

<b>Committee:</b>	<b>Date:</b>
The City Bridge Trust Committee	28 January 2016
Subject: Investing in Londoners - statistical report – September 2013 to August 2015	<b>Public</b>
<b>Report of:</b> Chief Grants Officer	<b>For Decision</b>

### Summary

This paper provides a statistical analysis of grant applications received in the first two years of your Investing in Londoners grants programme (September 2013 to August 2015). In this period 649 grant applications were received and 299 grants awarded for a total amount of £23,170,028. The report analyses application numbers and success rates; awards by individual grant programmes; awards by London borough; and beneficiary numbers (including equalities data).

The main report concentrates on applications and awards made under the Investing in Londoners programmes which are open to all eligible organisations through your standard application process. Programmes with a bespoke application process (Arts Apprenticeships, London Youth Quality Mark, Hardship Fund and the Stepping Stones Fund) as well as grants awarded through Strategic Initiatives are considered separately in Appendix B.

This report is produced on a bi-annual basis. Your first statistical report of 2016/17 will be due at your May committee meeting and the second at your November committee meeting.

### Recommendations

Members are asked to:

- I. Note the report.
- II. Agree that the next bi-annual statistical report (and subsequently the first of each financial year), analyses the work delivered and impact of grants made instead of the profile of applications received. The profile of applications received will continue to be analysed in the second of your bi-annual statistical reports.

### Main Report

#### Introduction

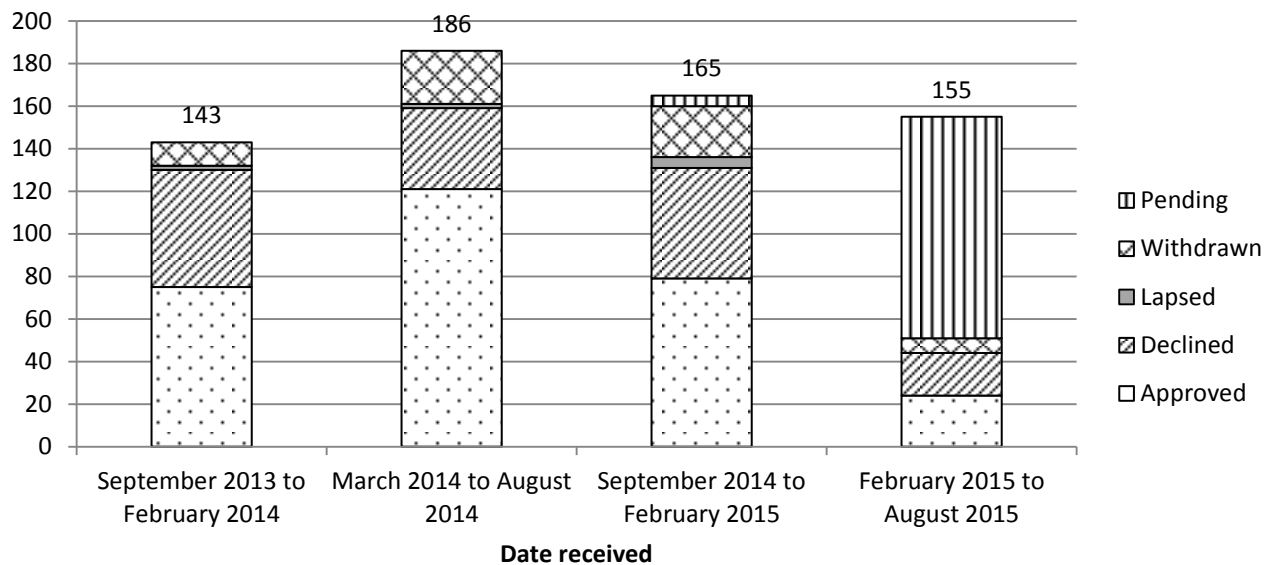
1. The Investing in Londoners programmes were launched in September 2013 and the first awards made in January 2014. This report deals with all applications received between September 2013 and August 2015. The main report looks at applications and awards made under the Investing in Londoners (iL) programmes which are open to all eligible organisations through your standard application process:

- Making London More Inclusive
  - Reducing Poverty
  - Improving Londoners' Mental Health
  - Strengthening London's Voluntary Sector
  - Older Londoners
  - Improving London's Environment
  - Resettlement and Rehabilitation of Offenders
  - Making London Safer
  - English for Speakers of Other Languages
  - Eco Audits
2. Programmes with a bespoke application process (Arts Apprenticeships, London Youth Quality Mark, Hardship Fund and the Stepping Stones Fund) as well as grants awarded through Strategic Initiatives are considered separately in Appendix B.
  3. Please note that this report reflects action taken on grants up to the end of October 2015.

### **Applications received and action taken**

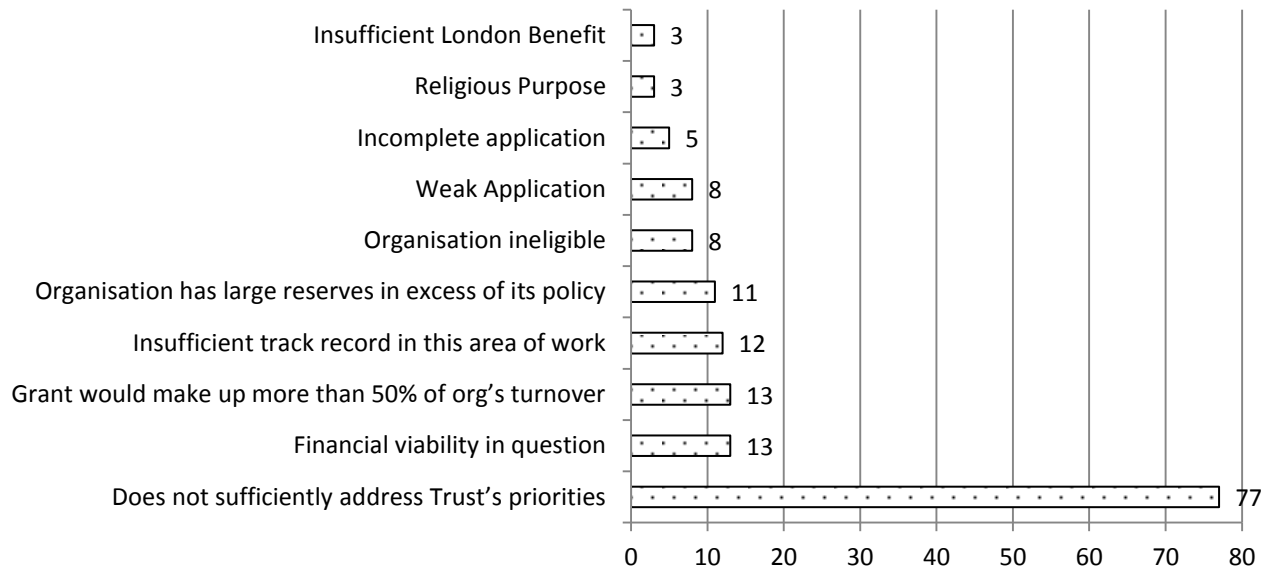
4. 649 applications were received between September 2013 and August 2015. 540 (83%) of these applications have been assessed resulting in 299 grant awards for a total amount of £23,170,028. Chart 1 shows the applications received and action taken in each six month period since Investing in Londoners opened. The level of applications has been fairly steady with an average of 162 applications in each period. Slightly fewer applications were received in the first six months whilst organisations familiarised themselves with the new programmes and funding criteria.

