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Briefing Papers

A series of definitive guides to Glasgow's community and voluntary sector

Number 1:

Funding

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Early in 2004, Glasgow Council for the Voluntary Sector secured funding from Social Justice Resources for Glasgow, in order to develop a core information service for the community and voluntary sector in the city.

This sort of exercise had never been undertaken before; quite simply, accurate and relevant information about the activities of the sector had never been gathered in a systematic, city-wide basis.

Many people and organisations have collected their own information, but no one had the definitive picture, and it was extremely difficult, if not impossible, to access even basic information.

With the arrival of Infobase, all that changes. Fast, relevant, accurate and regularly updated information about the community and voluntary sector is now the click of a mouse away.

The Infobase Briefing papers

This is the first of a series of Infobase briefing papers, each focussing upon a different issue central to Glasgow's community and voluntary sector.

All the statistics referred to in this briefing paper are based on information gathered for Phase 1 of Infobase.

This includes data over 750 community and voluntary organisations in Glasgow, with paid employees, representing around 85% of Glasgow's resourced sector. The data was gathered through structured interviews with participating organisations.

The financial data relates to figures provided for 2004.



The Infobase information service is provided by Glasgow Council for the Voluntary Sector.

The initial phase of Infobase was funded by Social Justice Resources. Social Justice Resources are allocated by Communities Scotland, through the Scottish Executive.



www.infobaseglasgow.org

Welcome...

...to the first in a series of Infobase briefing papers produced by GCVS.

Since work started on Infobase in April 2004, the Infobase team has gathered comprehensive information on over 750 community and voluntary sector organisations: approximately 85% of Glasgow's resourced sector. We are now using this vault of information to inform our series of issue-based briefing papers. Each briefing paper will focus on a particular issue affecting the community and voluntary sector, ranging from workforce to governance to equalities.

This initial paper focuses on one of the fundamental issues in the sector, namely **finance and funding**.

This is the focus of the first briefing paper because of its huge cross-organisational impact, and also because it is currently difficult to access accurate information on the financial size and make-up of Glasgow's voluntary sector.

We hope there is something of interest in the paper for organisations and agencies of all backgrounds. If there are particular items that really interest you, please get in touch to find out what further analysis we can provide in this area. Alternatively, you can visit the Reports section on our website, at www.infobaseglasgow.org/reports.htm

Of course, you don't need to wait for the next Infobase briefing paper to find out more about community organisations. You can commission an individual report from us, providing up-to-date information on almost any area of the sector in Glasgow.

Helen Macneil
Chief Executive
GCVS

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Alan Bigham, Mary Sinclair, Martha Wardrop and Gavin Bell

Annual income and its distribution

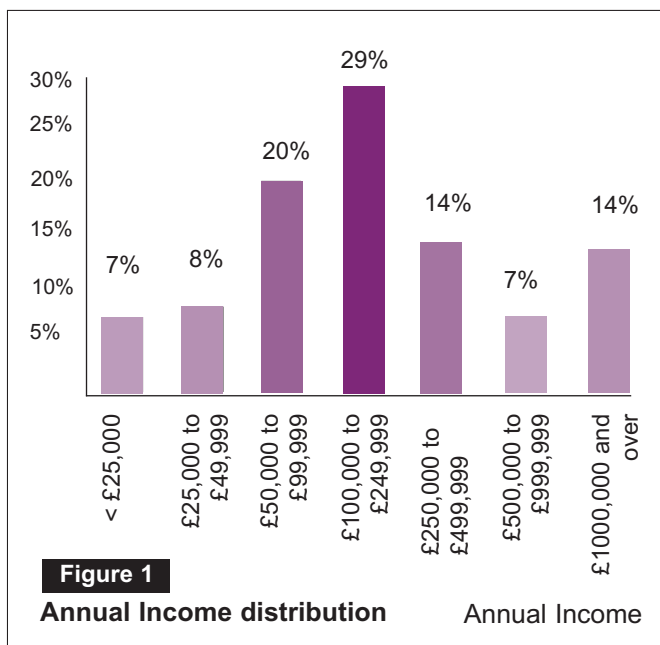
Annual income

The total annual income for Glasgow's community and voluntary sector amounts to over £426m, approximately 3.5% of the city's economic turnover.

Along with the fact that the sector accounts for 3.2% of the city's paid employees, this provides an indication of the value of the sector's economic contribution to the city, in addition to being a major service provider across the whole of Glasgow.

The sector is diverse both in terms of the types of organisations that operate within it, as well as the variety of areas of activity in which they operate.

Figure 1 shows the proportion of organisations that fall within each annual income category.



