

Public Document Pack



THE EDINBURGH PARTNERSHIP

Meeting Tuesday, 23 March 2021
Time 2.00 pm
Venue Virtual Meeting - via Microsoft Teams

Edinburgh Partnership Board

Pages

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1.1 Welcome and Meeting Protocols

2. Declaration of Interests

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5 Future Meetings

- 5.1 Proposed Meeting Dates for 2021/22
- Tuesday 21 September 2021 at 2pm
 - Tuesday 7 December 2021 at 2pm
 - Tuesday 15 March 2022 at 2pm
 - Tuesday 28 June 2022 at 2pm

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THE EDINBURGH PARTNERSHIP BOARD

Tuesday 15 December 2020 – 2:00pm

Meeting held via Microsoft Teams

MINUTE

Board members present

Cllr Adam McVey	The City of Edinburgh Council
Gavin Donoghue	The University of Edinburgh
Sean Scott	Police Scotland
Cllr Robert Aldridge	The City of Edinburgh Council
Cllr Susan Rae	The City of Edinburgh Council
Cllr Iain Whyte	The City of Edinburgh Council
Elaine Morrison	Scottish Enterprise
John Tibbitt	Edinburgh Association of Community Councils
Cllr Susan Rae	The City of Edinburgh Council
Kenny Rodgers	Scottish Fire and Rescue
Angus McCann	Chair of the Edinburgh Integration Joint Board
Ella Simpson	EVOG
Sarah Ogden	Castle Rock Edinvar
Valerie Ormiston	Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce

Advisers present

Andrew Kerr	The City of Edinburgh Council
Michael Chalmers	Scottish Government

In attendance

Richard Thomas	Police Scotland
Michele Mulvaney	The City of Edinburgh Council
Paula McLeay	The City of Edinburgh Council
Saty Kaur	The City of Edinburgh Council
Chris Adams	The City of Edinburgh Council
Martin Higgins	NHS Lothian
Fifon Heledd	Audit Scotland
Nick Croft	Edinburgh College
Judith Proctor	The City of Edinburgh Council

Apologies

Calum Campbell	NHS
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1 Minutes

Decision

To agree the minutes of 29 September 2020 as a correct record.

2 Best Value Assurance Audit

The City of Edinburgh Council had recently undergone a Best Value Assurance Audit with the report published on 26 November 2020. An area of focus was partnership working and community engagement and while the audit related to the Council, given the legal duties of partners, the recommendations made around partnership working were of concern to the Board and, in particular, statutory partners. Details of the findings of relevance to the Edinburgh Partnership were presented and a mechanism for developing a collaborative response by the Board was proposed.

Decision

1. To agree to the convening of a working group comprising, as a minimum, senior officers from those public bodies required to support and facilitate community planning, together with EVOC for the Third Sector.
2. To note that the senior Council officer who would convene the working group would be Paul Lawrence, Executive Director of Place, and nominations from other partners were sought by close of play on 18 December 2020.
3. To agree to task the working group to develop a response to address the findings of the audit with this to be reported to the Board by March 2021.
4. To agree to the recommendation by the Children's Partnership that the Edinburgh Partnership identified a Lead Officer to drive digital inclusion across public services for citizens of all ages, and to communicate with children, young people and families, the general public, and services staff at all levels, and to progress this work under the auspices of the Best Value Audit Working Group.
5. To agree to consider Food Insecurity matters as part of the Working Group's overall remit.

3 Poverty Commission

The final report of the Edinburgh Poverty Commission was presented and provided a summary of calls to action from the Commission for response by the Edinburgh Partnership, and made recommendations for actions to be incorporated through ongoing development of the Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP). The report

also made an outline proposal for an in-principle commitment of Edinburgh Partnership match funding to support the development of the End Poverty Edinburgh citizen group, subject to a formal proposal for consideration by the Partnership in March 2021.

Decision

1. To note the final report published by the Edinburgh Poverty Commission.
2. To express thanks to the independent members of the Edinburgh Poverty Commission for leading the most comprehensive inquiry into poverty and its solutions ever conducted in any local authority area in Scotland, and in particular for the more than 600 hours of volunteer time they had committed to the work of the Commission.
3. To express thanks also to the over 70 organisations and 1,000 participants who took time to attend meetings, workshops, interviews, focus groups, and to submit the written evidence on which the Commission has based its findings.
4. To agree that the Edinburgh Partnership would commit to working collectively toward embedding within the LOIP, the aim of ending poverty in Edinburgh by 2030 as defined by the four targets set by the Commission such that by 2030:
 - i. No-one in Edinburgh needed to go without basic essentials they needed to eat, keep clean, stay warm and dry.
 - ii. Fewer than one in ten people were living in relative poverty in Edinburgh at any given time.
 - iii. No-one in Edinburgh lived in persistent poverty.
 - iv. No-one in Edinburgh experienced stigma due to their income.
5. To Agree that the Edinburgh Partnership should consider an annual report on progress against delivery of actions to end poverty in Edinburgh, incorporating reporting against progress towards meeting each of the four end poverty targets outlined above, and with the first such report to be prepared for Autumn 2021.
6. To note Appendix 1 of the report and the specific calls to action the Commission had made for leadership and delivery by the Edinburgh Partnership as a collective.
7. To note that a number of these actions were already in development as part of the LOIP Action Plan and agree that the LOIP Delivery Group developed proposals to ensure that appropriate outstanding partnership actions were further developed and incorporated as core elements of the LOIP Action Plan.
8. To note the importance of a joined-up approach to advice and information as a foundation of poverty prevention that enables and supports citizens to fully claim entitlements and avoid the damaging impact of debt that could lead to increased crisis and homelessness.
9. To agree that, in line with the LOIP progress update and as a matter of priority in response to current economic conditions, the LOIP delivery group should

develop a project outline for a new partnership approach to the commissioning and delivery of advice and information services across the city.

10. To agree that, in addition to collective measures described above, all partnership members should prepare, for publication on the Edinburgh Poverty Commission website, an outline of the commitment and actions to be taken by their own individual organisations in response to the commission calls to action.
11. To agree to meet with the new End Poverty Edinburgh citizen group to discuss future ways of working to ensure that the voices of people with experience of poverty continue to inform the way the Partnership plans and delivers services.
12. To agree, subject to approval of detailed proposals, to provide match funding for ongoing support and development of the End Poverty Edinburgh citizen group from 2021/22, and to agree that such work was carried out with appropriate alignment to Partnership approaches to community engagement and the taking forward of published findings from the Mind the Craic programme.

Declaration of Interests

Councillor Day declared a non-financial interest in the above item as a Poverty Commission Member.

4 Food Insecurity

The Scottish Government's initial funding for Covid19 support activities ended in September 2020. On 20 October 2020 the Scottish Government announced that a £30 million package of funding was being made available to local authorities to support people facing financial hardship because of coronavirus. Edinburgh's allocation had been confirmed as £1.36m. This funding would be primarily used to provide direct financial support through various schemes such as the Scottish Welfare Scheme and other financial support initiatives. It would also be used to reinstate the Council/EVOC coordinated emergency food support pathway that operated efficiently during the first months of the pandemic. In addition to these immediate support activities and consistent with feedback from the third sector, work was also being planned to engage with partner organisations on future service provision, including tackling food insecurity. This work would align with the Council's response to the Edinburgh Poverty Commission's recent publication.

