

APPENDIX 2
Southwark Council: The Community Capacity Commissioning Programme

Commissioning Plan 2013-14

CONTEXT

Purpose of the Programme

- 1 The overall objectives of the Community Capacity programme are to:
 - Provide support for Southwark's diverse communities to build a fairer Southwark where people realise their potential.
 - Build capacity within the voluntary sector to enable it to play a full and effective role in the development and delivery of the priorities and objectives of the Council's Plan including the Medium Term Resources Strategy 2011/12 - 2013/14.
 - Develop and sustain multi-use facilities aimed at tackling social exclusion in deprived areas and neighbourhoods.
 - Support a sustainable and effective voluntary sector which demonstrates the capacity to modernise and innovate and to work in partnership with the council to address the needs of local communities.
 - To promote volunteering and support the development of volunteer champions within local communities.
- 2 These objectives fall within the council's overall objectives and priorities. They support the council's Equalities and Human Rights Scheme in relation to tackling discrimination, promoting positive community relations and giving due regard to inequalities of outcome which may result from socio-economic disadvantage.

Needs in the borough

- 3 The Indices of Multiple Deprivation were most recently compiled in 2010. Southwark improved its overall ranking at both regional and national level. Overall, Southwark is ranked as 41st most deprived borough out of the 326 local authorities in England. This is a relative improvement from previous rankings when Southwark was ranked 26th in 2007. Southwark moved from 6th most deprived borough in London in 2004, to 9th in 2007, to 10th in 2010.
- 4 Four 'Lower Super Output Areas' in Southwark fell between the 10% most deprived in England compared with 16 LSOAs in 2007. The areas in the 10% most deprived are in East Walworth, South Bermondsey, Nunhead and the north part of Livesy.
- 5 Southwark has a relatively young adult population. According to the most recent estimates of age structure (ONS June 2009), 51% of Southwark's resident population are aged 22-44 years old compared to 43% for London. Conversely, Southwark has a low proportion of its population aged 65 years and over (9% compared to 11% for London). The borough has a higher proportion of young children aged 0 to 4 years but relatively few older children and teenagers compared to London and England.
- 6 The population of Southwark is growing. The 'resident' population is expected to increase by more than a fifth to 355,200 by 2030.
- 7 The most recent estimates of Southwark's ethnicity from the Office for National Statistics date from June 2009 and state that only just over half of the population of

Southwark is 'White British.' The largest BME group is 'Black or Black British' at 17.5% with 'Black African' at 10% and 5.5% 'Black Caribbean.' 8.4% define themselves as 'Asian or Asian British' and 4.5% as 'Chinese or Other.'

- 8 The Southwark Schools Census of January 2012 revealed great diversity among pupils; for example, 12% Nigerian; 10% Black Caribbean; 3% Latin American, with only 21% White British.
- 9 The borough is home to communities including Turkish, Vietnamese, Irish, Latin American, Eastern European, Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, settled travellers and more.
- 10 The Refugee Council estimates about 11,000 refugees and asylum seekers live in the borough. More recent arrivals include people from Afghanistan, Libya, and Latin American countries. In September 2012 Southwark became the first local authority in the country to formally classify its significant Latin American community as Latin American.
- 11 The Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender community of Southwark is estimated at between 6 and 10%, higher than the national average.
- 12 As at March 2012, the unemployment rate in the borough was 11.4%, compared to 9.4% for inner London.

The number of Southwark working age residents who are in work, or available to work (economically active) rose by 1.7% between December 2011 and March 2012 after a significant reduction of 5.0% across the previous four quarters.

The number of residents claiming benefits for over a year has continued to increase for all age groups, rising by 2.3% for all working age claimants and 4.1% for 18-24 year olds between May and June 2012. This suggests that Southwark residents are finding it increasingly difficult to access employment once they have been out of work for one year or more. As at June 2012, 10,839 (5.1%) of working age residents were claiming Jobseekers Allowance, higher than Inner London (4.5%) and London (4.1%)

As at December 2011, 10.2% of working age residents have no qualifications, compared to Inner London's 9.7% and 9.3% for the UK as a whole.

