



**Causeway
Coast & Glens
Borough Council**



Department for
Communities

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Causeway Coast and Glens Anti-Poverty Steering Group

Anti-Poverty Action Plan 2021-2022

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1. Introduction

Poverty affects many people in the Causeway Coast and Glens area. There are many causes and consequences of poverty which impact on various aspects of people's day to day lives¹.

Poverty means not being able to heat your home, pay your rent, or buy essentials for your children. It means waking up every day facing insecurity, uncertainty, and impossible decisions about money. It means facing marginalisation and even discrimination because of your financial circumstances. The constant stress it causes can lead to problems that deprive people of the chance to play a full part in society.

Almost anyone can experience poverty. Unexpected events such as bereavement, illness, redundancy, or relationship breakdown are sometimes all it can take to push us into circumstances that then become difficult to escape.

Joseph Rowntree Trust, 2021

As a result of the current pandemic, the stark issues associated with poverty came sharply into focus. The Department of Communities provided funding through a range of strands to local councils to drive forward financial inclusion and food partnership initiatives up to March 2021. Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council (CCGBC) established an **Anti-Poverty Stakeholder Steering Group (APSSG)** with an associated **Anti-Poverty Action Plan** to ensure that a multi-disciplinary approach would be taken to deliver these initiatives and overall in addressing poverty and that will be embedded in the Community Plan for Causeway Coast and Glens.

The Anti-Poverty Stakeholder Steering Group has brought together those organisations whose **core business** is tackling poverty in the Borough in order to ensure a collaborative and co-ordinated approach of services that can make a difference to people's lives. The Steering Group oversaw the consultation and development of this initial 18-month Anti-Poverty Action Plan.

This work is guided by the Department for Communities Briefing Papers to Councils on financial inclusion and food partnerships. Resources up to March 2021 have also been attached to this to encourage innovative initiatives and more collaborative delivery of support. The Action Plan is a fluid plan and will be updated on a regular basis based on resources available and needs identified.

The work is also guided from a local perspective by the **A Better Future Together – Causeway Coast and Glens Community Plan 2017-2020**² and relevant outcomes within the **Delivery Plan for Causeway Coast and Glens Community Plan #2** published December 2020³ frame the end result of what this anti-poverty action plan wishes to achieve. These are as follows:

¹ See Appendix 1 for a Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust definition of Poverty.

² https://www.causewaycoastandglens.gov.uk/uploads/general/Community_Plan_Report_Design_WR.pdf

³ https://www.causewaycoastandglens.gov.uk/uploads/general/Community_Delivery_Plan_2020_PF5.pdf

Population Outcome:	A Healthy Safe Community – All people of Causeway Coast and Glens will contribute to and benefit from a healthy, connected and safe community that nurtures resilience, promotes respect and supports everyone to live together
Outcome 1:	All people of the Causeway Coast and Glens benefit from improved physical health and mental well-being
Action 4:	Develop, lead, implement and support Anti-Poverty Interventions which tackle food, fuel and financial poverty and respond to local need with a particular emphasis on vulnerable communities

Full details of all relevant overlapping Community Plan Outcome and Actions are included in Appendix 2.

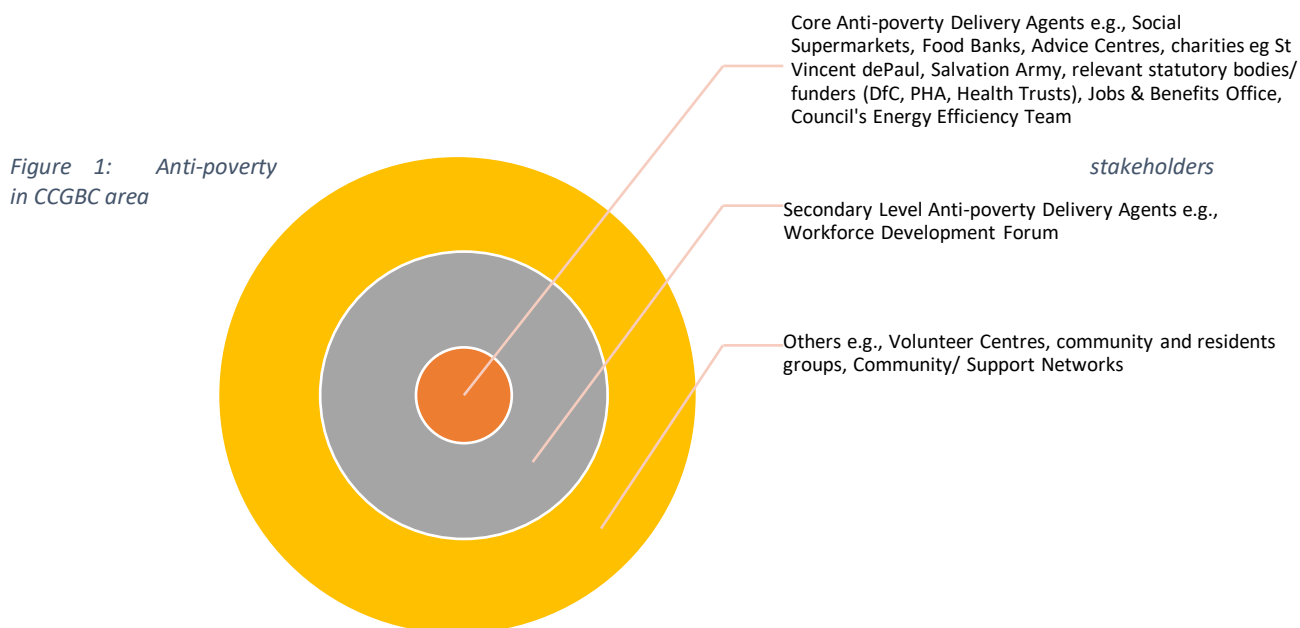
The Action plan has been developed based on a strong evidence base of what poverty looks like in the CCGBC area⁴. CCGBC recognises the fundamental importance of involving people with lived experience of poverty as experts and partners in addressing poverty related issues, in shaping actions, and in helping to make lives better. This information has been gleaned through a survey of those working in anti-poverty work across the Borough, a series of focus groups with both statutory and voluntary and community players as well as a series of APSSG meetings. This has been an iterative process where, as knowledge and information has been gleaned from key players, the action plan development process has evolved. Likewise, where new players have been identified they have been added to the Steering Group as either formal core members or members who will be kept informed. A Terms of Reference has been co-designed with all members of the APSSG who will keep the Action Plan updated as required.

⁴ See Appendix 3 for maps and other data relating to poverty in Causeway Coast and Glens.

1.1 Anti-poverty Delivery Stakeholders

There are many organisations involved in anti-poverty work in the Causeway Coast and Glens area. For some, anti-poverty work is their core business, and for others it is part of a suite of other services which they provide.

Figure 1 represents the types of stakeholders engaged in anti-poverty work in the Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council area.



The Anti-Poverty Stakeholder Steering Group's membership comprises those whose core role is anti-poverty work. This is with a view to keeping the Steering Group manageable and focused. The Steering Group will still engage with those organisations who provide anti-poverty services alongside other supports to the community through regular information sharing opportunities. Membership of the Steering Group is outlined below. Note this will be added to as and when required. Other stakeholders will be invited to attend meetings to share information as and when required.

Members of the CCG Anti-Poverty Stakeholder Steering Group		
Community/Voluntary Sector Representatives	Key Statutory Players	Other Organisations/ Partnerships to link with
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Advice Causeway • Limavady Community Development Initiative (Roe Valley Community Foodbank; Limavady Social Supermarket) • Limavady Advice Centre • Ballycastle Foodbank • Ballymoney Foodbank • Vineyard Compassion (Causeway Foodbank; Reset Social Supermarket) • Limavady Neighbourhood Renewal Partnership Chairperson • Coleraine Neighbourhood Renewal Partnership Chairperson • St Vincent de Paul • Salvation Army 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department for Communities • Public Health Agency • Northern Health and Social Care Trust • Western Health and Social Care Trust • CC&GBC Community Development • CC&GBC Community Planning • CC&GBC Energy Efficiency Advisers • Education Authority • Workforce Development Forum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Northern Healthy Lifestyles Partnership • Causeway Loneliness Network • Money and Pensions Service • Volunteer Centres • Causeway Area Learning Partnership • Homeless Action Group • Family Support Hubs • Children & Young People's Strategic Partnership • Multi- Disciplinary Teams • DfC Jobs and Benefits Office • DAERA • Community Support Networks • Volunteer Centres and any others that may be of relevance

1.2 The poverty baseline for Causeway Coast and Glens Area

Some of the headline figures of poverty in Causeway Coast and Glens are outlined below.

Percentage of Population Living in Absolute/Relative Poverty Before Housing Costs (BHC)

- The proportion for Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council for both **relative** poverty BHC (22%) and **absolute** poverty BHC (19%) was higher than the average for NI (18% for relative poverty BHC and 15% for absolute poverty BHC)
- Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council recorded the second highest **relative poverty rate** BHC (22%) across all eleven local authorities, with just Derry and Strabane (23%) with a higher percentage and Fermanagh and Omagh (23%) with the same percentage
- Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council had the joint second highest percentage of population living in **absolute poverty** BHC (19%) (alongside Antrim and Newtownabbey (19%) and Fermanagh and Omagh (19%), with just Derry and Strabane (21%) with a higher percentage of their population living in absolute poverty BHC
- Mid Ulster recorded the lowest rate for **relative poverty** BHC (12%) while Lisburn and Castlereagh City Council, Mid Ulster and Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon councils recorded the lowest rate for **absolute poverty** BHC at 10%, which are 10% and 9% lower than the figures for Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council respectively (22% and 19% respectively).

(Source: Poverty - Grouped Years NINIS (Administrative Geographies) Rolling average from 2016-17 to 2018-19)

Fuel Poverty

- Causeway Coast and Glens area has the third highest fuel poverty level in 2016 with an estimated 27.1% of its 57,200 households in fuel poverty, some 5.1% above the NI average. This equates to approximately 15,501 households.
- This is compared with the regional (NI) average of 22%
- The areas with the highest fuel poverty statistics were Mid Ulster at 31.4% and Derry and Strabane at 30.7%. Lisburn and Castlereagh had a fuel poverty level of 13.4%, the lowest of all NI local government districts.
- Causeway Coast and Glens had double that of the Lisburn and Castlereagh LGD figure (13.4%).

(Source: House Condition Survey 2016 (Source: Report published in May 2018 c/o CC&G BC)

Loneliness

- In terms of loneliness in 2019/20, of all local authority areas, Causeway Coast and Glens has the fifth highest incidence of people over the age of 16 feeling more often lonely at 35.3%.
- Four other areas have a higher percentage – Belfast at 48.0%, Ards and North Down at 39.4%, Derry and Strabane 37.4% and Fermanagh and Omagh at 37.3%.

Source: Estimates of Loneliness in NI 2019-20- NISRA)

Economic Inactivity

- In 2019, there were 25,000 inactive people in the Causeway Coast and Glens, some 29.9% of the 16-64 working age population

(Source: Labour Force Survey – Jan – Dec 2019)

Worklessness

- Intergenerational worklessness - 1 in 4 of 16-74 population had never worked before in 30 of NI's 36 Neighbourhood Renewal areas & where the head of household is inactive, the chances of other household members working is only 31%).⁵ There are 2 Neighbourhood Renewal Partnerships in the CCG area.

See Appendix 2, 3 and 4 for additional data on poverty related issues in CCG area

- An individual is considered to be in **Relative** poverty if they are living in a household with an equivalised income below 60% of the UK median income in the year in question. This is a measure of whether those in the lowest income households are keeping pace with the growth of incomes in the population as a whole.
- An individual is considered to be in **Absolute** poverty if they are living in a household with an equivalised income below 60% of the (inflation adjusted) UK median income in 2010/11. This is a measure of whether those in the lowest income households are seeing their incomes rise in real terms.
- While the AHC (after housing costs) measure is comparable between NI and UK, BHC (Before housing costs) is not. This is due to the difference in the way water charges are collected.

(Source NISRA Poverty Bulletin: NI 2019/20)

⁵ https://www.ulster.ac.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0004/181435/UUEPC-Inactivity-Discussion-Paper-Final-Report.pdf

2. Strategic Framework

Based on the research undertaken and evidence gleaned from the lived experiences of those on the Anti-poverty Stakeholder Steering Group, the following objectives have been agreed. Below these are a series of Strategic Actions collated under a number of themes to achieve these objectives. These are also outlined below. Co-design and co-delivery will continue to be part of implementing these actions.

2.1 Objectives

Objective 1: Increase the coordination between organisations working to support those most in need in Causeway Coast and Glens
Objective 2: Support those on low incomes or those in financial crises in Causeway Coast and Glens to maximize their income and minimise their costs
Objective 3: Improve the capacity of those that support those most in need
Objective 4: Promote better information, signposting and communication
Objective 5: Work in partnership with others to tackle the causes of poverty

2.2 Overarching Strategic Actions per Objective

Theme	#	Strategic Action
Objective 1: Increase the coordination between organisations working with those most in need in the Causeway Coast and Glens area		
Collaboration & Partnership	1.1	Facilitate an Anti-poverty Steering Group of relevant statutory bodies and those organisations providing advice and emergency support services in Causeway Coast and Glens
	1.2	Implement and deliver a Wraparound Support Project
Objective 2: Support those on low incomes or those in financial crises to maximize their income and minimise their costs		
Access to Food & Essential Items	2.1	Build the capacity of and support established foodbanks
	2.2	Support a partnership-based approach to address food poverty and insecurity
	2.3	Promote and support nutrition on a budget initiatives
	2.4	Engage with FareShare and community and voluntary sector organisations to ensure distribution of food to those in most need.
	2.5	Promote and support pre-loved / reduce waste/ community sharing essential items initiatives (baby equipment, clothing, toys, digital devices, household items, furniture, DIY, gardening etc)
Fuel Poverty	2.6	Promote and support energy efficiency initiatives
	2.7	Promote and support emergency fuel support initiatives & fuel stamp scheme
Financial Inclusion	2.8	Promote and support financial inclusion including financial capability and savings initiatives
	2.9	Promote and support the maximisation of income and wraparound debt advice

Theme	#	Strategic Action	
	2.10	Promote and support Social supermarkets	
Objective 3: Improve the capacity of those that support those most in need			
Capacity building for volunteers and volunteer involving organisations	3.1	Promote and support networking, peer learning and capacity building of volunteer involving organisations addressing poverty	
	3.2	Promote quality standards and highlight good practice in provision of anti-poverty services	
	3.3	Promote and support pathways of volunteering for a diverse range of volunteers	
Objective 4: Promote better information, signposting and communication			
Information & Signposting	4.1	Maintain an up to date directory of Anti-poverty services	
	4.2	Promote and support a digital referral platform for anti-poverty services in CCG	
Communication	4.3	Deliver a multi-channel communications campaign to increase awareness of anti-poverty initiatives available in Causeway Coast and Glens	
	4.4	Promote and support signposting and support for Section 75 communities	
Objective 5: Work in partnership with others to tackle the causes of poverty			
Employability and skills	5.1	Establish links and potential future joint projects with the Labour Market Partnership / Workforce Development Forum	
Policy Influence	5.2	Influence policy and strategy development (PfG Outcomes, DfC Antipoverty Strategy, CCG Community Plan, Neighbourhood Renewal Action Plans etc) through a community of practice model.	
	5.3	Expand the evidence base by accessing data and sharing and carrying out research, including participatory research to access hidden voices	
	5.4	Support other projects that could add value to the work of the Steering Group e.g. Participatory Budgeting	
Partnership Development Recognition of the drivers of poverty and those organisations that play a role and engage in this type of work	5.5	Share information and practice, build relationships, collaborate and develop joint projects as opportunities emerge, and identify and promote two-way referral pathways, advocacy on new policies around areas relevant to the drivers of poverty including the following key areas:	
	Drivers of poverty		
	Organisation/ Partnership		
	i.	Employment, training, skills development, apprenticeships	Causeway Coast and Glens Workforce Development Forum/ Labour Market Partnership incl. Jobs & Benefits Office
	ii.	Education	Schools Area Learning Partnerships (primary and secondary)
	iii.	Loneliness and isolation	Causeway Loneliness Network, Befriending schemes, Good Morning Schemes
	iv.	Financial wellbeing	Money & Pension Service, Advice Centres, Christians Against Poverty (CAP), Credit Unions
	v.	Domestic Violence	CCG Policing & Community Safety Partnership, Women's Aid, D&SVP
	vi.	Children and young people	EA Youth Service, Children & Young People's Strategic Partnership (CYPSP), Family Support Hubs, Schools Area Learning Partnerships, Surestarts, Family Centres.
vii.	Mental health and wellbeing	Northern Healthy Lifestyles Partnership (& Western), Multi-Disciplinary Teams (MDTs), Health Trusts, Public	

Theme	#	Strategic Action	
			Health Agency (PHA), Northern Trust Partnership (PLIG) for emotional wellbeing and suicide prevention, Take 5 Working Group, Student Wellbeing Forum, Northern Digital Safeguarding Forum
	viii.	Sports and physical activity	Council Sport & Well-Being, Sport NI, Department for Communities (DfC)
	ix.	Social Prescribing & Community Health	Support Networks, Networks Involving Communities in Health Improvement (NICH), PHA, MDT's
	x.	Rural	DAERA Tackling Rural Poverty and Social Isolation (TRPSI) Programme, Northern Area Community Network, Rural Community Network
	xi.	Housing & Homelessness	Housing Executive, Causeway Homelessness Network
	xii.	Energy Efficiency	Council Energy Efficiency, Housing Executive
	xiii.	Drugs and Alcohol and other addictions	PHA, NICH, Health Trusts, Community & Voluntary Sector

3. The Action Plan

A detailed Action Plan has been developed which outlines actions under each of the agreed five objectives and indicates the lead agency whose role will be to lead on the implementation of this action. Alongside this, a range of partners have been identified, and where applicable and available, a budget. Performance measures for each strategic action have also been included which have been developed using the outcomes-based accountability methodology.