Decision

- 1 To note the update in relation to the ongoing immediate support activities which were underway to address financial hardship associated with COVID-19.

- 2 To note the Council's intention to engage with the third sector on a longer-term strategy to tackle financial hardship in Edinburgh.

5 Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP) – Progress Update

The Edinburgh Partnership was required under the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 to produce a Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP). A progress report on the current plan, approved in October 2018, was provided in the last cycle of the Board. This report provided an update on progress in the development of the priorities of the plan through the LOIP Delivery Group. It addressed the partners' approach to recovery planning and the findings from the Poverty Commission, together with existing activity across the city, to avoid duplication, and create distinct action that adds value to the overall strategic approach.

Decision

1. To agree to note, review and discuss the progress made in developing the LOIP delivering LOIP priorities, as set out in this report.
2. To agree to provide the LOIP Delivery Group with the mandate to progress activity in relation to the review of commissioning, funding and service provision with a view to establishing clear aims and co-ordination of income maximisation services in Edinburgh.
3. To agree that a structured workshop was held for the Board to assist in identifying actions in relation to priority 3:
4. To agree the approach for the further development of LOIP, and the intention to accelerate delivery of LOIP priorities through a strengthened delivery plan.
5. To agree to recognise the need for the LOIP to incorporate actions resulting from the Edinburgh Poverty Commission recommendations, after Board consideration of those recommendations.

6 Locality Improvement Plans

The city's four revised Locality Improvements Plans for were presented for approval and a summary of next steps.

Decision

1. To note the delay to present the plans for approval in Summer 2020 due to the COVID-19 global pandemic.
2. To approve the four revised plans as presented in Appendices 1-4 of the report.
3. To note the work to develop detailed action plans was ongoing and included alignment of local performance indicators with citywide measures to strengthen the approach to performance monitoring.

4. To note the work to identify where actions that were no longer in the plans would go was underway and was expected to be completed early 2021.
5. To agree to receive a report on the outcome of review of the operational arrangements at a future Board meeting in 2021.

7 Recovery Planning – Verbal Updates By Partners

Each organisation attending was invited to share how their organisation was progressing with their recovery planning in response to the Covid-19 pandemic.

Decision

To note the respective updates provided by Board members.

8 Edinburgh Community Learning and Development Plan

Led by the Council Lifelong Learning service, the Community Learning and Development Partnership (CLDP) had produced an Edinburgh CLD plan for 2018-2021. The plan focused on key areas of activity which was intended to add value to community learning and development delivery by identifying where the partnership could bring fresh thinking and collaborative effort to make a difference and improve outcomes. The CLDP wished to update the Edinburgh Partnership Board on progress 2019/20 and point to a revised approach to the plan for 2020 to 2021.

Decision

To note the progress and the revised approach within the CLDP.

9 Date of Next Meeting

Tuesday 23 March 2021 at 2pm.



THE EDINBURGH PARTNERSHIP

Best Value Assurance Audit – Edinburgh Partnership Response

1. Executive Summary

- 1.1 The City of Edinburgh Council has recently been subject to a Best Value Assurance Audit with the report published on 26 November 2020. An area of focus was partnership working and community engagement and while the audit relates to the Council, given the legal duties of partners, the recommendations made around partnership working are of concern to the Board and, in particular, statutory partners.
- 1.2 In response to this, the Edinburgh Partnership Board agreed in December 2020 to establish a short life working group tasked to develop a response to address the findings of the audit with this to be reported to the Board by March 2021.
- 1.3 This paper outlines the working groups recommendations for improvement actions to further strengthen community planning in the city for consideration by the Board.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 The Board is recommended to:
 - i. Rebuild Priority 3 of the local outcome improvement plan as a public health led approach and a broader definition of health and wellbeing post pandemic and develop a delivery plan to take forward the new approach.
 - ii. Develop a partnership plan to deliver the 20 minute neighbourhood model with a focus on shared public, commercial and third sector services models and public service hubs.
 - iii. Coordinate on the development of, and model for, operationalising community anchor organisations through the co-production of a shared definition and associated tools and processes.
 - iv. Recognise and support the role of these community anchor organisations acting as voluntary sector hubs; to be places of community empowerment, social renewal, community building, regeneration, opportunities to volunteer as well as vehicles to deliver local services and activities jointly and through, basing the approach on strong community empowerment principles.
 - v. Promote and rally the support of Anchor Institutions and more broadly develop plans to collaborate on the delivery of the Community Wealth Building agenda.
 - vi. To strengthen and enhance the Community Empowerment plan in development and ensure it clearly outlines how community influence and involvement in community planning can be supported and increased.

- vii. To continue to support local community empowerment and engagement through the neighbourhood networks, with strengthened resourcing and capacity provided by the City of Edinburgh Council to enable them to realise their potential.
- viii. To develop, with the Edinburgh Association of Community Councils and the community councils, a framework for collaboration to ensure they can fulfil their statutory function in representing local communities, to build a productive relationship with all community planning partners and the Council in particular.
- ix. To develop future ways of working with the new End Poverty Edinburgh citizens group to ensure that the voices of people with experience of poverty continue to inform the way the Partnership plans and delivers services.
- x. To establish an implementation group, comprising partner nominees, to agree plans to deliver the improvement actions which will be brought back to the Edinburgh Partnership Board by June 2021

3. Main Report

- 3.1 Over the last 12 months the strategic context for the city has fundamentally shifted as a result of the pandemic putting increased emphasis on economic recovery in a city that was previously flourishing and increasing the risk of poverty and inequality within communities. Ensuring that the city's recovery is fair, sustainable and delivers a more resilient and healthy place to live is more important now than ever before.
- 3.2 These strategic challenges are also opportunities for partnership working to improve how community planning partners collaborate to make a meaningful difference to the outcomes for citizens and communities.
- 3.3 The strength of work carried out in the city collaboratively by statutory, voluntary and community sectors during the pandemic provides a strong foundation to build upon.
- 3.4 This new reality is the context within which the Partnership must address Audit Scotland's Best Value Assurance Audit findings on partnership working and community engagement published on 26 November 2020. The five key findings are set out below:



3.5 Any response to these findings, in addition to taking account of the new strategic context for the Edinburgh Partnership, needs to recognise

3.5.1 recent and current activity, notably the review of Edinburgh Partnership governance, and the ongoing development of the local outcome improvement plan and revised locality improvement plans.

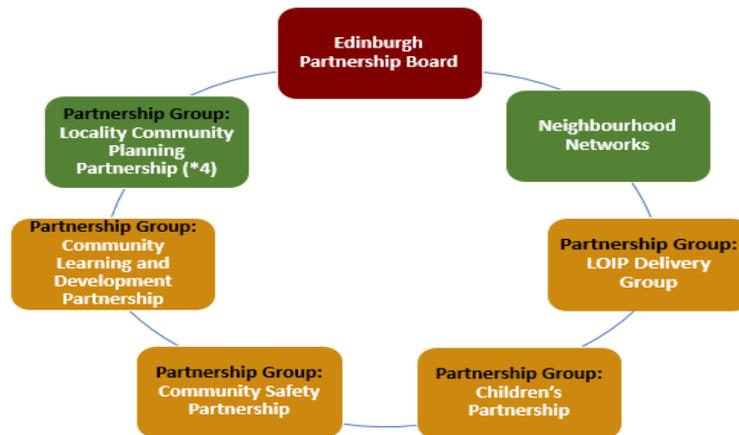
3.5.2 the programme of development and improvement activity already agreed by the Partnership including developing a model of facilitation and support for community planning, performance and communications.

