

Food and Fun Holiday Programme 2022 – 2024: Equality and Health analysis

July 2022

Section 1: Equality analysis details

Proposed policy/decision/business plan to which this equality analysis relates	Holiday Activities and Food (HAF) Programme – Southwark’s Food and Fun holiday programme 2022-2024 grant funding		
Equality analysis author	Charlotte Pollins – Holiday Provision Programme Officer for Healthy Places Ria Shah – Holiday Provision Programme Coordinator		
Strategic Director:	Caroline Bruce		
Department	Environment and Leisure	Division	Public Health
Period analysis undertaken	June to July 2022		
Date of review (if applicable)	<p>Southwark’s Food and Fun holiday programme is subject to regular monitoring and evaluation both internally by the holiday programme team and externally by the funder (Department for Education).</p> <p>Although the demographics of the target beneficiaries for this programme aren’t expected to change drastically before the end of 2024, the impact the programme has on the community will continually be evaluated to ensure it meets the needs of the target beneficiaries within the borough.</p>		

Section 2: Brief description of policy/decision/business plan

1.1 Brief description of policy/decision/business plan

Since 2018, the Department for Education (DfE) has invested in local programmes that deliver healthy meals and fun activities to disadvantaged children during the summer holidays. In summer 2020, they invested £9 million in 17 local authorities, including the Southwark and Lambeth Summer of Food and Fun which took place across the two boroughs and was facilitated by a partnership between Kitchen Social (a Mayor's Fund for London charity), Southwark Council and Lambeth Council.

The Holiday Activity and Food (HAF) programme expanded in 2021 enabling all English local authorities to offer free healthy meals and enriching activities to children between the ages of 4 and 16 years old that are eligible for benefits-related Free School Meals (FSM) or come from families with no recourse to public funds. All local authorities are expected to coordinate their holiday programmes over the Easter, summer and winter holidays. Towards the end of 2021, the DfE confirmed that the HAF programme will continue to be funded for the 2022 – 2024 school holidays with an annual commitment of over £200 million per year.

For 2021, Southwark Council were allocated £1,540,030 to cover the cost of coordinating and delivering the programme over the three holiday periods. This was a significant increase in funding from 2020 and enabled Southwark's holiday provision to be scaled up massively over the course of the year to reach more children in need of support. A particular effort was made to increase the availability of provision for those aged 12-16 years old.

For the 2022 programme, Southwark Council were allocated £1,522,530 for the year. During Easter, 35 holiday provision hubs delivered 55 programmes which reached 2,408 individual children including 409 children with SEND needs. 79.5% of these children were eligible for free school meals (FSM). Over the course of the Easter holidays 9,407 nutritious meals were provided by the hubs and 10,680 healthy meals were cooked at home using Take and Make recipe boxes. For the summer, 39 providers are expected to deliver 56 programmes across the borough reaching 2,557 individual children.

The programme's objectives are to encourage eligible children to:

- Eat more healthily
- Be more active
- Take part in engaging and enriching activities
- Be safe and not isolated
- Have greater knowledge of health and nutrition
- Be more engaged with school and other services
- Have greater knowledge and awareness of holiday club provision

The Department for Education also requires that:

- Provision is inclusive and accessible
- Provision is offered to all FSM children in the local authority
- Ideally provision is offered four hours a day, four days a week, for four weeks in the Summer and for one week at Easter and Winter

For each funding round of the Southwark HAF programme since 2021, the application process has been shared widely including amongst the Holiday Provision Network previously funded providers, schools, Ofsted-registered out of school settings and prospective providers who have expressed an interest in the programme in order to encourage all eligible organisations to apply.

Section 3: Overview of service users and key stakeholders consulted

2. Service users and stakeholders	
Key users of the department or service	Children and young people aged between 4 and 16 years who live or go to school in Southwark and are eligible for benefits-related Free School Meals (FSM) or have no recourse to public funds, and their families
Key stakeholders were/are involved in this policy/decision/business plan	Southwark Council, Southwark Holiday Provision Hubs, Southwark Holiday Activities and Food Steering Group, Southwark Holiday Provision Network, Southwark Councillors, parents/carers of participating children and young people

Section 4: Pre-implementation equality analysis

This section considers the potential impacts (positive and negative) on groups with ‘protected characteristics’, the equality information on which this analysis is based and any mitigating actions to be taken.