Actions under Objectives 1 to 4 are short to medium term in nature, while those under Objective 5 are longer term in nature. Some actions are deliberately aspirational and require new ways of doing things and as yet do not have a budget. It is expected that the APSSG will work with the lead to identify funding sources that could help in moving these actions forward. Some of these actions will not require a budget but rather will require a different way of working together among partners with a focus on collaborative gain.

Members of the APSSG, supported by Council, will review progress of the action plan each time it meets. All those in lead positions are members of the APSSG. Progress reports of work of the CCG APSSG be provided to the Community Planning Health & Wellbeing Thematic Working Group Lead with reports included on the regular meeting agenda of the Causeway Coast and Glens Community Planning Strategic Partnership.

Action Plan Jan 2021- March 2022 for the CCG Anti-Poverty Stakeholder Steering Group (APSSG)

Actions completed within Jan – Mar 2021 with funding provided by DfC are highlighted in green. These projects may be continued in April 2021 – Mar 2022 subject to successful evaluation and funding being available. Performance Measures for 20-21 actions are those identified by DfC in OBA Report Cards as part of contract for funding to Councils. Where Performance Measures are included for projects that are aspirational or still to be developed these are indicative and precise measures will be agreed when projects are developed.

No	Detailed Actions	Lead	Partners	Budget	Timescale	Performance Measures
Objective 1: Increase the coordination between organisations working with those most in need in the Causeway Coast and Glens area						
Theme: Collaboration and Partnership						
1.1	Facilitate an Anti-poverty Stakeholder Steering Group (APSSG) of relevant statutory bodies and those organisations providing advice and emergency support services in Causeway Coast and Glens	Council	Advice centres Foodbanks PHA NHST WHST EA Regional poverty charities	£ 9,100 (20-21)	Jan – Mar 2021	How much did we do? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ # of APSSG Meetings p.a. ○ # members engaged ○ # actions agreed ○ # collaborative projects How well did we do it? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ % satisfaction among stakeholders with the quality and effectiveness of the engagement Is anyone better off? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ % of stakeholders who report improved coordination of anti-poverty services across CCGBC
	○ Establish Steering Group and develop a Terms of Reference					
	○ Develop an 18-month Anti-poverty Action Plan					
	○ Meet monthly as a Steering Group					
1.2	Implement and deliver a Wraparound support service to provide whole person support to those in need linking foodbanks, advice centres and social supermarkets	Council	Wraparound Consortium (foodbanks, advice centres, social supermarkets)	£58,000	Jan – Mar 2021	How much did we do? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> # people receiving foodbank support who received other Linked support projects (social supermarket, advice etc) ○ # Individual financial inclusion plans developed ○ # people provided with information on financial wellbeing services ○ # referrals to income & benefits maximisation advice service / money management/budgeting advice / debt advice service ○ Source of referral for beneficiaries ○ Postcode of beneficiaries
	○ Commission and deliver a pilot Wraparound support service involving a consortium of food banks, social supermarkets, advice centres and other partners					

No	Detailed Actions	Lead	Partners	Budget	Timescale	Performance Measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide support to consortium delivering Wraparound Service to put Collaborative Agreement in place 				Jan-Mar 21	<p>How well did we do it?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of people who were provided with information on financial wellbeing services/ debt / income and benefits maximisation or money management/ budget advice that were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> satisfied with the information felt the information had helped them felt they were treated well % of those receiving food who were signposted to receive additional support <p>Is anyone better off?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> # & % of clients who reported that they were making better financial decisions # & % of clients who reported that they feel more in control of their finances # & % of clients who reported that they have improved budgeting skills # & % of clients who reported more disposable income Case studies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out evaluation of success of pilot programme and subject to successful evaluation and resources available continue roll out of the programme 			tbc	Apr21–Mar22	
Objective 2: Support those on low incomes or those in financial crises to maximize their income and minimise their costs						
Theme: Access to Food and Essential Items						
2.1	Build the capacity of local infrastructure in four main registered foodbanks within the CC&G area	Council	Established foodbanks			<p>How much did we do?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> # food banks supported <p>How well did we do it?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of foodbanks who are satisfied with the infrastructure support offered <p>Is anyone better off?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> # & % of foodbanks who have a more sustainable model in place % increase in storage space available across the food banks
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administer Food Partnership Fund to increase storage capacity of foodbanks (e.g., shelving, fridges, freezers, trolleys) 			£20,000	Jan-Mar 21	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide support to foodbanks to ensure sustainability and capacity to deliver 				Jan-Mar 21 Apr21-Mar22	
2.2	Promote a partnership-based approach to address food poverty/ insecurity	Council	Community & Voluntary Sector (CVS) organisations			<p>How much did we do?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> # grants allocated # of organisations engaged in food distribution activities # households on low income supported with food # households supported with connectivity

No	Detailed Actions	Lead	Partners	Budget	Timescale	Performance Measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and Implement Covid Community Support Fund Strand 2, Strand 3 			£126,227 £197,618	Jan-Mar 21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # Tonnage of food delivered to those in need per month <p>How well did we do it?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of people who were provided with emergency food support that were satisfied with the service felt the support had helped them felt they were treated well and with respect and dignity % of organisations satisfied with the coordinated approach being taken to food distribution <p>Is anyone better off?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> # & % of those receiving food support who were signposted to receive additional support # & % who see an improvement in life satisfaction # & % of support organisations who see an improvement in impact through additional linked support
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and Implement any new funding strands as required 				Apr21-Mar22	
2.3	Promote and support “nutrition on a budget” initiatives		APSSG Northern Healthy Lifestyle Partnership NRPs PHA			<p>How much did we do?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> # grants allocated # of slow cookers delivered # of courses / activities/ programmes on health and nutrition supported # households on low income supported # established foodbanks receiving support to bolster supplies <p>How well did we do?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of people who were provided with emergency food support that <ul style="list-style-type: none"> were satisfied with the service felt the support had helped them felt they were treated well and with respect and dignity % of organisations satisfied with the coordinated approach being taken to food distribution <p>Is anyone better off?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> # & % of those receiving food support who were signposted to receive additional support # & % who see an improvement in life satisfaction % of support organisations who see an improvement in impact through additional linked support
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and implement the Food and Essential Supplies Fund 	Council		£168,186	Jan-Mar 21	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliver a slow cooker initiative 	Council (Env Health)			Jan-Mar 21	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote and support relevant actions on healthy eating and nutrition, food waste and recycling 				Apr21-Mar22	

No	Detailed Actions	Lead	Partners	Budget	Timescale	Performance Measures
2.4	<p>Engage with the Fare Share and community and voluntary sector organisations to ensure distribution of food to those in most need</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ensure viability of Community Food Distribution Hubs ○ Maintain links with DfC and Fareshare regarding the roll out of the Scheme to ensure minimal duplication, food miles, food costs, cash flow issues for the hubs 	Foodbank Community Distribution Hubs	Fare Share DfC Foodbanks CVS		Apr21-Mar22	<p>How much did we do?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ # of Foodbank Community Distribution Hubs ○ # of community and voluntary sector organisations distributing food accessed through FS scheme ○ # - Tonnage of food delivered to those in need per month through FS scheme <p>How well did we do?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ # of Foodbank Community Distribution Hubs content with the service from Fare Share Scheme <p>Is anyone better off?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ # & % of support organisations who see an improvement in impact through additional linked support ○
2.5	<p>Promote and support pre-loved / reduce waste/ community sharing essential items initiatives (baby equipment, clothing, toys, digital devices, household items, furniture, DIY, gardening etc)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Support the set-up of pre-loved initiatives by arranging information sharing/ how to workshops 	Council	Charity Shops Volunteer Centres EA YS CCGBC Environmen- tal Resources		Apr21-Mar22	<p>How much did we do?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ # of pre-loved items recycled/ re-used/ repurposed/ upcycled schemes supported ○ # of information sharing activities ○ # of households benefiting <p>How well did we do?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ % of households who were satisfied with the items % of households who felt the support had helped their families/ households ○ % of households who felt they were treated well and with respect and dignity <p>Is anyone better off?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ # & % of support organisations who see an improvement in impact through additional linked support ○ # & % who see an improvement in life satisfaction

No	Detailed Actions	Lead	Partners	Budget	Timescale	Performance Measures
Theme: Fuel Poverty						
2.6	<p>Promote and support energy efficiency initiatives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Promote uptake in energy efficiency initiatives for target households ○ Support the local coordination of the Keep Warm Pack Scheme ○ Provide information and advice on energy efficiency measures and the Affordable Warmth Scheme 	Council Energy Efficiency Team	NIHE PHA		Jan-Mar21 Apr21-Mar22	<p>How much did we do?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ # of energy efficiency initiatives and awareness campaigns supported ○ # of households benefiting <p>How well did we do?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ % increase in referrals received <p>Is anyone better off?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ # & % of support organisations who see an improvement in impact through additional linked support ○ Case studies
2.7	<p>Promote and support fuel poverty initiatives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Develop and deliver the Warm Well & Connected Programme ○ Promote and signpost to fuel poverty support schemes e.g., fuel stamp schemes/ oil buying clubs ○ Increase people's awareness of the fuel poverty services that are available locally ○ Support initiatives that help people to regularly save for large bills 	Council	SVP Salvation Army LCDI PHA CVS	£42,664	Jan-Mar 21 Apr21-Mar22	<p>How much did we do?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ # grants allocated ○ # of organisations engaged in fuel poverty support activities ○ # households on low income supported with fuel ○ # of organisations engaged in fuel stamp scheme ○ # households engaged in fuel stamp/ oil buying schemes <p>How well did we do?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ % of households who were satisfied with the support offered ○ % of households who felt the support had helped their families/ households ○ % of households who felt they were treated well and with respect and dignity <p>Is anyone better off?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ # & % of support organisations who see an improvement in impact through additional linked support ○ # & % who see an improvement in life satisfaction ○ A reduction in the # of households in fuel poverty

No	Detailed Actions	Lead	Partners	Budget	Timescale	Performance Measures
Theme: Financial Inclusion						
2.8	<p>Promote and support financial inclusion including financial capability and savings initiatives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Assist clients to develop plans to improve their financial sustainability through <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - financial capability/ literacy initiatives where appropriate - Referring to other programmes that help with training, employability skills, development and securing employment ○ Promote awareness through information sessions of financial inclusion services available ○ Develop relevant initiatives around helping people to save, where they can 	<p>Advice Centres</p> <p>Wraparound Consortium CCG</p>	<p>Council</p> <p>MaPS (Money and Pensions Service)</p> <p>JBO</p> <p>Make the Call Service</p> <p>Consumer Council</p> <p>Credit Unions</p>		Apr21-Mar22	<p>How much did we do?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ # of financial literacy initiatives delivered and # participants ○ # of referrals to other support services/ type of referrals ○ # of organisations engaged in financial inclusion initiatives ○ # of new savings initiatives & # of people engaged <p>How well did we do?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ % of households who were satisfied with the support offered ○ % of households who felt the support had helped their families/ households ○ % of households who felt they were treated well and with respect and dignity <p>Is anyone better off?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ # & % of support organisations who see an improvement in impact through additional linked support ○ # & % who see an improvement in life satisfaction ○ # & % of people benefitting from money management advice
2.9	<p>Promote and support the maximisation of income and specialist debt advice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Continue to provide support to people to maximise their income through <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of a wraparound advice service assisting local residents to receive their full benefit entitlements - offer debt advice where required - support with issues around the roll out of UC 	<p>Advice Centres</p> <p>Council</p>	<p>Wraparound Consortium CCG</p>		Apr21-Mar22	<p>How much did we do?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ # of organisations engaged in income maximisation and debt advice initiatives ○ # households / people accessing income maximisation and debt advice support <p>How well did we do?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ % of households who were satisfied with the support offered ○ % of households who felt the support had helped their families/ households ○ % of households who felt they were treated well and with respect and dignity <p>Is anyone better off?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ # & % of support organisations who see an improvement in impact through additional linked support ○ # & % who see an improvement in life satisfaction
2.10	<p>Promote and support Social Supermarkets</p>	<p>Social Supermarkets</p> <p>DfC</p>	<p>Council</p> <p>Foodbanks</p>		Apr21-Mar22	<p>How much did we do?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ # of social supermarkets supported ○ # households / people accessing social supermarket support

No	Detailed Actions	Lead	Partners	Budget	Timescale	Performance Measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the services available in social supermarkets Support the development of the social supermarkets in CC&G 					<p>How well did we do?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of households who were satisfied with the support offered % of households who felt the support had helped their families/ households % of households who felt they were treated well and with respect and dignity <p>Is anyone better off?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> # & % of support organisations who see an improvement in impact through additional linked support # & % who see an improvement in life satisfaction
Objective 3: Improve the capacity of those that support those most in need - Capacity building for volunteers and VIOs						
3.1	Promote and support networking, peer learning and capacity building of volunteer involving organisations addressing poverty	Council Volunteer Centres x 2	APSSG			<p>How much did we do?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of grants allocated # organisations receiving capacity building support # of participants
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and implement the Volunteering Support Fund to provide financial support for volunteer expenses as well as capacity building support 			£42,046	Jan-Mar 21	<p>How well did we do?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of VIO participants who were satisfied with the support offered % of VIO participants who felt the support had helped their organisations to develop
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-design a networking and peer learning programme/ capacity building programme that encourages innovation around addressing poverty in partnership with VIOs 				Apr21-Mar22	<p>Is anyone better off?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> # & % of support organisations who see an improvement in impact through additional linked support
3.2	Promote quality standards in provision of services and sharing of good practice	APSSG	Wrap Around Service Partners Other service deliverers		Jan-Mar 21 Apr21-Mar22	<p>How much did we do?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of information sharing events delivered # of protocols shared to help other organisations <p>How well did we do?</p>

No	Detailed Actions	Lead	Partners	Budget	Timescale	Performance Measures
	practices within the wider anti-poverty network		Council			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o % of organisations whose level of awareness increased as a result o % of participants who felt the support had helped their organisations to develop/ improve their practices <p>Is anyone better off?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o # & % of support organisations who see an improvement in impact through additional linked support
3.3	<p>Promote and support pathways of volunteering for a diverse range of volunteers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Promote the work of these organisations and signpost to them as appropriate o Widen and diversify the types of anti-poverty related volunteer opportunities on offer across the Borough 	Volunteer Centres x 2 Council	APSSG VIOs		Apr21-Mar22	<p>How much did we do?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o # of new volunteer opportunities that focus on anti-poverty work o # and diversity of volunteers <p>How well did we do?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o % of organisations who were satisfied with the support offered o % of participants who felt the support had helped their organisations to develop o % of volunteers who enjoy volunteering <p>Is anyone better off?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o # & % of support organisations who see an improvement in impact through additional linked support
Objective 4: Promote better information, signposting and communication						
4.1	<p>Provide a directory of Anti-poverty services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Develop and maintain a database of direct and indirect delivery agents involved in anti-poverty work in CCG area. 	Council	APSSG		Jan-Mar21	<p>How much did we do?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o New Directory developed o # of organisations listed on the directory o # of referrals as a result of the directory <p>How well did we do?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o % of organisations who believe awareness has increased about the services they offer <p>Is anyone better off?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o # & % of referrals as a result to the directory
4.2	<p>Promote and support a digital referral platform for anti-poverty services in CCG</p>	Wraparound Support Service Consortium	Council	£21,000	Jan-Mar21	<p>How much did we do?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o New digital referral platform commissioned o # of organisations linked into the platform