Opportunities, Challenges and Actions

3.6 The working group has identified three key themes for improvement based on discussion of the findings of the Audit Commission. A summary of the opportunities and challenges for each of these is set out below, together with proposed actions by way of response.

Governance to deliver outcomes

3.7 The current governance arrangement (see appendix for descriptors) provides for deliberation and partnership activity at all levels in the city and is as follows:



3.8 This structure was the result of an extended period of review and is considered still relevant within the new strategic and operational context. However, it is recognised that challenges exist to achieve shared ambitions for community planning and to respond effectively to the legislative requirement set out in the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015.

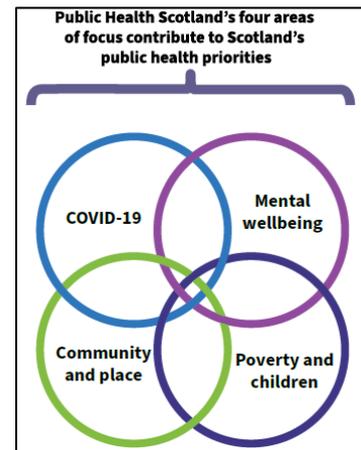
3.9 The power of partnership is in *delivering* outcomes and the structures should facilitate this rather than being the overriding focus. However, to allow this to happen, the effectiveness of the Edinburgh Partnership as a vehicle for agreeing and delivering collaborative action to address the challenges faced in the city needs to be improved as part of a delivery plan to take forward the recommendations set out below.

Strengthening the strategic focus of the Partnership

3.10 The Local Outcome Improvement Plan and its focus on poverty and inequality continue to feel relevant and in need of a shared strategic focus by community planning partners. However, Priority 3 ‘a good place to live’ could be strengthened to more explicitly take account of the post pandemic challenges the city faces.

3.11 Focus to date has largely been on infrastructure improvement which is not in itself enough to address the determinants of inequality, which need to be addressed if outcomes are to be improved for individuals and communities across the city. Recognising this, it is proposed to rebuild this priority to ‘creating vibrant, healthy and safe places and communities’.

3.12 Doing this will reinforce wellbeing as a policy outcome and embed the public health agenda at the core of the partnership. This outcome also reflects the national Public Health Priorities as well as Public Health Scotland's 2020-23 objectives (see box). Public Health Scotland's four post-pandemic priority areas are broadly in line with the priorities of the refocusing of community planning outlined in this paper.



3.13 A re-structuring (currently being implemented) of the NHS Lothian public health department is intended to include the establishment of a new Edinburgh team to deliver on the place-based approach outlined in the national priorities. The NHS Lothian public health workplan for Edinburgh will be the basis for work with the Edinburgh Partnership and the Edinburgh Integration Joint Board and Edinburgh Health and Social Care Partnership. Closer and more co-ordinated working relationships between the health sector and other community planning partners should provide a strong basis for this public health approach to Priority 3. It will also enable the role social connectedness and participation in civic life has in creating healthy communities.

3.14 As such, deeper consideration of what 'good' means is vital to ensure that aspects of wider community health are included. This does not restrict itself to people's physical and mental health but must also include economic health and sustainability through opportunities to support and engage in a thriving local economy. Such consideration should broaden our understanding of what a 'good' or 'healthy' neighbourhood feels like for its residents, aside from its physical assets and the buildings in which they live.

3.15 There is also an opportunity to actively collaborate on the Poverty Commission call for new service delivery models to respond more effectively to the needs of communities, strengthening the collaborative action between the public, third and community sectors while building on and strengthening citizen and community empowerment.

3.16 Significant within this is the collective role partners could play in delivering the proposed 20 minute neighbourhood model which seeks to establish a shared service approach and the creation of public service hubs across the city. A '20 minute neighbourhood' should also include access not only to public services, but also to SMEs (e.g. local commerce and employers), outlets for physical activity, and opportunities for people to engage in culture and the arts, which will further enrich the lives of communities within the immediate local area.

3.17 Strengthening Priority 3 to include sustainable community development; 20 minute neighbourhoods; community hubs and new preventative service models

would ensure the LOIP remains fit for purpose post pandemic; is focused on impactful actions as the city and organisations reopen; and give due priority to the importance of public health.

3.18 Recognising the above the proposed improvement actions for the Partnership are to:

3.18.1 Rebuild Priority 3 of the local outcome improvement plan as a public health led approach and a broader definition of health and wellbeing post pandemic and develop a delivery plan to take forward the new approach.

3.18.2 Develop a partnership plan to deliver the 20 minute neighbourhood model with a focus on shared public, commercial and third sector services models and public service hubs.

Ways of working and strengthening the role of the third sector

3.19 There is an opportunity to learn from the experience of the pandemic to recalibrate relationships and capitalise on how the public, third and community sectors have connected in different ways to deliver action on the ground. There is a need in building on the Covid-19 response to address inequality and bring the community led response to the fore in shaping future working.

3.20 There is potential within this, for the Partnership to take an active role in the development of anchor models of delivery in the city, to foster active communities and provide real opportunities for participation and collective decision making, supporting the wellbeing and community wealth building agendas.

3.21 Community wealth building provides a mechanism for harnessing the collective strength of local communities, organisations and anchor institutions to support the development of strong local economies and has an important role in supporting effective community engagement.

3.22 The proposed improvement actions are as follows:

3.22.1 Coordinate on the development of, and model for, operationalising community anchor organisations through the co-production of a shared definition and associated tools and processes.

3.22.2 Recognise and support the role of these community anchor organisations acting as voluntary sector hubs; to be places of community empowerment, social renewal, community building, regeneration, opportunities to volunteer as well as vehicles to deliver local services and activities jointly and through, basing the approach on strong community empowerment principles.

3.22.3 Promote and rally the support of Anchor Institutions and more broadly develop plans to collaborate on the delivery of the Community Wealth Building agenda.

Community Empowerment

A shared understanding of community engagement and empowerment

- 3.23 Whilst community empowerment sits at the heart of community planning, and is central to current policy agendas, (many of which are predicated on different relationships with individuals and communities based on an asset based and reciprocal approach) there is currently no common expression and understanding of what this means for the Edinburgh Partnership and how this is meaningfully achieved and resourced.
- 3.24 The absence of a clear articulation and corresponding plan to embed community empowerment in community planning, presents a challenge and leads to siloed working and duplication of effort; an absence of pooling of resources to invest in the capacity building of communities and staff; limited sharing of intelligence, learning and resources; and a variable experience for communities leading to reputational damage and a lack of trust.
- 3.25 An empowerment plan for the Edinburgh Partnership is being developed to establish a shared understanding and response that covers all aspects of the community:
- Voluntary and community sector – including community groups (geographic and thematic)
 - Community councils
- 3.26 Within this context, the Edinburgh Partnership should seek through its plan to increase community influence and involvement in community planning to achieve greater:
- Devolution of power
 - Participatory and deliberative decision making
 - Collaborative delivery
 - Community Commissioning
- 3.27 Learning and ensuring account is taken of the current wider work of partners is critical to the overall approach. Activity such as the Edinburgh Health and Social Care Partnership's Edinburgh Wellbeing Pact and community commissioning programme and the Council's approach to prevention and the 20 minute neighbourhood should support and inform the Partnership's response.
- 3.28 Key recommended action is as follows.
- 3.28.1 To strengthen and enhance the Community Empowerment plan in development and ensure it clearly outlines how community influence and involvement in community planning can be supported and increased.