- 13 Among working age benefit claimants, 2.7% are lone parents (DWP, February 2010).
- 14 In terms of faith, the Christian community comprises 62% of the borough's residents. The Muslim community forms the second largest faith community, making up 7% of the borough's residents. In the 2001 census, just over 28% did not state their religion or said they were of no faith. Other faiths include Bahai, Buddhism, Hinduism, Judaism, Rastafarian and Sikhism.
- 15 Educational achievement in Southwark continues to improve and exceeds national averages. Provisional 2012 results show that Southwark continues to perform well in all Key Stage 2 subjects - with improvements of 1 to 6 percentage points across the different subjects. 83.7% of Southwark children achieved 5 or more A*-C grades at GCSE or equivalent – an improvement of 1.6 percentage points compared to 2011. However, when English or maths are included, 57.3% of Southwark children achieved 5 or more A*-C grades – a slight decline of 0.7% since 2011. Southwark continues to perform above the London average for expected progress in English, and below the average for expected progress in maths – though for the latter the gap between London and Southwark has closed substantially to 0.1% difference this year.

- 16 In the 2001 census, more than 38,000 people identified themselves as having a disability or life limiting illness. Of these, about 9500 were permanently sick or disabled.

Life expectancy in the borough has increased significantly in the last 10 years, although male life expectancy is lower than for London or England. Within Southwark there is much variation in life expectancy: the difference between the less well off and the most affluent is 9.5 years for males and 6.9 years for females. Southwark's early death rates from heart attack and lung disease are higher than the national average, with around 600 people a year dying before the age of 75. Southwark has among the worst rates of childhood obesity in the country and also has high rates of teenage conceptions and sexually transmitted infections. The teenage conception rate per 1,000 female population aged 15 – 17 is 67.4 in Southwark, compared with a national average of 41.3.

- 17 Recorded crime in Southwark has been decreasing from 2004 to 2012 – in particular, Most Serious Violence, and Gun Crime. The statistics also report a decrease in domestic violence, but it is known that domestic violence is under-reported, and it remains a serious concern. There have been increases in some types of crime: from 2010-11 to 2011-12 both personal robbery, and property crimes (the latter include offences such as robbery, residential burglary and vehicle crime) both increased by 4%. Young people are a particular concern as they are over-represented as both victims and perpetrators of crime; as are males, and black ethnic groups.

National policy that influences the Council's Community Capacity Programme

- 18 The government's localism agenda is about devolving power as much as possible from the centre to the local, as far as even the neighbourhood level. The vision is for local communities to be empowered to tackle problems for themselves. Local councils have a general 'power of competence' which allows them greater freedom to act independently of central government. The Voluntary and Community Sector (VCS) will take on greater responsibility for delivering public services.
- 19 The Equality Act 2010 brings together all the existing strands of equality and discrimination legislation, with the aim of clarifying existing law, extending it to cover some anomalies in existing discrimination law, and creating a stronger set of obligations on public bodies to promote equality. There are nine protected characteristics: age, disability, gender, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, and sexual orientation. The Act sets out the principles that will apply in considering whether one or more of the protected characteristics apply to an individual or group.
- 20 A Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED) (section 149 of the Equality Act) came into force in April 2011. The public sector Equality Duty requires public bodies to consider all individuals when carrying out their day to day work – in shaping policy, in delivering services and in relation to their own employees. Under the PSED, a public authority must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to:
- Eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under this Act
 - Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it
 - Foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

- 21 The Council is currently developing a new Equality and Human Rights approach, to deliver on the Council's ambition around a fairer future for all and to reflect the changing legislative requirements for public sector organisations.
- 22 Welfare Reform will have a significant impact on Southwark residents. In the Comprehensive Spending Review (CSR), the Chancellor announced that £2bn has been set aside to cover the costs of the implementation of a new Universal Credit scheme, due to be launched in October 2013; a means-tested benefit that will replace most benefits and tax credits for those of working age.
- 23 Current cuts are making the transition period difficult for some of our residents, causing hardship for many. Interim arrangements will add to the complexity of the benefit system in the short term, as well as creating a range of problems for government agencies trying to manage the changes.