Some key points

- The Income of Glasgow's community and voluntary sector in 2003/04 was over £426 million
- £150,000 is the average (median) annual income
- 35% of organisations have an income of less than £100,000
- 21% have an annual income greater than £500,000
- Over three quarters of the sector's income goes to the 14% of organisations who have an annual income of over £1m
- 8% of the sector's income goes to 64% of the organisations whose income is less than £250,000
- Housing organisations account for 33% of the sector's income

Annual Income

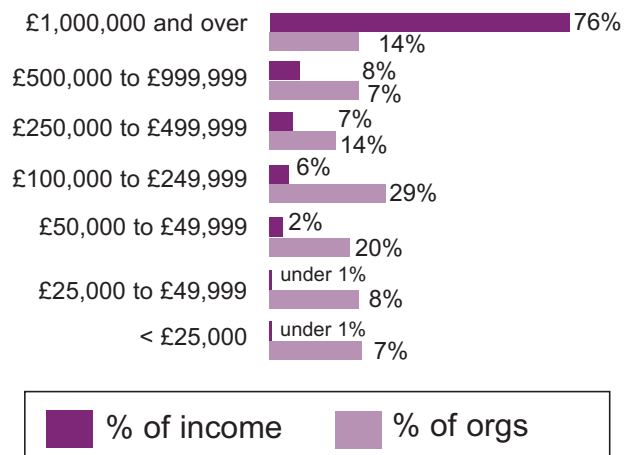


Figure 2

Distribution of Income by income category

Share of Income

The sector's overall income is distributed unevenly across organisations; a substantial proportion goes to a small group of large organisations with greater annual incomes, as is illustrated in Figure 2.

Figure 3 illustrates the breakdown of income for organisations operating in various areas of activity. Again, this is distributed unevenly. When we compare this with the number of organisations in each area of activity, we can see that some areas have a substantially higher level of income.

Whilst organisations operating in the areas of housing and community development and social enterprise have proportionately higher levels of income, organisations categorised as social welfare, health, arts and sports, have significantly lower proportional amounts.

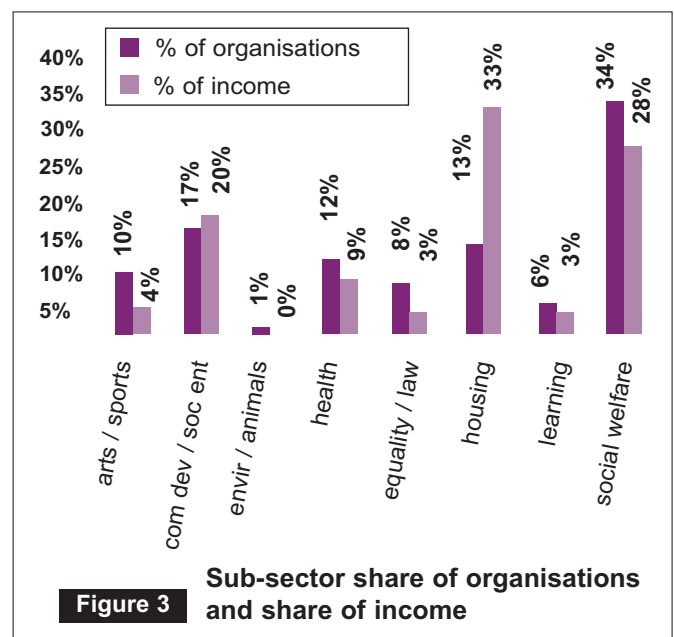


Figure 3

Sub-sector share of organisations and share of income

Related resources

Forward Scotland promotes sustainable development in Scotland by influencing policy and through practical projects.
www.forward-scotland.org.uk/funding/

Sources and types of income

Sources and Types of Income

Voluntary sector funding comes from a wide variety of sources, with the largest proportion (50%) coming through a range of grants.

With service-level agreements and contracts at only 8%, it might appear that the widely-held belief that grants are on the way out isn't holding up. However, many grant-making bodies are focusing on outcomes and targets when allocating money as part of the grant agreement, making this kind of grant-making more akin to service-level agreements.

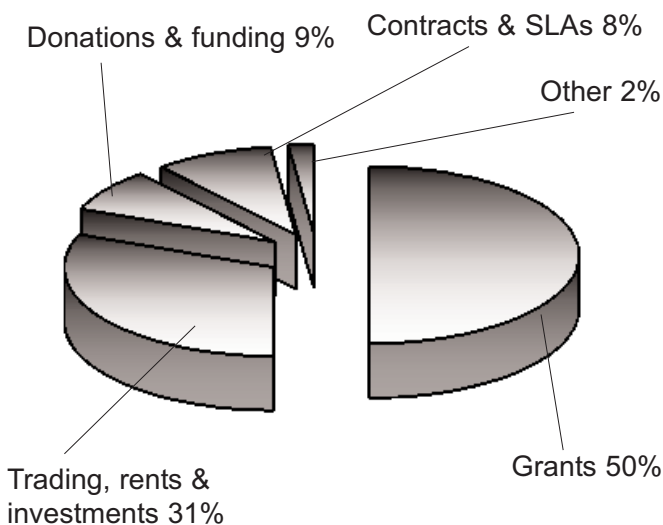
Following this, a substantial amount (31%) of sector income comes from trading, rents and investments. Being self-generated, this provides a degree of independence from funders. Trading involves fees and the selling of services such as training and facilities hire to the general public, other voluntary organisations and the public and private sector. Rents are a major source of income for housing associations.

Income from donations and fundraising accounts for 9%. Whilst securing these can involve a considerable amount of effort from organisations, donations are also valuable in providing independence, allowing organisations to do something radical or different. These can also be used to cover overhead costs and not just direct service provision. It's important to note that there may be a small amount of double counting in relation to trading between organisations, whether in relation to money or an exchange of goods and services.

Figure 4 illustrates the breakdown of types of income.