**Chart 1: liL applications received between September 2013 and August 2015 and action taken**



5. The average success rate of applications under the first year of Investing in Londoners was 59%. This compares favourably to other funders and to your former 5-year grants programmes: Working with Londoners, which had an average success rate of 45%. This suggests that the clear guidance and improved application process are helping applicants to make appropriate applications. Investing in Londoners has reinforced the Trust's requirement for applicants to demonstrate a clear need for the proposed work and that they have the requisite skills and experience to deliver successful outcomes. However, it is too soon to draw definite conclusions and due to pending applications it is too early to gauge the success rate for the second year of the programme.
6. Of the 540 applications assessed 241 were unsuccessful, of which 67 were withdrawn by the applicants and 9 were lapsed by the Trust following repeated unsuccessful attempts to gather further information. Chart 2 shows the top 10 reasons why the remaining 165 applications were declined. A poor application can be rejected for several reasons and feedback is always made available to applicants should they seek it. The most common reason was that applications did not sufficiently meet the Trust's priorities. The Trust provides clear online guidance to applicants, specifying what can and cannot be funded. In addition, prospective applicants can seek guidance from officers if they need assistance with the interpretation of any Trust programmes.
7. You will see from Chart 2 that a number of applications were rejected due to financial concerns. The financial health of an organisation is a key part of a grant officer's assessment, and includes balance sheet strength, forecast income, future sustainability, and cash-flow.

**Chart 2: Top 10 reasons applications were unsuccessful**



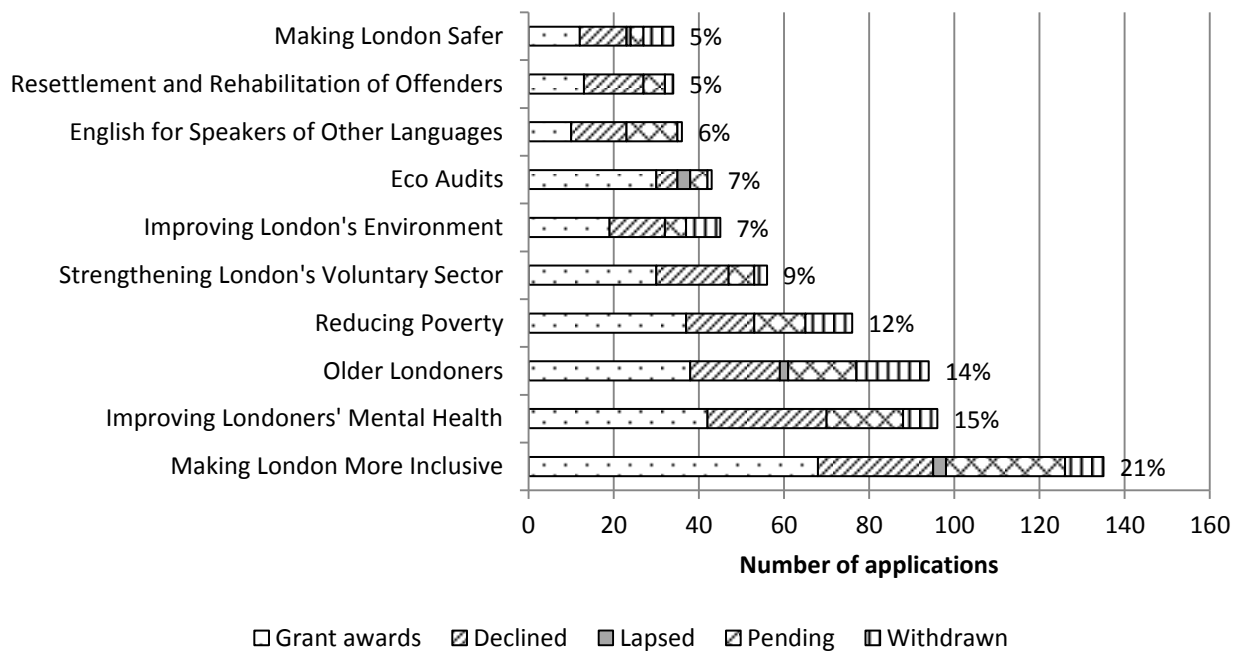
**Comparison by grant programme area**

8. Investing in Londoners includes 10 grant programmes under its standard open application process. Making London More Inclusive is now the largest programme accounting for over a fifth (23%) of all Investing in Londoners grant awards. The Reducing Poverty, Improving Londoners' Mental Health and Strengthening London's Voluntary Sector programmes have all seen high levels of grant awards. At the other end of the spectrum the Making London Safer and English for Speakers of other Languages programmes have had fewer applications and grant awards. Some of the reasons for this are explored below.
  
9. Table 1 and Chart 3 show the applications received and action taken broken down by these programme areas. Please note that the figures will change when the 109 'pending' applications reach a decision. Nonetheless they are helpful to give an indication of progress to date.

**Table 1: summary of grant applications and awards by programme area**

Fund/Program	Grant awards	Applications received	Success rate (%)	Total grant award	Average grant size
Making London More Inclusive	68	135	50	£4,071,568	£59,876
Reducing Poverty	37	76	49	£3,862,190	£104,384
Improving Londoners' Mental Health	42	96	44	£3,819,130	£90,932
Strengthening London's Voluntary Sector	30	56	54	£3,450,590	£115,020
Older Londoners	38	94	40	£2,814,230	£74,059
Improving London's Environment	19	45	42	£1,887,650	£99,350
Resettlement and Rehabilitation of Offenders	13	34	38	£1,389,720	£106,902
Making London Safer	12	34	35	£1,322,400	£110,200
English for Speakers of Other Languages	10	36	28	£472,650	£47,265
Eco Audits	30	43	70	£79,900	£2,663
Grand Total	299	649	46	£23,170,028	£77,492

**Chart 3: Applications received and action taken by liL programme area**



10. Since your last report (March 2015) a large number of grants have been made under the **Making London More Inclusive** programme which is now the largest programme in terms of applications, grant awards and total grant value. It currently accounts for over a fifth (23%) of all Investing in Londoners grants. This includes a high number of grants (23) for disabled people to take part in arts or sport activities as well as 20 access audits (small grants of £5k and under).
11. The **Reducing Poverty** programme, which funds work addressing food poverty and money, debt and housing advice, is showing signs of developing well. It has the second highest total grant award at £3,862,190, an above average success rate (49%) and a healthy number of applications (37). This was a new area of funding for the Trust when Investing in Londoners was launched and it is encouraging to see that organisations have responded positively to the Trust's funding outcomes. Most awards (31) fund the provision of money, debt, housing and legal advice. A smaller number of awards (5) help to tackle food poverty either through the provision of meals or through food preparation/cookery training and advice on food preparation.