No	Detailed Actions	Lead	Partners	Budget	Timescale	Performance Measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commission the development of a new interactive digital referral platform to enhance the work of the Wraparound Support Service Develop a workshop / webinar for community organisations/ churches etc. on how to refer and how to act as a first responder in a time of crises 					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of referrals made through the digital platform <p>How well did we do?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of organisations who believe the digital platform has increased awareness about the services they offer % of organisations who believe the digital platform has improved the relevance of and hastened referrals <p>Is anyone better off?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> # & % of referrals as a result to the digital platform
4.3	<p>Increase awareness of anti-poverty initiatives available in Causeway Coast and Glens through multi-channel communications campaign</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliver a multi-channel communications campaign including web page, billboards, paper ads, an information leaflet and a social media campaign 	Council	APSSG	£10,000	Jan-Mar21	<p>How much did we do?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> # leaflets distributed, # bus shelter adverts # of reach on social media # of referrals made as a result of the campaign <p>How well did we do?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of organisations who believe the multi-channel communications campaign has increased awareness about the services they offer # of people who have heard about the services for the first time through the multi-channel communications campaign <p>Is anyone better off?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> # & % of referrals as a result of the multi-channel communications campaign
4.4	<p>Promote and support signposting and support for Section 75 communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with relevant support organisations to help highlight poverty issues for key groups like youth, those with a disability, BAMEs, LGBT, men, women, children, carers, etc and improve access to services available 	Council	APSSG			<p>How much did we do?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of referrals made as a result of support # support organisations that have linked with anti-poverty services <p>How well did we do?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of organisations who believe awareness has increased about the services they offer <p>Is anyone better off?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> # & % of referrals whose circumstances have improved as a result of being supported to access services

No	Detailed Actions	Lead	Partners	Budget	Timescale	Performance Measures
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Case studies
Objective 5: Work in partnership with others to tackle the causes of poverty						
Theme: Employability and skills						
5.1	<p>Establish links and explore opportunities to collaborate with the Workforce Development Forum/ Labour Market Partnership</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> co-design some initiatives that can help address some of the causes of poverty, economic inactivity and long-term unemployment in the CCG area with a link to the wraparound support service (<i>focus on skills, apprenticeships, employment initiatives</i>) Enhance the role of volunteer placements with VIOs across CCG as a way back into employment 	Council	APSSG		Medium to long term	<p>How much did we do?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of co-designed collaboration initiatives # of people engaged in the wraparound service referred to other support services/ type of referrals # of volunteer work-based placements <p>How well did we do it?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of APSSG who link with WDF/ LMP % of people engaged in any resultant initiatives who felt the support had helped their families/ households % of households who felt they were treated well and with respect and dignity <p>Is anyone better off?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> # & % of support organisations who see an improvement in impact through additional linked support # & % who see an improvement in life satisfaction
Theme: Policy Influence						
5.2	<p>Influence policy and strategy development (PfG Outcomes, DfC Antipoverty Strategy, CCG Community Plan, Neighbourhood Renewal Action Plans etc) through a community of practice model</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify poverty related areas where policy influence is required and where a cross sectoral and cross departmental co-design approach to new initiatives would enhance outcomes 	Council	APSSG		Medium to long term	<p>How much did we do?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of new policies/ strategies that APSSG engages with # of codesigned initiatives # of partners engaged in this co-design work <p>How well did we do it?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of partners who were satisfied with engagement in the co-design process % of people engaged in any resultant initiatives who felt the support had helped their families/ households % of households who felt they were treated well and with respect and dignity <p>Is anyone better off?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> # & % of support organisations who see an improvement in impact through additional linked support

No	Detailed Actions	Lead	Partners	Budget	Timescale	Performance Measures
5.3	<p>Expand the evidence base by accessing data and sharing and carrying out research, including participatory research to access hidden voices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify those poverty related areas where additional research would be beneficial Initiate a conversation with UU, NRC and NWRC and other relevant parties on how to develop some pilot participatory research projects; link with existing research and encourage and foster links as possible 	APSSG	UU NRC NWRC Others based on where need arises		Medium to long term	<p>How much did we do?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of research projects initiated # of participatory research projects initiated <p>How well did we do it?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of research that has helped influence policy <p>Is anyone better off?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> # & % of support organisations who see an improvement in impact through research undertaken
5.4	<p>Support any other projects that could add value to the work of the Steering Group e.g., Participatory Budgeting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore how participatory budgeting could assist in getting people engaged in the prioritisation of poverty related initiatives in CCG 	Council	APSSG		Apr21-Mar22	<p>How much did we do?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of participatory budgeting projects initiated # of people engaged in participatory budgeting projects <p>How well did we do it?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of participants satisfied with the results of the participatory budgeting exercise <p>Is anyone better off?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> # & % of support organisations who see an improvement in impact through additional linked support
Theme: Partnership Development						
5.5	<p>Share information and practice, build relationships, collaborate and with the potential to develop joint projects as opportunities emerge and identify and promote two-way referral pathways, advocacy on new policies around areas relevant to the drivers of poverty including the following key areas:</p>				Ongoing	<p>How much did we do?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of organisations attend meetings of APSSG to share information and explore collaborative opportunities # collaborative initiatives undertaken # partnerships developed <p>How well did we do?</p>
	i.	Education and digital exclusion	Schools Area Learning Partnerships (primary and secondary)			
	ii.	Loneliness and isolation	Causeway Loneliness Network, Befriending schemes, Good Morning Schemes			

No	Detailed Actions	Lead	Partners	Budget	Timescale	Performance Measures
	iii.	Financial wellbeing	Money & Pension Service, Advice Centres, Christians Against Poverty (CAP), Credit Unions			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ # &% of stakeholders satisfied with the collaboration opportunities initiated ○ # &% of stakeholders reporting that they were satisfied with the quality of the engagement by the projects ○ # &% of stakeholders with a greater understanding of the complexity of the ecosystem within which anti-poverty work operates and how working together can create better outcomes <p>Is anyone better off?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ # &% of support organisations and partners who see an improvement in impact through additional linked support
	iv.	Domestic Violence	CCG Policing & Community Safety Partnership, Women's Aid, D&SVP			
	v.	Children and young people	EA Youth Service, Children & Young People's Strategic Partnership (CYPSP), Family Support Hubs, Schools Area Learning Partnerships, Surestarts, Family Centres.			
	vi.	Mental health and wellbeing	Northern Healthy Lifestyles Partnership (& Western), Multi-Disciplinary Teams (MDTs), Health Trusts, Public Health Agency (PHA) Northern Trust Partnership (PLIG) for emotional wellbeing and suicide prevention, Take 5 Working Group, Student Wellbeing Forum, Northern Digital Safeguarding Forum			
	vii.	Sports and physical activity	Council Sport & Well-Being, Sport NI, Department for Communities (DfC)			
	viii.	Social Prescribing & Community Health	Support Networks, Networks Involving Communities in Health Improvement (NICHI), PHA, MDT's			
	ix.	Rural	DAERA Tackling Rural Poverty and Social Isolation (TRPSI) Programme, Northern Area Community Network, Rural Community Network			
	x.	Housing & Homelessness	Housing Executive, Causeway Homelessness Network, Private landlords, Housing Associations			
	xi.	Energy Efficiency, retrofit, renewables – carbon neutral agenda	Council Energy Efficiency, Housing Executive			
	xii.	Drugs and Alcohol and other addictions	PHA, NICHI, Health Trusts, Community & Voluntary Sector			
	xiii.	Other	TBC			

Appendix 1: Definition of Poverty

This section is extracted from the Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust (JRT) Strategy – We Can Solve Poverty in the UK⁶.

Poverty means not being able to heat your home, pay your rent, or buy essentials for your children. It means waking up every day facing insecurity, uncertainty, and impossible decisions about money. It means facing marginalisation- and even discrimination⁰ because of your financial circumstances. The constant stress it causes can lead to problems that deprive people of the chance to play a full part in society.

Almost anyone can experience poverty. Unexpected events such as bereavement, illness, redundancy, or relationship breakdown are sometimes all it can take to push us into circumstances that then become difficult to escape.

Joseph Rowntree Trust, 2021

In 2016, the Joseph Rowntree Trust issued a strategy to help address poverty in the UK.⁷ It stated that there is no single best measure of poverty. It is a complex problem that needs a range of measures telling us different things. Measures, it suggested included:

- JRF's Minimum Income Standard (MIS) – MIS itself is not a measure of poverty, but is what the public has told us is sufficient income to afford a minimum acceptable standard of living
- relative income poverty, where households have less than 60% of contemporary median income
- absolute income poverty, where households have less than 60% of the median income in 2010/11, uprated by inflation
- material deprivation, where you can't afford certain essential items and activities
- destitution, where you can't afford basics such as shelter, heating, and clothing.

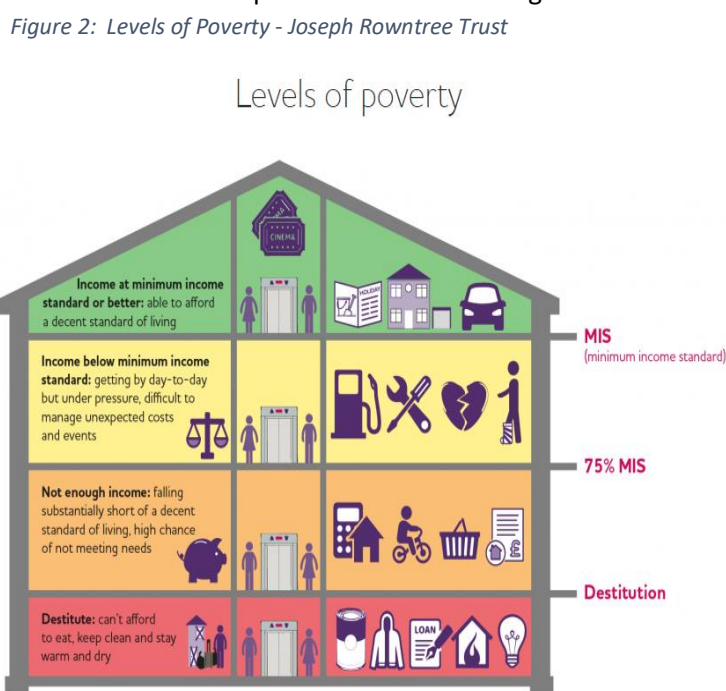


Figure 2: Levels of Poverty - Joseph Rowntree Trust

Relative and absolute poverty can be presented before and after housing costs (these include rent or mortgage interest, buildings insurance and water rates) and are presented after direct taxes and National Insurance, including Council Tax.

⁶ file:///C:/Users/Administrator/Downloads/we_can_solve_poverty_in_the_uk_0.pdf

⁷ file:///C:/Users/Administrator/Downloads/we_can_solve_poverty_in_the_uk_0.pdf

JRT suggests that some of the causes of poverty in the UK today are:

- unemployment and low-paid jobs lacking prospects and security (or a lack of jobs): too many jobs do not provide decent pay, prospects or security. Many places have concentrations of these jobs or do not have enough jobs. Low pay and unemployment can also lead to inadequate savings or pensions
- low levels of skills or education: young people and adults without the necessary skills and qualifications can find it difficult to get a job, especially one with security, prospects and decent pay
- an ineffective benefit system: the level of welfare benefits for some people – either in work, seeking work or unable to work because of health or care issues – is not enough to avoid poverty, when combined with other resources and high costs. The benefit system is often confusing and hard to engage with, causing errors and delays. The system can also make it risky and difficult for some to move into jobs or increase their working hours. Low take-up of some benefits also increases poverty
- high costs: the high cost of housing and essential goods and services (e.g., credit, gas, electricity, water, Council Tax, telephone or broadband) creates poverty. Some groups face particularly high costs related to where they live, increased needs (for example, personal care for disabled people) or because they are paying a ‘poverty premium’ – where people in poverty pay more for the same goods and services
- discrimination: discrimination against people because of their class, gender, ethnicity, disability, age, sexuality, religion or parental status (or even poverty itself) can prevent people from escaping poverty through good qualifications or jobs, and can restrict access to services
- weak relationships: a child who does not receive warm and supportive parenting can be at higher risk of poverty in later life, because of the impact on their development, education and social and emotional skills. Family relationships breaking down can also lead to poverty
- abuse, trauma or chaotic lives: for small numbers of people, problematic or chaotic use of drugs and alcohol can deepen and prolong poverty. Neglect or abuse as a child or trauma in adult life can also cause poverty, as the impact on mental health can lead to unemployment, low earnings and links to homelessness and substance misuse. Being in prison and having a criminal record can also deepen poverty, by making it harder to get a job and weakening relationships.

Consequences of poverty in the UK

Some of the consequences of poverty are:

- health problems
- housing problems
- being a victim or perpetrator of crime
- drug or alcohol problems
- lower educational achievement
- poverty itself – poverty in childhood increases the risk of unemployment and low pay in adulthood, and lower savings in later life
- homelessness
- teenage parenthood
- relationship and family problems
- biological effects – poverty early in a child’s life can have a harmful effect on their brain development

Appendix 2: Extract from the CC&G Community Plan

A better Future Together – Delivery plan for Causeway Coast and Glens Community Plan 2017-2030 (2020) Anti-poverty has been a key action with the Causeway Coast and Glens Community Plan

ACTION 4

ACTION 4

Develop, lead, implement and support **Anti-Poverty Interventions** which tackle food, fuel and financial poverty and respond to local need with a particular emphasis on vulnerable communities.

POPULATION OUTCOME

A Healthy Safe Community- All people of Causeway Coast and Glens will contribute to and benefit from a healthy, connected and safe community that nurtures resilience, promotes respect and supports everyone to live together

OUTCOME 1

All people of the Causeway Coast and Glens benefit from improved physical health and mental well-being

IMPLEMENTATION MILESTONES

- Arising from community and voluntary sector response to Covid-19 set up an Anti-poverty Stakeholder Steering Group bringing together local expertise from key stakeholders whose core work is to support people who are experiencing poverty in the Borough
- Engage with wider community and voluntary sector and relevant statutory stakeholders to develop a joined up area based action plan to address poverty and build resilience within the Borough
- Identification and mapping of the resources, interventions and supports available at present and the gaps in dealing with poverty related issues
- Deliver a communications and awareness campaign of the interventions and supports that are available to those experiencing poverty, targeted at individual residents as well as community and voluntary organisations.
- Develop better coordinated referral pathways to promote a joined-up 'whole person' approach including training / awareness sessions to community and voluntary organisations on how to effectively signpost

LINKAGES ACROSS PLAN

This means that:

- 1.3 There will be reduction in levels of social exclusion and deprivation
- 1.4 The people of CC&G will experience a reduction in levels of health and social inequalities

ACTION PERFORMANCE MEASURES

How much did we do?

- Number of partnerships created
- Number of projects undertaken
- Number of people who receive information on financial wellbeing services
- Percentage increase in referrals to debt advice service
- Percentage increase in referrals to income & benefits maximisation advice service
- Percentage increase in referrals to money management/budgeting advice
- Percentage increase in access to food referrals

since its inception and remains so in the 2020 new Delivery Plan.

How well did we do it?

- Percentage of stakeholders reporting that they were satisfied with the quality of the engagement by the projects
- Percentage of people who received support/advice that felt they were treated well

Who is better off?