Figure 4:

Types of income in 2004



Related resources:

See Institute of Fundraising

www.institute-of-fundraising.org.uk

Grant Funding

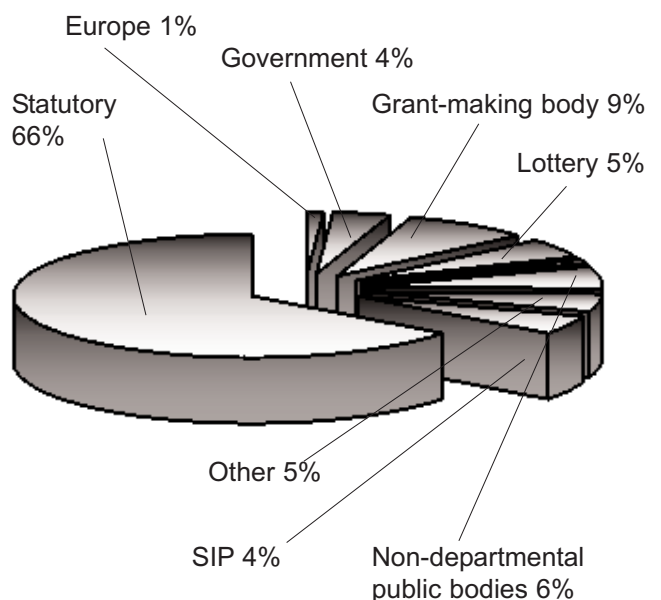
The largest proportion of the sector's income comes through grants, with these being the result of applications made to various bodies including statutory agencies, lottery funders and non departmental public bodies. There is great diversity in sources, but the largest proportion (66%) comes from statutory agencies.

This includes 44% of total grants from Glasgow City Council's various funding streams to community and voluntary organisations.

Figure 5 provides a breakdown of grant sources.

Some examples of non-departmental public bodies include Scottish Enterprise and Communities Scotland.

Figure 5: Grant sources



Some key points

- 50% of the sector's income is self-generated
- 31% of the sector's income comes from trading, rents and investments
- 50% of the sector's income originates from grant sources
- Glasgow City Council contributes 44% of all grant funding to the sector in Glasgow
- 4% of grant funding comes from SIPs
- 1% of grant funding comes from Europe
- Greater Glasgow NHS Board contributes 4% of all grant funding in the city.

Case Study



The Glasgow LGBT Centre



Background

Glasgow's Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) Centre is a community centre which serves the LGBT community in Glasgow and the West of Scotland.

The Centre hosts 18 social and support groups, a café bar, an Adult Literacy and Numeracy Project, a gay men's sexual health project, and is landlord to national LGBT organisations such as Stonewall Scotland and LGBT Youth Scotland. They produce a quarterly magazine, Centrepoint, and have a well maintained, informative website. The Centre has, on average, 2000 visits per week.

The current Centre opened in 1996 and was established by a group of volunteers and is overseen by a voluntary management board. All directors come from within the Centre's membership and Board advisors are co-opted each year from relevant organisations or city council departments. The Board is broadly representative of the community.

There are three full time staff - Centre Manager, Administrator, Adult Literacy and Numeracy Project Manager - as well as a part-time cleaner and a sessional researcher. There are also fourteen volunteers who work on various projects.

Funding issues

Some of the issues which the LGBT Centre face when seeking funding are the same as many other voluntary organisations who serve communities of interest. Very often, interest fades as causes become less politically 'hot' and funders turn their attention to topical causes.

Issues that face the community members that the Centre serves include addiction, mental health issues, self harm, disrupted or severed education and a lack of trust in generic services due to homophobic or transphobic treatment by staff.

Funding streams do not take into account that generic services do not have the LGBT-specific knowledge required to understand why their specific problems were created in the first place. LGBT projects have historically been a low priority because of the sensitivity around LGBT issues.

Current funding campaign

The Centre has until December 2006 to find alternative premises as the building we currently inhabit is part of a planned development site. We have applied to Communities Scotland (Investment Fund) and the Robertson Trust for £300,000 to refurbish a new building in the city centre.

We have a building fund of over £100,000 which we have accrued over the last few years through fundraising and we have also asked GCC for an increase in core funding.

A larger building will provide the potential for conference facilities, more tenants (perhaps providing ultimately a 'one stop shop' for all things LGBT) and will generally enhance income generation. It is planned that these changes will increase self-sustainability.

The funding process

Funding was traditionally dispersed to all local LGBT groups via the West of Scotland Gay and Lesbian Forum. In 2002 this changed as the local groups began applying for their own individual funding. As the Centre fell into the catchment area of all of the local authorities in West of Scotland it applied to each for funding.

All 12 authorities receive applications every fiscal year and all but one (Inverclyde) contribute varying amounts. The funding for the Adult Literacy and Numeracy Project comes from Glasgow City Council (CLS) and originates at Scottish Executive level.

Smaller grants are sought each year to pay for free community leisure classes and workshops. Although we consistently generate income to cover the bulk of our core costs through sub-leasing of office space to relevant organisations, room hire, membership and donations, we seek funding from local authorities to cover salary costs.

Funding Advice from LGBT Centre

Lobbying and campaigning, especially for groups representing communities of interest, is crucial.

Keep your organisation or community issues on the policy-makers' agenda and insist on informing policy through focus groups, attendance at forums, responses to consultations and networking.

Challenge low capacity and highlight it as a problem to funders and policy-makers where possible.

Be careful of overloading one small group of dedicated workers and volunteers. They risk 'burning out' and further reducing capacity until an organisation can no longer sustain itself.

