

# Integrated Impact Assessment – Summary Report

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Each of the numbered sections below must be completed  
Please state if the IIA is interim or final: INTERIM

## 1. Title of proposal

Third Sector Resilience Fund

## 2. What will change as a result of this proposal?

- The Edinburgh Integration Joint Board's (EIJB) third sector grants programme was established to support achievement of two key priorities of the IJB's Strategic Plan 2019-22:
- **Prevention and early intervention:** establish links with community resources and assets to ensure people have the opportunity to access preventative opportunities which will help them keep themselves as fit and healthy as possible.
- **Tackle inequalities:** take action to identify those experiencing poorer health outcomes and address the barriers they face.

A list of the projects funded and what they delivered is available [in this report - see Appendix 2.](#)

On 28<sup>th</sup> March 2025, the Council launched a £1 million **Income Maximisation Grant Programme**, and up to £2.5 million for a **Third Sector Resilience Fund (TSRF)**. These grant programmes will provide funding from 1 July 2025 to eligible organisations who were in receipt EIJB funding.

Following an application and assessment process, recommendations for awards have been made by officers and will be considered by committee on 12 May 2025.

The allocation of funding is intended to help prevent closure of a number of third sector organisations in Edinburgh, prevent redundancies of key staff, help organisations avoid having to make unsustainable use of reserves to cover core running costs, prevent organisations having to scale back non-EIJB funded service delivery in order to cover core costs, and maintain critical money advice services that deliver £11m of financial benefits to low income Edinburgh citizens every year.

While not providing direct funds for service provision, the TSRF is intended to support the stability and continued operation of these organisations, avoiding closures and redundancies of key staff, ensuring that services provided by

other funding bodies, including the Council, can continue to be delivered and preventing restrictions in the range and level of non-EIJB funded support in the city.

**3. Briefly describe public involvement in this proposal to date and planned**

While there has been no direct public involvement in the design of the TSRF, Council officers worked with the third sector reference group, who represent service users in the city, to develop the fund specification, application forms and processes.

Public engagement will be undertaken to inform the Council's wider review of third sector support in Edinburgh which is underway.

**4. Is the proposal considered strategic under the Fairer Scotland Duty?**

Yes

**5. Date of IIA**

08/05/2025

**6. Who was present at the IIA? Identify facilitator, lead officer, report writer and any employee representative present and main stakeholder (e.g. Council, NHS)**

Name	Job Title	Date of IIA training
Eleanor Cunningham	Lead Policy Officer	2019
Ruth Baxendale	Senior Policy Officer; IIA trainer	2019
Suzanne Lowden	Strategic Planning and Commissioning Officer	2020
Kate Barlow	Public Health Practitioner, NHS Lothian	2020
Steve Lawrence	Chief Executive Officer, ESEN and Third Sector Interface	NA

**7. Evidence available at the time of the IIA**

Evidence	Available – detail source	Comments: what does the evidence tell you with regard to different groups who may be affected and to the environmental impacts of your proposal
Data on populations in need	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <a href="#">EIJB JSNA</a></li> <li>2. <a href="#">NHS Lothian Public Health Survey 2023</a></li> <li>3. <a href="#">King's Fund – the State of Health Inequalities</a></li> </ol>	<p>1. The EIJB's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment provides current and projected data on the wider population in the City of Edinburgh that also includes data on poverty, carers, mental health, dementia, population health and inequalities.</p> <p>2. Describes the stark socioeconomic inequalities in health outcomes in Lothian, with those living in areas of deprivation typically experiencing worse health than those in more affluent areas; including mental health, experience of mobility issues and pain/discomfort; and socioeconomic inequalities in individuals' access to, and experience of factors known to affect health outcomes, such as perceptions of community safety, exposure to the private rental market and social supports.</p> <p>3. Inequalities in health reflect the inequalities in society at large: they are closely related to personal and socio-economic factors, such as income, education, housing, gender, age, ethnicity, disability, geography and social inclusion.</p>
Data on service uptake/access	<a href="#">EIJB Evaluation of 2022-23 EIJB Grants Programme</a> (see Appendix 4)	<p>It is estimated that approximately 50,556 people took part in activities/used services funded through the Programme.</p> <p>EIJB grant-funded organisations often attract additional funding which was estimated at around £16m in 2022/23 and represents an extra £3.56 for every pound awarded through the programme.</p>