- Percentage of those receiving support who feel it helped them
- Percentage of those receiving support who feel more in control of their finances
- Percentage of those receiving support who experience a reduction in food poverty/insecurity

OUTCOME INDICATORS FOR THIS ACTION - BASELINE 2019

Percentage of population living in absolute/relative poverty before housing costs

(Source: Poverty - Grouped Years NINIS (Administrative Geographies) Rolling average from 2015-16 to 2017-18)

- the proportion for Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council for both relative (18%) and absolute poverty (16%) was higher than the average for NI (17% for relative and 15% for absolute)
- Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council recorded the fourth highest relative poverty rate across all eleven local authorities, with just Belfast, Derry and Strabane and Fermanagh and Omagh with a higher percentage
- Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council had the joint third highest percentage of population living in absolute poverty (along with Belfast and Newry, Mourne and Down), with just Derry and Strabane (19%) and Fermanagh and Omagh (17%) with a higher percentage of their population living in absolute poverty
- Lisburn and Castlereagh City Council area recorded the lowest rate for absolute and relative poverty (8% and 13% respectively), which are 8% and 5% lower than the figures for Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council respectively

House Condition Survey 2016

(Source: Report published in May 2018 c/o CC&G BC)

- 7% of households were in fuel poverty in Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council compared with the regional (NI) average of 22%

ACTION LEAD

- Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council - Community Development

PARTNERS

- Department for Communities (DfC)
- Advice Organisations
- Foodbanks
- Other Community & Voluntary sector Organisations
- Public Health Agency (PHA)
- Northern Health & Social Care Trust (NHSCT)
- Western Health & Social Care Trust (WHSCT)
- Education Authority
- Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council - Environmental Services

TIMEFRAME

Short 0-2 years

Relevant Linked Actions within the 2020 CCG Community Plan Delivery Plan include:

HEALTH & WELLBEING ACTIONS

- ACTION 2: Develop and deliver an **Age Friendly Charter** and programme of actions for the benefit of the resident population of Causeway Coast and Glens.
- ACTION 3: Establish a **Loneliness Network** for Causeway Coast and Glens to work together to increase opportunities for socialisation and to reduce the risk of and tackle loneliness across the generations.
- ACTION 5: Collaborative working and locality planning across statutory and voluntary sectors for the benefit of **Children and Young People** of Causeway Coast and Glens.
- ACTION 6: Increase uptake of **Obesity Prevention programmes** and encourage active participation by school aged children in both school and community settings.
- ACTION 7: Promote and encourage **Positive Mental Health** through participation in the Take 5 Steps to Wellbeing initiative spanning schools, workplaces, and the community sector.
- ACTION 8: Enhance interagency cooperation to address and respond to the needs of those experiencing **Chronic Homelessness** in Causeway Coast and Glens.

COMMUNITY SAFETY / COMMUNITY ACTIONS

- ACTION 9: **Multi- Agency Support Hub** to facilitate an interagency approach to reduce risks for vulnerable individuals within our society.
- ACTION 11: Provision of a borough wide inclusive, **participative engagement platform - Community Engagement Platform** - to connect citizens' voices to local decision-making bodies, including Youth Voice.
- ACTION 13: **Organisations working collaboratively** to provide development opportunities and Support to the Community and Voluntary Sector on a borough wide basis.
- ACTION 14: **Volunteering Models for Health and Wellbeing** - to develop partnership working across primary health care providers, statutory agencies and communities and volunteers for the benefit of all.
- ACTION 16: **Accidental Fire Prevention** - targeted activity to individual dwellings across identified areas at more risk of accidental fire than others.

INFRASTRUCTURE/ENVIRONMENT ACTIONS

- ACTION 18: Review the mechanisms to **meet local social housing need** and provide suitable accommodation.
- ACTION 20: Establish a Working Group to identify **key local transport** concerns around rural connectivity and to consider/contribute to emerging proposals aimed at improving integration of transport services.

ECONOMIC/EDUCATION/TOURISM ACTIONS

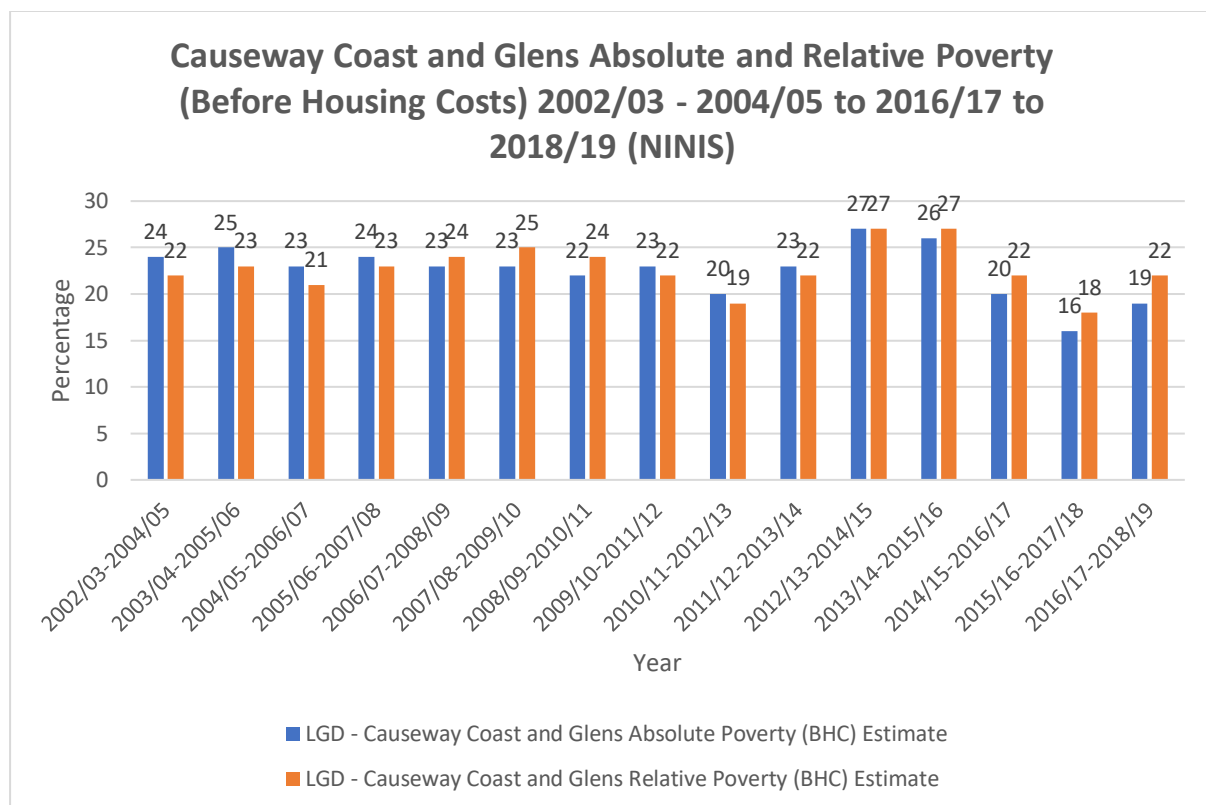
- ACTION 29: Provide support in developing **the Causeway Workforce Development Forum** supporting educational and skills initiatives within the Causeway Coast and Glens area
- ACTION 30: Develop a **new Energy Strategy** for the Causeway Coast and Glens area
- ACTION 32: Enhance and **develop economic opportunities for individuals** located within the Causeway Coast and Glens area
- ACTION 33: Develop a co-ordinated plan to **increase skills** within the Causeway Coast and Glens area targeting actions to meet the local industry needs

Appendix 3: Maps and data on poverty in Causeway Coast and Glens Area

Causeway Coast and Glens Poverty Analysis

The data demonstrates that in the Causeway Coast and Glens area in the period 2016/17 to 2018/19 some 19% of the population were in Absolute Poverty (Before Housing Costs) and 22% were in Relative Poverty (Before Housing Costs). This has fluctuated across the period from 2002/03 to 2004/05 and was at its lowest in 2015/16 to 2017/18 when some 16% of the population were in Absolute Poverty (Before Housing Costs) and 18% were in Relative Poverty (Before Housing Costs) period and its highest in the period 2012/13 to 2013/14 some 27% of the population were in Absolute Poverty (Before Housing Costs) and 27% were in Relative Poverty (Before Housing Costs). In that 2012/13 to 2014/15 period, Causeway Coast and Glens had the highest percentage of all local authority areas of those in Absolute and Relative poverty.

Figure 3: Absolute and Relative Poverty in CCGBC area 2004/05 to 2018/19



Source NISRA- Family Resources Survey, Northern Ireland

Data by Section 75 Group

Data on Absolute and Relative Poverty (Before Housing Costs) from a Section 75 group perspective is currently only available at a Northern Ireland level. This demonstrates that that:

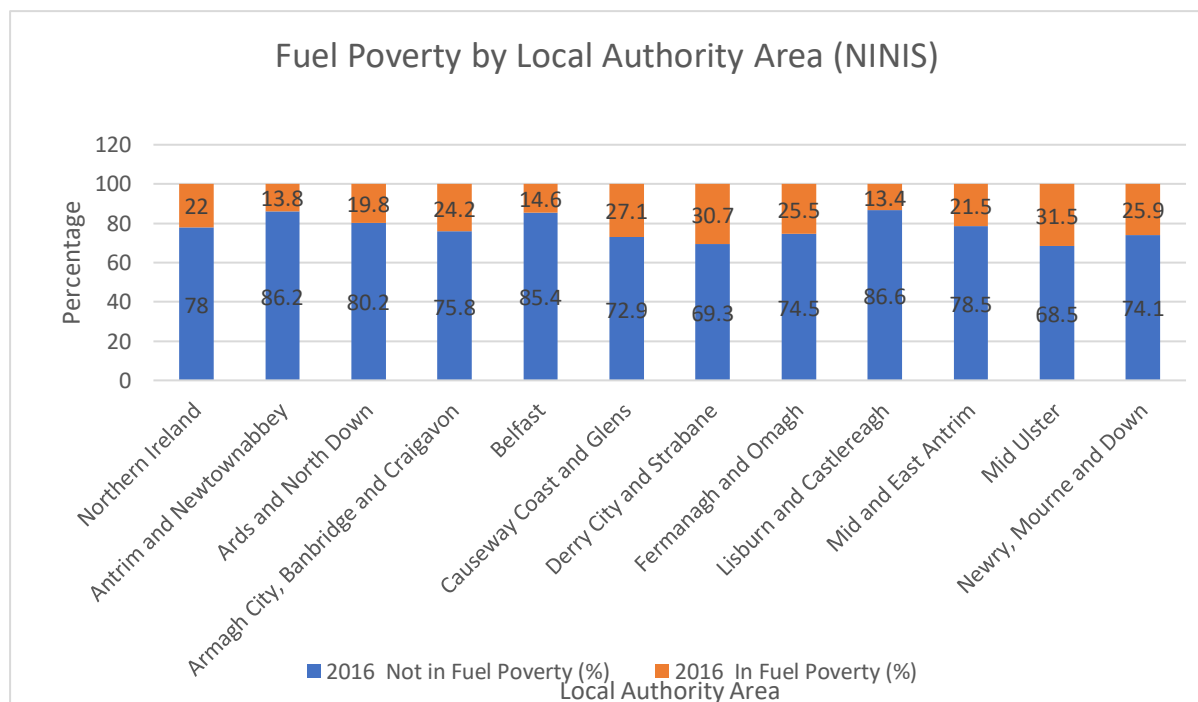
- Females are more likely to be in Absolute Poverty (BHC) than men (2018/19 estimate Males 15%, Females 17%)
- Females are more likely to be in Relative Poverty (BHC) than men (2018/19 estimate Males 18%, Females 19%)

- Those aged 50-64 are more likely to be in Absolute Poverty (BHC) than those in the 65+ age group (2018/19 estimate 50-64 - 20%; 65+ - 12%)
- Those aged 50-64 are more likely to be in Relative Poverty (BHC) than those in the 65+ age group (2018/19 estimate 50-64 - 22%; 65+ - 15%)
- Those aged 35-49 are more likely to be in Absolute Poverty (BHC) than those in the 16-34 age group (2018/19 estimate 35-49 - 17%; 16-34 - 15%)
- Those aged 35-49 are more likely to be in Relative Poverty (BHC) than those in the 16-34 age group (2018/19 estimate 35-49 - 19%; 16-34 - 18%)
- Those that are single are more likely to be in Absolute Poverty (BHC) or Relative Poverty (BHC) than those that are married/ civil partnership/ cohabiting or divorced/ Separated or Widowed
- Those with someone in the family with a disability/ limiting longstanding illness are more likely to be in Absolute Poverty (BHC) or Relative Poverty (BHC) than a household where no one in the family has a disability/ limiting longstanding illness.
- Households with dependent children are more likely to be in Absolute Poverty (BHC) or Relative Poverty (BHC) than a household with no dependent children

Fuel Poverty in Causeway Coast and Glens

The following chart demonstrates fuel poverty in Causeway Coast and Glens in comparison to other local authority areas in 2016. As can be seen the Causeway Coast and Glens area has the third highest fuel poverty level in 2016 with an estimated 27.1% of its 57,200 households in fuel poverty, some 5.1% above the NI average. The areas with the highest fuel poverty statistics were Mid Ulster at 31.4% and Derry and Strabane at 30.7%. Lisburn and Castlereagh had a fuel poverty level of 13.4%, the lowest of all NI local government districts. Causeway Coast and Glens had double that of the Lisburn and Castlereagh LGD figure.

Figure 4: Fuel Poverty in CCGBC 2016 (Latest Available Data)



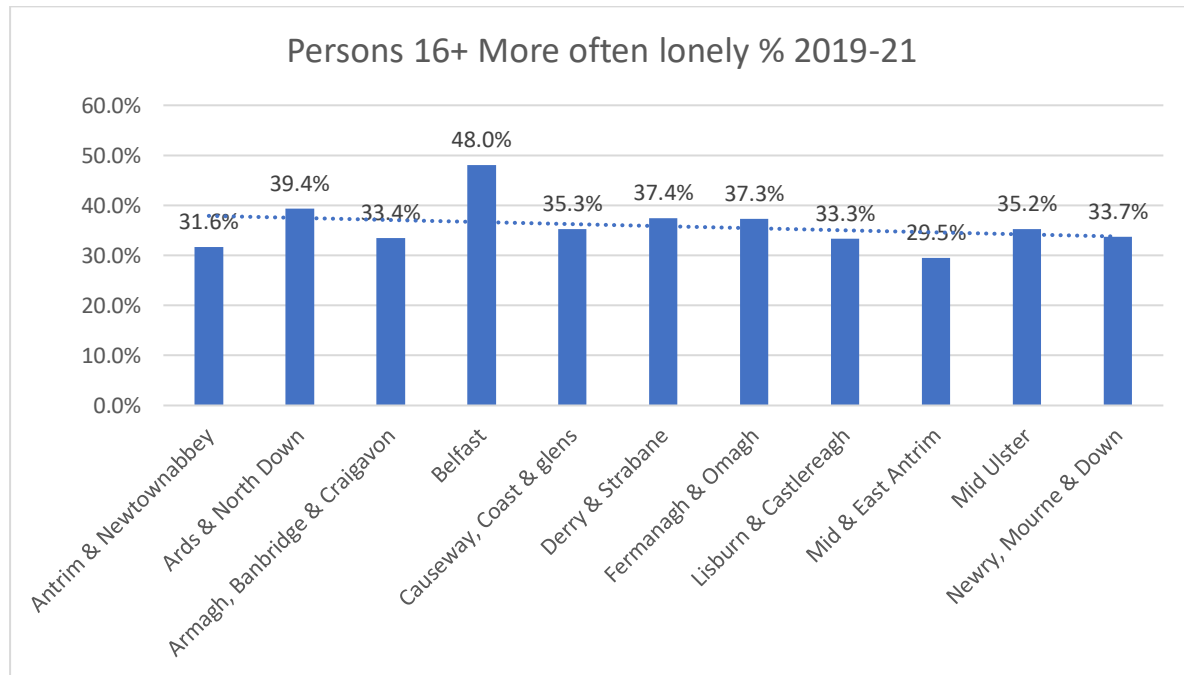
Loneliness in Causeway Coast and Glens

In terms of loneliness in 2019/20, of all local authority areas, Causeway Coast and Glens has the fifth highest incidence of people over the age of 16 feeling more often lonely at 35.3%.

Four other areas have a higher percentage – Belfast at 48.0%, Ards and North Down at 39.4%, Derry and Strabane 37.4% and Fermanagh and Omagh at 37.3%.

Source: *Estimates of Loneliness in NI 2019-20- NISRA*

Figure 5: Loneliness in CCGBC in comparison to other council areas in NI



The maps below illustrate the different levels of deprivation that exist in the Causeway Coast and Glens Area across the seven domains that make up the Multiple Deprivation Measures. These are all NINIS maps.

