discussions will be the City of Edinburgh Council, Police Scotland, NHS Lothian, Edinburgh Integration Joint Board, Edinburgh Voluntary Organisations Council, Edinburgh Social Enterprise Network, Volunteer Edinburgh, Regenerative Futures Fund and Turn2us/The Edinburgh Trust. The focus will be on achieving a better understanding of the systems in the city for transformation. This would involve consideration of the interconnections between poverty, climate and social justice to achieve a shared understanding of these issues and what is required to make real and long-lasting change.
- 4.5 This series of sessions will provide the foundation for the development of partnership workshops, to be designed collaboratively with the partners involved in the initial stages, and with the assistance of the Community Planning Support Team. The detailed delivery plan will require engagement with all partners, and notably the chairs of the respective partnerships. The aim is to complete the



workshop sessions and present a transformation and improvement programme to the Edinburgh Partnership Board by March 2024.

5. Contact

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Michele Mulvaney, Michele.Mulvaney@edinburgh.gov.uk

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