Most projects (14) are aimed at all local communities in need of support and advice to alleviate poverty. However, a small number of projects are targeted at specific groups, including, care leavers (1 grant) disabled Londoners (2 grants), asylum seekers (1 grant), and Black and Minority Ethnic communities (2 grants).

12. The Trust received high numbers of applications for the **Improving Londoners' Mental Health** programme which reflects your longstanding involvement in this field and the range of outcome areas. High numbers of grants were awarded (43) for a total grant award of £3,819,130. Since the last report, when grants were fairly broadly spread across all areas, there has now been a focus on work with children and young people, accounting for 38% of grants made under this programme.
13. Despite an average number of grant awards (30) **Strengthening London's Voluntary Sector** has a high total grant amount of £3,450,590. This is due to it having the highest success rate (excepting eco-audits) of 54% and the highest average grant size at £115,020. 41% (12) of grants made in this area are to help voluntary and community sector organisations improve their monitoring, evaluation and impact reporting skills. This is a positive sign as this was identified as the Trust as a particular area for development in the 2013 Quinquennial review.
14. 38 grant awards were made under your **Older Londoners** programme, which is just above average, though more may have been expected given the high numbers of applications received (94). A relatively high number of applications (14) were withdrawn by the organisation following the advice of officers, to enable the applicant to carry out further work to strengthen the proposal before re-submission. In other cases there was insufficient targeting of the 75 and over age group. 62% of successful applications (24) were for work with Londoners aged 75 and over to increase wellbeing and enable more

active and healthier lives. Smaller numbers of grants have been made for work with older carers (6), money and housing advice (3) and to support people with dementia (6).

15. The **Improving London's Environment** programme is one of the more modest programmes accounting for 6% of grants awarded (19) and 8% of the total grant award (£1,884,650). Its relatively high total grant size is due to one large grant of £338,000 made to Epping Forest Charitable Trust at your March 2014 meeting. Grants awarded fund a range of biodiversity projects including those aimed at encouraging local schools and/or communities to grow food; environmental volunteering; conservation of London's waterways; and work with homeless people.

No applications or grants have been made to date for work specifically promoting tree-planting and/or community tree warden schemes, though tree conservation may form a part of some of the projects funded.

16. Your **Resettlement and Rehabilitation of Offenders** programme is a very focused programme with just one outcome area. It is not surprising, therefore, that only 34 applications were received (the joint lowest of all programmes) and only 13 grants were made. The specialist nature of this work means that there are relatively few suitably qualified organisations and a number of applications were rejected because they lacked a relevant track record (4) or because the application was weak (2). By the same token successful applications were of a particularly strong quality giving high average grant award levels of £110,200.

17. **Making London Safer** is one of the new areas of work that Investing in Londoners is funding. Only 12 grant awards have been made due to a low number of applications (34) and relatively low success rate (35%). A number of applications were rejected as they did not demonstrate the expertise or capacity to deliver what would be very sensitive projects. The low application rates may reflect the challenging circumstances facing potential applicants. Research commissioned for your 2012/13 quinquennial review found that domestic violence services in London were limited and in some cases threatened with closure. Similarly it found that voluntary organisations that work with trafficked victims have been badly impacted by public sector cuts. CBT is working on a Programme Evaluation which it expects to commission to external providers to deliver within the next few months. This will explore these factors in more detail. Of the grants awarded, most are to provide advice, advocacy and support to survivors of domestic violence (8), 3 grants have been made to support survivors of trafficking, 1 to support victims of hate crime and 1 to specifically support children and young people living in refuges.

18. The lowest number of grant awards (10) was made under your **English for Speakers of Other Languages** programme. This is due to the low numbers of applications (36) and the low success rate of just 28%. Low numbers may in part be due to the focused nature of this programme, but are also likely to be due to your new requirement under Investing in Londoners that teaching staff hold a recognised qualification and that peripheral work (e.g. IT classes)

will not be funded. Whilst this may reduce the number of grants it should increase the quality of work, ultimately increasing attainment and positive outcomes.

19. The Trust's **Eco Audit** programme allows organisations – including current grantees – to apply for the costs of an eco-audit, training or consultancy to improve their own organisation's environmental performance. Towards the end of Working with Londoners applications for eco-audits had dwindled. It is therefore encouraging to see that the Trust's efforts to publicise the programme has resulted in a very healthy 30 grants to date.

### **Geographical distribution**

20. There are two key geographical measures which the Trust uses to track its grant making. The first is the location of the applicant organisation which shows the borough in which the applicant's offices are based. The second is the borough(s) of London in which the work would be delivered and the beneficiaries located. Often, of course, there is an overlap between the two measures.
21. Please note that the data analysed in paragraphs 22 to 31 provides only an estimate in order to better understand the geographical benefit of the grants awarded. There are several limitations to the data:
  - Inaccurate or missing data provided by applicants as to which boroughs beneficiaries are located.
  - The beneficiary data of many grants is recorded only at a higher level e.g. several North East London boroughs. Your officers have completed a data cleaning exercise to improve this in the future.
  - Where a grant will benefit more than one named borough/area only the primary borough/area is included in the analysis.