The first column on the left is for societal and economic issues (discrimination, higher poverty levels) and the second column on the right for health issues, physical and mental. As the two aspects are heavily interrelated it may not be practical to fill out both columns on all protected characteristics. The aim is, however, to ensure that health is given special consideration, as it is the council’s declared intention to reduce health inequalities in the borough. The Public Health Team can assist with research and data.

Age - Where this is referred to, it refers to a person belonging to a particular age (e.g. 32 year olds) or range of ages (e.g. 18 - 30 year olds).	
Potential impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/decision/business plan	Potential health impacts (positive and negative)
<p>The most recent estimate of the prevalence of food insecurity in Southwark highlighted that 23.5% of people over 16 years and 25.8% of children surveyed were food insecure, equating to approximately 75,000 of residents over 16 years and over 16,000 Southwark children and young people. Food insecurity for both adults and children is worse in Southwark than the London average (21% for adults and 17.5% for children).</p> <p>In 2019, Southwark residents with dependent children had higher levels of poor food security (44%), compared with respondents without dependents (18%), highlighting that families with children are a particularly vulnerable group. Single parent households and large families are more likely to be food insecure in Southwark.</p> <p>The pandemic and cost of living crisis have both exacerbated the issue of food insecurity across the country. The Food Foundation’s survey series on the impact of coronavirus on children’s food has continually demonstrated that families with children have suffered significantly. Their most recent data published in March 2021 highlighted that 12% of adults living with children reported experiencing moderate or severe food insecurity in the 6 months leading up to January 2021, equating to 4.7 million adults and 2.3 million children. The Food Foundation’s Food Insecurity Tracking surveys have found that 20.6% of households with children experienced food insecurity in the 6 months leading up to April 2022 in comparison to 14.2% of households in the 6 months leading up to January 2022 and 11.5% of households before the pandemic.</p> <p>Locally, we have seen the number of children claiming FSM increase by 3% between January and October 2021. The most recent census data available (Autumn</p>	<p>Food insecurity has a detrimental impact on children’s health and disproportionately impacts those from low income backgrounds, contributing to health inequalities. Children in food insecure households are more likely to develop asthma, depression and other chronic conditions. Their growth and development are impaired. Learning is poorer, and can affect life chances.</p> <p>Paradoxically, food insecurity is often associated with overweight and obesity. Explanations include the higher cost of nutritious foods, the stress of living with food insecurity, and physiological adaptations to food restriction. Poor food access increases the risk of low birthweight and stunting in children, which are associated with higher risk of overweight and obesity later in life.</p> <p>Low levels of physical activity in children also contributes to poor health outcomes, such as excess weight gain.</p> <p>Through the 2022 – 2024 holiday programme, the council aims to provide eligible children with access to nutritious free food and enriching physical activity sessions over the school holidays. This support will increase the food security of participating children and families during the holidays and ensure children are more active, helping to reduce the chance of the above health issues developing. By supporting children on benefits-related FSM and those with no</p>

<p>2021) highlighted that 14,687 children in Southwark were eligible for FSM accounting for 34% of all pupils of the school roll.</p> <p>The HAF programme specifically targets children and young people between the ages of 4 and 16 years who are vulnerable to food insecurity, focusing on those eligible for benefits-related FSM. The programme will have a positive impact on this group by ensuring that they have access to nutritious food during the school holidays. This support alleviates pressure on family finances, as evidenced in previous evaluations of similar holiday provision programmes, allowing parents and carers who are on low incomes to save money that they would otherwise have to spend on food, childcare or activities for their children.</p>	<p>recourse to public funds, this support is targeted and should contribute to wider work to reduce health inequalities in Southwark.</p> <p>The following aspects of the HAF programme support the health and wellbeing of this group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All food provided is required to meet the School Food Standards and this will be monitored, with feedback sought from families too. ▪ All hubs must provide physical activity during their sessions and this will be monitored throughout the programme.
<p>Equality information on which above analysis is based</p>	<p>Health data on which above analysis is based</p>
<p>Southwark Council. 2021. Tackling Household Food Insecurity. Southwark's JSNA</p> <p>Food Foundation. 2021. A Crisis Within a Crisis: The Impact of Covid-19 on Household Food Security</p> <p>Food Foundation. 2022. Food Insecurity Tracking</p> <p>Department for Education. 2021. Southwark School Census data.</p> <p>Mayor's Fund for London. 2018. Kitchen Social Evaluation Report.</p>	<p>Southwark Council. 2021. Tackling Household Food Insecurity. Southwark's JSNA</p>
<p>Mitigating actions to be taken</p>	
<p>The council will monitor the number of unique children who attend the programme to understand how many eligible children and young people are being reached</p>	<p>N/A</p>