Contact Details

Ruth Black, Glasgow LGBT Manager,
11 Dixon Street, Glasgow G1 4AL
ruth.glgbt@btconnect.com 0141 221 7203
www.glgbt.org.uk

Tackling funding applications

A third of organisations who reported problems in retaining staff pointed to short-term funding as the main problem, noting that many staff leave posts to seek more secure employment. This can be particularly problematic for smaller organisations.

Length of funding

As we can see in Figure 6, just 24% of organisations have successfully applied for and been awarded funding that lasts for 3 years or longer.

The length of funding can have an impact on organisations by making it difficult for organisations to plan strategically. Also, complications arise from having to continually apply for new funding for the same project.

Additionally, many organisations are required to juggle a wide variety of funding mechanisms, with varying application formats between different funders.

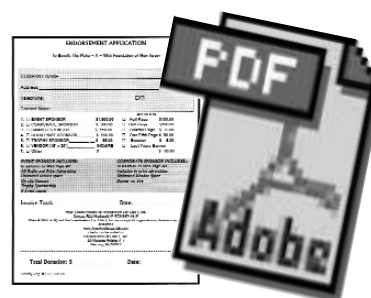
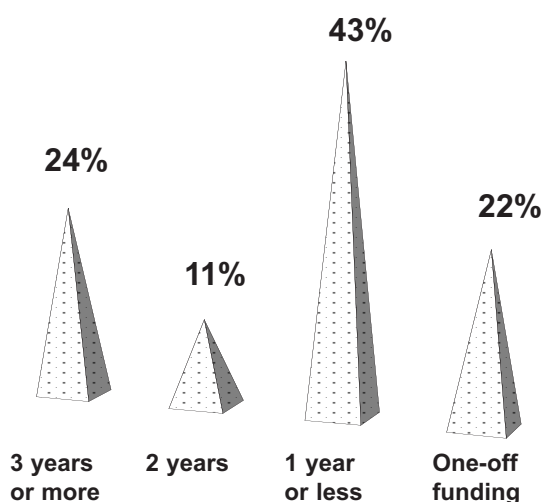


Figure 6:

Length of funding awarded from successful funding applications



The most frequently-applied-to funders reported by organisations across the city include:

- Glasgow City Council
- Lloyds TSB Foundation
- Social Inclusion Partnerships
- Lottery

Over 50% all successful funding applications were awarded as one-off payments or for the duration of one year or less

Short-term funding is cited by organisations as contributing towards problems in staff recruitment and retention

76% of organisations report experiencing some difficulty in applying for funding.

Funding difficulties encountered

Only 24% of organisations reported that they do not experience any difficulty when applying for funding, with three quarters of all organisations reporting varying problems. The main problem (over 20%) reported was 'filling out application forms'. This is a particular issue for small organisations with few paid employees.

The next most cited problem was knowing what funding is available. 13% of organisations reported this, with a large proportion being fairly new organisations and the majority being small groups with less paid employees.

Other problems reported included:

- Generating evidence of need for funders
- Lack of time or dedicated staff
- Meeting funders criteria
- Preparing a business plan or budget

Some organisations reported various concerns in relation to funders, including:

- No understanding about the organisation or area of work
- Timescales applied by funders
- Lack of feedback and communication with funders
- Funding being targeted at new projects
- High levels of bureaucracy

Related resources:

See Institute of Fundraising
www.institute-of-fundraising.org.uk

Tackling funding difficulties

As easy as ABC

The difficulties raised by respondents in relation to funding applications are often raised by organisations seeking support from GCVS and most can be tackled very quickly. GCVS uses a number of funding "portals" and collates and disseminates funding information on a regular basis.

Portals such as FunderFinder and Trust Funding can help you narrow down a list of potential funders that are appropriate to your organisation and your area of work.

A is for application forms

Application forms are the normal review mechanism for the majority of funders. It would be great if funders said "send us a video of your work" or if they dropped by to see you in action but until such times, forms are a means to an end.

Funders aren't necessarily looking for the magic buzz words: they ultimately want to know how you will make a difference to the lives of people and communities.

B is for business plan

More and more funding bodies are now asking for a business plan to accompany applications, and it can seem like just another hoop to jump through.

In fact, a business plan should be more than just a lever to get in funding - it should provide you with direction and a tool to communicate with potential funders and other partners.

GCVS can support your organisation through the planning process from pulling together your vision through to structuring what you want your plan to say. For more information contact Alan Bigham (Capacity Building Officer) at GCVS.

Tel: 0141 332 2444

email: alan.bigham@gcvs.org.uk

Whether you call it a business, strategic, forward, 3-year or 5-year plan, its purpose should be more or less the same: it should explain where your organisation is going and how it is going to get there.

An effective plan will provide you with the content for funding applications and help you find the right funders who "fit" your work - not the other way around.

C is for credibility

Your responsibility is to prove that there is a need for the work you are proposing to undertake; and the more independent the project, the better.

You also need to convince funders about your credibility? Why are you the best organisation to do this work? What track record do you have? And, how robust are your financial systems and procedures?

Loan Finance

Only 7% of organisations reported that they had applied for loan finance. However, of those who applied, 91% were successful in receiving the loan.

Organisations that applied for loan finance tended to be larger organisations, with 97% having an annual income greater than £100,000, and 67% having an annual income of more than £1m.

The annual income of organisations applying for loan finance are illustrated in Figure 7.