Structures to support empowerment

- 3.29 The primary means for communities to shape and influence community planning in the city is through the neighbourhood networks. This is only one part of the community infrastructure and should not be considered in isolation. This includes community councils which have a statutory role to represent the views of the communities they serve.
- 3.30 Key challenges exist with the neighbourhood networks in relation to their role and how they are resourced to successfully deliver. Currently the networks are part of the governance framework, which provides for a level of formality which is at odds with their intended role as dynamic and fluid collectives driven from the bottom up, tailored to the needs and aspirations of local communities.
- 3.31 Responsibility for resourcing both neighbourhood networks and community councils currently sits with the Council. Competing demands and pressures have limited the capacity within the Council to meaningfully support the development of the networks as originally intended. The pandemic also resulted in a pause in the ongoing work with local communities to shape the networks at a critical stage in their development.
- 3.32 Proposals are currently being considered by the Council to create an Empowerment Team as part of an internal review process. The Team, once established, will have an important role in supporting community empowerment at a local level. A key responsibility for the Team will be supporting the neighbourhood networks, together with the locality community planning partnerships.
- 3.33 Improving the relationship with community councils is also an important issue, recognising their statutory function within the democratic landscape. Given this, the Council intends to strengthen its support by making this a key role of the Empowerment Team. This will ensure the provision of dedicated officer support and provide a first point of contact on matters relating to Council services.
- 3.34 In addition to this support for community infrastructure that enables community engagement and empowerment the Edinburgh Partnership has accepted the Edinburgh Poverty Commission recommendation that it directly involve people with lived experience of poverty in community planning. A new independent citizen led group, End Poverty Edinburgh, has been established to support this ambition. Careful thought needs to be given as to how this group can be encompassed into the overall approach to community empowerment.
- 3.35 Key recommendations are as follows.
- 3.35.1 To continue to support local community empowerment and engagement through the neighbourhood networks, with strengthened resourcing and

capacity provided by the City of Edinburgh Council to enable them to realise their potential.

3.35.2 To develop, with the Edinburgh Association of Community Councils and the community councils, a framework for collaboration to ensure they can fulfil their statutory function in representing local communities, to build a productive relationship with all community planning partners and the Council in particular.

3.35.3 To develop future ways of working with the new End Poverty Edinburgh citizens group to ensure that the voices of people with experience of poverty continue to inform the way the Partnership plans and delivers services.

Next Steps

3.36 The Board's agreement of the strategic actions set out above represents phase 1 of the programme of work. Further work will then be required under phase 2 to develop the granular actions which will be required under each recommendation and the corresponding performance measures. Much of this work will be carried out by the LOIP Delivery Group as it relates to Priority 3 and will form part of the LOIP delivery plan which will be presented to the Board for agreement.

3.37 However, to further support the overall delivery of the improvement programme, it is proposed to establish an implementation group, comprising nominees by partnership members. This group will have responsibility for overseeing the programme of work and reporting progress to the Board.

4. Contact

Michele Mulvaney – Strategy Manager (Communities)
michele.mulvaney@edinburgh.gov.uk

Group Roles and Responsibilities

Local Outcome Improvement Plan Delivery Group

This group is responsible for the development, delivery and joint resourcing of the local outcome improvement plan, working collaboratively to make sure people have enough money to live on, access to work, learning or training and a good place to live. The core membership is statutory bodies, educational institutions and the third sector.

Locality Community Planning Partnerships

There are four locality community planning partnerships across the city in the North East, South East, North West and South West. Each Partnership is responsible for the development, delivery and joint resourcing of the locality improvement plan for their area and on reporting progress to the Edinburgh Partnership Board. The core membership includes statutory partners, third sector, elected members and representatives from the neighbourhood networks.

Neighbourhood Networks

Neighbourhood networks bring communities together to encourage discussion on issues of shared interest. They:

- work with partners to develop appropriate service solutions at a neighbourhood level;
- develop new methods of engagement, particularly to ensure the participation of residents who are not heard through traditional routes; and
- have a role in deciding on the allocation of devolved budgets

They provide a route for communities to inform and influence the outcomes and priorities of the local outcome improvement plan and local improvement plans. There are thirteen in the city. The networks have the flexibility to develop their own operating and their membership comprises community bodies (such as community councils, tenants' organisations, 'Friends of' groups, parent councils, community trusts), elected members for the relevant wards and third sector organisations.

Community Councils

Scottish community councils date from 1976, when they were established by district council and island council schemes created under the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973. The Local Government etc (Scotland) Act 1994 abolished regional and district councils and transferred responsibility for community council schemes to new unitary councils created by the same Act. Community councils are the most local tier of statutory representation in Scotland. As such Scotland's 1,200 Community Councils are a layer of local democracy and distinctly different from the voluntary sector. Local authorities are required by statute to consult community councils about planning applications and licencing matters. Community councils bridge the gap between local authorities and communities and help to make public bodies aware of the opinions and needs of the communities they represent. Further because of their public accountability they have the capacity to be empowered by local authorities in service and infrastructure delivery.



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Towards a Thriving Community and Voluntary Sector

Thriving Local Places - an Edinburgh Approach

1. Executive Summary

- 1.1 Local community and voluntary organisations have been at the heart of the response to COVID 19 in 2020/21, in the city and across Scotland, being active in their communities and tackling both endemic and novel issues.
- 1.2 These initiatives demonstrated an ability, beyond that of public services, to respond quickly and flexibly, offering bespoke personalised support, which local communities have themselves identified.
- 1.3 Building on this rearticulated local community response and actively listening to a wide range of stakeholders, we propose a far-reaching re-shaping of the relationship between Edinburgh Partnership partners and city residents, working with networks of local people, through the **Community Anchors**:
 - 1.3.1 Place based Community Anchors - both local organisations and networks, acting as trusted community hubs that know and understand communities well. We envisage a careful and thorough process of codesign with Edinburgh's community & voluntary sector, and people in communities, ensuring there is no wrong door, but *multiple doors*, for children and families or older people, different for each person, requiring local collaboration.
 - 1.3.2 Thematic Community Anchors: city-wide reservoirs of knowledge and services, e.g., on equalities, carers, disabilities & mental health etc.
- 1.4 **20-minute neighbourhoods**: embodying the principles and aspirations of the Edinburgh Partnership. Bringing together citizens, employers, the community and voluntary sector, and public services they must connect people with what they need, where they live. These need to be *empowering* neighbourhoods, underpinned by the well-being of people and environment friendly, meeting community aspirations to tackle climate change.
- 1.5 **Community Wealth Building & Anchor Institutions**: At the Edinburgh Partnership, how the constituent anchor institutions relate to developing community anchors is what will unlock community wealth, potential, innovation and opportunity, through channelling resources, employment opportunities and re-directing existing spend into local communities, learning from successful models in the UK and internationally, to create an **Edinburgh Approach**.