Disability - A person has a disability if s/he has a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on that person's ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities.

Potential impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/decision/business plan	Potential health impacts (positive and negative)																
<p>Approximately 17% of children and young people attending school in Southwark have Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) needs. This equated to 8,145 children (aged between 3 and 18 years old) in the borough in 2017. Southwark has the 5th highest prevalence out of 33 London boroughs.</p> <p>The council are aware that children and young people with SEND are more likely to be eligible for free school meals than other children. Nationally more than a quarter of pupils with special educational needs are eligible for free school meals compared to 11.8% of pupils without special educational needs. Pupils with statements or EHC plans are more likely to be eligible for free school meals than pupils on SEN support (31.4% compared to 25.4%).</p> <p>A national study in 2017 (n.413) showed that 50% of households using foodbanks had a disabled member and 75% had a member experiencing ill health. A 2018 survey revealed that 33% of families with disabled children had taken out a loan to buy food.</p> <p>National data collected by the Food Foundation during the pandemic has highlighted that households with either a child or adult has a health problem or disability are more likely to experience food insecurity.</p> <div data-bbox="220 1171 893 1579"> <p>Households where either a child or adult has a health problem or disability are at much higher risk of food insecurity and more needs to be done to help these people Percentage of households with children experiencing adult and/or child food insecurity in the last 6 months:</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Adult health problem or disability</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Health Status</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>No health problem or disability</td> <td>11%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Limited a little</td> <td>30%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Limited a lot</td> <td>46%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1"> <caption>Child health problem or disability</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Health Status</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>No health problem or disability</td> <td>13%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Limited a little</td> <td>32%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Limited a lot</td> <td>42%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div> <p>The council anticipates that the 2022 – 2024 holiday programme will have a positive impact on children and young people with SEND needs who are also eligible for benefits-related FSM. The holiday programme team have allocated a higher budget to support children with SEND needs in 2022 in comparison to 2021 and are committed to ensuring the programme is inclusive and accessible. During the Easter 2022 programme, 13 funded organisations received SEND grants to support children with more complex needs to access the programme. In total 409 children with SEND needs participated.</p> <p>For the summer, 35 organisations are able to provide places for children with SEND needs and 12 have been</p>	Health Status	Percentage	No health problem or disability	11%	Limited a little	30%	Limited a lot	46%	Health Status	Percentage	No health problem or disability	13%	Limited a little	32%	Limited a lot	42%	<p>The above described health impacts can be disproportionately experienced by children living with special educational needs and disabilities due to their increased risk of being vulnerable to food insecurity.</p> <p>The council anticipates that the programme will have a positive impact on the health of children attending who have SEND needs, for the reasons explained above.</p> <p>The following aspects of the HAF programme support the health and wellbeing of this group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All food provided is required to meet the School Food Standards and this will be monitored, with feedback sought from families too. ▪ All hubs must provide physical activity during their sessions and children must participate in 60 minutes of physical activity per day. This will be monitored through the programme. ▪ Additional funding is available to support children with SEND needs to ensure all aspects of the programme are inclusive, appropriate and accessible – including food provision and physical activity
Health Status	Percentage																
No health problem or disability	11%																
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<p>awarded SEND grants to support children with more complex needs to access the programme. In total for the 2022 programme, £150,000 has been budgeted to support children with SEND needs to access the holiday programme which is an increase of over £58,000 from the previous year's budget.</p> <p>Reserve funds in the contingency budget are also available to increase the amount of SEND places that can be funded if necessary.</p>	
<p>Equality information on which above analysis is based</p>	<p>Health data on which above analysis is based</p>
<p>Southwark Council. 2018. Children & Young People with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities in Southwark. Southwark's JSNA.</p> <p>Loopstra and Lalor. 2017. Financial insecurity, food insecurity and disability</p> <p>Contact (For Families With Disabled Children). 2018. Counting The Costs 2018 UK Report</p> <p>Food Foundation. 2020. The Impact of Coronavirus on Children's Food.</p>	<p>Southwark Council. 2018. Children & Young People with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities in Southwark. Southwark's JSNA.</p> <p>Southwark Council. 2021. Tackling Household Food Insecurity. Southwark's JSNA</p>
<p>Mitigating actions to be taken</p>	
<p>The holiday programme team will monitor the number of children with SEND accessing the programme, and will ensure any identified need to increase capacity for future programme cycles will be addressed.</p> <p>The holiday programme team are working with a colleague from the council's All Ages Disability Service to audit the summer 2022 providers receiving SEND funding. The purpose of this audit is to assess the quality of provision offered to SEND children in Southwark with the intension of raising the standards and highlighting and sharing best practice amongst all funded providers.</p>	<p>N/A</p>