Figure 6: Most deprived SOAs in CCG - NINIS

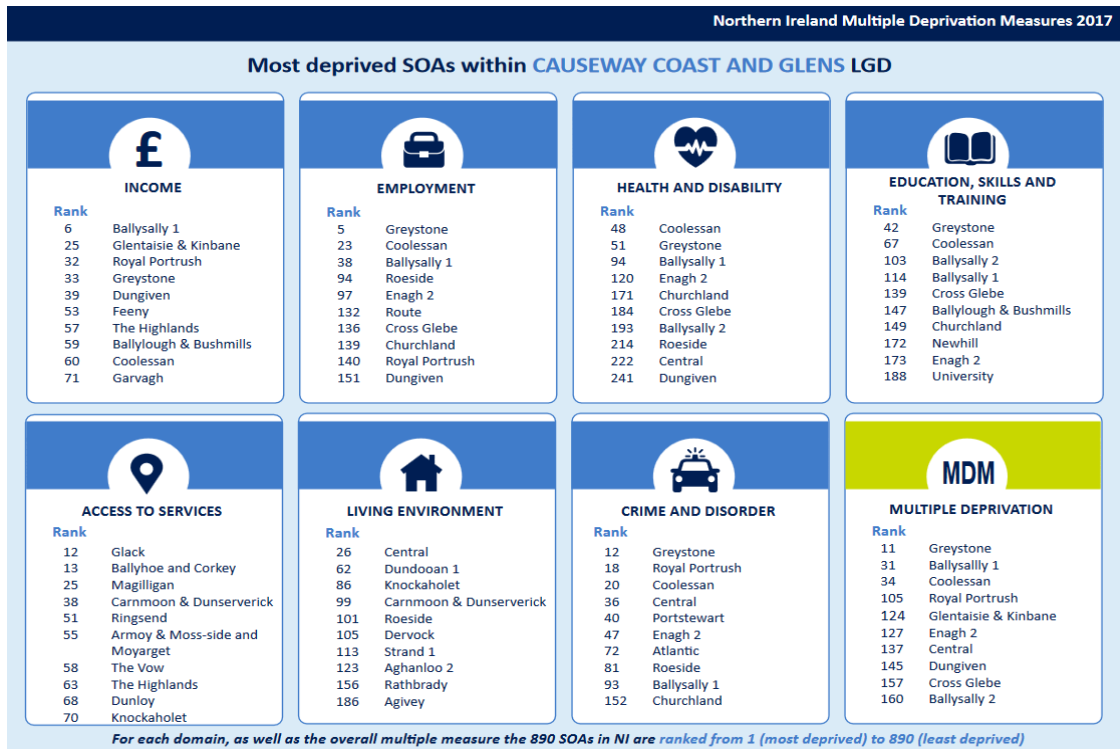


Figure 7: Multiple Deprivation in CCG 2017- NINIS

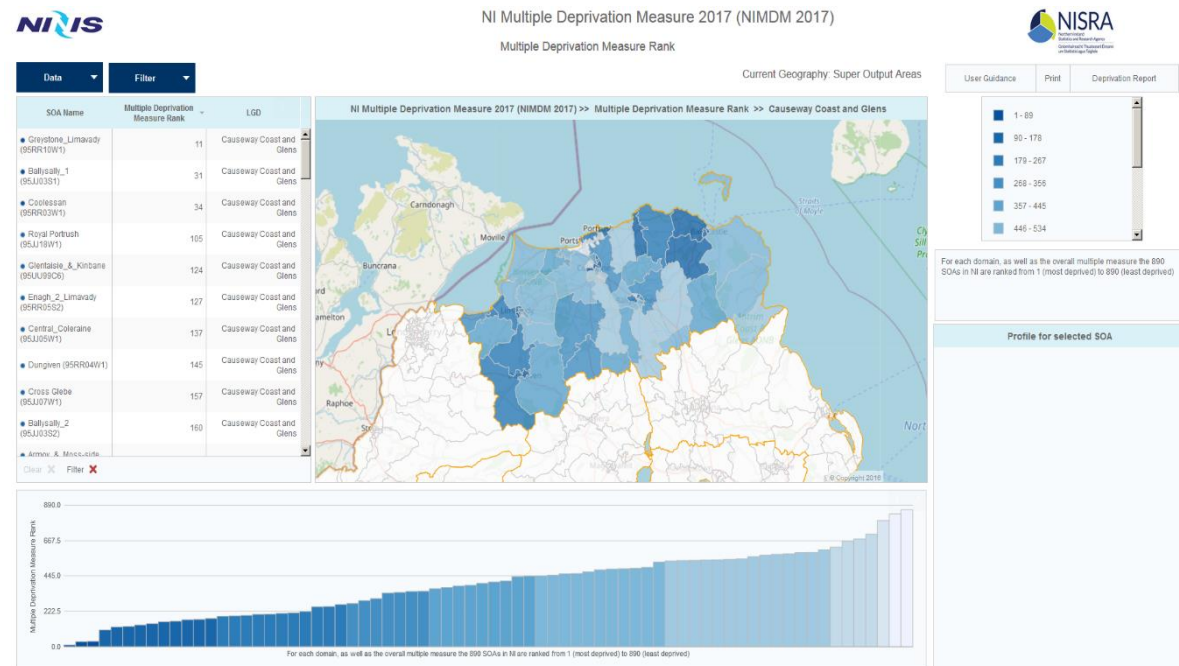


Figure 9: Income Deprivation in CCG 2017- NINIS

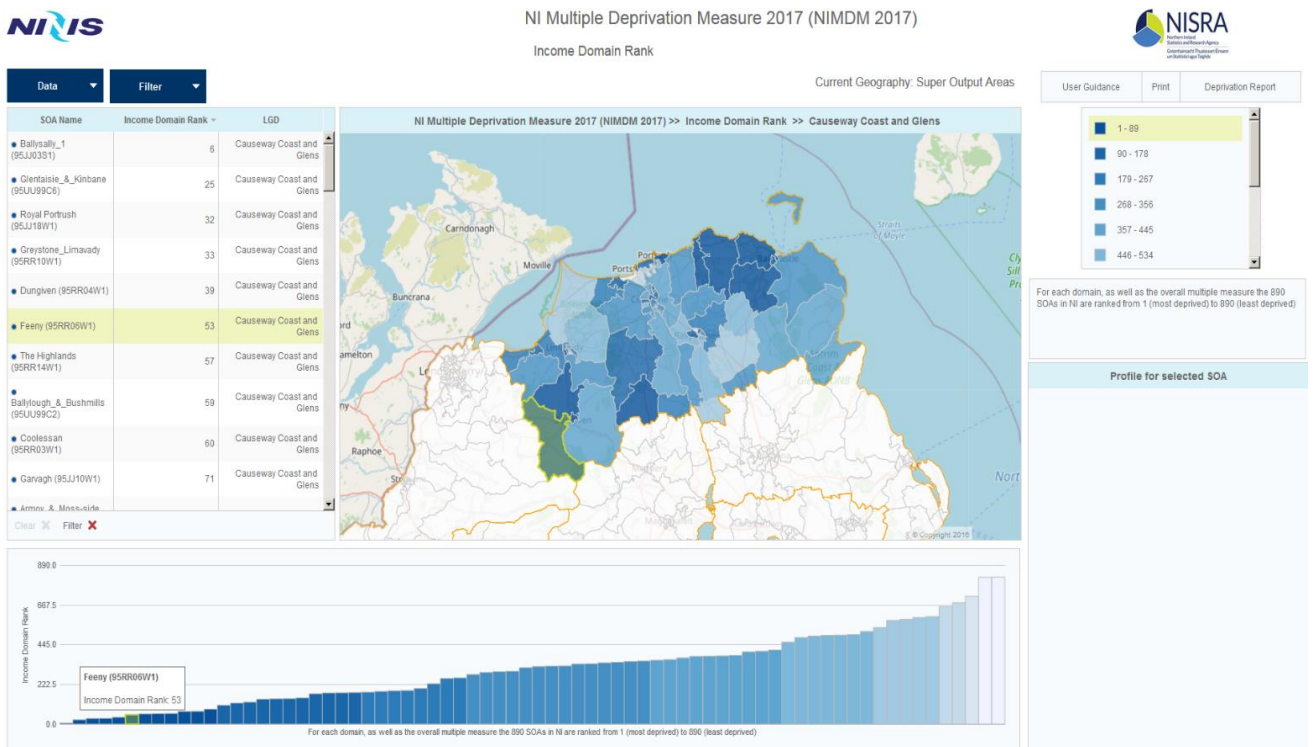


Figure 8: Employment Deprivation in CCG 2017- NINIS

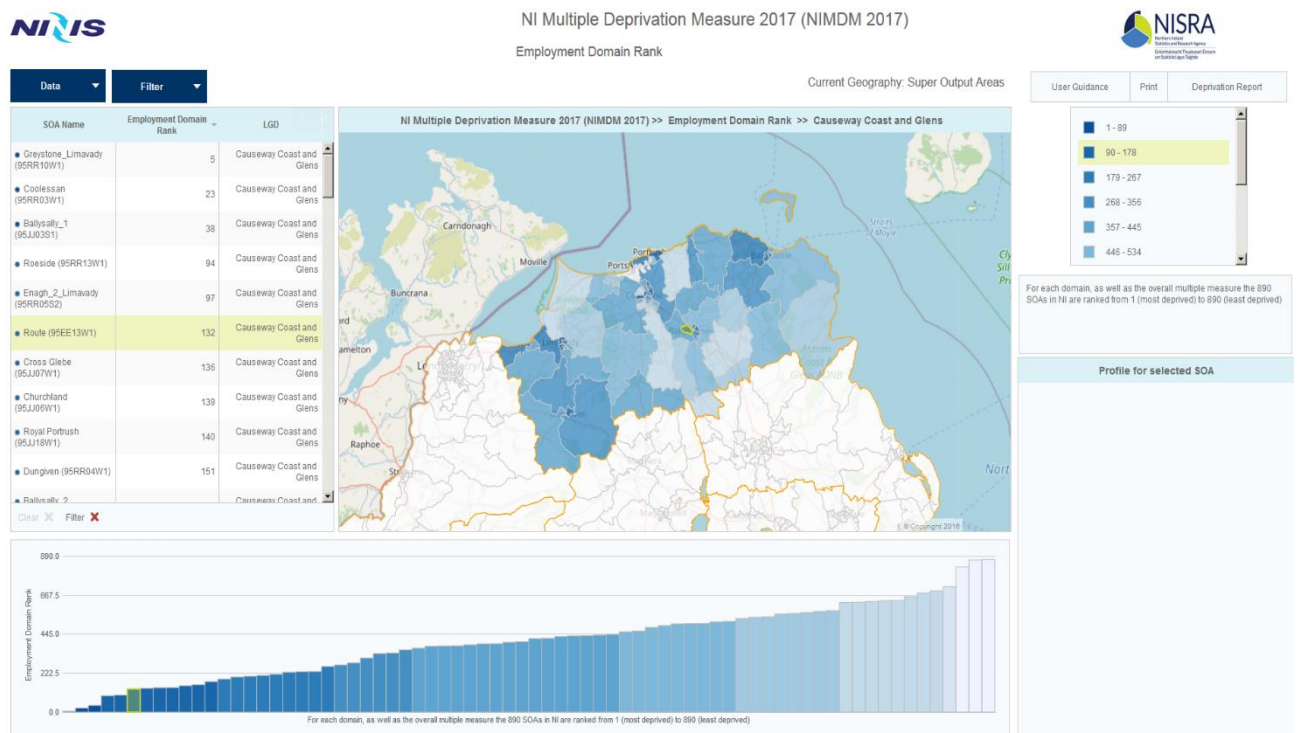


Figure 10: Health Deprivation in CCG - NINIS

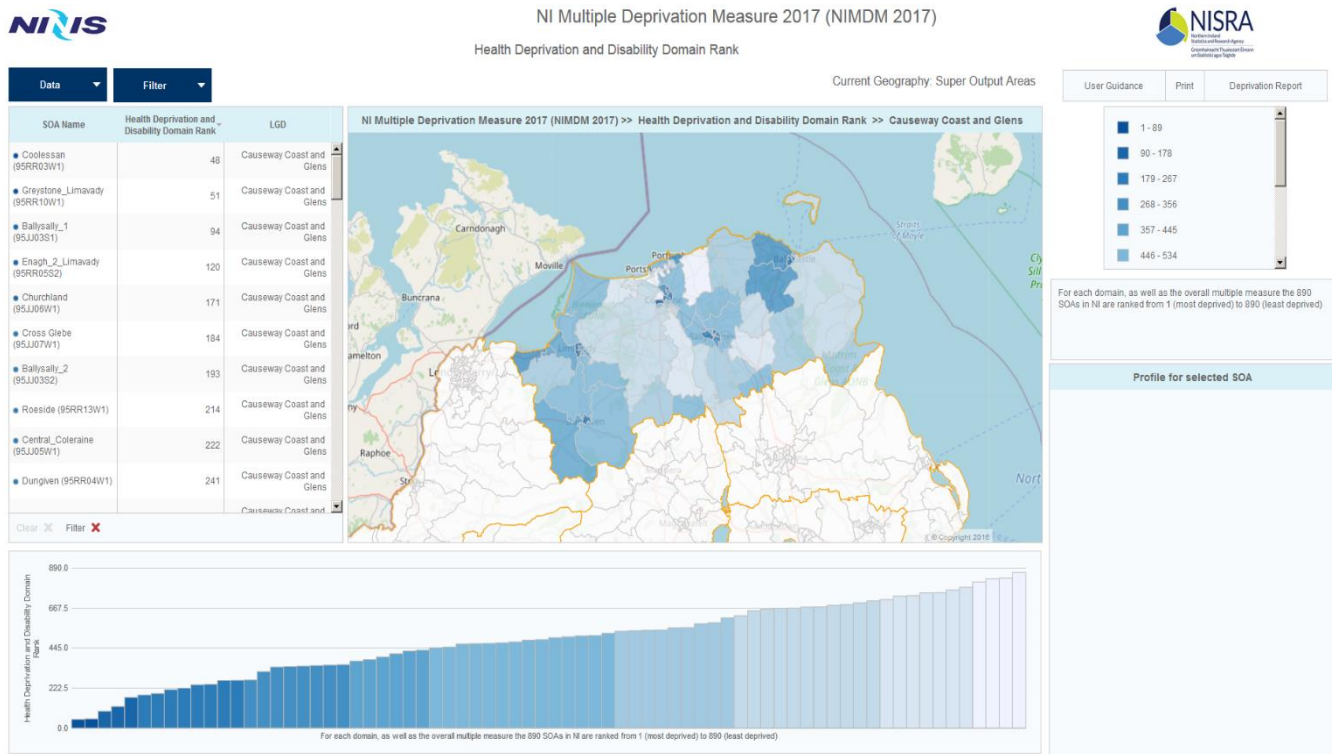


Figure 11: Education, Skills and Training in CCG - NINIS

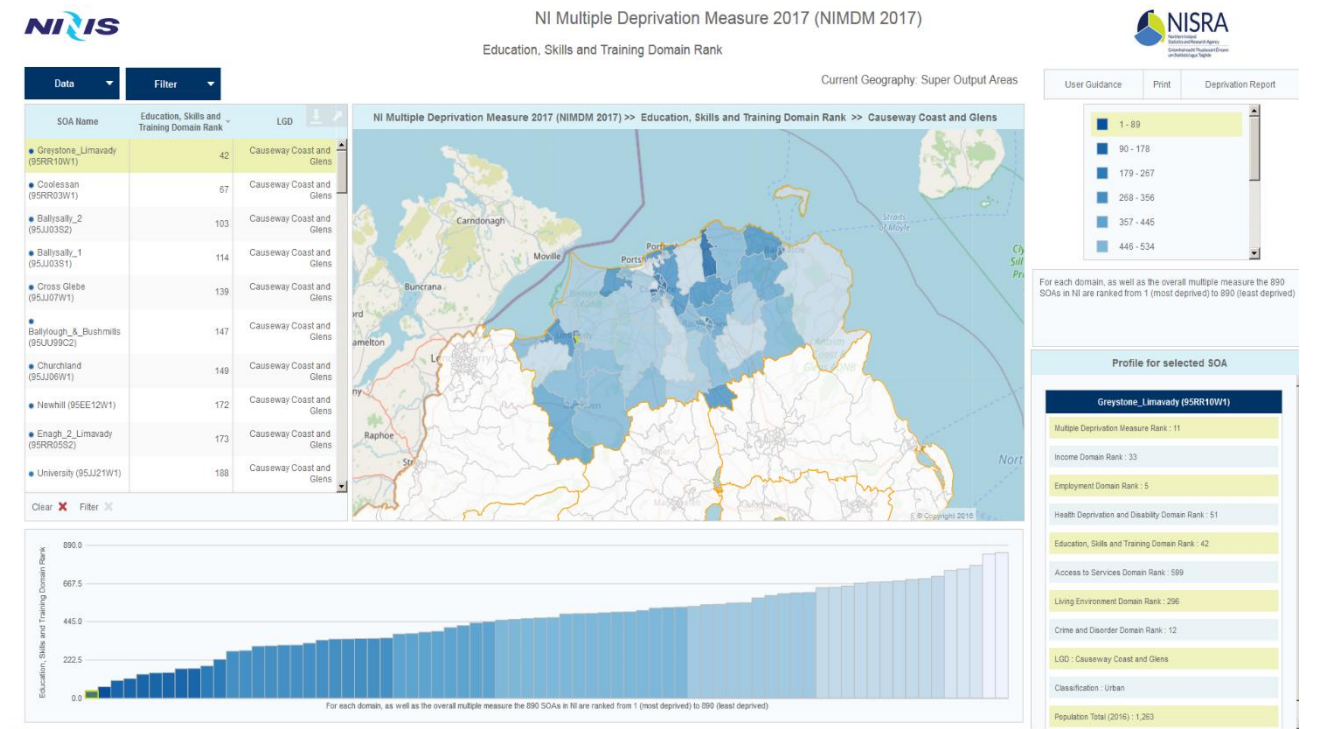


Figure 12: Access to Services Deprivation in CCG- NINIS

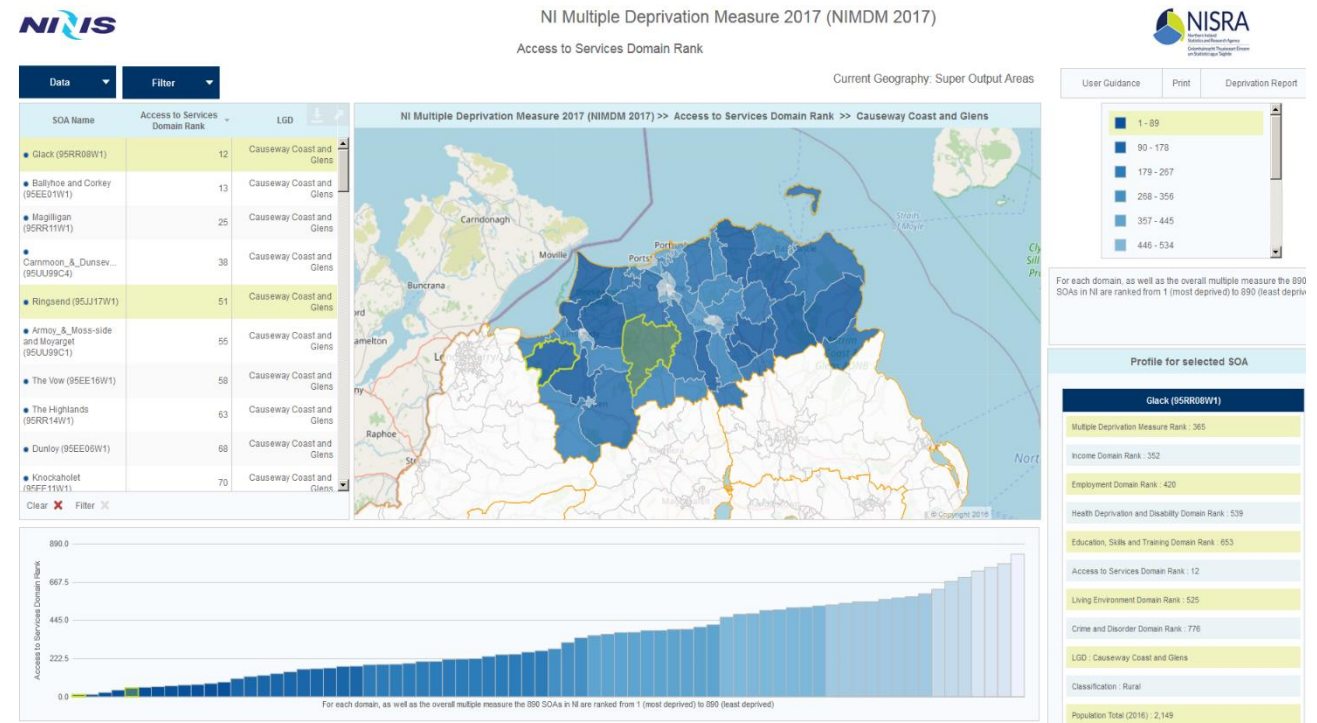


Figure 13: Living Environment Deprivation in CCG - NINIS

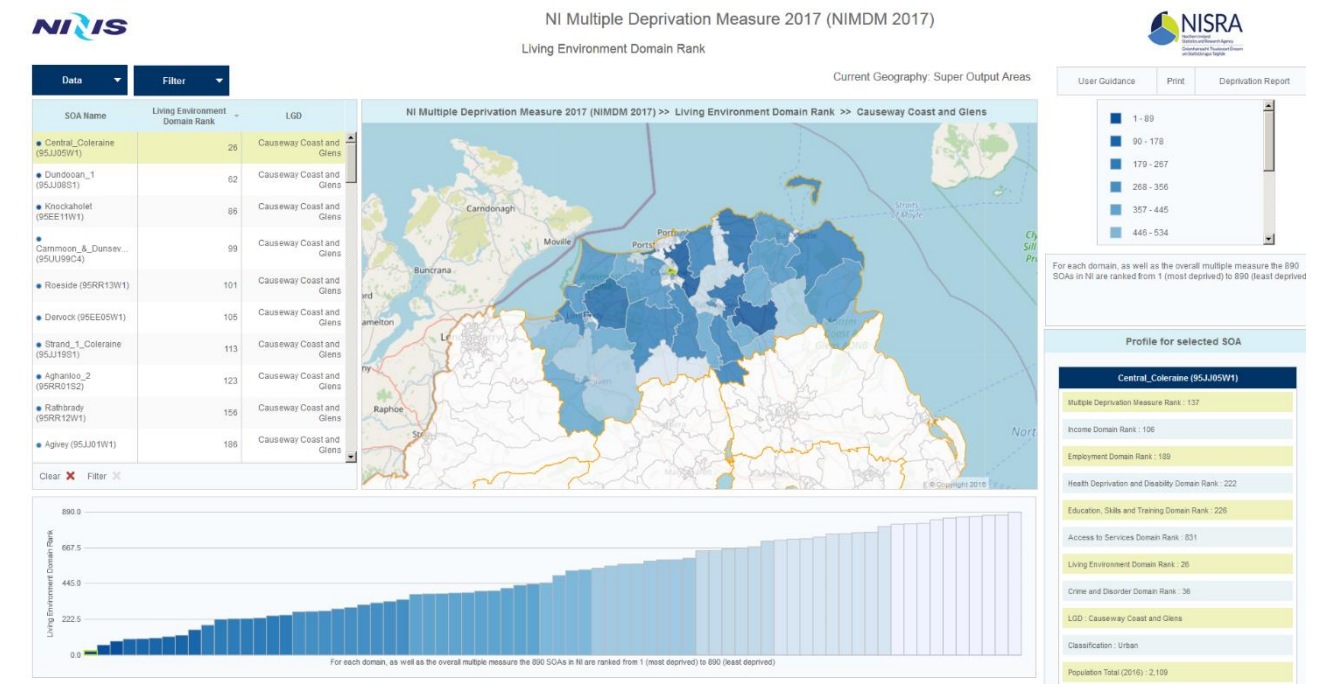
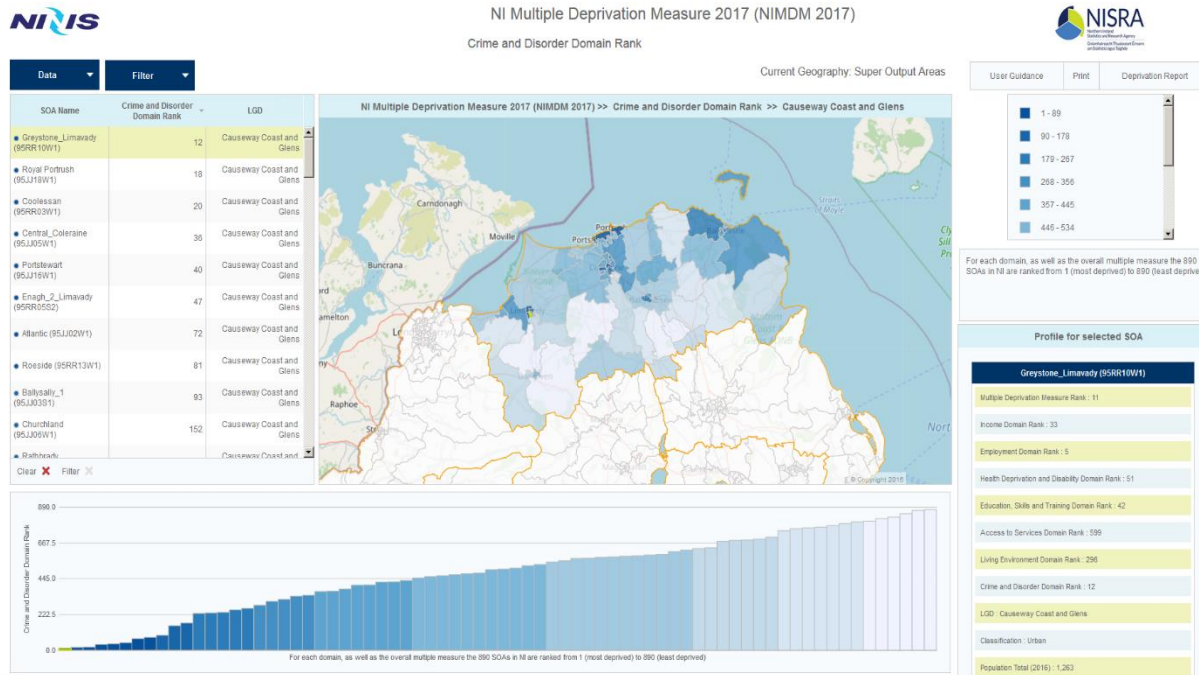


Figure 14: Crime and Disorder Deprivation in CCG- NINIS



The following statistics are based on those within the CCG Community Plan with updates where available. These are peppered with additional statistics from the recent Grant Thornton report⁸ on the emerging labour market partnership in the Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council area and from Ulster University report “A snapshot of the local economy in Causeway Coast and Glens – Covid 19 and after”⁹.

Qualification levels (16-64 years)

In 2019

- 35.1% of the Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council population are qualified to NVQ Level 4 qualification or above, which is lower than the NI average by 1.6 percentage points;
- 47% of the Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council population are qualified below NVQ Level 4 qualification, which is lower than the NI average figure by 2.5 percentage points;
- 17.9% of the Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council population have no qualifications which is 4.1 percentage points above the NI average;

⁸ Statistics from Grant Thornton report on the establishment of a new Local Labour Market Partnership in CCGBC

⁹ A snapshot of the local economy in Causeway Coast & Glens: COVID-19 and after Dr Eoin Magennis, Gillian McCausland & Anastasia Desmond (UUEPC) 16 February 2021

Qualification achievements among the working age population, 2019

	Qualification Achievements		
	NVQ Level 4 and above	Below NVQ Level 4	No Qualifications
Antrim and Newtownabbey	37.5%	52.9%	9.6%
Ards and North Down	40.6%	51.0%	8.4%
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	33.4%	54.6%	12.1%
Belfast	35.6%	46.2%	18.2%
Causeway Coast and Glens	35.1%	47.0%	17.9%
Derry City and Strabane	34.0%	48.4%	17.6%
Fermanagh and Omagh	29.8%	51.4%	18.8%
Lisburn and Castlereagh	51.4%	43.5%	5.2%
Mid and East Antrim	41.0%	49.2%	9.8%
Mid Ulster	34.1%	48.9%	17.0%
Newry, Mourne and Down	34.0%	53.0%	13.0%
NI	36.7%	49.5%	13.8%

(Source: Labour Force Annual Survey Report 2019 – Qualifications - NISRA)

Percentage of school leavers achieving at Level 2 or above including English and Maths

- The proportion of school leavers in Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council achieving Level 2 or above including maths and English was (70.0%) was marginally lower than the average for NI (70.8%)
 - Lisburn and Castlereagh District Council area recorded the highest achievement figures of all local authorities (78.7%), which is 7.9% higher than the figure for Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council
- The proportion of school leavers in Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council achieving Level 3 or above was (51.4%) 4.2% lower than the average for NI (55.6%)