2. Recommendations

2.1 The Board is recommended to:

- i. Recognise the vital role played by the community and voluntary sector through the COVID 19 pandemic and adopt the principle of developing and building on these models of success;
- ii. Agree further work should be undertaken to support thriving local places through identifying and developing multi-functional community anchors as outlined in this paper, strategically aligned with the recommendations in item 4.1 'Best Value Assurance Audit';
- iii. Jointly work towards establishing the community commissioning and public investment framework and practices to ensure that communities have the appropriate leverage and increased investment to make the required changes and succeed.

3. Main Report

Context

3.1 During the past 12 months, we have witnessed to varying degrees, an organic/ grassroots community response to the COVID 19 Pandemic. Local community and voluntary organisations have been at the heart of the response to tackle these issues and this work has been observed as:

- Locally sensitive
- Bringing new partnerships, networks or collaborations alive
- In many cases long-standing community organisations are leading and are at the heart of the response
- Effective, flexible and efficient
- Often authentically co-productive

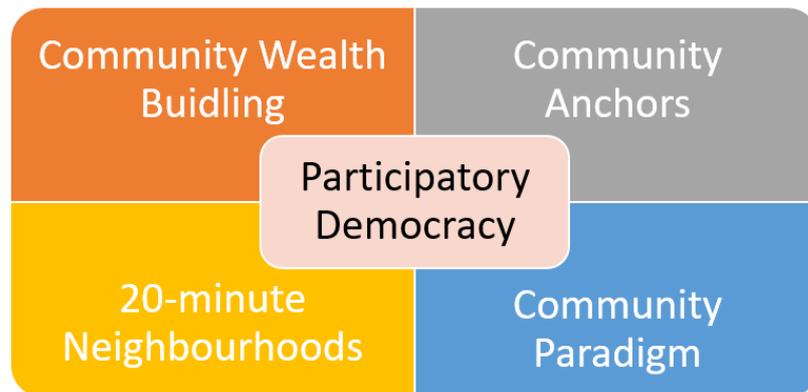
3.2 The deep-rooted issues themselves that have been addressed by communities during this period have been widespread but hidden in our communities for generations and COVID 19 has brought a renewed focus illustrating that traditional state delivered service models have become less than effective. Furthermore, we anticipate that the effects of the pandemic itself will themselves become endemic. The pattern repeats and we will not return to the previous status quo:

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| ▪ Food insecurity | ▪ Social isolation |
| ▪ Mental health e.g. anxiety, low mood | ▪ Employment |
| ▪ Lack of money | ▪ Digital exclusion |



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- 3.3 A light has been shone on the gross inequalities in society that have always been there and all that has done has rearticulated this given. But it's also rearticulated what an effective response might look like:



- 3.4 What is clear is that the public sector cannot deliver this agenda on its own but rather should enable citizens and communities to be at the forefront of problem solving and creating solutions. As it can't deliver the necessary change itself, the public sector needs to open itself up to other agents to meet needs and solve problems, i.e. communities, and the community and voluntary sector.
- 3.5 Experience tells us that empowered communities create imaginative solutions and have done so over many decades. We know there is no going back to normal with the potential of COVID 19 becoming endemic and the economic shock of the pandemic being felt for many years to come. We need to arrive at different solutions where we embrace new approaches and dynamics to capitalise upon voluntary/public and private investment and build on this potential and aim for the possible.
- 3.6 This is complementary to the work of the Edinburgh Wellbeing Pact, and the Three Conversations approach of the Edinburgh Health & Social Care Partnership, as well as the City of Edinburgh Council Business Plan. It is underpinned by the Scottish Government Performance Framework and UN Sustainable Development Goals.

The Community Paradigm

- 3.7 Community influence and involvement in community planning must aim towards:
- *Devolution of power*
- Powers and resources cannot be transferred to communities if they remain centralised in corporate boardrooms. A precondition for the Community Paradigm is a major process of devolution, led by the principle of empowering communities

rather than centred on technocratic economic concerns, complex bespoke deal-making and centrally-imposed conditions.

- *Participatory and deliberative decision making*

Communities must have influence over the big strategic decisions which affect their services, as well as matters of implementation and delivery. This will require knowing our population better through the adoption of more participatory and deliberative approaches to decision-making, to deepen and strengthen our representative traditions through a new participatory democracy.

- *Collaborative delivery*

Reformed public service delivery needs to be shaped by the notion of collaboration both between services' officers, teams, staff, and with users. All of these people need to be incentivised to work together across a place rather than within separate organisational silos. The great benefits of asset-based approaches in working with people must be accepted and enabled by public sector policy, not undermined with an approach led by sanction and punishment.

- *Community Commissioning*

The power to commission services needs to be shared between public service organisations and communities or handed over entirely to communities with expert support from public services. Only then can the necessary transfer of powers and resources to communities occur. Through investment, codesign and by using empowerment principles Community Anchors lead to meet the needs and aspirations of their local communities.

Community Anchors

- 3.8 We envisage Community Anchors acting as trusted community hubs that know and understand communities well, to be places of community empowerment, social renewal, community building, regeneration, opportunities to volunteer and as well as vehicles to deliver local services and activities jointly and through, delivering an approach on strong community empowerment principles.
- 3.9 Through a careful and thorough process of codesign with the sector and their communities, Community Anchors will also develop over the next two to three years to become the community commissioning vehicles to delivery empowered decision making at a local level.
- 3.10 The creation and development of Community Anchors will be delivered by everyone contributing to the shape and form; we must not fall into the trap of dismissing or leaving behind organisations that orbit within a community and around Community Anchors – and it all must relate back to meeting the

aspirations of local citizens through collaboration and partnership working, not just organisational development principles.

- 3.11 Similarly, the approach must enable the organic to flourish, and recognise differences and celebrate diversity, reducing the need for competition, and developing a 'no wrong door' approach.
- 3.12 As well as place-based Community Anchors, city-wide thematic Community Anchors will act as reservoirs of knowledge, expertise and citizen empowerment hubs will be also progressed.

Community Wealth Building

- 3.13 This emerging Scottish Government agenda, based on measured success in communities internationally, has two key actions/highlights that relate to this paper:

- *Anchor Institutions*

Around the Edinburgh Partnership table sit the key Anchor Institutions whose will to deliver the wider Community Wealth Building agenda and the programme outlined in this paper is key.

- *Procurement*

There is an opportunity within this agenda to consider how all public partners' procurement design and spend contributes to Edinburgh communities' local economies and how shaping this investment can support the achievement of wider social and environmental outcomes. Progressive procurement, however, can only be achieved when Edinburgh's public services promote new processes through less risk-averse leadership and legal advice.