<p>Gender reassignment - The process of transitioning from one gender to another.</p>	
<p>Potential impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/decision/business plan</p>	<p>Potential health impacts (positive and negative)</p>

<p>The council does not have reliable data on the number of people who have undergone gender reassignment in Southwark.</p> <p>The 2022 – 2024 holiday programme is anticipated to have positive impacts for all children, young people and families that it reaches. There are no foreseen negative impacts to people who have undergone gender reassignment.</p>	<p>The 2022 – 2024 holiday programme is anticipated to have positive health impacts for all children, young people and families that it reaches. There are no foreseen negative impacts to people who have undergone gender reassignment.</p>
<p>Equality information on which above analysis is based.</p>	<p>Health data on which above analysis is based</p>
<p>Southwark Council. 2017. Protected Characteristics in Southwark. Southwark's JSNA.</p>	<p>Southwark Council. 2017. Protected Characteristics in Southwark. Southwark's JSNA.</p>
<p>Mitigating actions to be taken</p>	
<p>Both quantitative and qualitative data will be collected as part of the monitoring and evaluation of the programme to ensure the team are aware of any negative impacts if they arise.</p>	<p>Both quantitative and qualitative data will be collected as part of the monitoring and evaluation of the programme to ensure the team are aware of any negative impacts if they arise.</p>

<p>Marriage and civil partnership – In England and Wales marriage is no longer restricted to a union between a man and a woman but now includes a marriage between a same-sex couple. Same-sex couples can also have their relationships legally recognised as 'civil partnerships'. Civil partners must not be treated less favourably than married couples and must be treated the same as married couples on a wide range of legal matters. (Only to be considered in respect to the need to eliminate discrimination.)</p>	
<p>Potential impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/decision/business plan</p>	<p>Potential health impacts (positive and negative)</p>
<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Equality information on which above analysis is based</p>	<p>Health data on which above analysis is based</p>
<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>

Mitigating actions to be taken	
N/A	N/A

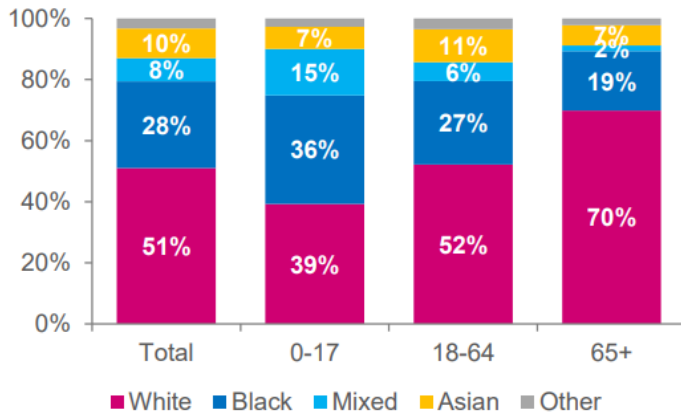
Pregnancy and maternity - Pregnancy is the condition of being pregnant or expecting a baby. Maternity refers to the period after the birth, and is linked to maternity leave in the employment context. In the non-work context, protection against maternity discrimination is for 26 weeks after giving birth, and this includes treating a woman unfavourably because she is breastfeeding.