Evidence	Available – detail source	<b>Comments: what does the evidence tell you with regard to different groups who may be affected and to the environmental impacts of your proposal</b>
		Volunteer hours also added a further 15% of hours to those worked by paid staff adding significant social and financial value. The financial value of these volunteering hours is estimated at over £2.1m.
Data on socio-economic disadvantage e.g. low income, low wealth, material deprivation, area deprivation.	<a href="#">Annual End Poverty in Edinburgh Progress Report, 2024</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An estimated 17% of people in Edinburgh (over 87,000) were living in poverty in the period to spring 2023, including over 17,200 children</li> <li>• 10% of all residents (including 14% of all children) had been living in poverty for three of the past four years</li> <li>• Rates of very deep poverty and destitution rose by 23% in Edinburgh between 2019 and 2022</li> <li>• Two thirds of all people in destitution have a long-term chronic health condition or disability</li> <li>• Child poverty rates vary significantly across areas Edinburgh, ranging from over 30% in Leith, to less than 10% in Morningside</li> </ul>
Data on equality outcomes	<a href="#">The Health Foundation Evidence Hub</a>  <a href="#">EIJB JSNA</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3x more people die by age 60 in the most deprived areas than in the least deprived areas.</li> <li>• There is a 20 percentage-point difference between ethnic groups in the proportion of people reporting good health.</li> <li>• People who often feel lonely are 6 times more likely to experience poor mental health</li> <li>• 19% of people in households with the lowest incomes often feel lonely, compared to 10% of people in households with the highest incomes</li> <li>• There is evidence of increasing numbers of people seeking support for mental health issues much of</li> </ul>

Evidence	Available – detail source	<b>Comments: what does the evidence tell you with regard to different groups who may be affected and to the environmental impacts of your proposal</b>
		which is associated with loneliness and isolation and distress due to money, employability, and housing worries.
Research/literature evidence	<a href="#">NHS Lothian's Director of Public Health Annual Report (2024)</a>  <a href="#">Public Health Approach to Prevention</a>	1. Concluded that there was a “clear case for continued and increased investment in prevention. The evidence is strong enough to justify increased use of resources but where those resources come from will be our biggest challenge. The public and community and voluntary sectors that drive much of this effort are under increasing pressure to deliver more with less. In these circumstances it would be easy for all of us to retrench to our individual statutory duties not what our populations need.”  2. Sets out the building blocks of health, including “social and community”
Public/patient/client experience information	<a href="#">EIJB Evaluation of 2022-23 EIJB Grants Programme</a> - see Appendix 4	The collated results gathered from organisations demonstrate a positive health and well-being impact on individuals against each impact outcome (including increased social capital, increased community capacity, increased physical activity, reduced anxiety and depression)
Evidence of inclusive engagement of people who use the service and involvement findings		Officers worked with members of the Third Sector Reference Group, who represent service users in the city, to co-design the fund specification application forms and processes, and
Evidence of unmet need	TSRF application forms	Applicants describe existing waiting lists for their services and supports.

<b>Evidence</b>	<b>Available – detail source</b>	<b>Comments: what does the evidence tell you with regard to different groups who may be affected and to the environmental impacts of your proposal</b>
Good practice guidelines	NA	
Carbon emissions generated/reduced data	NA	
Environmental data	NA	
Risk from cumulative impacts		
Other (please specify)		
Additional evidence required		

**8. In summary, what impacts were identified and which groups will they affect?**

<b>Equality, Health and Wellbeing and Human Rights</b>	<b>Affected populations</b>
<p><b>Positive</b></p> <p>By providing core funding the TSRF will enable funded organisations to continue to provide a range of services and supports for people across several protected characteristic groups, including older people, people with disabilities (including mental health problems, head injuries and alcohol and drug use), people from minority ethnic groups, LGBT+ people, as well as carers (many of whom are women), people experiencing poverty and disadvantage and people experiencing loneliness and isolation.</p> <p>Some of the organisations provide a wide range of support across different services and projects through this and other funding streams. Through funding core costs of organisations, the TSRF will enable existing funding streams secured by EIJB funded organisations to continue to deliver services in the city.</p> <p>Organisations which were previously funded by the EIJB grant programme and which are eligible for the TSRF provide services on both a city-wide basis and</p>	<p>Older people, people with disabilities (including mental health problems, head injuries and alcohol and drug use), people from minority ethnic groups, LGBT+ people, as well as people experiencing poverty and disadvantage.</p>

<b>Equality, Health and Wellbeing and Human Rights</b>	<b>Affected populations</b>
<p>within each of the 4 localities local level, thus providing a good geographical spread across the city.</p> <p>Staff who work in these projects will benefit from the extended funding, avoiding redundancies and for some, an uplift in salaries as well as addressing the recent increase in NI costs for organisational staffing costs.</p> <p>Staff who work in these projects will benefit from the extended funding, avoiding redundancies and for some, an uplift in salaries as well as addressing the recent increase in NI costs for organisational staffing costs.</p>	
<p><b>Negative</b></p> <p>As the funding only contributes to core costs to support the stability of these organisations, there may be some reduction in the level of service provided.</p> <p>Small organisations are at particular risk because of the difficulty of securing sufficient core funding arising from their being limited funding opportunities and from having less capacity for sourcing and writing funding applications.</p> <p>The loss of smaller, grassroots, community-based organisations would have a negative impact on the most vulnerable people who are supported by very locally based organisations.</p> <p>The funding and the timescale offered by the TSRF might not be sufficient to provide organisations with the capacity or time to find alternative sources of funding, which is already a challenge in the current economic climate.</p> <p>Prevention and early intervention services delivered by the third sector remain at risk in the medium-term.</p>	All of the above