20-minute Neighbourhoods

- 3.14 As outlined by the Climate Commission, Poverty Commission and *EVOC's Mind the Craic*, the aspiration for neighbourhoods within a 20-minute walking distance has potential to connect people with one another and through the Community Anchors citizens will be able to have greater collective impact on local challenges where they live.
- 3.15 Across Edinburgh there are stark contrasts of self-organised communities and areas where there is low community and voluntary sector capacity, or new communities with no infrastructure investment in community facilities where housing has been built. Naturally, people and organisations forget how to talk to their communities, but any gaps may be due to lack of investment and support, not because communities aren't capable.
- 3.16 In this context the voluntary sector and communities overlap, with voluntary organisations directly coming from local people taking action and organising



through identify gaps, formulating a response. This natural process across Scotland for over hundreds of years needs reimagining in the context of the programme. This organic process is incredibly important and needs nurturing, and community anchors as hubs are the natural development, supporting the 20-minute neighbourhood concept.

- 3.17 Linkages and influence with public partners are required with Community Anchors acting as hubs for assertive outreach and delivery across all services – with the public and voluntary and community sectors working together.

Resourcing

- 3.18 The resources required to deliver on the programme includes medium term, consistent investment in the people needed to drive relationships and build capacity.

- *Community Animation*

Build on the resources of people in their communities to develop, in collaboration with the local community and voluntary sector, social and environmental innovations aimed at community renewal.

- *Participatory Democracy*

Working with networks of local people, through the Community Anchors, Community Councils and local democratic structures creatively.

- *Developing an Edinburgh Local Places Approach*

It is vital to consider how we will connect together Community Anchors, communities and citizens and the agenda described above, to recognise that the work being delivered is part of a broader picture, an 'Edinburgh Approach' through the use of delivery principles of community empowerment. Investment to deliver in local communities must be identified by Edinburgh Partnership partners. The attached APPENDIX illustration shows how developing an Edinburgh version within each 20-minute neighbourhood will coherently and creatively map a programme of work.

- 3.19 This feeds into a more ambitious programme, and the ten year Poverty Commission time table as a timeframe for wider systemic change, e.g. on housing, but also as some of this work is organic and needs to be authentically community led.

Delivery Principles

- 3.20 Importantly, the programme of work must recognise that relationships are built primarily through listening and from an organisational perspective the prize is of true fundamental culture change to deliver co-productively and meet local communities' needs through participative democracy:



- *Coproduction*

Co-production is an approach to decision-making and service design stemming from the recognition that if community anchors are to be engaged in community renewal and deliver successful services, they must understand the needs of local people and communities and engage them closely in the design and delivery of those services

- *Codesign*

Co-design is the act of creating *with* stakeholders (community and voluntary organisations and citizens) specifically within the design development process to ensure the results meet local needs.

- *Asset based community development*

Facilitating people and communities to come together to achieve positive change using their own knowledge, skills and lived experience of the issues they encounter in their own lives.

- *Community empowerment principles*

Community empowerment is part of a new way of working. It can help public bodies to manage the pressures they are facing by supporting communities and working with community groups to support each other in meeting the needs of communities. Ultimately, community empowerment should reduce inequalities and improve the wellbeing of communities, particularly those suffering from persistent inequality.

References

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- <https://www.gov.scot/publications/not-now-social-renewal-advisory-board-report-january-2021/>

4. Contact

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THE EDINBURGH PARTNERSHIP



THE EDINBURGH PARTNERSHIP

Addressing Food Poverty

1. Executive Summary

- 1.1 This paper sets out the proposed approach to addressing food poverty, taking account of learning from the response to the Covid-19 pandemic, and earlier frameworks and approaches.
- 1.2 The proposed approach has two strands: improving the level and security of people's incomes to reduce the need for emergency food provision; and the development of a wider food strategy which encompasses the provision of food in an individual or global crises, as well as the role of food as part of a wider network of local support for wellbeing, building community and individual resilience.
- 1.3 In doing so, the approach aims to play a core part of meeting the calls to action made to the partnership by the Edinburgh Poverty Commission and align with other partnership priorities on income maximisation and family support being taken forward by the LOIP Delivery Group.
- 1.4 The next steps proposed are to convene a working group to develop a draft strategy for consultation, including underpinning principles and shared outcomes.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 It is recommended that The Edinburgh Partnership approve:
 - 2.1.1 The development of an Edinburgh Partnership Food Poverty Strategy which will:
 - be led by stakeholders
 - take a strategic approach to the distribution of funding, including future crisis funding
 - take a cash first approach to ending food poverty in Edinburgh, and
 - meet the recommendations of the Edinburgh Poverty Commission
 - 2.1.2 The next steps:
 - identify a working group of key stakeholders
 - scope and develop a food poverty strategy, identifying underpinning principles and shared outcomes
 - consult on the draft strategy
 - refine model and action plan for consideration by the Edinburgh Partnership at its December 2021 meeting

3. Main Report

- 3.1 This paper sets out the proposed approach to addressing food insecurity, taking account of the learning from Edinburgh's response to the Covid-19 pandemic and the findings and recommendations of the Edinburgh Poverty Commission, as well as from earlier frameworks and approaches taken within the city.
- 3.2 The need for action is recognised in the End Poverty Edinburgh Delivery Plan, which makes the commitment to *develop and continue partnership working with EVOC and 3rd Sector to ensure a co-ordinated approach to contact and delivery of support activities and to assess long term service delivery options to address food insecurity.*
- 3.3 The Edinburgh Partnership considered a paper (4c) at its December 2020, describing the Council's crisis response to financial and food insecurity: a cash-first approach, in line with Scottish Government guidance and Poverty Commission recommendations, and food delivered through a contract with EVOC. It noted that work is also being planned to engage with partner organisations on future service provision, including tackling food insecurity, and this work is described below.

Context

- 3.4 Food insecurity ranges from worrying about running out of food, to actually running out of food and experiencing hunger because of a lack of money or other resources and other fixed costs such as high rents. Factors such as education, experience, confidence and family circumstances contribute, but poverty is the main cause of food insecurity. Low pay, insecure work, and inadequate and unreliable social security provision mean that people can often be unable to put food on the table.
- 3.5 Food insecurity was evident before the Covid-19 pandemic. The Scottish Health Survey (2018/2019) found that nearly one in three single parents reported that they had been worried they would run out of food in the previous 12 months and 12% of all single parents said they had run out of food due to a lack of money or other resources. Covid-19 has highlighted and multiplied an existing problem.
- 3.6 The Integrated Framework to Tackle Health Inequality (2013-14)¹ promoted the development of food and health networks for practitioners working in areas of deprivation and with vulnerable groups. Around this time, there were 20 food banks in the city.
- 3.7 The Scottish Government takes a human rights approach to tackling food insecurity, founded on principles of dignity and respect, as part of the overall strategy to tackle inequalities and build a fairer, more equal Scotland. Its strategic approach is threefold – increasing incomes, providing a dignified, cash-first

¹ produced by the Health Inequalities Standing Group of the Edinburgh Community Health Partnership

response to people in crisis and co-ordinating action on food policy, as set out in [Good Food Nation](#) (2018).

- 3.8 [Edible Edinburgh](#) is the city's food partnership. Members of the partnership include [Nourish Scotland](#), [Edinburgh Food Social](#), [Edinburgh Community Food](#) as well as The City of Edinburgh Council, University of Edinburgh and Edinburgh College. The partnership's vision encompasses food poverty as well as economy, environment, health and fair trade, and their [Sustainable Food City Plan](#) includes raising awareness of food poverty and its causes and pressing for change at UK, Scottish and local level.
- 3.9 The approach to addressing food poverty proposed in this paper will be done in alignment with the work of Edible Edinburgh and its working groups.