Potential impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/decision/business plan	Potential health impacts (positive and negative)
<p>The council do not anticipate there will be any direct impact on pregnant women or those in the maternity period as this programme is targeted at families with children aged 4 years and older.</p> <p>However, the council will promote information about other support available for those on low incomes who may be vulnerable to food insecurity. This will include information on Healthy Start Vouchers and Alexandra Rose Vouchers which are targeted at pregnant women and families with children under 5 who are claiming certain benefits. The holiday programme team hope this will maximise any benefits that the programme will have for eligible parents of attendees or those who also have children under 5 years old.</p>	<p>Although the programme does not directly target pregnant women or women in maternity period, the holiday programme team hopes to indirectly increase access to healthy, affordable food through promoting other relevant services to any parents/carers who are pregnant or in the maternity period who are involved with the programme via older children.</p> <p>Eating well in pregnancy is extremely important to ensure pregnant women have the right nutrients to support the health and development of their baby in the womb.</p>
Equality information on which above analysis is based	Health data on which above analysis is based
N/A	<p>Southwark Council. 2020. Healthy Eating – Eating well in pregnancy.</p> <p>Southwark Council. 2020. Healthy Eating – feeding your baby.</p>
Mitigating actions to be taken	
N/A	N/A

Race - Refers to the protected characteristic of Race. It refers to a group of people defined by their race, colour, and nationality (including citizenship) ethnic or national origins. N.B. Gypsy, Roma and Traveller are recognised racial groups and their needs should be considered alongside all others

Potential impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/decision/business plan

Southwark is a diverse borough with residents from a wide range of ethnicities and backgrounds, particularly black and mixed ethnic backgrounds.

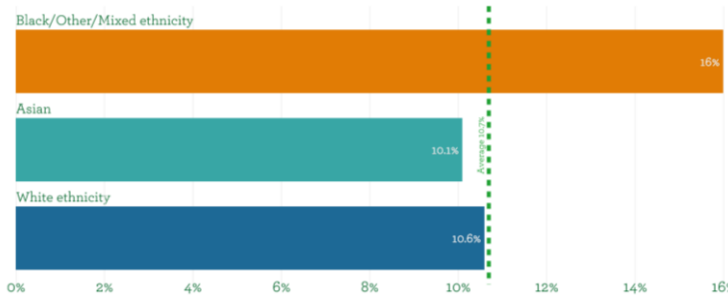


According to 2019 data, a higher proportion of black residents were vulnerable to food insecurity (46%) compared to white residents (9%).

These inequalities are also seen in national data collected by the Food Foundation during the pandemic, demonstrating that black and mixed ethnicity households with children were more likely to have experienced food insecurity than their white or Asian counterparts.

In the last month the prevalence of food insecurity in black & mixed ethnicity households with children has been 50% higher than in white ethnicity households with children

Food insecurity in households with children:



The 2022 – 2024 holiday programme specifically targets families vulnerable to food insecurity in Southwark and the holiday programme team are recruiting hubs across the borough with a focus on areas with higher levels of need. These areas also have a higher concentration of black residents. The team anticipates that the programme will have a positive impact on these communities as evidence suggests a higher proportion of children and young people of black ethnicity will be eligible for the programme and there should be a high proportion of holiday programmes in their local areas.

Potential health impacts (positive and negative)

The health impacts described in the 'Age' section can be disproportionately experienced by children of black and mixed ethnicity backgrounds due to their increased risk of being vulnerable to food insecurity.

We anticipate that the programme will have a positive impact on the health of all children attending. It is likely that a significant proportion of children and families attending will be of black and mixed ethnicity. Hence, the programme should contribute to work to reduce health inequalities by ethnicity.

The following aspects of the HAF programme support the health and wellbeing of this group:

- All food provided is required to meet the School Food Standards and this will be monitored, with feedback sought from families too.
- Food provided will be culturally appropriate.
- All hubs must provide physical activity during their sessions and this will be monitored through the programme.