 - Lisburn and Castlereagh District Council area recorded the highest achievement figures of all local authorities (63.6%), which is 12.2% higher than the figure for Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council

(Source: Department of Education – School Leavers 2017/18 Statistical Bulletin) (from Community Plan)

- Causeway Coast and Glens had 4,655 Higher Education (HE) enrolments and 9,137 Further Education (FE) enrolments in 2018/19. This ranked 9th and 7th respectively out of the 11 council areas

(Source: UU Business School 2020)

Employment

- The Causeway Coast & Glens council area's labour market had seen significant growth prior to the pandemic.
- Currently, there a total of 42,132 employee jobs (excluding agriculture) located in the council area, with the number of employee jobs growing by 7.3% between 2016 and 2019. Of these, it is estimated that 25% are in the public sector and 75% are in the private sector. (NI 27% 73% respectively) (Source: BRES 2019)

- The council area has seen significant bounce back from the recession with 2,153 net total employee jobs added in the council area since 2012.
- Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council had an economic activity rate of 70.1% in Jan- Dec 2019, which is 3.7 percentage points lower than the NI average (73.8%)
- Of the eleven local authorities, Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council ranked the fourth lowest rate of economic activity. The lowest recorded figure is 66.9%, belonging to the Fermanagh and Omagh District Council, while the highest rate was Lisburn and Castlereagh with an economic activity rate of 82.6% which was 12.5% higher than Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council

(Source: Labour Force Survey January – December 2019)

- Almost 60% of employment in Causeway Coast and Glens is concentrated in 4 main sectors: Wholesale & retail, Health & social work, Education and Accommodation & food
- However, Causeway Coast and Glens is lagging in employment in more productive sectors such as manufacturing, professional, scientific & technical and ICT.

(Source: UU Business School 2020)

- In 2018, the highest percentage of employee jobs in Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council was within the Wholesale, Retail and Repair of Motor Vehicles sector (21%). Closely behind this is the Human Health sector, representing 18% of employee jobs.

(Source: NI Business Register and Employment Survey, September 2017)

Employee jobs per sector

- In 2019 Causeway Coast and Glens had 25,695 full-time employees equating to 61% of total employees. The remaining 39% were part time employees which translates to 16,438 people.
- Looking at Northern Ireland as a whole full-time employment was more prevalent at 66% with 34% classified as part time employees.
- Causeway Coast and Glens has a higher proportion of female employees than Northern Ireland with 54% and 51% respectively.

(Source: UU Business School 2020)

- The pace of employee job creation across the council area is one of the highest of all the council areas in Northern Ireland, with growth being 7.3% between 2016 and 2019. In comparison, over the same period employee job creation in Northern Ireland as a whole only grew by 6.3%.
- Much of this growth can be attributed to the expansion the council area has seen in sectors such as Accommodation & Food Services which grew by 11.6% between 2016 and 2019, as well as 'high value sectors' such as Professional, Scientific & Technical and ICT with both of these sectors growing by between 12.8% and 15%.
- This shift in sectoral growth highlights the increased demand and need for higher value skills across the council area.