Scope

- 3.10 Food provision spans a wide range of policy areas, including economy, welfare, wellbeing, community development, transport, supply, cultivation and sustainability. The focus proposed for this response to food insecurity is on people being able to afford and have ready access to food, and food as part of a wider package of supports available to people in community settings. It sits alongside the Council's Food Growing Strategy, which is under development.

Current position

- 3.11 Partners support income maximisation and provides financial advice and support in a variety of ways:
- The Advice Shop, which in 2020, made financial gains for citizens of £8.8M, an average of over £2,300 per household, through DWP, HMRC and local authority payments;
 - The Council's Transactions Team, which administers a range of financial supports to people – free school meals and the related Winter Support Fund (supporting 7,420 children during the Christmas holiday), clothing grants (to 7,834 pupils during 2020), the Council Tax Reduction Scheme (around 36,500 recipients), the Scottish Welfare Fund (with spend of around £3M between April and December 2020) and Discretionary Housing Payments (almost £4.5M paid in 2020-21 up to 31 December);
 - The jointly funded Maximise! Programme² which provides a holistic service to pupils' families to including providing advice to maximise income, reduce debt, resolve housing issues and gain employment.

² The City of Edinburgh Council, the Edinburgh Health & Social Care Partnership and the Capital City Partnership

- Programmes such as 1 in 5, reducing the cost of the school day, and Discover, providing meals, fun learning and access to advice and support to around 200 families during school holidays, with demand growing.
- 3.12 Desk-top mapping and discussion with stakeholders showed that there are around 130 organisations and projects with some level of food provision across the city.
- 3.13 Assessing levels of need and gaps in coverage is not straightforward, because communities within Edinburgh vary in whether they engage with supports and initiatives in their immediate area, and where there is little take up, projects tend to cease.
- 3.14 There is a range of models of food-related organisations across the city, with examples described below. The ethos, principles and approaches to provision varies, with some being free to all, independent of circumstances, and some criteria based.
- 3.15 Edinburgh Community Food receive funding from the Edinburgh Health and Social Care Partnership, and operate city-wide providing cooking skills, support for entry to the hospitality industry (employability approach); nutrition; healthy eating on a budget; supporting community health projects and the nine food co-operatives in the city.
- 3.16 The Cyrenians work with hard-to-reach and vulnerable groups, including homeless people, helping people to shop healthily on a budget and cook; social cooking and eating; community cook clubs; learning or relearning skills.
- 3.17 Community health projects, funded by the Edinburgh Health and Social Care Partnership are mostly food-related (cooking on a budget, nutrition, hygiene, food skills) and include Restalrig Community Café, Westerhailes health agency and Bridgend Farm House.
- 3.18 Food Banks: there are two broad models – those which only provide food and Food Banks Plus which provide support with the underlying problems e.g. income maximisation, welfare advice, employability, morbidity; and community meals. The Council co-ordinates the Food Bank network with representation from a number of the food banks in the city.

Learning from Covid and earlier approaches

- 3.19 The response to Covid-19 provided the opportunity for flexible, rapid responses from new and existing providers, and highlighted a range of challenges and opportunities, and valuable learning for the development of a long-term strategy.
- 3.20 Key lessons included:
- Food networks have a valuable role to play through co-ordination, expert knowledge and an understanding of the communities they serve

- The need for clarity of roles and responsibilities; governance and operational processes e.g. referral routes, eligibility for funding and funding routes – this clarity is essential to building trust and effective partnership working which support co-ordination and the effective use of resources
- The challenges of balancing flexibility with accountability; this includes the need for an approach to monitoring and data collection which recognises the stigma which people may feel, and helps to understand the scale and types of need, which in turn, shapes future provision
- The need for a framework of good practice principles, spanning the approach to working with people in a dignified and empowering way to food hygiene and manual handling
- The importance of engaging with communities, taking account of what “local” provision means to them, as administrative boundaries of localities can mean little; find out what they need/want; understand the needs of the range of groups including older people and people from BAME groups.

The way ahead

- 3.21 The proposed approach has two strands.
- 3.22 Firstly, building income security, recognised by the Edinburgh Poverty Commission as being key to replacing the need for food provision.
- 3.23 Secondly, the development of a food strategy which will encompass emergency provision for communities and individuals and the wider approach to food as part of an integrated approach to health and wellbeing which helps to build individual and community resilience.
- 3.24 The proposal is to work with partners and key stakeholders to agree a framework which will guide future provision and funding, and end the need for foodbanks, which is:
- cash first
 - based on dignity principles, and an agreed approach to access criteria
 - clear roles and responsibilities of all parties, with clear referral routes
 - building individual and community resilience;
 - value for money
 - informed by the participation of the End Poverty Edinburgh citizen group

Next steps

- 3.25 Identify a working group of key stakeholders
- 3.26 Scope and develop a food poverty strategy, identifying underpinning principles and shared outcomes

- 3.27 Consult on the draft strategy
- 3.28 Refine model and action plan for consideration by the Edinburgh Partnership at its December 2021 meeting

4. Contacts

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Appendix 1– List of current providers of food support

APPENDIX

Name	Post code	Supported By
About Youth	EH11 4JH	
Assembly Festival	EH8 9JU	
B healthy Together	EH11 3RH	
Baking Club	EH4 4EL	Living Well NE
Basics Bank (Foodbank) Granton Baptist		
Beginners cooking group	EH4 2SA	
Blythswood Care	EH17 8AS	Trussell Trust
Breakfast Club P5-S1	EH5 2HF	Spartans CFA
Bridge 8 Hub Paddle Café	EH11 4NE	GoBeyond
Brigdgend Farmhouse	EH16 4TE	
Brookie Club	EH4 4PD	Pilton Equalities Project
Broughton	EH3 6NE	Trussell Trust
Brunstane Nursery Community Pantry	EH15 3BE	Cyrenians Community Grocer
Bruntisfield Evangelical Church	EH10 4JU	
Bump to Buggy	EH4 4PX	
Calders Community Flat	EH11 4JH	GoBeyond
Calton Welfare Services	EH6 8RD	
Caring in Craigmillar	EH16 4NX	
Carrubbers Christian Centre	EH1 1SR	City Mission Soul Food
Central Hall	EH3 9BP	City Mission Soul Food
Children's gardening and cooking group	EH4 4RW	
Chummy Club	EH5 1NX	Pilton Equalities Project
City of Edinburgh Methodist Church	EH8 9BX	City Mission Soul Food
Clermiston	EH4 7BS	Trussell Trust
Coffee and Chat at the Salvation Army	EH5 1BZ	Salvation Army
Community Cafe at Muirhouse Millenium Centre	EH4 4RW	
Community Cafe at North Edinburgh Arts	EH4 4TZ	
Community Lunch	EH5 2NW	Granton Baptist Church
Community Lunch Club at Granton United Church	EH5 2LU	Granton United Church
Community One Stop Shop	EH11 3UU	GoBeyond
Community Renewal	?	
Cooking sessions	EH5 2PW	Pilton Community Health Partnership
Cornerstone	EH14 2SL	
Corstorphine Community Church	EH12 7SQ	
Craigentiny - Wilson Memorial Church	EH7 6RY	
Craigmillar	EH16 4AJ	Trussell Trust
Crops in Pots	EH6 7EY	
Cupcake club	EH4 4BH	Pilton Y&C Project
Cyrenians		