Interventions aimed at supporting the growth of community finance initiatives, such as

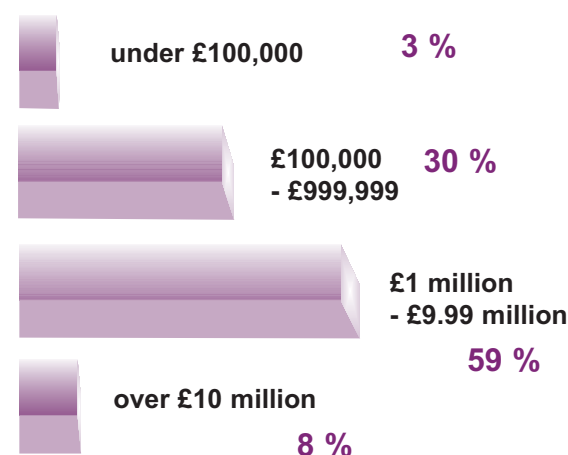
Social Investment Scotland will possibly raise the importance of loan finance in the future, although this may take some time to develop.

Social Investment Scotland (SIS) reports having provided loans to three organisations from Glasgow's community and voluntary sector in the period 2004/05. The total of the three loans amounting to £321,000 and the additional funds leveraged being £1,108,000.

SIS focuses on groups and organisations that tend to be unable to access loan finance through traditional routes.

Figure 7:

Annual Income of organisations who applied for loan finance



Related resources:

For further information check out Social Investment Scotland's website at www.socialinvestmentscotland.com.

Regulations and good practice in finance

While there are regulations where compliance is legally enforced, it's also useful to be aware of recommended good practice and accounting standards, such as compliance with the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP).

In Scotland, legislation for registered charities and organisations is now changing with the introduction of The Office of the Scottish Charity Regulator (OSCR).

It is anticipated that the forthcoming changes are likely to bring the requirements into closer alignment with the Charities SORP, but until then the current legislation remains.

All Scottish Charities must keep proper books of account and prepare an annual statement of accounts. For a charity

SORP

Although legislation lays down the minimum requirements in charity financial reporting, there are good practice standards laid out in the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) which community and voluntary organisations, regardless of size, should aim for. The SORP requires that the accounts identify the funds which a charity has available, differentiating:

- . permanent capital (or endowment) funds
- . revenue funds
- . funds which have restrictions imposed by the donor
- . unrestricted funds which the trustees may or may not wish to designate for specific purposes.

OSCR reports that "forthcoming changes to the regulations are likely to bring the requirements into closer alignment with the Charities SORP, and increasingly those who fund charities expect to see accounts that follow generally accepted best practice".

Updates on the forthcoming legal changes are available on both the OSCR and SCVO websites. There you will find information on the timetable of both the Scottish Executive and OSCR for the release of regulations and guidance and on any changes before they actually come into effect. GCVS will also keep you updated on this. Remember that until the new Act is implemented, all current charity law still applies.

Cash Reserves

It is considered good practice to have around three months running costs "in reserve" to allow for potential shortfalls and crises. Three months is a very general figure and a more accurate judgment should be made by the committee or board by weighing up the potential risks faced by the organisation.

Potential risks are likely to revolve around sudden drops in income and possible consequences might include paying creditors, making redundancy payments and paying penalty clauses in contracts. Reserves provide organisations with a safety net should things go awry.

Over 60% of Glasgow's community and voluntary organisations report having cash reserves which is encouraging and suggests good financial planning and risk assessment.

that is not a company, where the annual income is £25,000 or more, this must comprise a balance sheet and an income and expense account.

Where the annual income is less than £25,000, charities may choose to prepare simpler accounts comprising a statement of balance and a receipts and payments account. A charities accounts must be professionally audited if:

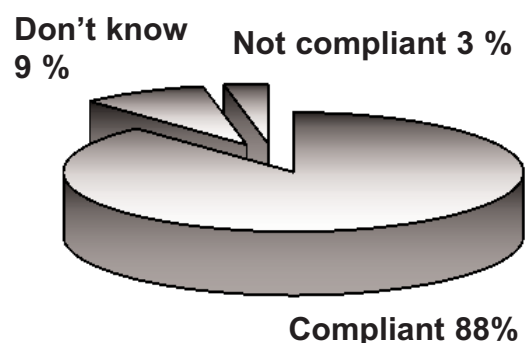
- . its gross annual income or expenditure in the year, or in either of the preceding two years was over £100,000; or
- . an audit is required in terms of its founding deed.

Otherwise the accounts may be either professionally audited or examined and certified by a capable, independent examiner.

For charities that are companies, the annual income threshold above which an audit is required is set by the Companies Act at £280,000.

Figure 8:

Registered Charities reporting compliance with SORP



Over 80% of Glasgow's community and voluntary sector organisations are Registered Charities.

78% of Glasgow's Registered Charities have carried out a full audit.

88% of the organisations that are Registered Charities reported that their accounts are compliant with SORP.

Related resources

For further information check out

www.oscr.org.uk

and

www.scvo.org.uk

Case Study



Castlemilk & Carmunnock Community Wind Park Trust



Background

Castlemilk & Carmunnock Community Wind Park Trust was formed in 2002 as a social enterprise company to develop a wholly community-owned and managed Urban Wind Farm in the Castlemilk and Carmunnock area of Glasgow.

The community wind farm concept was first raised through a Caledonian University study in 2001, identifying the potential for a community-owned and managed wind farm development, due to the area's geographical location and strong network of community and voluntary organisations.