(Source: Grant Thornton for the CCG Labour Market Partnership)

Employee Job Growth (%)	
	2016-19
Antrim and Newtownabbey	2.0%
Ards and North Down	3.5%
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	6.8%

Belfast	5.6%
Causeway Coast and Glens	7.3%
Derry City and Strabane	10.0%
Fermanagh and Omagh	6.6%
Lisburn and Castlereagh	8.1%
Mid and East Antrim	2.8%
Mid Ulster	11.5%
Newry, Mourne and Down	6.3%
NI	6.3%

(Source: NISRA (BRES) & Grant Thornton Analysis for Labour Market Partnership)

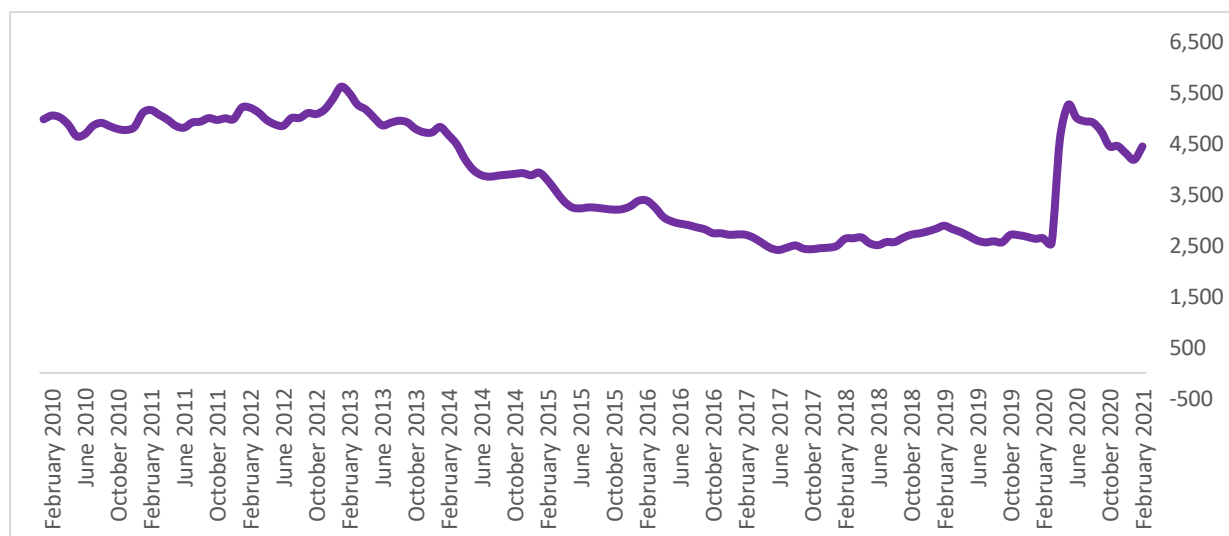
Redundancies and Vacancies

- Between January and December 2020, 240 redundancies were recorded in Causeway Coast and Glens during 2020 which accounted for 6% of total redundancies in Northern Ireland.
- Redundancies in Belfast and Antrim & Newtownabbey accounted for just over half (53%) of redundancies over the same period of time

Claimant Numbers

- The level of employee job expansion has an impact upon of claimants within the council area. Prior to the Covid pandemic the claimant rate had fallen from 3.3% in 2016 to 3.0% in 2019, almost 300 people moving off the register.
- Monthly claimant numbers show the damage inflicted by Covid-19, with claimants increasing from 2,540 in March 2020 to a peak of 5,225 in May 2020.
- Some improvement has been registered since then but claimant numbers are 4,440 in February 2021, still almost double the level in the same month a year previous.
- Causeway Coast and Glens has experienced a 63% increase in Claimant Count from December 2019. However, when compared to other NI Council areas, this is the third smallest increase in Claimant Count. Five other LGD's have experienced year on year increases of over 100%
- Causeway Coast & Glens currently has a total employment level for those aged 16-64 of 55,400, which is below the previous peak of 56,100 in 2011.

CCG Claimant Numbers



(Source: Grant Thornton for the CCG Labour Market Partnership)

Economic Inactivity

- The economic inactivity rate across the council area is one of the highest within Northern Ireland at 29.9%, with only Derry City & Strabane, Belfast and Fermanagh and Omagh having worse levels of economic inactivity.
- Much like the trend in unemployment the level of economic inactivity across the council has improved, a likely response to job-rich recovery both Northern Ireland and the council area experienced following the recession.
- The economic inactivity rate has fallen from 32.1% in 2009 to 29.9% a decade later.
- While this has been a positive response to the recession, the overall economic inactivity rate in Causeway Coast & Glens Borough Council at 29.9% remains above the Northern Ireland average, which currently stands at 26.2% for 2019. This sits well above that for the rest of the UK at just over 20%.

Economic Inactivity Rates (%); Northern Ireland Council Areas; 2016-2019

	Economic Inactivity Rate (%)			
	2016	2017	2018	2019
Antrim and Newtownabbey	19.5%	19.5%	19.9%	20.6%
Ards and North Down	22.5%	22.0%	25.5%	25.3%
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	25.4%	24.9%	22.9%	25.7%
Belfast	26.1%	30.6%	32.7%	30.5%
Causeway Coast and Glens	34.0%	33.8%	29.3%	29.9%
Derry City and Strabane	37.6%	36.9%	34.1%	30.4%
Fermanagh and Omagh	29.7%	30.1%	27.0%	33.1%
Lisburn and Castlereagh	20.2%	22.3%	21.1%	17.4%
Mid and East Antrim	23.9%	26.2%	25.5%	23.9%
Mid Ulster	23.9%	23.2%	23.5%	22.4%

Newry, Mourne and Down	24.3%	31.5%	31.0%	24.4%
NI	26.0%	27.6%	27.2%	26.2%

(Source: NISRA (Local Area Database) & Grant Thornton Analysis for the CCG Labour Market Partnership)

- Causeway Coast and Glens has the fourth highest rate of economic inactivity in Northern Ireland at 29.9% of the working age population. This is also 3.7% higher than the Northern Ireland average.
- Using the NI breakdown of economic inactivity, it is estimated that in Causeway Coast and Glens: 8,950 people are sick/disabled, 5,975 are students, 4,900 are looking after family/home, 2,700 are retired and 2,475 are classified as other.

(Source: UU Business School 2020)

Earnings (median gross earnings) by work and residence

- Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council has the third lowest median earnings per week of the eleven local authorities (£377) and is 12% lower than the NI average (£429);
- Belfast City Council recorded the highest median weekly wage, £472 per week, £43 more than the NI average, and £95 more than Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council.

(Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings – Weekly pay – Gross (£) – for all employee jobs: NI 2019)

- In terms of the council areas earning profile for full-time employees, on average residents within the council area earn £24,035 per annum, which is more than £4,000 per annum lower than the Northern Ireland average (£28,324).
- A similar result presents when examining the workplace earnings for those that work within the council area. On average they can expect to earn £23,150, which is more than £5,000 per annum less than the Northern Ireland average.
- When comparing Causeway Coast & Glens Borough Council against the other council areas in Northern Ireland, the council area ranks bottom for both earning potential for both residents and workplace.
- The council area has a higher concentration of lower earnings sectors such as Wholesale & Retail and Accommodation & Food Services with both of these sectors accounting for 30.3% of total employee jobs in 2019 compared to 23.7% in Northern Ireland.
- Analysis conducted by the UUEPC¹⁰ found that the relative skills for those in the Northern region of NI (Derry and Strabane and Causeway Coast and Glens) were lower in comparison to the Northern Ireland average. Using data from the 2011 Census, they estimate that the Northern region generally has more workers with no qualifications (17%) compared to Northern Ireland (14%), as well as having a lower level of workers with tertiary education (30%) compared to Northern Ireland (34%). Which potentially reflects the skills needs and the overall sectoral composition for the area.
- Residents' earnings are likely to be impacted by the skills level within the council area, leading to more poverty related issues
- When considering future skill needs, the UUEPC calculate that the Northern region will require 29% of current employment stock to have an NQF Level 6 or above, which compares to only 22% in 2016. This shift to a more skills intensive labour market is further reflected by the reduction in need of people with NQF 2 or below qualifications, from 11% from 2016 levels which accounting

¹⁰ North Region: Future Skills Needs Draft Findings; Ulster University Economic Policy Centre (2019)

for 25% of current stock. Both of these findings highlight the current skills profile will not satisfy future need and the need to correct this, interventions will be required.

Resident & Workplace Earning Annual Gross Full-Time; Northern Ireland Council Areas; 2020

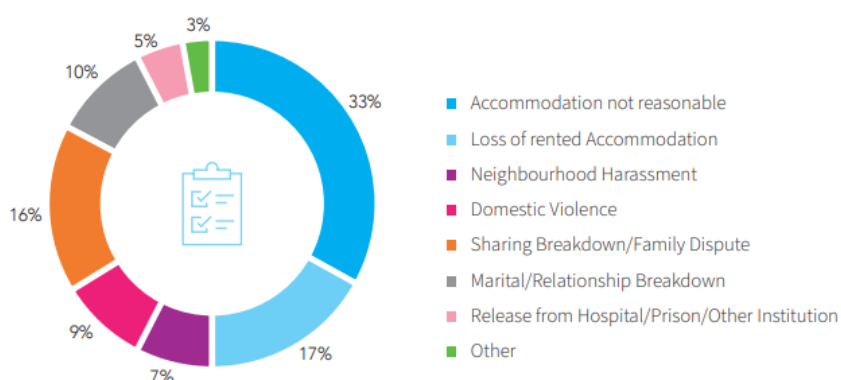
	Gross Annual Wage (£)	
	Residents	Workplace
Lisburn and Castlereagh	£30,789	£27,099
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	£29,202	£27,979
Antrim and Newtownabbey	£28,396	£28,849
Belfast	£28,326	£31,406
NI	£28,324	£28,324
Ards and North Down	£28,068	£25,171
Mid and East Antrim	£26,812	£25,146
Newry, Mourne and Down	£26,802	£26,884
Fermanagh and Omagh	£26,707	£26,332
Mid Ulster	£26,482	£26,473
Derry City and Strabane	£25,994	£26,191
Causeway Coast and Glens	£24,025	£23,150

(Source: NISRA (ASHE) & Grant Thornton Analysis for the CCG Labour Market Partnership)

Homelessness in Causeway Coast and Glens and those awarded FDA

- The number of households presenting as homeless fell between March 2019 and March 2020 with 949 presenters by the end of March 2020
- There is a range of temporary accommodation options available in CCG Borough. During 2019/20, 146 households were placed in temporary accommodation. NIHE made 45 placements into voluntary sector hostels and 16 placements in single let properties
- There has been a small increase in applicants being awarded Full Duty Applicant (FDA) status over the same period – 690 in 2019/20 compared with 689 in 2018/19. This has reduced from 811 acceptances in 2015/16.

Reasons for Homelessness



(Source – CCG Housing Investment Plan Annual update 2020 – NIHE)

Volunteering

- Just over one quarter of the population in Northern Health & Social Care Trust (NHSCT) reported that they had volunteered within the previous year (27%).
- The NI average for volunteering was also 27%.

(Source: Volunteers - Administrative Geographies 2017)

Percentage of journeys made by walking, cycling or public transport (incl. community transport)

- Car travel (both driver and passenger) was the most common method of travel (accounting for 70% of all journeys in Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council in 2018-2018)
- Walking and cycling accounted for 20% of all journeys cumulatively
- Public transport accounted for 5% of all journeys.

(Source: DfI Transport Survey NI 2019)

Housing growth and household growth - gap lessened between what we need and what we have

- Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council's projected number of households in 2026 is 57,600 and the NI projection figure is 768,500 households
- Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council has a projected dwelling requirement of 2,400 by 2026 based on the most recent figures (2016) and based on the older figures (2008 and 2012) a 2025 dwelling requirement of 16,100 (2008) and 6,700 (2012)
- Housing growth matches household growth

(NIHE) (Source: DfI/ NISRA Household Projections)

House Condition Surveys completed by (NIHE)

- Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council had a lower proportion of dwellings with an Energy Efficiency Rating (EER) in bands A-C (37%) compared with the NI average (49%).
- 27% of households were in fuel poverty in Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council compared with the regional (NI) average of 22%

(Source NIHE 2019)

Availability of 'Supported Housing'

- Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council has a total of 65 supported housing provisions.
- 92% of these are accommodation-based services (60) and only 8% are provisions of floating support services (5)
- Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council accounts for 8% of all accommodation-based services in NI and 7% of all floating support services.

(Source NIHE 2019 / Causeway Coast and Glens Housing Investment Plan 2019-2023)

Social Housing waiting list

- At March 2020 there were 2,833 applicants on the waiting list for homes in CCG (759 rural) with 1,580 in housing stress (398 rural).

- There were 429 allocations over the year (108 rural). Single older people and small family households comprise 87% of the housing stress waiting list with single persons representing almost 50%. The need for small family accommodation remains strong and there is a growing demand to meet requirements for older people.
- The five-year assessment for 2019-24 shows a need for 791 units in CCG area.

(Source – CCG Housing Investment Plan Annual update 2020 – NIHE)

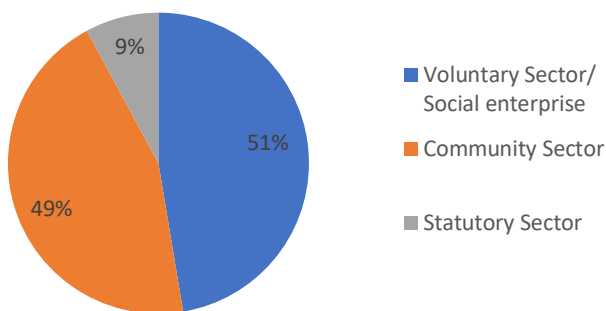
Appendix 4: CCG Anti-Poverty Stakeholder Survey Results

As part of the engagement for developing the Action Plan, Council conducted an online survey of the organisations which support people experiencing poverty in Causeway Coast and Glens to gather information about the services they offer and to hear their views about what the priority support were in the short and longer term.

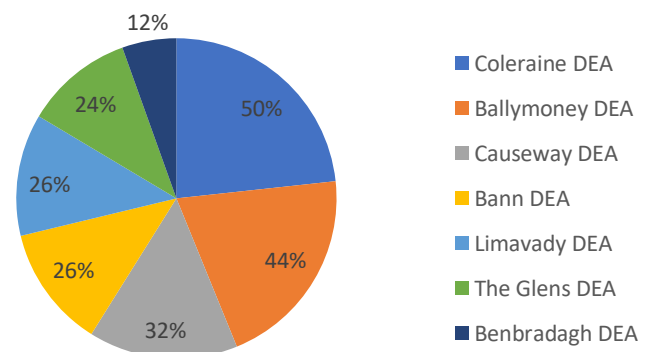
37 organisations responded to the survey; 51% are Voluntary sector/Social Enterprise organisation, 49% Community Sector organisations and 9% Statutory Sector organisations.

The DEAs in which these organisations deliver their services is mainly Coleraine 50%, Ballymoney 44% and Causeway 32%. Under 30% of the organisations deliver services to Bann, Limavady and The Glens. Only 12% service Benbradagh DEA.

To which sector does your organisation belong?



In which District Electoral Area (DEAs) do you deliver these services in CC&G



Areas of support

The top areas of support offered are Signposting 49%, Mental Health & Wellbeing support 49%, general advice (43%), befriending support (37%) and food bank (34%).