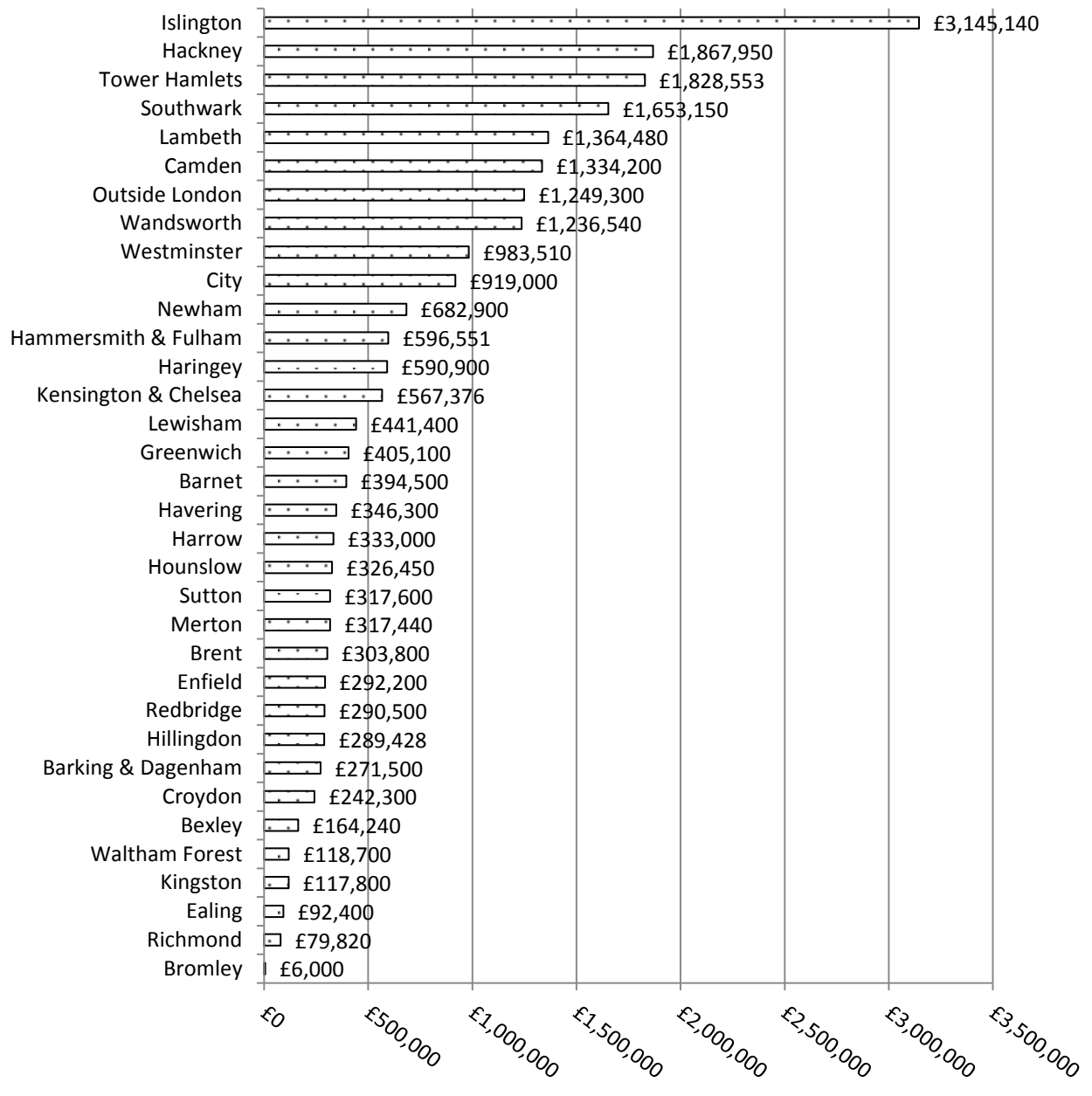
As with the sections above there will also be some change once the 109 pending applications are assessed.

### **Applicant organisation's location**

22. It is helpful to consider the distribution of City Bridge Trust funding by the applicant organisation's location as this helps the Trust to understand where stronger parts of London's voluntary sector are located, and importantly, where you may need to target capacity building support. It should be noted however, that this will include organisations with a regional or national remit, as well as those which are locally based. Chart 4 shows the total grant awards for the 299 successful applications to date by applicant organisation's location



**Chart 4: Grant awards (£) by applicant organisation's location**



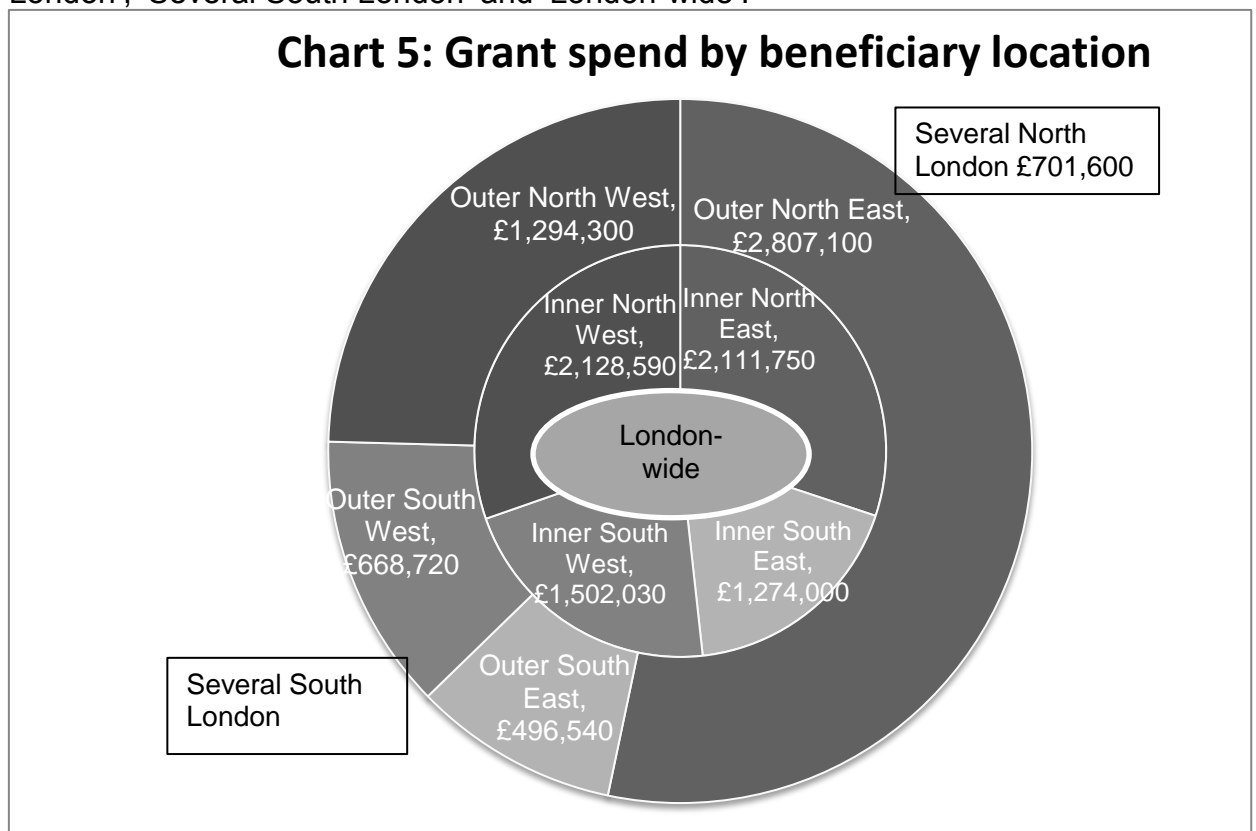
23. Organisations based in Islington, Tower Hamlets and Hackney received the highest level of grant awards from the Trust. These three areas received a total of £6,841,643, nearly a third (30%) - of all funds made during this period and experienced above average success rates (59%, 50% and 48% respectively). Each of these boroughs has relatively high concentrations of voluntary organisations and they benefit from historically strong infrastructure support. As inner London boroughs with good transport connections, they also include many organisations with a regional or national geographical focus.

24. By contrast, organisations based in Bromley, Richmond, Ealing, Kingston, Waltham Forest and Bexley received very low levels of funding from the Trust. In the case of Bexley and Bromley this is due to the low level of applications (the lowest of all Boroughs). The quality of applications by comparison was high –the second and third highest success rates of all boroughs. For Kingston, Richmond, Waltham Forest and Ealing there is a less positive picture with below average success rates. Historically, organisations based in Havering and Barking and Dagenham have received very low levels of the Trust’s funding. Whilst the level of funding is still low it is positive to see that they are no longer receiving the least funding from the Trust.