The Trust members are drawn from a range of sectors, drawing on skills including community and economic development, planning, research, Renewable Energy, environmental management and fundraising.

Current funding project

The University students met with CEDA's Social Economy Team and it was recognised that a wind farm could contribute to the ongoing process of regeneration with a multiplier effect, feeding valuable resources into the local area.



The proposed site of the development, Cathkin Braes Country Park, is owned by GCC and it is anticipated the site will be secured through a 'peppercorn' rent to GCC on a long-term lease.

The main challenge faced is one of funding and finance, especially with regard to early investigative and feasibility costs.

Contact Details

Margo Smith
CEDA Community Wind Park Development Officer
Glenwood Business Park
Castlemilk, Glasgow

Email: margo.smith@ceda.org.uk

Tel: 0141 634 1024

Funding Process

There are few, if any, financial incentives for small-scale community renewable or micro generation projects. Unlike private developers, community based developers have to outsource funding for feasibility studies, technical studies and EIA's.

The Trust drew on in-kind support and expertise from the various members of the Trust, enabling some reduction in costs. However, to date a total in excess of £100,000 has been secured to take the project to the planning stage.

Without co-operation and in-kind support from various agencies and individuals the development would have been unable to proceed to this stage.

The estimated capital costs for the project are £5.2 million, with annual running costs estimated at £200,000 and the potential for annual net profits being £250,000. The Trust will be submitting a full planning application to Glasgow City Council soon, and initial approaches to potential funders and interested agencies are currently underway.

Funders to date include: SCHRI, Futurebuilders Seedcorn Fund, Castlemilk SIP, Castlemilk Key Fund, Glasgow City Council, Glasgow South East Area Committee, and Forward Scotland.

Funding advice

Work on the project to date has highlighted the importance of:

- a strong lead agency and chairperson capable of ensuring a synergy of effort and effective project progress
- formation of a project steering group to drive forward the development of the project
- a broad mix of representatives from established community and voluntary organisations, helping the project to access financial and political support
- local resident involvement encouraging a strong sense of local ownership of the project
- an appropriate mix of skills and expertise in the group, essential in dealing with the many complex elements in the development

Funding Directory



European Funding

There is general uncertainty about the future level of funding that Scotland will receive beyond 2006.

It is more than likely that European Regional Development Funding will be provided under two programmes. The Highlands & Islands will have a similar programme to what is currently available, known as a convergence programme and the rest of Scotland will have an untargeted competitiveness programme.

The fund will target business support, environmental issues (e.g. flood prevention and contaminated land), and transport. European Social Funds will continue with similar criteria but this is likely to be more competitive to access.

There is a suggestion that central government wants more control and that the voluntary sector, further education bodies and local authorities will miss out, diminishing the partnership approach at regional level.

The Western Scotland Partnership has produced a document, *Western Scotland - Regional Development for a competitive future*, as a contribution to the debate on the future of regional policy.

Its purpose is to provide the case for maintaining a regional approach to the planning and delivery of economic and social regeneration policies in Western Scotland. Evidence on the importance of European Structural Funds for Glasgow since 1988 will be presented to decision-makers in Spring 2006.

The Community Regeneration Fund

On 9 December 2004, the Scottish Executive announced the establishment of a new £318 million CRF to address the needs of Scotland's most disadvantaged areas.

This Fund is a replacement to the existing Social Inclusion Partnerships (SIPs) and Better Neighbourhoods Services (BNS) funding and builds on the lessons and best practice from these programmes.

Community Planning Partnerships (CPPs) will establish how they propose to use the CRF, alongside their own resources, to delivery explicit regeneration outcomes for the most deprived communities through three-year Regeneration Outcome Agreements (ROAs).

These agreements will provide the strategic and operational frameworks for CPPs to plan and deliver projects that achieve improved outcomes for disadvantaged communities. The £85 million investment from the CRF for Glasgow over the next two years from April 2006, represents a 15 percent increase over previous spending.

Big Lottery Funding

Launched on 1 June 2004, the Big Lottery Fund (BLF) merged the New Opportunities Fund and the Community Fund to create a single new lottery distributor.

The fund aims to build on the experience and best practice of both organisations to simplify funding in those areas where the two bodies currently overlap, and to ensure lottery funding provides the best possible value for money.

The BLF will continue to fund the voluntary sector and health, education and the environment, but also takes on the Millennium Commission's ability to fund large-scale regenerative projects. It can fund community transformation, from smaller grants at local level through to big capital projects, intended to regenerate and revitalise communities.

The Big Lottery's income, as with the Community Fund and New Opportunities Fund will be generated by the sale of lottery tickets. Combined, this makes up 50 percent of the proceeds for good causes, anticipated to be between £600 and £700 million a year until 2009.

The Secretary of State has already guaranteed the Community Fund and New Opportunities Fund funding streams until the end of the current Camelot licence in early 2009.

The BLF announced its change in direction from grant-maker to investor in its manifesto for 2006-2009. It will make £275 million pounds available through five investment programmes, namely *Investing in Ideas*, *Growing Community Assets*, *Life Transitions*, *Dynamic Inclusive Societies*, and *Supporting 21st Century Life*.

Investing in Ideas will launch in early 2006 while the remaining four investment areas will open in Spring 2006. The BLF is still committed to the Young People's Fund and will continue to make funds available to small groups through the Awards for All programme.