Equality information on which above analysis is based	Health data on which above analysis is based
<p>Southwark Council. 2017. Protected Characteristics in Southwark. Southwark's JSNA.</p> <p>Southwark Council. 2022. JSNA Annual Report 2022- Southwark's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment.</p> <p>Southwark Council. 2021. Tackling Household Food Insecurity. Southwark's JSNA</p> <p>Food Foundation. 2020. The Impact of Coronavirus on Children's Food.</p>	<p>Southwark Council. 2021. Tackling Household Food Insecurity. Southwark's JSNA</p>
Mitigating actions to be taken	
<p>The holiday programme team will collect ethnicity data to monitor uptake of the programme by ethnicity.</p> <p>Organisations supporting the food elements of the programme will be briefed on the demographics of target beneficiaries and will be supported to ensure food caters to the cultural diversity of the borough.</p>	N/A

Religion and belief - Religion has the meaning usually given to it but belief includes religious and philosophical beliefs including lack of belief (e.g. Atheism). Generally, a belief should affect your life choices or the way you live for it to be included in the definition.

Potential impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/decision/business plan	Potential health impacts (positive and negative)
<p>Over half of Southwark residents stated their religion as Christianity at the time of the Census in 2011, with 288,283 residents estimated to be living in the London Borough of Southwark. The three largest groups in the borough are Christianity (52.5%), No religion (26.7%), and Islam (8.5%).</p> <p>It is not anticipated that the 2022 – 2024 holiday programme will have any negative impacts on particular religious groups in the borough. Provision is intended to be open and inclusive to all, and no aspects of the programme should prohibit children of different religions from accessing support.</p>	<p>The 2022 – 2024 holiday programme is anticipated to have positive health impacts for all children, young people and families that it reaches. There are no foreseen negative impacts due to religion.</p> <p>The following aspects of the HAF programme support the health and wellbeing of this group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hubs with access to kitchen facilities will be preparing nutritious meals for children attending their programme. Hub providers know their families and their needs and will be able to cater to any differing food

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> requirements based on religion. We are also procuring the support of a local hot meals provider and will be ensuring that they consider the needs of different cultures and religious groups within our contracting arrangements.
Equality information on which above analysis is based	Health data on which above analysis is based
Southwark Council. 2017. Protected Characteristics in Southwark. Southwark's JSNA. Southwark Council. Community Council Profiles Overview	N/A
Mitigating actions to be taken	
<p>Both quantitative and qualitative data will be collected as part of the monitoring and evaluation of the programme to ensure the holiday programme team are aware of any negative impacts if they arise, and can put in place any plans to rectify this.</p> <p>Organisations supporting the food elements of the programme will be briefed on the demographics of target beneficiaries and will be supported to ensure food meets religious and cultural preferences.</p>	N/A

Sex - A man or a woman.	
Potential impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/decision/business plan	Potential health impacts (positive and negative)
The holiday programme team does not anticipate any differential impacts of the 2022 – 2024 holiday programme based on sex.	The 2022 – 2024 holiday programme is anticipated to have positive health impacts for all children, young people and families that it reaches. The team do not anticipate any differential impacts of the programme based on sex.
Equality information on which above analysis is based	Health data on which above analysis is based

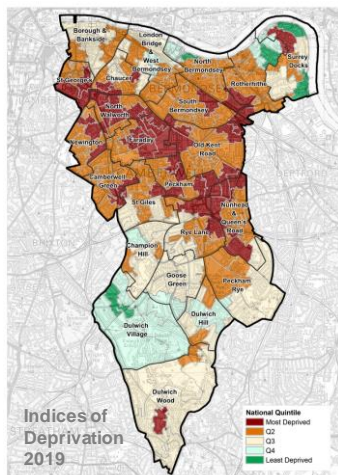
N/A	N/A
Mitigating actions to be taken	
The team will monitor the programme to ensure that the likelihood of negative impacts arising is minimal.	The team monitor the programme to ensure that the likelihood of negative impacts arising is minimal.

