

City	
Country	Scotland (UK)
Population	626,410
Title of policy or practice	Glasgow Children's Holiday Food Programme
Subtitle (optional)	
URL video	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xPo8yggTAks
Category	Social and Economic Equity
SDGs	SDGs: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17.
Brief description	<p>Glasgow announced in its 2018/19 budget a £2 million commitment to develop plans to tackle holiday hunger across the city's 23 council wards. The goal - to work with individuals, organisations, charities and third sector partners to tackle hunger during holiday periods alongside activities that promote children's health and wellbeing - and fun!</p> <p>Following a summit attended by 136 organisations, the 3rd Sector, Social Landlords and others were able to input in the design of the programme, including the application process which has too often been a barrier to groups making applications for funding in the past.</p> <p>The fund was launched on 8th May 2018 with an online application process and a deadline of 2nd July to apply for up to £25,000 to carry out activities. The deadline was extended until 20th July due to demand. A total of 104 funding applications were received: 97 organisations awarded grants.</p> <p>The Programme for children of all ages, up to 18 years, ran between 27th June and 14th August 2018. The project breakdown was: 41 in the North East, 24 in the North West, 26 in the South, with 6 city-wide.</p> <p>Glasgow provided funding to 17 organisations, totalling £102,806, which had not previously had awards. Another 17 applicants formed a partnership approach whereby organisations collaborated to deliver services. Over 14,500 children/young people benefitted from the summer programme.</p> <p>Based on the positive experience, the programme ran during the October 2018 school holidays. Of the 97 organisations that delivered in summer, 61 applied and delivered the programme during which over 6,000 children benefitted and almost £250,000 was allocated. The Programme recently operated during the mid-term February break and the Easter Holidays 2019/20.</p> <p>Key learning: what works best in one community may not work best across the city and building on community assets made for success.</p>
Date of start and state (ongoing/completed)	05/2018 Ongoing
Actors and stakeholders involvement	<p>The Holiday Hunger Programme is not a "one size fits all" model. Working with Communities and anchor organisations and groups is a key part of this. Listening to them about their experience, taking on board their knowledge and insights and learning from this collectively.</p> <p>A steering group with representatives from GCC's Finance, Education and other services, such as Glasgow Life alongside external 3rd sector partners inc. social landlords.</p> <p>Evaluation provided by the Voluntary Action Fund.</p>