A full summary of grant information by location of applicant organisation is shown in Appendix A.

### Beneficiary location<sup>1</sup>

25. Chart 5 shows the area(s) of London that grants awarded under Investing in Londoners will primarily benefit. Activities may not be restricted to a single borough, so it is not always straightforward to map the precise benefit of your spending, though officers are looking at ways to more accurately portray this in the future. For now these grants are shown separately as ‘several North London’, ‘Several South London’ and ‘London-wide’.



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<sup>1</sup> Beneficiary location analysis excludes access audits and eco audits as this level of data is not collected for these grants. The analysis is therefore based on 249 grants.

<sup>2</sup> Inner North East (City, Hackney, Islington, Tower Hamlets); Inner North West (Camden, Hammersmith and Fulham, Kensington and Chelsea, Westminster); Inner South East (Greenwich, Lewisham, Southwark); Inner

26. 40% of the total grant amount awarded is for work with a pan London benefit. Of work with a targeted geographical area, funding is greater in the inner regions (£7,016,370 compared to £5,266,660 in outer boroughs). This is consistent with the approximately 60:40 split seen under your Working with Londoners programmes. It may not however reflect the current trends of disadvantage in London. London's Poverty Profile notes that there has been a shift of poverty away from London's inner core toward the outer suburbs which has continued in recent years<sup>3</sup>. It stresses however that places such as Hackney, Newham and Tower Hamlets are still frequently found at the wrong end of the rankings for indicators on benefit receipt and worklessness.
27. There is also a disparity between funds reaching boroughs in north and south London. In some cases this matches expectations, for example, the North East is receiving a much higher proportion of funding than any other boroughs (see Chart 5). London's Poverty Profile identifies this as a region that performs relatively badly, with only Redbridge not appearing in the bottom half for London across a series of poverty indicators. However, the Outer South East receives a very small proportion of funding despite 2/3 boroughs appearing in the bottom half of poverty indicators for London.

Paragraphs 28 to 31 explore levels of deprivation and differences in funding on a borough basis.

## Addressing Deprivation

28. To understand how effectively the Trust's grant-making is targeting deprivation in London, the total grant award by beneficiary location has been ranked against the relative position of each borough in the Government's 2015 Indices of Multiple Deprivation (Table 2). The Indices combine economic, social and housing indicators into a single score, allowing areas to be ranked against each other according to their level of deprivation. To make sense of the range and to identify anomalous boroughs, the measure of dispersion (standard deviation) has been calculated. The rows in Table 2 are shaded to help show these anomalies:

- Dark grey: significantly less or more total grant amount awarded than expected
- Light grey: slightly less or more total grant amount awarded than expected
- White: in line with expectations

Please note that the data used excludes grants made for groups of Boroughs such as 'several north London boroughs'. Officers will aim to disaggregate this data ready for the next report and so the picture may change.

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South West (Lambeth, Wandsworth); Outer North East (Barking and Dagenham, Enfield, Haringey, Havering, Newham, Redbridge, Waltham Forest); Outer South East (Bexley, Bromley, Croydon); Outer South West (Kingston, Merton, Richmond, Sutton); Outer North West (Barnet, Brent, Ealing, Harrow, Hillingdon, Hounslow)

<sup>3</sup> London's Poverty Profile, 2015, Aldridge, Born, Tinson and MacInnes, for NPI funded by Trust for London

**Table 2: City Bridge Trust grant spend by Borough compared to relative position on the Indices of Deprivation**

<b>Borough</b>	<b>Relative rank on IoD</b>	<b>Rank by borough benefit</b>	<b>Standard deviation from mean (benefit)</b>	<b>Grant awards by borough benefit</b>
Barking and Dagenham	3	15	-2	£319,500
Greenwich	14	26	-2	£188,900
Ealing	18	28	-1	£150,000
Hounslow	20	29	-1	£141,100
Islington	5	11	-1	£500,600
Enfield	12	18	-1	£292,200
Croydon	17	22	-1	£242,300
Bromley	27	32	-1	£0
Tower Hamlets	1	5	-1	£714,650
Brent	13	17	-1	£294,400
Newham	4	7	0	£573,100
Waltham Forest	7	10	0	£503,400
Haringey	6	8	0	£537,400
Lewisham	10	12	0	£390,600
Redbridge	21	23	0	£235,200
City of London	31	33	0	£0
Kensington and Chelsea	19	20	0	£279,000
Hackney	2	2	0	£896,500
Barnet	25	24	0	£217,300
Merton	28	27	0	£174,500
Southwark	8	6	0	£694,500
Kingston upon Thames	32	30	0	£114,800
Richmond upon Thames	33	31	0	£61,820
Hammersmith and Fulham	16	13	0	£378,640
Hillingdon	23	19	1	£287,100
Bexley	26	21	1	£254,240
Harrow	30	25	1	£204,400
Lambeth	9	3	1	£773,030
Camden	15	9	1	£507,100
Westminster	11	1	1	£963,850
Havering	24	14	1	£346,300
Sutton	29	16	2	£317,600
Wandsworth	22	4	3	£729,000

29. Overall there is a good correlation between Trust's ranks by spend and relative rank in the Indices of Multiple Deprivation. 14 boroughs show no or a

very small difference between the two ranks indicating that grant spend is in line with expectations. A further 15 boroughs show a small difference and 4 boroughs show a much larger difference than expected. The trends seen at two years of grant making of Investing in Londoners are broadly similar to those seen in the one year report but the number of boroughs in which spend is much less than expected has decreased.

30. Grants for work targeting beneficiaries in Barking and Dagenham and Greenwich, have relatively low Trust rankings despite high deprivation scores. Compared to your Working with Londoners funding programmes, the Trust is funding proportionately more work to benefit Barking and Dagenham. However, at the same time the borough has increased its position on the Indices of Deprivation, further increasing the expectation of funding for this area. Your officers are working with 'London's Giving' and the Leader of the council to tailor an approach to target effort and resources in Barking and Dagenham. In addition, your officers are in contact with the Chief Executive of the Council for Voluntary Service in Barking and Dagenham who is creating a plan to revitalise the voluntary sector in the area. It is more surprising to see the mismatch between Trust and Indices of Deprivation rankings for Greenwich. No key factor has been identified for causing this and it may simply be that it is too early in the Investing in Londoner's programme to draw conclusions. Your officers will review this in future reports.
31. At the other end of the spectrum, Sutton and Wandsworth are receiving proportionately more funding than expected given their position on the indices of deprivation. However, since these boroughs were not in this position at the end of the first year of Investing Londoners it seems that it is too early for this to be an indication of a trend.