Name	Post code	Supported By
Cyrenians Fareshare depot	EH6 5HG	Fareshare
Cyrenians Pantry	EH5 1HS	Cyrenians
Dad's community group	EH4 4BH	Pilton Y&C Project
Drylaw cooking group	EH4 2SA	Drylaw Neighbourhood Centre
Drylaw Parish Church	EH4 2SA	Drylaw Parish Church
Dunedin Club	EH5 1QA	Dunedin Canmore Housing Assoc
E café (during school term times)	EH5 2NW	Granton Baptist Church
Edinburgh & Lothians Greenspace Trust	EH10 7DS	Healthy Lifestyles in South Edinburgh
Edinburgh City Mission Food Bank+	EH11 1DS	
Edinburgh Community Food	EH6 5ND	
Edinburgh Community Health Forum	EH9 2HL	Strategic Group for Community Health
Edinburgh Food Project	EH11 3UY	
Edinburgh Interfaith Association	EH9 1TQ	
Empty Kitchens Full Hearts @Leith Library	EH6 4AE	
Eric Liddell Centre	EH10 4DP	
Food For Good	?	Food Social?
FooTEA Club + Extra Time	EH5 2HF	Spartans CFA
Fresh Start	EH4 4BR	North Edinburgh Covid 19 Food Share Group
Fresh Start Pantry	EH4 4BR	Fresh Start
Goodtrees Neighbourhood Centre Pantry	EH17 7LB	Cyrenians Community Grocer
Gorgie Farm	EH11 2LA	
Gorgie Salvation Army	EH11 2RT	Trussell Trust
Granton - Granton Baptist Church	EH5 2NW	
Granton Church	EH5 1BZ	
Granton Community Gardeners (Food Distribution)	EH5 1LY	Granton Community Gardens
Granton Community Gardeners Thur night supper	EH5 1AG	Granton Community Gardens
Granton Community Gardens	EH5 1LY	Pilton CHP
Granton Hub Community Cook Club	EH5 1HS	Cyrenians
Granton Hub Pantry	EH5 1HS	Cyrenians Community Grocer
Granton Library	EH5 1DD	Granton Library
Granton Parish Church	EH5 2DA	Granton Parish Church
Grassmarket	EH1 2PW	Trussell Trust
Grassmarket Community Project	EH1 2QA	
Grassmarket depends on parking	EH1 2HJ	Bethany Trust Lunchtime Care Van
Guru Nanak - Free Kitchen, Kirkgate	EH6 6BJ	
Health All Round	EH11 2QH	
Holy Trinity Church	EH14 2SL	GoBeyond
Jamboree	EH4 2RP	Drylaw Parish Church

Name	Post code	Supported By
King's Stables Road / St Cuthbert's Graveyard	EH1 2JY	Bethany Trust Lunchtime Care Van
Leith - Ebenezer United Free Church	EH6 5JX	
Leith St Andrew's Church Hall	EH6 8HT	Trussell Trust
Libertus Services	EH16 6RN	
Life Church	EH8 9EB	City Mission Soul Food
Lunch Club	EH4 4EL	Living Well North Ed
Magic Club	EH5 1HL	St David's Episcopal Church
Market Street by The New Steps	EH1 1DE	Bethany Trust Lunchtime Care Van
Mens Breakfast Club	EH5 1AG	Granton Parish Church
Moredun - The Tron Kirk	EH16 4SS	
Much Bunch Soup Lunches	EH4 4PD	Bield Housing & Care
Muirhouse Library	EH4 4TZ	Muirhouse Library
Neighbourhood food group	EH4 4EL	Pilton Equalities Project
Newington - Edinburgh Community Church	EH8 9NZ	
North Bridge depends on parking	EH1 1SB	Bethany Trust Lunchtime Care Van
North Leith Parish Church Halls	EH6 4AW	Trussell Trust
Nourishing Change	?	
Old Saint Paul's Episcopal Church	EH1 1DH	
One Parent Families Scotland	EH1 3EP	
Oxgangs Neighbourhood Centre	EH13 9EU	City Mission Soul Food
Pennywell Pantry	EH4 4DR	Pennywell Pantry
Pilmeny Development Project	EH6 8SQ	
Pilton	EH5 2JQ	Trussell Trust
Pilton Equalities Project	EH4 4EL	
Pilton Foodbank	EH6 2JQ	St Margaret Mary's
Portobello - Wilson Memorial Church	EH7 6RY	
Portobello Monday Centre	EH15 2EW	
Portobello Older People's Project	EH15 1EU	
Pregnancy Café	EH4 4BY	West Pilton NC
Prentice Centre	EH4 4GA	Prentice Centre
Prestonfield	EH16 5HW	Trussell Trust
Prestonfield Neighbourhood Project	EH16 5EX	
Ps & Gs Church – Saturday Meal	EH1 3RH	
Queensferry Churches Care in the Community	EH30 9JA	
Rainbow Club - Community Lunch	EH4 2RP	Drylaw Parish Church
Royston Wardieburn Community Café	EH5 1NF	Royston Wardieburn Community Centre
Salvation Army (East Adam Street)	EH8 9TF	
Salvation Army Niddry Street, Wellbeing Centre	EH1 1LG	
Score Scotland	EH14 2SA	

Name	Post code	Supported By
Scran Academy	EH4 2NY	
Smarties Community Lunch Club	EH5 1LH	St David's Episcopal Church
Social Bite - Rose Street	EH2 3DT	
South Edinburgh Day Centre Volunteer Forum	?	
South Leith Parish Church Halls	EH6 6BS	Trussell Trust
South Queensferry	EH30 9RA	Trussell Trust
South West Edible Estates	EH14 3JF	GoBeyond
Space and the Broomhouse Hub	EH11 3RH	GoBeyond
St Margaret Mary's Lunch Club	EH5 2JQ	St Margaret Mary's
St Margaret's Episcopal Church	EH7 5QE	City Mission Soul Food
St Margaret's Parish Church halls	EH7 6LE	Trussell Trust
St Pauls Parish Church	EH6 5AH	Trussell Trust
St Salvadors Episcopal Church	EH11 3QX	
Sunshine Club - Community Lunch	EH4 4RW	Muirhouse Millennium Centre
The Dove Centre	EH14 2BG	GoBeyond
The Health Agency	EH14 3JF	GoBeyond
The Open Door	EH10 5HY	
The Ripple Project	EH7 6DZ	Cyrenians Community Grocer
Tollcross	EH3 9BP	Trussell Trust
Venchie Centre Pantry	EH16 4NX	Cyrenians Community Grocer
Viewpoint Housing	EH9 2HG	
Wednesday Cooking Club	EH5 2PW	Pilton Community Health Project
Weekend Resource	EH4 4EL	Pilton Equalities Project
Wester Hailes	EH14 2SL	
Wester Hailes Youth Agency	EH14 2QR	GoBeyond
WHALE Arts Agency	EH14 2SA	GoBeyond & Cyrenians Community Grocer
World Care Foundation	EH7 4AF	
Youth Café S1 and above	EH4 4TZ	North Edinburgh Arts