<b>Environment and Sustainability including climate change emissions and impacts</b>	<b>Affected populations</b>
<p><b>Positive</b></p> <p>EIJB grant recipients addressed both environmental and social factors that acted as barriers to health and wellbeing through the improvement and promotion of greenspaces, food accessibility and the encouragement of active commuting. Supporting core costs of these organisations will enable these impacts to be continued.</p>	All

<b>Environment and Sustainability including climate change emissions and impacts</b>	<b>Affected populations</b>
Supporting core costs will allow the continued delivery of community transport (through 4 funded organisations) which reduces carbon emissions and shares transport costs.	
<b>Negative</b>  NA	

<b>Economic</b>	<b>Affected populations</b>
<b>Positive</b> The TSRF will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce the need for redundancy in the projects/organisations</li> <li>• Help to retain volunteering systems in the third sector</li> <li>• Retain the benefit of volunteer hours (£2.1M worth of value) (minimum wage applied)</li> <li>• Allow organisations to maintaining health reserves to support the stability of the sector – giving people time and resource to get additional funding (increases potential of future employment)</li> <li>• Allow social enterprises to generate income to make them more sustainable long term</li> </ul>	All
<b>Negative</b> The longer term uncertainty about funding for the third sector has the potential to destabilise the sector in the city. This has the potential to lead to increased demand and pressure on the resources of the statutory service The timescale for alternative models to be developed (September 2025) is very tight.	

**9. Is any part of this policy/ service to be carried out wholly or partly by contractors and if so how will equality, human rights including children's rights, environmental and sustainability issues be addressed?**

No



- 10. Consider how you will communicate information about this policy/ service change to children and young people and those affected by sensory impairment, speech impairment, low level literacy or numeracy, learning difficulties or English as a second language? Please provide a summary of the communications plan.**

This will be determined as part of the Council's wider review of third sector support in Edinburgh which is underway.

- 11. Is the plan, programme, strategy or policy likely to result in significant environmental effects, either positive or negative? If yes, it is likely that a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) will be required and the impacts identified in the IIA should be included in this. See section 2.10 in the Guidance for further information.**

No

- 12. Additional Information and Evidence Required**

If further evidence is required, please note how it will be gathered. If appropriate, mark this report as interim and submit updated final report once further evidence has been gathered.

NA

- 13. Specific to this IIA only, what recommended actions have been, or will be, undertaken and by when? (these should be drawn from 7 – 11 above) Please complete:**

<b>Specific actions (as a result of the IIA which may include financial implications, mitigating actions and risks of cumulative impacts)</b>	<b>Who will take them forward (name and job title)</b>	<b>Deadline for progressing</b>	<b>Review date</b>
How do we support small organisations whose opportunities for alternative funding are more limited; as well as the resource to seek out those opportunities (e.g. volunteer led).	David Porteous, Strategy Manager, Insight, leading the Council's wider review of third sector support in Edinburgh which will make recommendations later this year to the Policy and Sustainability committee.		

<b>Specific actions (as a result of the IIA which may include financial implications, mitigating actions and risks of cumulative impacts)</b>	<b>Who will take them forward (name and job title)</b>	<b>Deadline for progressing</b>	<b>Review date</b>
Development of a preventative strategy for the city, with clear roles and responsibilities for all parties including the Council, NHS Lothian and the Edinburgh IJB, including clarity around what functions are delegated to the IJB owners and responsibilities)	Gillie Severin, Head of Strategy		
Determine recommendations and options for third sector funding arrangements beyond March 2026 – co-ordination and engagement of national and local funders to support longer term strategic planning; influence funders re core costs which they don't tend to fund at present	David Porteous, Strategy Manager, Insight, leading the Council's wider review of third sector support in Edinburgh		

**14. Are there any negative impacts in section 8 for which there are no identified mitigating actions?**

No – the Council's wider review of third sector support in Edinburgh will consider and address the risks to the organisations and the level and range of support that they can deliver.

**15. How will you monitor how this proposal affects different groups, including people with protected characteristics?**

This will form part of the wider review of the third sector in Edinburgh.

## 16. Sign off by Head of Service

Name: Gillie Severin

Date: 08/05/2025

## 17. Publication

Completed and signed IIAs should be sent to:

[integratedimpactassessments@edinburgh.gov.uk](mailto:integratedimpactassessments@edinburgh.gov.uk) to be published on the

Council website [www.edinburgh.gov.uk/impactassessments](http://www.edinburgh.gov.uk/impactassessments)

**Edinburgh Integration Joint Board/Health and Social Care**

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