Related resources

ERDF

www.europa.eu.int/grants

Big Lottery Fund

www.biglotteryfund.org.uk

The Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF)

www.hlf.org.uk

Future Builders: an investment programme to help social economy organisations that provide services to the public.

www.communitiesscotland.gov.uk

Scottish Centre for Regeneration

www.communitiesscotland.gov.uk

Scottish Centre for Regeneration

The Scottish Centre for Regeneration (SCR) helps to build skills and expertise and to share knowledge among those working in community regeneration. The SCR administers the New Ideas Fund and the Seeing Is Believing Fund, which both make grants up to £5,000 to community and voluntary groups.

Funding Directory



Glasgow City Council



Community Health and Care Partnerships (CHCPs)

CHCPs were first proposed in the Scottish Executive White Paper Partnerships for Care and were defined on the basis of:

- . Partnership between NHS and Local Authorities
- . Community involvement
- . Devolution of resources to local control
- . An agenda for service re-design and professional development of staff
- . Service integration within the NHS and with Local Government.
- . Health improvement and community planning

A draft scheme of establishment was submitted to NHS Greater Glasgow and Glasgow City Council and was approved in April 2005. There will be five Glasgow City Community Health and Care Partnerships (CHCPs), so-

named to reflect the full range of local NHS and Council services for which they will be responsible.

The present NHS reforms are designed to put patient-centred care at the heart of services and are based on partnership working.

They aim to break down some of the barriers that have traditionally existed between community health, social care and specialist health services. This will create opportunities to develop new health services at a local level and make it easier for patients to access all of the health and social care services they need, regardless of whether they are provided by their CHCP, hospital or local authority.

A project team has been established to develop detailed implementation plans in partnership with local development groups and frontline staff.

GCC Area Committees

The Council established eleven Area Committees covering the entire City. Area Committees are unique among the Council's committees because they are the only committees with community representatives, giving local people a real say in how Council services are delivered in their area.

There are six schemes which community and voluntary organisations can apply to: General Projects, Community Grants, Playschemes, Bus Hire, events, and Youth Budget. Applications should be made on an appropriate form which can be obtained from Jean McDade, Development and Regeneration Services (0141 287 4160)

Twin Cities

For a number of years the European Commission has encouraged coalition between different areas of Europe through the twinning of towns, cities, districts or regions. Twinning has made a considerable contribution to creating a European awareness.

Glasgow has embraced the notion of twinning and is now actively involved with a number of cities including: Dalian (China), Havana (Cuba), Nuremberg (Germany), Rostor-on-Don (Russia), and Turin (Italy).

The Glasgow City Council's International Office is always interested in assisting Services to access additional funding or to help identify transnational partners. It's worth remembering that there are around 250 different transnational funding programmes covering a wide range of activities.

Related resources:

NHS Greater Glasgow: www.nhsgg.org.uk
Glasgow City Council: www.glasgow.gov.uk

Social Initiatives

Development and Regeneration Services' Social Initiatives Team is responsible for the development, management and monitoring of the Council's £11m Social Inclusion Budget.

Arts Development Cultural Grant Schemes

The Arts Development Section is responsible for administering the Cultural & Leisure Services Cultural Grants Budget. There are a number of schemes offering financial support to schools, social work service users, professional artists and arts organisations.

Arts Grants for Social Services Clients

Applications are invited from Social Work centres and projects or from arts organisations wishing to carry out arts work that promotes social inclusion, good health and wellbeing. Client groups include:

- . children or young people in or leaving care
- . homeless people
- . people with HIV/AIDS
- . addicts or former addicts
- . offenders and victims of crime
- . carers
- . children and adults with mental health problems
- . older people
- . disabled children and adults
- . seekers and refugees
- . anyone affected by domestic violence or prostitution

Grants of up to £750 for 'hands on' arts activities led by professional artists are available.



Scottish Executive funding opportunities

The Executive is currently undertaking a strategic review of voluntary sector funding in partnership with SCVO and CoSLA.

The review aims to maximise the contribution of voluntary organisations to the common good of Scotland by identifying, and making a shared commitment to resolve, the cultural and practical issues relating to the funding of voluntary organisations that currently constrain them.

The Review partners will form an implementation group to manage and guide the implementation of an Action Plan, in close consultation with the Funders' Forum once it is established. They will jointly report on the implementation of the actions identified in this review and expect to report on progress in 2006.

Procurement: Tendering for Public Sector Contract

To assist social economy organisations in securing access to this increasing public sector procurement market, the Scottish Executive has commissioned a guide called, *Tendering for Public Sector Contracts*.

This is one of a series of actions which the Executive has identified to develop the Social Economy. The publication is a step-by-step guide for social economy organisations that are interested in finding out about contracts and getting public sector business.

The guide includes case studies of organisations that have gained contracts, information on the processes involved, advice on the range of support available and checklists of the key questions your organisation should ask.

The guide was written by Kevin Robbie from Forth Sector and approaches procurement from the viewpoint of the organisation seeking contracts. To obtain a copy of the guide please go to the new website:

<http://www.socialeconomyscotland.info>

Related resources

Scottish Arts Council: www.scottisharts.org.uk

Scottish Executive guide: www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications

SportScotland: www.sportscotland.org.uk

Social Economy Scotland: www.socialeconomyscotland.info

Guide outlines good practice

A new guide for the Scottish voluntary sector that allows organisations to find out how they might apply to the Scottish Executive has just been published.