<p>Approach</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summit involving 136 organisations; • Steering group, formed to discuss, plan and agree the key aims, funding criteria and outcomes; • VAF contracted via the Glasgow Health and Social Care Partnership to manage the Fund; • The Steering Group met - regular updates from VAF; • VAF assessed all applications against criteria; • Recommendations passed onto the Council Grants & Initiatives Team to ensure applicants were able to deliver; • The summer food programme was delivered. <p>VAF evaluated impact.</p>
<p>Innovation</p>	<p>Prior to the programme, 'holiday hunger' provision across the city was piecemeal. Whilst excellent projects existed these were discreet and dependent upon charitable funding or donations. The Programme provided funds to help them upscale, expand provision and offer more places to children during holiday periods. As well as a more coordinated approach to hunger in the city, the programme aimed to capture learning and support sustainable solutions and that would inform a strategic approach to hunger and wider Food issues within the City.</p> <p>The initial pilot programme not only fed into future Holiday Food Programmes but a wider Food Equity Inquiry launched by the City in August 2018. The purpose of the inquiry is to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand food inequality in Glasgow; • Look at the steps the city can take to prevent food inequality; • Consider how the city can make best use of the services and approaches already available; • Look at what the city can do to invest in longer term sustainable solutions. • <p>This is the first food inquiry in a city in Scotland. A call for evidence was held. This was conducted from 28th September to 9th November 2018. There were 31 responses to the call for evidence; these included community organisations and voluntary groups, public sector staff and academics. There were also a number of personal testimonies received from people who had experienced food inequality/insecurity. A Food Poverty and Inequality Development Session followed.</p> <p>A summit was held in May 2019.</p>
<p>Impact</p>	<p>An independent evaluation found that the programme was welcomed and praised by all who applied and received funding: described as not only valuable, but essential and appreciated by families.</p> <p>Organisations felt the universal fund open to all children helped reduce the stigma around food poverty, ensuring children to be treated and seen as equals. Acknowledged the fund delivered food in a dignified way: the focus being on fun summer activities rather than on the food. As the food and activities were offered for free, it enabled more children and young people to attend along with their families.</p> <p>Organisations stated the fund has improved the health and wellbeing of children and young people across the city; enabled them to change a culture in the mind-set of health and wellbeing. Reported feeling of communities coming together, barriers being broken down and children, young people and their families integrating with others, when normally some would be socially isolated. This fund helped to build equality and relationships within the community.</p> <p>This fund allowed organisations to enhance the activities normally offered, or to offer a completely new programme for the summer. enabled more children and young people to attend.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applications Received: 104 - £951,480.40; • Applications Funded 97: - £881,184;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applications Rejected: 4 - £55,276; • Applications Withdrawn: 3 - £10,593; • Number of children benefitting 14,674; • Number of meals served 131,508.
<p>Inclusion</p>	<p>Internal mobilising Glasgow City Council and key partners, the programme included a range of organisations and community groups from every part of the city. Existing networks or new partnerships were created to deliver.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enabled organisations to split the workload, some focussing on activities and others focussing on the food: all able to use their expertise to enhance service delivery; • Local businesses very supportive of the organisations and the work. This helped to build relationships within the community and ways they could work together in the future; • Some organisations arranged for Police, Fire Service and NHS teams to come and join in with activities, offer advice and help improve relationships with these bodies within the community; • Expertise and knowledge of a range activity providers to ensure different types of activities offered. This allowed children and young people the opportunity to try a range of new experiences, some of which they wouldn't normally have had the chance to experience; • Partnering with other organisations enabled more children to attend, as they shared larger venues, supported each other with additional staff/volunteers; staff developing new skills and experiences by joint work; • Opportunities to create inter-generational connections and relationships were made. <p>By working in partnership, families were able to see what other organisations and services are out there, that have the potential to benefit them beyond the summer programme</p>
<p>Adversity coefficient</p>	<p>Glasgow conducts an Adult Health and Wellbeing Survey every 3 years. The 2018 Survey incorporated 8 questions on the Food Insecurity experiences scale: 11% of those surveyed had experienced at least one event in the last year of food insecurity.</p> <p>Glasgow Centre for Population Health provides an overview of poverty in Glasgow and an indication therefore of households who may be struggling to cope:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A lower proportion of Glaswegians coping financially (80% in 2014) compared to Scots as a whole (89%); • 34% of all children in the city estimated to be living in poverty in 2016; • Distribution of child poverty and vulnerability to child poverty varies dramatically across Glasgow - over 45% of children in some neighbourhoods live in child poverty compared to around 5% in other parts of the city; • In 2014, 20% of children lived in workless households, 6.5% higher than the Scottish average. <p>In Glasgow increasing numbers of people face food insecurity and the further roll out of the UK Governments Welfare Reform programme, particularly Universal Credit which has been made worse by the large-scale closure of local benefit offices.</p> <p>Glasgow has a long-standing commitment to promoting the Living Wage. It was the first Council in Scotland to introduce a Living Wage and has been proactive in using community benefits in procurement to deliver employment and training programmes for local people. However, a recent report by the Living Wage Foundation estimates that around 150,000 jobs in the Glasgow City Region are paid below the real Living Wage.</p> <p>Foodbanks have reported increasing numbers of people referred due to low income.</p>

A referral to a food provider will still often be a first response for a household facing acute food insecurity. Since 2013, the Council has coordinated the Glasgow Foodbank Forum to support foodbanks in the short term and develop a sustainable future for the sector. A number of foodbanks provide ad hoc advice surgeries, all known Foodbanks have links with a number of financial agencies.

Food banks provide a response to clear and pressing needs, however they are not a long term solution to hunger. A dignified response to food poverty means that people in need ought to have access to food that other people value.

Glasgow's Children's Holiday Food Programme, Food Inquiry and recent Food Summit are key parts of a community based and empowering approach which will help us achieve our Strategic Plan goal of becoming a Sustainable Food City