### **How many people will the Trust's grants benefit?**

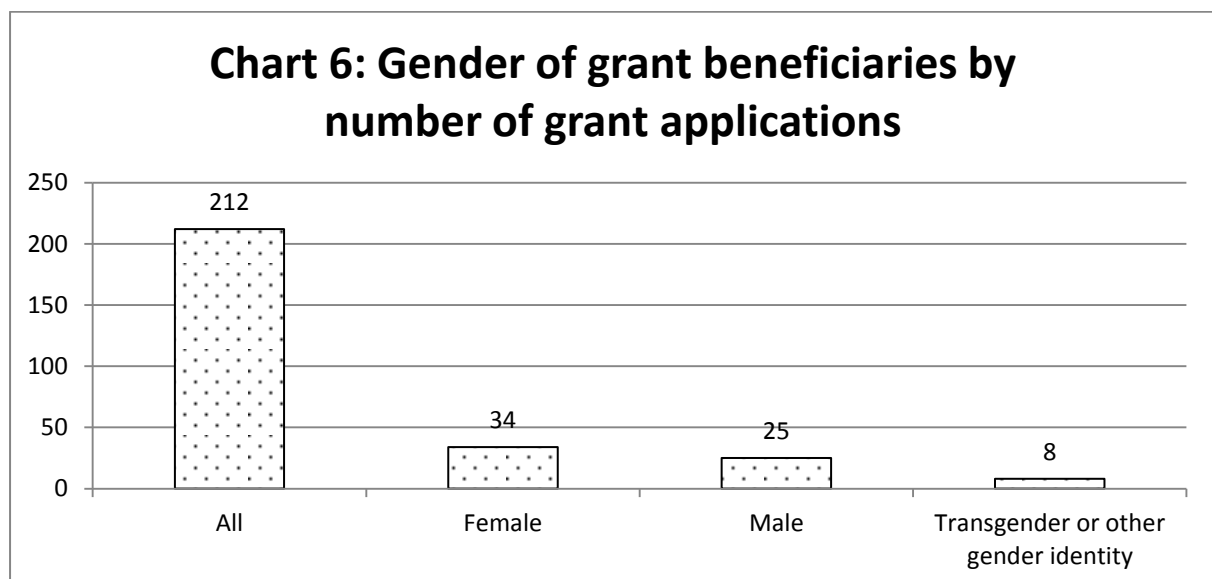
32. The Trust asks applicants to state how many people they expect will benefit from any funding requested. Based on the forecast information provided by grantees, a total of 159,498 are expected to benefit from the 249 successful grant applications<sup>4</sup> received between September 2013 and August 2015. This excludes 17 grants which each specify 10,000 or more beneficiaries (the total number is 22,665,838 if these are included!). This information must however be read with the following caveats. Beneficiary numbers are indicative only, since they rely on prospective data provided from grant application forms. Different organisations are able to provide this data to different degrees of accuracy. It also does not reflect the level of service provided - for example a mental health project may work intensively with comparatively few young people, whilst an environmental project may work less intensively with many young people. A typical challenge is where an organisation states a high beneficiary number as they have published web resources, although direct beneficiaries are low.

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<sup>4</sup> This excludes access audits and eco-audits for which this data is not collected.

## Equality data

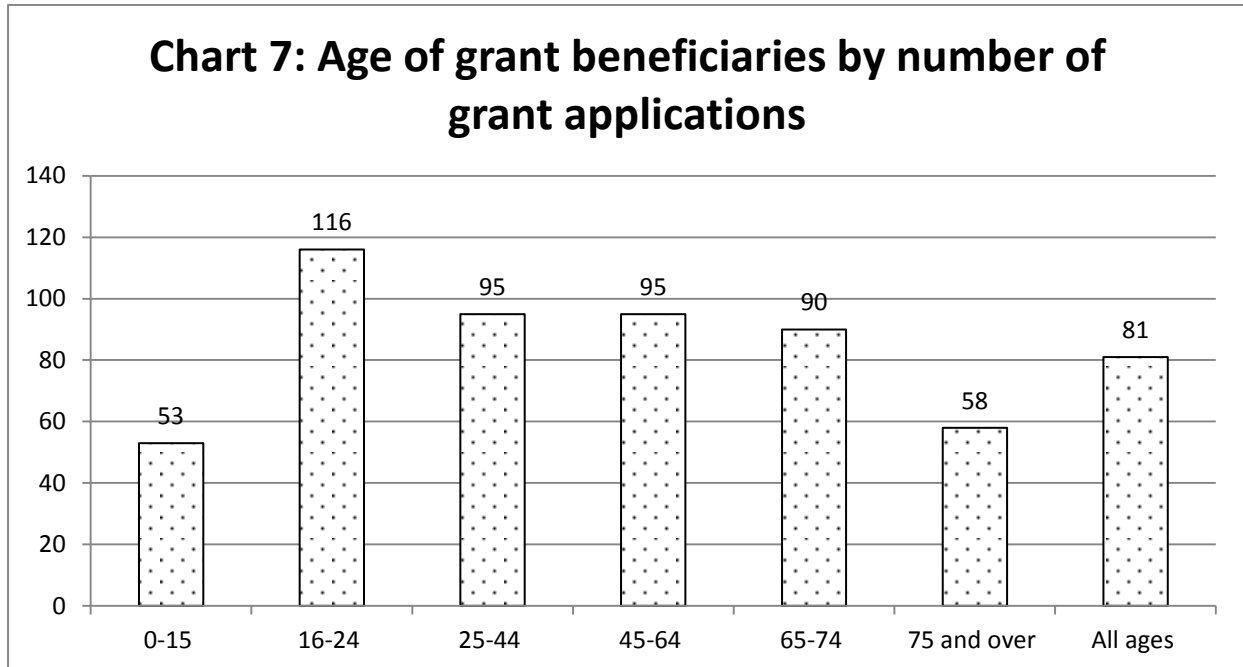
33. The Trust asks applicant organisations to provide equalities data on the beneficiaries they will aim to reach. This is helpful for the Trust to understand who funding is reaching and to ensure the Trust is effectively reaching the diverse population of London. The following analysis looks at the 249 successful grant applications<sup>5</sup>. It does not provide an estimate of beneficiary numbers but simply counts how many grants have said they will reach beneficiaries in each equality group. Please note that whilst the online application process has made it easier for the Trust to collect more accurate equality data, the reliance on data provided by external organisations means that to a large extent the data quality remains outside of our control.
34. Chart 6 shows the gender of beneficiaries by number of grants awarded. The majority of grants aim to deliver work to beneficiaries of all genders, though some specifically target women, men or transgender people and sometimes a mix of all three. London's Poverty Profile highlights that women are particularly vulnerable to poverty, partly as a result of the gender pay gap and caring responsibilities meaning that they often have to rely on part-time work. It is positive to see that a number of grants are focusing on meeting the needs of women, but more detailed analysis would be needed to see what impact this has.