Covering the Scottish Executive's direct grant schemes only, The Scottish Compact Good Practice Guide to Funding outlines opportunities for:

- activities that promote Scottish Executive objectives
- capacity-building within organisations on the basis of agreed outputs
- core management, administrative and relevant training costs
- local networks to promote the growth and effectiveness of voluntary organisations
- innovative projects where the Scottish Executive has a particular interest in taking forward an experimental approach.

The Scottish Arts Council

The Scottish Executive is reviewing the contents of the Cultural Commission Report published in June 2005.

The Cultural Commission, chaired by James Boyle, was tasked with making recommendations to the Executive, in the light of available resources, on the development of arts and culture, promoting wider access, excellence and building on the nation's reputation for creativity.



Scottish Arts Council

The response of the Scottish Executive to this report will inform the way forward for Scotland's culture and influence sources of future funding for the arts sector.

At a time of increasing demand for arts funding in Scotland, it is important to be fully aware of the range of funding sources available. An information sheet published by the Scottish Arts Council offers an overview of the major sources of funding for the arts in Scotland.

Infobase will soon be producing a briefing paper about the social economy. If you are interested in contributing to this please contact Mary Sinclair.

Funding Directory



Charitable Trusts

The Esmée Fairbairn Foundation

Esmée Fairbairn Foundation is one of the largest independent grantmaking foundations in the UK. In 2005 they made grants of £28 million across the UK.

www.esmeefairbairn.org.uk



Comic Relief

Comic Relief exists to tackle poverty and promote social justice in the UK and Africa.

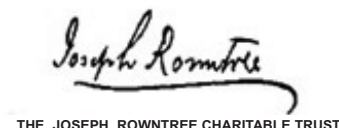
www.comicrelief.com



Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust

Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust funds in the areas of poverty and economic justice, handling conflict & promoting peaceful alternatives, democratic process, racial justice, corporate responsibility, Quaker and other religious concerns, in the UK, Ireland and South Africa only.

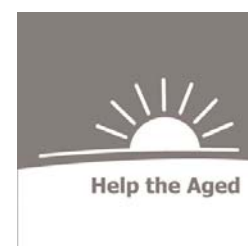
www.jrf.org.uk/funding



Help The Aged

Grants totalling hundreds of thousands of pounds are made each year by Help the Aged to a wide variety of projects, including transport services, respite care, hospices, homeless schemes, day centres, lunch clubs, the development of rural care and Care and Repair gardening schemes.

www.helptheaged.org.uk



BBC Children in Need

Every penny raised for BBC Children in Need is spent on those who need it most. Applications are welcomed from good quality projects which show a clear focus on improving children's lives. Applicants must be properly constituted not-for-profit groups working with disadvantaged children under 18 years and in the UK. Their disadvantages may include any kind of disability behavioural or psychological problems, living in poverty or situations of deprivation, illness, distress, abuse or neglect.

www.bbc.co.uk/scotland/pudsey/grants.shtml



The Voluntary Action Fund

The Voluntary Action Fund is an independent grant-making trust. We give grants to, and work with, local voluntary organisations in Scotland. Our grant schemes meet the needs of disadvantaged communities and encourage volunteering.

www.voluntaryactionfund.org.uk



Funding Directory



Charitable Trusts

Lloyds TSB Foundation for Scotland

This is a grantmaking trust distributing in excess of £6 million to recognised charities throughout Scotland. Our aim is to support and work in partnership with charities which help people, especially those who are disadvantaged or disabled to play a fuller role in communities throughout Scotland.

www.fundingthefuture.org.uk



The Robertson Trust

A grantmaking trust distributing approx. £6 million to charities in Scotland.

www.therobertsontrust.org.uk



Scottish Community Foundation

Scottish Community Foundation grants are made to help improve the quality of life and life chances for the people of Scotland. Our work covers a wide range of social welfare and community development activities through a number of different grant programmes.

www.scottishcommunityfoundation.com



The Carnegie UK Trust

The Carnegie UK Trust was set up in 1913. It is one of over twenty foundations around the world established by Scots American Andrew Carnegie. The Trust had an initial focus upon building several hundred libraries and village halls.

In more recent years the Trust has funded community arts, social action, community development and youth programmes across the UK and Ireland, together with establishing national inquiries and commissions into areas of public concern.

In 2005, the Trust closed its grants programmes and now focuses upon strategic change initiatives, action research and policy advocacy. Current areas include rural community development, strengthening democracy and civil society, youth empowerment and the promotion of progressive philanthropy. The Trust has offices in Scotland and London.

www.carnegieuktrust.org.uk



The MacRobert Trust

The Trustees reconsider their policy and practice of grant giving every five years. The beneficial area is United Kingdom-wide but preference is given to organisations in Scotland. Grants are normally made only to a recognised Scottish Charity or a recognised charity outside Scotland.

www.themacroberttrust.org.uk





Glasgow's information service
for and about its voluntary and
community organisations

Briefing Papers

What Infobase does for Glasgow's voluntary and community sector:

- It clarifies and quantifies the contribution that the sector makes to Glasgow
- It improves the quality and consistency of research about the sector
- It identifies trends that affect the sector, such as staff turnover
- It supports key social justice and social inclusion initiatives and helps public agencies to deliver their social inclusion agendas
- It allows for better links between voluntary sector organisations and public agencies
- It reduces the amount of time spent by sector workers on surveys and questionnaires



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