

# 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: FINAL

## 1. Title of proposal

Third Sector Resilience Fund Round 2

## 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.

On 28th 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 were approved by committee on 12 May 2025.

The first phase of allocation of these funds took place during April and May 2025, and concluded with Council agreement to distribute up to £3.27m to organisations who had been significantly affected by the closure of the Edinburgh Integration Joint Board third sector grants programme.

On 27<sup>th</sup> May 2025, the Council further agreed to the establishment of a second phase of work to distribute the remaining £273,000 set aside as part of the Third Sector Resilience Fund.

Phase 2 of the Third Sector Resilience Fund aims to provide short term support to small and medium sized third sector organisations in Edinburgh working to end poverty in the city who are facing financial challenges. In doing so, the fund aims to help organisations maintain financial resilience and service delivery during 2025/26.

The fund is to cover the period 1st September 2025 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2026.

There were 30 eligible bids for this fund. They have been assessed by officers, who have made recommendations for the award of funds, which will be considered by committee on 19 August 2025.

**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 Co

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

Yes

**5. Date of IIA**

24/07/2025

**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 Officer – City Strategies	2019
April Harrison-Clark	Senior Change and Delivery Officer	July 2025
Elena Grant	Lead Officer – City Strategies	Pending
Helen Bourquin	Community Empowerment & Engagement Manager	July 2025
Naomi Dixon	Community Empowerment & Engagement Officer	July 2025
Vicky Scruton	Lead Officer (Carbon Management)	Pending

## 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="#">JSNA-Edinburgh-CYP-final-draft.pdf</a></li> <li>3. <a href="#">NHS Lothian Public Health Survey 2023</a></li> <li>4. <a href="#">King's Fund – the State of Health Inequalities</a></li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>2. Joint Strategic Needs Assessment: Children and Young People in Edinburgh – provides evidence on indicators across: early years, health outcomes and behaviours, the building blocks of health and in-depth investigations of key topics: additional support needs, housing and the universal offer.</li> <li>3. 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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>
Data on service uptake/access	<a href="#">EIJB Evaluation of 2022-23 EIJB Grants Programme</a>	It is estimated that approximately 50,556 people took part in activities/used services funded through the Programme.

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>
		<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> <p>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.</p>
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> </ul>

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
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is evidence of increasing numbers of people seeking support for mental health issues much of which is associated with loneliness and isolation and distress due to money, employability, and housing worries.</li> </ul>
Research/literature evidence	<a href="#">NHS Lothian's Director of Public Health Annual Report (2024)</a>  <a href="#">Public Health Approach to Prevention</a>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.”</li> <li>Sets out the building blocks of health, including “social and community”</li> </ol>
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	TSRFs application forms (rounds 1 and 2)	Applicants describe increased demands, rising costs, reductions in the availability of grant funding across funders; and the

<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>
		reductions in staffing and provision which need to be or have already been taken to address the reductions in funding.
Good practice guidelines	NA	
Carbon emissions generated/reduced data	NA	
Environmental data	NA	
Risk from cumulative impacts	TSRFs application forms (rounds 1 and 2)	Applicants describe the reduction in funding across a range of statutory, philanthropic and other funders with the cumulative impact of the need to increase fundraising activities and the reduction in levels of funding secured.
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 and Children's Rights</b>	<b>Affected populations</b>
<b>Positive</b> Range of supports provided across the organisations including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Parenting and early years development including for young fathers</li> <li>- Costs e.g. baby boxes and essentials for under 2s; funeral costs; food; fuel; activities; clothes for women for interviews and starting work; clothes repairs and DIY; affordable transport including bike repairs and support for cycling</li> <li>- Youth work</li> </ul>	<b>Protected characteristics</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sex: men, women</li> <li>- Marital status: single fathers</li> <li>- Pregnancy and maternity</li> <li>- Age: older people, working age people, children and young people</li> </ul>

Equality, Health and Wellbeing and Human Rights and Children's Rights	Affected populations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Employment – support to get and stay in work, overcoming barriers</li> <li>- Signposting, advocacy or provision of information about benefits entitlements and other supports</li> <li>- Centre based – warm, welcoming, safe spaces to engage in activities and access services (supporting buildings)</li> <li>- Social connectivity – eating together, social contact overcoming isolation</li> <li>- Marginalised groups including refugees</li> <li>- Signposting or advocacy to income max aspects and linking them in with other supports;</li> <li>- Helping them to understand their rights and entitlements to support – housing and legal advice</li> <li>- Dignity – clothes for interviews; funeral costs</li> </ul> <p>Anticipated positive impacts include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improved mental and physical health; social connectivity</li> <li>- In some cases, the funding is allowing the support to continue; benefits people to have the stability and consistency for a bit longer</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- People with disabilities; additional support needs</li> <li>- Race: new Scots; Polish, minority ethnic communities</li> </ul> <p><b>Vulnerable groups</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Refugees</li> <li>- People who are isolated</li> <li>- People experiencing or at risk of poverty</li> <li>- People who don't engage in other supports</li> </ul>
<p><b>Negative</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The short-term nature of the funding in the face of increasing demand, highlighting the need for long term funding; risk of withdrawal of support for vulnerable people if longer term funding can't be secured</li> <li>- Potential risks of benefits and debt advice being provided organisations who are not accredited to deliver it</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- All of the above</li> </ul>

Environment and Sustainability including climate change, emissions and impacts	Affected populations
<p><b>Positive</b></p> <p>Activities supported through the funding include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Effective use of resources e.g. larders, shared meals</li> <li>- Reusing or maintaining resources (for new mums); library materials; clothes repairs, DIY</li> <li>- New roof, windows to make the building more sustainable and save on heating and energy costs</li> <li>- Wee Spoke – sustainable travel</li> <li>- Advice on how to reduce fuel costs and avoid fuel poverty</li> </ul>	<p><b>All</b></p> <p>People experiencing or at risk of poverty</p>

<b>Environment and Sustainability including climate change, emissions and impacts</b>	<b>Affected populations</b>
-	
<b>Negative</b> Negligible negative environmental impacts for individual programmes. Possible rise in transport and building emissions within the city from increased provision of services / service users accessing services.	

<b>Economic</b>	<b>Affected populations</b>
<b>Positive</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support for people to get into work e.g. through employment support, opportunities to volunteer</li> <li>- Better mental and physical health, confidence etc to make people better able to get employment and to stay in work</li> <li>- Making sure people are aware of entitlements</li> <li>- Supporting social enterprises</li> <li>- Funding of posts</li> </ul>	All
<b>Negative</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- This is short term funding and so the job and volunteering opportunities may end</li> <li>- Financial instability of organisations might lead to employees and volunteers moving on, leaving a skill and capacity gap; short term roles may be unattractive making vacancies harder to fill</li> <li>-</li> </ul>	All

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.

None

- 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>
Ensuring that funded organisations take advantage of other opportunities e.g. engaging in the Council's wider review of Third Sector Support	David Porteous Strategy Manager (Insight)	October 2025	
Explore the consequences of organisations paying the living wage to an employee (risks identified include the potential that peers not being paid at this rate; and the increase being temporary)	Grant Manager (tbc)		
Risk of benefits and debt advice being given by non-accredited organisations	Greg Stark (tbc)		
Support organisations to improve the quality of applications for funding	TBC		

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

No

**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:** 5 August 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)

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