Sexual orientation - Whether a person's sexual attraction is towards their own sex, the opposite sex or to both sexes	
Potential impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/decision/business plan	Potential health impacts (positive and negative)
<p>The council does not have local data, or sub-borough level data on sexual orientation but estimates for the borough indicate that Southwark has the second largest gay or lesbian population of any London borough.</p> <p>We do not anticipate any specific impacts related to sexual orientation. The 2022 – 2024 holiday programme is aimed at children and young people aged 4 to 16 and is designed to be inclusive and accessible to those who are eligible for support. There should be no differential impact according to sexual orientation.</p>	<p>The 2022 – 2024 holiday programme is anticipated to have positive health impacts for all children, young people and families that it reaches.</p>
Equality information on which above analysis is based	Health data on which above analysis is based
Southwark Council, 2017. Protected Characteristics in Southwark. Southwark's JSNA.	N/A
Mitigating actions to be taken	
N/A	
Socio-economic disadvantage – although the Equality Act 2010 does not include socio-economic status as one of the protected characteristics, Southwark Council recognises that this continues to be a major cause of inequality in the borough. Socio economic status is the measure of an area's, an individual's or family's economic and social position in relation to others, based on income, education, health, living conditions and occupation.	

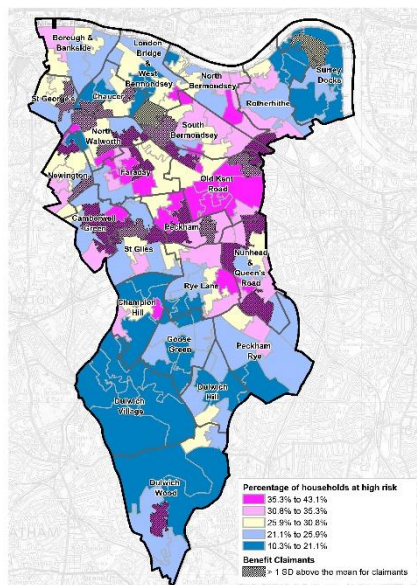
Potential impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/decision/business plan

Southwark is one of the most deprived boroughs in the country. Southwark has seen a large improvement in its ranking relative to other local authorities since 2015 but is still ranked in the bottom quartile of local authorities in England.

Over a fifth of our residents live in communities ranked in the most deprived 20% in England. In contrast, only 2% live in communities ranked in the least deprived 20%.



The more deprived areas of the borough correlate with areas where there are high percentages of households at risk of food insecurity.



The 2022 – 2024 holiday programme is specifically designed to support families who have low incomes and whose children are eligible for benefits-related FSM. A requirement for the programme is to ensure that there is adequate provision in areas of high need, where there are more families who may be eligible for the

Potential health impacts (positive and negative)

The health impacts described in the 'Age' section can be disproportionately experienced by children and families who experience socio-economic disadvantage due to their increased risk of being vulnerable to food insecurity.

Through the 2022 – 2024 holiday programme, the council aims to provide eligible children with access to nutritious free food and physical activity sessions over the school holidays. This support will reduce the risk that these children and families will experience food insecurity during the holidays and ensure children are more active, helping to prevent the above health issues developing. By supporting children on benefits-related FSM, this support is targeted and should contribute to wider work to reduce health inequalities in Southwark.

The following aspects of the HAF programme support the health and wellbeing of this group:

- The programme is free to access.
- All food provided is required to meet the School Food Standards and this will be monitored, with feedback sought from families too.
- All hubs must provide physical activity during their sessions and this will be monitored through the programme.

<p>programme.</p> <p>During the Easter 2022 holiday programme, 57% of funded holiday clubs were located in the top 2 deciles on the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI); decile 1 being the most deprived. For the summer, 60% of Southwark programmes are located in the top 2 deciles.</p> <p>Every funding round, the application process has been shared widely including amongst the Holiday Provision Network previously funded providers, schools, Ofsted-registered out of school settings and prospective providers who have expressed an interest in the programme in order to encourage all eligible organisations to apply.</p> <p>The 39 providers who have been awarded funding for summer will deliver 56 programmes which are well distributed according to the level of need across the borough.</p>	
<p>Equality information on which above analysis is based</p>	<p>Health data on which above analysis is based</p>
<p>MHC&LG. 2019. The English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (IoD2019)</p> <p>Southwark Council. 2021. Tackling Household Food Insecurity. Southwark's JSNA</p>	<p>Southwark Council. 2021. Tackling Household Food Insecurity. Southwark's JSNA</p>
<p>Mitigating actions to be taken</p>	
<p>The holiday programme team will continue to map existing holiday provision against areas of high need (looking at IDACI and percentage of households at risk of food insecurity) and identify any 'cold spots' where the council can focus future recruitment of providers.</p>	<p>N/A</p>