35. Chart 7 shows the age groups of intended beneficiaries. The largest number of grants aim to work with 16-24 year olds. London's Poverty Profile notes that this age range has particularly high levels of unemployment in London and are more likely to be low-paid than other age groups. There are relatively fewer working with 0-15 year olds and with 75 year olds and over. This should not however be a cause for concern. Although the Trust does not have a specific youth programme, strands of work under Improving Londoners' Mental Health and Safer Londoners specifically work with young

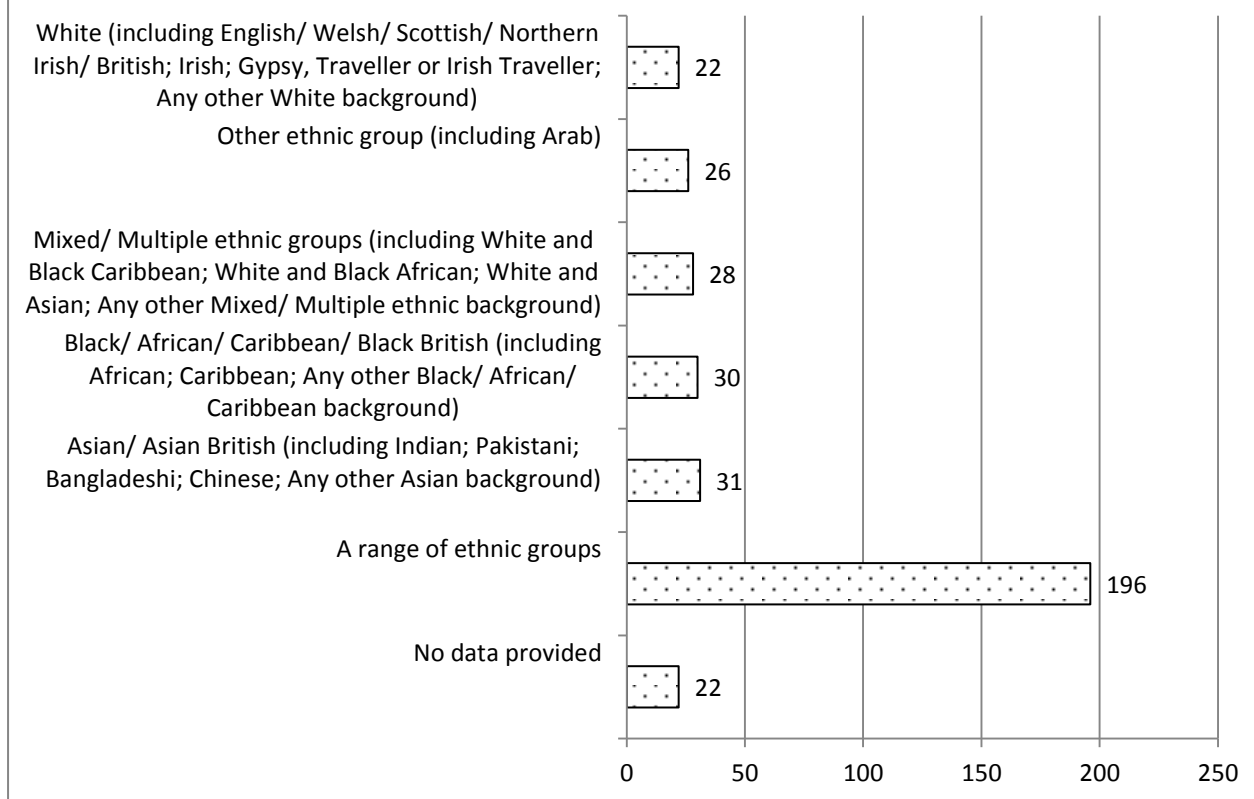
<sup>5</sup> This excludes access audits and eco-audits for which this data is not collected.

people and your support for London Youth's Quality Mark awards (considered in Appendix B) extends this support. You continue to run a successful programme to specifically meet the needs of older Londoners. Please also note that the figures provided do not take into account the proportion of work each grant aims to target at different beneficiaries.



36. It is important for the Trust to consider how its work is reaching people from Black and Minority Ethnic backgrounds. London's Poverty Profile highlights that across the UK people from Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) backgrounds are more likely to be in poverty. Chart 8 shows the ethnicity of intended beneficiaries. Nearly all grant activity funding by the Trust aims to benefit Londoners from a range of ethnic backgrounds. As this data is aggregated it does not provide the Trust with true picture of how well it reaches people from BME backgrounds. Monitoring data may provide the Trust with a better understanding of this. The Trust also funds a small number of projects which specifically target specific ethnic groups and/or asylum and refugee communities.

**Chart 8: Ethnicity of grant beneficiaries by number of grant applications**

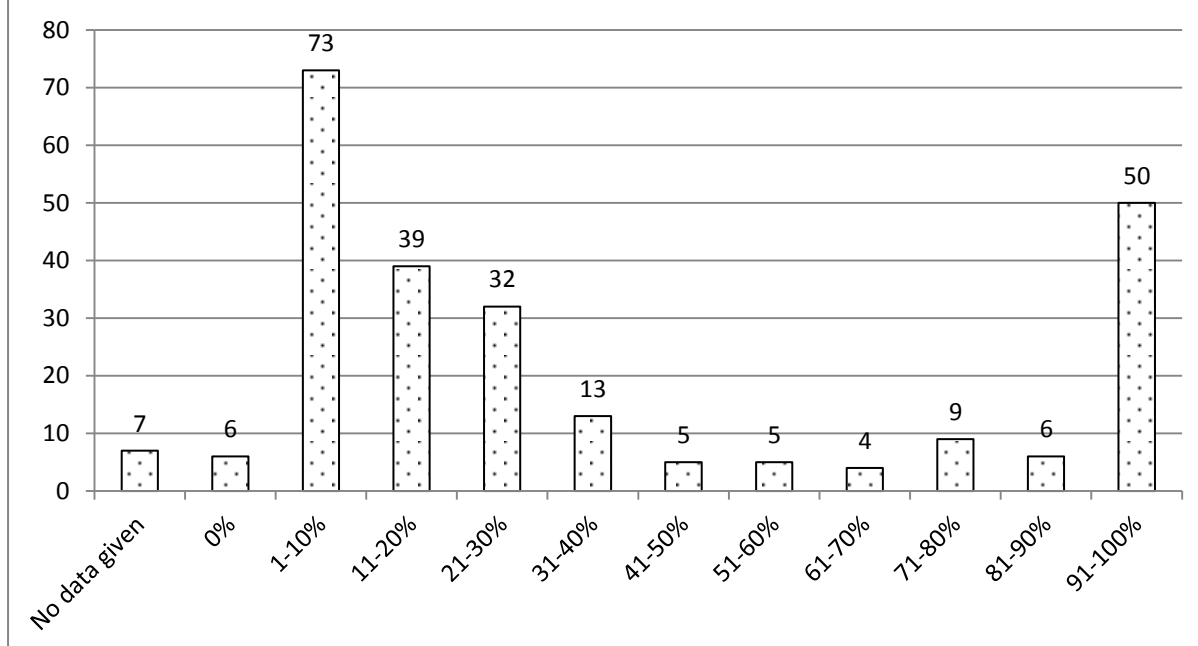


37. Chart 9 shows the anticipated proportion of disabled beneficiaries for each successful grant award. This shows that for the majority of grantees do not anticipate more than 10% of their grant beneficiaries to be disabled. According to government figures around 6% of children are disabled, compared to 16% of working age adults and 45% of adults over State Pension age<sup>6</sup>. This highlights the continued importance of your aim under Making London more Inclusive of community buildings that are more accessible and as a result are more widely used by disabled people. Positively, Chart 9 also shows a noticeable concentration of grants (50) which aim to work almost solely with disabled people. This is largely due to grants funded under your successful Making London more Inclusive programme but also includes work under Improving Londoners' mental health, Older Londoners, Making Londer Safer and Reducing Poverty.