Support	Responses
Signposting	49%
Mental health and well-being support	49%
Other (please specify)	49%
General advice	43%
Befriending support	37%
Food bank	34%
Family issue-based support	34%
Fuel poverty relief	31%
Other food poverty relief (e.g., breakfast clubs etc)	29%
Information on financial wellbeing services	26%
Benefits check	17%
Budgeting and money management advice	17%
Housing support	17%
Housing advice	17%

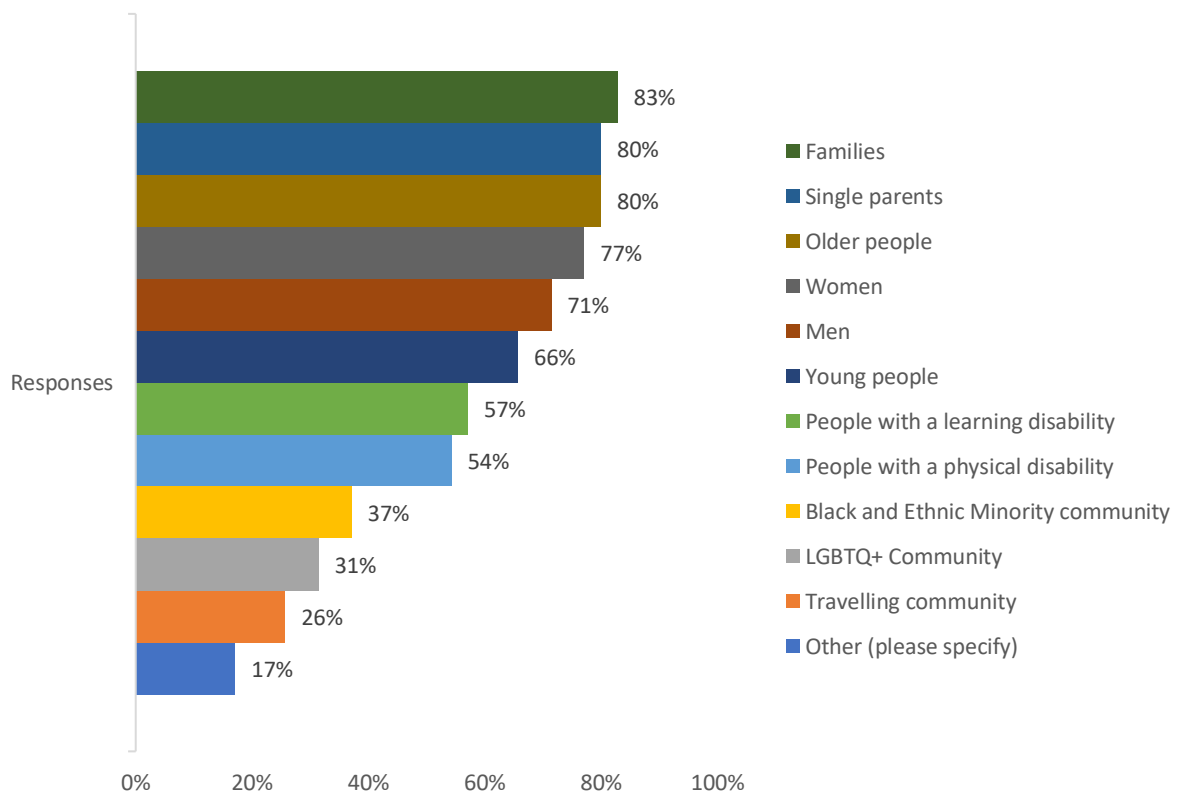
Other Services (49%) provided by the organisations that responded included:

- Environmental Centre, day-care for adults with additional needs, Garden Centre, OCN Centre, Early Years education
- Free education classes for children 4 to 17
- Financial aid/supermarket vouchers
- qualified psychodynamic counsellors
- Nature conservation
- Community Fridge food sharing scheme
- Delivering storytelling sessions to all ages and abilities

Target groups

Over 80% of organisations deliver their services to the following target groups - Families, Single Parents and Older People. Over 70% of organisations support women and men. Under 40% of organisations stated that they delivered services to Black and Ethnic Minority Communities (37%), the LGBTQ+ Community (31%) and the Travelling Community (26%). Examining how to ensure services for these target groups will be a priority for the Anti-Poverty Stakeholder Steering Group.

To which target groups do you deliver these services?



Priority Needs

Respondents were asked from an anti-poverty perspective, what they saw as the priority support needs for the target groups with whom they work over the short term and in the longer term.

Short term priority needs

Short term priority support needs are mainly - **Poverty, Food, Fuel and Advice.**



Longer term priority needs

Longer term priority support ideas are – **Education, mental health, continued support & capacity building.**



Training and employment programmes/support for social enterprises to support people into the workforce.

Co-ordination of influential stakeholders to co-ordinate support across the borough eg. Causeway food bank do a great job- besides a food bank it offers other types of support.

Access to free, independent and impartial advice and information, with ongoing support to make and maintain claims to benefits, qualified representation at SSA benefit appeal hearings, help to access suitable affordable housing, support to deal effectively with debt issues, signposting to relevant Health and Social Care professionals, help to address barriers to continued employment or education (employment rights advice / mediation with employer etc). Effective, holistic generalist advice delivered by a qualified and regulated organisation, which can address all underlying reasons for poverty, underpins all anti-poverty work.

Other responses to priority needs included:

- To help clients to get out of poverty trap
- Combatting loneliness in a rural environment
- Collaborative projects to meet multitude of social and environmental issues
- Connecting people, better rural broadband

Project ideas

From an anti-poverty perspective, respondents were asked what types of projects they thought could help address these priority needs in both the short and longer term.

Short term project ideas

The main areas were around cookery, better communication networks (rural broadband) and support for community groups.

- *“Coordination between foodbanks - agree to a common set of criteria (to ensure genuine needs are met) & working together for cross referrals etc. Additional resources needed around FUEL poverty & utilities such as ELECTRIC. Simple system of referring people receiving crisis provision support to engage in longer term 'wraparound support' that empower people towards stability and resilience - seems to be a missing link that connections these 2 types of projects. Additional mental health support - demand is huge”.*
- *“Ensure those living in social deprivation are aware of where to get support”.*
- *“Signposting across the borough especially as there continues to be more emerging needs as a consequence of covid”.*
- *“Cookery projects with ingredients provided. Craft projects educational projects”*
- *“Better rural broadband”*
- *“Befriending Recording stories”*

Longer term project ideas

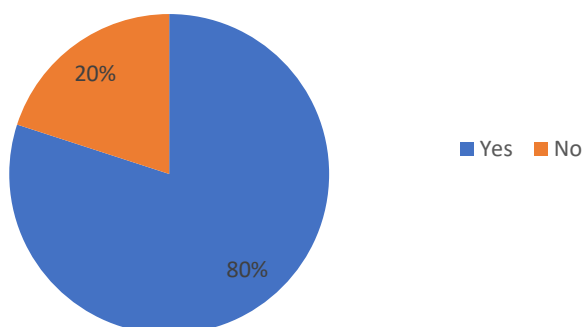
- *“Collaborative projects to enable wider training and employment opportunities”.*
- *“Mental Wellbeing initiatives and programmes to get people back into employment”.*
- *“Social economy projects, training and education projects, community gardens”.*
- *“Tackle long term deprivation not as a statistical measurement but as an indicator of where people are; have been and will be unless we genuinely start to meaningfully address what professionals know is missing and what professionals know how best to tackle”.*
- *“Advice on living on a demonised budget. New skills opportunity and retraining”.*
- *“Community Planning to develop tangible joined-up actions to benefit the needs of our local residents”.*

Referring clients to support services

Respondents were asked if they referred their clients to other support services.

80% of organisation refer clients to other services in the Causeway Coast and Glens area.

Do you refer clients to other services in the CC&G area?

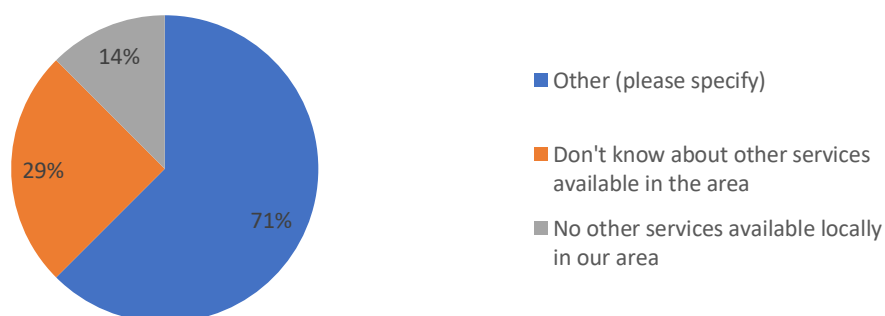


The services to which clients are mainly referred include.

- *HSC Health & Social Care Professionals*
- *NIHE*
- *JBO*
- *GP*
- *Mental Health Services*

29% of organisations who do not refer clients to other organisations stated they did not know about other services that were available in the area and 14% said there were no other services available locally.

If No, is there a reason why not?



Future support needs

Respondents were asked if their organisations needed any additional support to help them to deliver their services. The priority support requirements stated by organisations were:

- *Financial Funding*
- *Training*
- *Help promoting their organisation*

Appendix 5: Details of Engagement and Co-design

The Action Plan was developed through the following engagement process between September 2020 and February 2021:

- Initial Focus Group with key stakeholders
- Series of co-design meetings of key stakeholders in the Anti-poverty Stakeholder Steering Group
- Anti-Poverty Focus Group for wider community and voluntary sector
- Meetings/ Conversations with individual stakeholders:
 - Limavady Advice Centre
 - Community Advice Causeway
 - Ballymoney, Ballycastle, Causeway and Roe Valley Foodbanks
 - Jobs and Benefits Office representatives from Coleraine, Ballymoney and Limavady
 - Causeway and Limavady Volunteer Centres
 - Community Networks – Northern Area Community Network (NACN) Causeway Rural & Urban Network (CRUN), Building Communities Resource Centre (BCRC)
 - DAERA
- Meetings with Council Departments –
 - Community Development
 - Community Planning
 - Energy Efficiency
 - Food & Health & Safety
 - Workforce Development Forum
- Elected Member Workshop

Causeway Coast and Glens Anti-poverty Stakeholder Steering Group (APSSG)

Terms of Reference

December 2019

Purpose of the Anti-poverty Stakeholder Steering Group

- To establish an Anti-Poverty Stakeholder Steering Group to bring together those organisations whose core business is tackling poverty in the Borough in order to ensure a collaborative and co-ordinated approach.
- To oversee the consultation and development of an 18-month Anti-Poverty Action Plan and subsequent Plans.
- To ensure that an integrated and multi-disciplinary approach is taken to addressing poverty that will be embedded in the Community Plan for Causeway Coast and Glens.
- To engage with community, voluntary, statutory and business organisations to provide a comprehensive package of support to those most in need ensuring that there is an open and transparent channel of communication and dialogue, information flow, referrals, and exchange.
- To develop well-coordinated referral pathways with clear, targeted outcomes for those most in need.
- To identify more clearly the causes, drivers, determinants and impacts of poverty on residents and the pathways in and out of poverty for different cohorts of the population in the CC&G area e.g., women particularly lone parents; people from minority ethnic groups; younger people and students (under 25); people experiencing mental ill health; those renting their home; and self-employed, variable hours and gig economy workers; and those who have been furloughed.
- Collaboratively, through working together to identify how to prevent people in the CC&G area from falling into poverty. Allied to this to develop short- and long-term solutions that help lift people out of poverty, where individuals will be navigated with empathy and respect through these activities / support that will empower them to greater levels of well-being for themselves and their family.
- To promote awareness of poverty related issues in the Borough and empathy towards those who experience it so that all sections of society can see their role in helping to address it
- To influence and advocate on behalf of those in poverty around the causes and consequences of poverty in the Causeway Coast and Glens area.
- To help illustrate the integrated ecosystem that influences poverty and challenge how gaps in services or support can be addressed through more effective working together.
- To ensure effective collaboration with regional services and a blending with local services and support.

Secretariat

Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council Community Development Team will act as the secretariat to the CC&G Anti-poverty Stakeholder Steering Group (APSSG).

Reporting to

This Causeway Coast and Glens Anti-Poverty Stakeholder Steering Group will report as a sub-group to the Causeway Coast and Glens Community Planning Health & Wellbeing Thematic Working Group with reports included on the regular meeting agenda of the Causeway Coast and Glens Community Planning Strategic Partnership.

Focus of The Group

The focus of the group will be on

- Information sharing
- Networking and sharing practice
- Working together to reduce duplication
- Identifying gaps and coordinating activities effectively
- Avoiding displacement and ensuring additionality
- Collective promotion of their core work
- Collaborating to address the immediate issues for individuals and families related to poverty; and
- Working collaboratively across sectors to help develop a longer-term sustainable approach that helps bring people out of poverty and helps to develop initiatives that contributes to removing the challenges that contribute to poverty.

Key Tasks of the Group

The key tasks for the group will be:

- Attend monthly meetings (fortnightly initially)
- Network with and build an understanding of the key direct provision players in CC&G area on the APSSG as well as those players whose less direct role is in addressing poverty, share relevant Action Plans and agree mechanisms for appropriate and timely referrals to each other's services
- Seek to understand and articulate issues associated with poverty in the CC&G area
- Develop a high-level outcome based anti-poverty framework for CC&G (linked to the CC&G Community Plan, the new NI Anti-poverty Strategy and aligned to PfG and other relevant policies)
- Develop an initial 18-month action plan – based on lived experiences of local people in CC&G area
- Gather relevant data and lived experiences stories about poverty relevant to the CC&G area and solutions developed to address it
- Identify where additional research or data gathering is required to get a more in depth understanding of poverty locally (QUB/UU links and possibly action research project)
- Contribute to the co-design of a NI Anti-poverty Strategy and Action Plan – based on evidence and lived experiences of local people in CC&G area
- To continue to co-ordinate support that addresses those in crises moving towards the coordination of a more prevention-based service and one that avoids dependence
- To promote the coordination of services through a wraparound and holistic approach to anti-poverty support services with a focus on sustainability and a joined-up service offering to those most in need
- To improve people's awareness and understanding of poverty and disadvantage that encourages more empathy
- To highlight hidden poverty and pockets of disadvantage
- Ensure information about access to services is well communicated, is easily understood, and is delivered based on evidence of objective need
- To agree protocols between key delivery agents – either verbal or written
- To value and recognise both expert and local knowledge and share good practice and recognise the diversity of practice, outcomes, and solutions in the CC&G area

- To identify gaps in existing services and respectfully challenge other delivery agents and commissioners/ funders where gaps exist or where delivery is not meeting need with a focus on the co-design of solutions
- To contribute openly and collaboratively to discussions in addressing issues raised or ideas presented with a focus on finding solutions
- To communicate and share the group's work with the community, feeding back comments as required
- To maintain links and seek updates relevant to the plan from other initiatives including, among others the Northern Healthy Lifestyles Partnership, Causeway Loneliness Network, Neighbourhood Renewal Partnerships, Workforce Development Forum.

Principles

- Partnership based and collaborative
- Co-design, co-production and outcome focused
- Empathetic and accessible
- People and community centred – lived experiences
- Innovative and agile
- Easily understood and friendly
- Beneficial for all
- Respectfully learn from the points of view of others
- Fair and inclusive

Membership

Membership will reflect those who directly deliver anti-poverty activities in the CC&G area including, but not exclusively, the following:

Community/Voluntary Representatives	Sector	Key Statutory Players	Others as and when required (but not as members)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Advice Causeway Limavady Community Development Initiative (Roe Valley Community Foodbank/Limavady Social Supermarket) Limavady Advice Centre Ballycastle Foodbank Ballymoney Foodbank Vineyard Compassion (Causeway Foodbank/ Reset Social Supermarket) Limavady Neighbourhood Renewal Partnership Chairperson Coleraine Neighbourhood Renewal Partnership Chairperson St Vincent de Paul Salvation Army 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department for Communities Public Health Agency Northern Health and Social Care Trust Western Health and Social Care Trust CC&GBC Community Development CC&GBC Community Planning CC&GBC Energy Efficiency Advisers Education Authority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Northern Healthy Lifestyles Partnership Causeway Loneliness Network Money and Pensions Service Causeway Area Learning Partnership Homeless Action Group Family Support Hubs Children & Young People's Strategic Partnership Workforce Development Forum Multi- Disciplinary Teams DfC Jobs and Benefits Office DAERA Community Networks Volunteer Centres And any others that are relevant

Keeping people informed and learning from others

- Link with CCG Community Engagement Platform to reflect on the work of the Steering Group and inform it on what is working and what could be improved
- Host an Annual conference for deliverers to reflect on practice and hear from others

Cross-cutting Themes

The Steering group will undertake its work in line with the Department for Communities Cross Cutting themes of:

- Anti-poverty
- Well-being and Inclusion
- Sustainability and Inclusive Growth and
- Agility and innovation

Attendance and Quorum

- Ability to equitably represent the views and lived experiences of those in poverty
- Depth of knowledge and expertise in addressing poverty related issues in the CC&G area
- Capacity to communicate effectively with other stakeholders and feed back to the community
- All APSSG members are expected to attend each meeting, in person or via teleconference and if unable to attend to nominate someone else to attend and feedback as required.
- A majority of the number of members shall constitute a quorum
- All members are equal

Frequency of meetings

- The Steering Group will meet fortnightly until the end of January 2021 and then monthly thereafter
- Ground rules for behaviour at meetings will be agreed by and with the group to ensure meetings run smoothly

Chair

- An independent chair will be appointed who will act in an impartial manner and ensure that all views are heard in a respectful manner

Conflict of Interest

Members will be asked to declare any conflicts of interest and must adhere to the Seven Principles of Public Life¹¹ and the Council's GDPR¹² obligations

Expenses and Remuneration

There will no fee for participation in this Anti-poverty Stakeholder Steering Group. Members will be able to recover any reasonable expenses incurred for travel and subsistence at the discretion of CC&GBC in accordance with relevant CC&GBC rates and guidance.

¹¹ [The Seven Principles of Public Life - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](http://www.gov.uk)

¹² <https://www.causewaycoastandglens.gov.uk/footer-information/privacy-statement>