Human Rights

There are 18 rights in the European Convention on Human Rights ('ECHR'), and these are given domestic effect in the UK by the Human Rights Act 1998 ('HRA'). Each right in the ECHR is called an Article. The Articles in the ECHR given effect in the UK by the HRA are the right to life, freedom from torture, inhuman and degrading treatment, freedom from slavery and forced labour, the right to liberty and security, the right to a fair trial, the right not to be punished outside the law, including the freedom from the imposition of retrospective penalties, the right to respect for a private and family life, the freedom of conscience, thought and religion, the right to freedom of expression, assembly and association, the right to marry, a general freedom from discrimination and the rights in the 'First Protocol' of the ECHR.

Potential impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/decision/business plan

The 2022 – 2024 holiday programme and recommended grant funding to local organisations do not threaten the human rights of anyone living or working in the area.

The programme advances the following rights by providing an inclusive programme with activities that encourage children to learn and express themselves:

- Freedom of conscience, thought and religion
- Freedom of expression, assemble and association
- Freedom from discrimination

The programme also directly advances the following articles from the United Nations Convention on the Rights of a Child:

- Article 6 – the right to life, survival and development
- Article 12 – respect for the views of the child
- Article 13 – freedom of expression
- Article 14 – freedom of thought, belief and religion
- Article 15 – freedom of association
- Article 18 - parental responsibilities and state assistance
- Article 23 – children with a disability
- Article 24 - health and health services
- Article 26 – social security
- Article 27 – adequate standard of living
- Article 31 – leisure, play and culture

The programme does not threaten any of the articles in the UNCRC.

Information on which above analysis is based

[Unicef. 2021. What is the UN convention on Child Rights?](#)

Mitigating actions to be taken

N/A

Section 5: Further actions and objectives

5. Further actions			
Based on the initial analysis above, please detail the key mitigating actions or the areas identified as requiring more detailed analysis.			
Number	Description of issue	Action	Timeframe
1	Need to monitor who is accessing the programme to ensure the above expected positive outcomes are being realised	Collect attendance data which includes number of unique children attending, ethnicity, and SEND	Throughout the programme
2	Need to pick up any equalities issues through evaluation of the programme	Ensure when collecting feedback, the team are thinking about the above protected characteristics to monitor the impact of programme on equalities	After each holiday period and at the end of each year
3	Ensure provision is available in areas of high socio-economic disadvantage	Continue to map existing holiday provision against areas of high need (looking at IDACI and percentage of households at risk of food insecurity) and identify any 'cold spots' where the council will focus future recruitment of providers.	When assessing applications received for each holiday period

5. Equality objectives (for business plans)					
Based on the initial analysis above, please detail any equality objectives that you will set for your division/department/service. Under the objective and measure column please state whether this objective is an existing objective or a suggested addition to the Council Plan.					
Objective and measure	Lead officer	Current performance (baseline)	Targets		
			Easter	Summer	Winter
Number of unique children supported through the 2022-2024 holiday programme	Rosie Dalton-Lucas	1,700 (Easter 2021) 3,654 (summer 2021) 2,221 (winter 2021- including remote participants)	2,000-2,500	2,000-2,500	1,700-1,900
Due to the cost of living crisis, throughout 2022 so far, several holiday clubs funded through this programme in 2021 commented that it's unfeasible to reach as many participants as the previous year with the same funding level in the current economic climate. A few providers had to pull out of the Easter 2022 programme or did not apply due to this. The holiday programme team addressed this by raising the					

base funding level provided to each holiday club per child attending their programmes. In order to ensure the quality of provision is not comprised by the rising cost of living, the team have chosen to lower the target number of unique participants reached in order to favour giving holiday clubs higher grants to fund their programmes.