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/disability-facts-and-figures/disability-facts-and-figures#fn:3>



**Chart 9: Proportion of disabled beneficiaries by number of applications**



## Conclusions

38. The first two years of your Investing in Londoners grants programme have seen 649 grant applications, 540 grant assessments, and 299 grant awards for a total amount of £23,170,028 to date. Application rates are lower than your previous grants programme, Working with Londoners, but early indications are that the success rate is higher. The most common reason that applications are rejected continues to be because they fail to meet the Trust's priorities. Officers have taken steps to widely communicate your priorities; however, there will always be those who will apply anyway, regardless of the criteria in place.
39. 40% of the total grant amount awarded is for work with a pan London benefit. Of work with a targeted geographical area, funding is greater in the inner regions (£7,016,370 compared to £5,266,660 in outer boroughs). Grant funding is also weighted towards north rather than south London (£8,341,740: £3,941,290 respectively). Overall there is a good correlation between Trust's ranks by spend and relative rank in the Indices of Multiple Deprivation with only two boroughs (Barking and Dagenham and Greenwich) receiving less funding that would be expected. An estimated 159,498 Londoners are expected to benefit from successful grant applications received between September 2013 and August 2015
40. Special programmes with a bespoke application process are considered separately in Appendix B.

41. This report is one of two reports that the City Bridge Trust committee receives each year on the applications and awards made under the Investing in Londoners (iL) programmes. The next report is due at your May committee. Whilst the information in this report is important for understanding the profile of applications made to the Trust it does not show what has been delivered or what difference has been made once funding is received. The Trust collects data on grant progress and impact systematically through its programme of monitoring reports and monitoring visits. It is recommended that the next bi-annual statistical report (and subsequently the first of each financial year), analyses the work delivered and impact of grants made instead of the profile of applications received. The profile of applications received will continue to be analysed in the second of your bi-annual statistical reports.

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## Appendix A

### Grant information by location of applicant organisations

Organisation's location	Number of grants awarded	Number of applications	Indicative success rate	Total grant awards (£)	Average grant size
Islington	36	61	59%	£3,145,140	£87,365
Tower Hamlets	24	50	48%	£1,828,553	£76,190
Hackney	21	42	50%	£1,867,950	£88,950
Lambeth	17	41	41%	£1,364,480	£80,264
Camden	17	39	44%	£1,334,200	£78,482
Outside London	16	39	41%	£1,249,300	£78,081
Southwark	19	38	50%	£1,653,150	£87,008
Westminster	11	34	32%	£983,510	£89,410
Wandsworth	12	22	55%	£1,236,540	£103,045
Newham	9	20	45%	£682,900	£75,878
Brent	6	17	35%	£303,800	£50,633
Hammersmith & Fulham	10	16	63%	£596,551	£59,655
Kensington & Chelsea	8	16	50%	£567,376	£70,922
City	7	15	47%	£919,000	£131,286
Barnet	5	15	33%	£394,500	£78,900
Ealing	2	15	13%	£92,400	£46,200
Haringey	6	14	43%	£590,900	£98,483
Enfield	4	14	29%	£292,200	£73,050
Harrow	7	13	54%	£333,000	£47,571
Greenwich	7	13	54%	£405,100	£57,871
Lewisham	7	13	54%	£441,400	£63,057
Barking & Dagenham	4	11	36%	£271,500	£67,875
Merton	4	11	36%	£317,440	£79,360
Redbridge	8	10	80%	£290,500	£36,313
Waltham Forest	4	10	40%	£118,700	£29,675
Havering	4	9	44%	£346,300	£86,575
Richmond	3	9	33%	£79,820	£26,607
Kingston	3	8	38%	£117,800	£39,267
Croydon	2	8	25%	£242,300	£121,150
Hillingdon	4	7	57%	£289,428	£72,357
Sutton	4	7	57%	£317,600	£79,400
Hounslow	3	5	60%	£326,450	£108,817
Bexley	3	4	75%	£164,240	£54,747
Bromley	2	3	67%	£6,000	£3,000
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>£23,170,028</b>	<b>£77,492</b>

### Update on special programmes

#### Arts Apprenticeships

This programme offers match funding for the Arts Council's Creative Employment Programme (CEP) of up to £2k to support arts organisations to offer apprenticeships to young people. Between October 2013 (when the programme opened) and August 2015 45 applications were received. Of these 28 were approved and 3 remain pending. Of the 14 rejected applications over a third (36%) were rejected because the applicant had applied for retrospective funding which is against your policy, which is made clear in the funding guidelines. Applications have been received each month since the programme opened, however there have been clusters in the summer and early autumn. Your funding is by way of match to the Arts Council's funding which ended in November 2015. Your committee is likely to consider applications until spring 2016 after which the scheme will finish. A full report on the programme will be provided at this time.

#### London Youth Quality Mark Awards

This programme provides a financial award for youth services achieving either the Silver (£5,000) or Gold (£7,000) London Youth Quality Mark. The award scheme is monitored by London Youth, for which purpose a grant of £300,000 was awarded in February 2014. To date 30 awards for a total amount of £168,000 have been made. A full update on this programme is scheduled at your March 2016 meeting.

#### Partnership programmes - Hardship Fund

In November 2013 you approved a grant of £470,000 over 18 months to Buttle UK to establish a hardship fund to support families living with domestic violence in London.

In December 2013 you approved a grant of £330,000 to Prisoner's Abroad for the administration of a hardship fund for destitute British citizens returning to London after imprisonment overseas.

#### Stepping Stones

The Stepping Stones Fund is a grant programme for charitable organisations seeking to engage with the social investment market with three strands: capacity building for charities and intermediaries; pilot finance for better outcomes; and risk finance. A full report of the applications to date was provided at your 13<sup>th</sup> May 2015 committee meeting. The key details were:

- 41 preliminary applications were received and reviewed by officers. None of the applicants sought risk finance.
- 31 organisations were invited to submit full proposals and 10 organisations were rejected at this stage.

- 30 detailed proposals were received following telephone or face-to-face coaching provided by the Trust. 1 applicant withdrew.
- 17 organisations were awarded a total grant value of £701,600 following panel interviews. The majority of these (13) were for capacity building with 4 grants made to pilot new ways of creating social outcomes.

### **Strategic Initiatives**

52 strategic initiatives have been awarded for a total grant amount of £4,013,950. A detailed paper on strategic initiatives was received at your November 2015 meeting.