Partnership working

- 24 Effective work to address local need is based on statutory and non-statutory agencies working in partnership arrangements. Partnerships exist across many areas of service including community safety, health and education. These partnerships lead on the development and implementation of a range of strategies.
- 25 Under the Local Government & Public Involvement in Health Act 2007 which came into force on April 2009 Local Authorities have a 'duty to inform and consult.' The duty requires authorities to take those steps to involve representatives of local persons in the exercise of any of their functions, where they consider it is appropriate to do so.
- 26 The act also has an emphasis on improving community engagement in local decisions, particularly the duty on councils to involve local people in all their functions where it is relevant.
- 27 Other issues promoted at a national level include the following:
- The Compact, Codes of Practice & Compact Plus and proposals for the development of specific powers in relation to its implementation.
 - Civic renewal through a range of central government initiatives. Continuation of these will be subject to budget reductions imposed on the Department for Communities and Local Government.

Council Policy

- 28 In July 2011, the Council agreed a new Council Plan. This outlines a new relationship between the council and residents, built on trust, openness and transparency. Underpinning the Council Plan is the Council's ambition to create a fairer future for all in Southwark by: 'protecting the most vulnerable; by looking after every penny as if it was our own; by working with local people, communities and businesses to innovate, improve and transform public services; and standing up for everyone's rights.'
- 29 The Council agreed ten Fairer Future promises through the plan:
- i. Provide improved value for money and keep council tax increases below inflation.
 - ii. Work with residents and the police to make the borough safer for all by cracking down on antisocial behaviour and implementing our new violent crime strategy.

- iii. Deliver the first three years of our five year plan to make every council home warm, dry and safe.
 - iv. Improve our customer service with more online services, including delivery of a better housing repairs service, independently verified by tenants.
 - v. Introduce free healthy school meals for all primary school pupils, and champion improved educational attainment for our borough's children.
 - vi. Support vulnerable people to live independent, safe and healthy lives by giving them more choice and control over their care.
 - vii. Encourage healthy lifestyles by transforming Burgess Park, opening a new swimming pool at Elephant and Castle and awarding £2m to local projects to leave a lasting Olympic legacy.
 - viii. Open Canada Water library in autumn 2011, open a library in Camberwell and conduct a thorough review of the library service.
 - ix. Bring the full benefits and opportunities of regeneration to all Southwark's residents and build new family homes on the Aylesbury Estate and at Elephant and Castle.
 - x. Double recycling rates from 20% to 40% by 2014 and keep our streets clean.
- 30 In September 2010 the Cabinet agreed seven principles which would underpin the council's budget for 2011-12. These principles sought to limit the impact of budget cuts on the most vulnerable people.

31 The principles are:

- i. At a time of unprecedented cuts proposed by central government, the 2011 Southwark budget should continue to prioritise the commitments made by the cabinet at its first meeting as a new administration in June 2010 and its vision to create a fairer future for all by promoting social and economic equality in an economically vibrant borough.
- ii. We recognise that some services currently provided by the council may be lost, and some may change. However, we will do all that we can to protect our front-line services and support our most vulnerable residents.
- iii. We will ensure that the services which the council delivers provide value for money, value for council tax payers and contribute towards delivering our vision of creating a fairer future for all in Southwark.
- iv. We will explore alternative ways of providing a service prior to proposing any cut or reduction. This will include talking to partner organisations, the voluntary sector, the trade unions, the business community and other local authorities.
- v. We will be transparent with any specific group or groups of users who may be affected by any cut or reduction in service provision as soon as possible and explore with them other ways to provide the service. We will conduct an equalities impact assessment for our budget proposals.
- vi. Before proposing any cut or reduction we will have a clear and comprehensive explanation for why that service should be cut, reduced or no longer provided by the council, and this explanation should be capable of being subject to robust challenge.

- vii. Budget proposals should be based on a three year approach and should have regard to innovative ways of providing services and maintaining employment in the borough.
- 32 In the wake of the disturbances in various parts of the borough in August 2011 and following consultation with residents and business owners affected, the council launched a £1million Community Restoration Fund to help support businesses and young people. This one-off fund seeks to restore local community pride to those areas most affected by the disturbances.
- 33 The Health and Social Care Bill sets out an aim to strengthen local democratic legitimacy in the NHS. One of the ways that it is envisaged that this will be achieved will be through the establishment of Health and Wellbeing Boards. The development of these will be a significant opportunity in Southwark to develop improved joined up health and social care services for the borough. The VCS will be part of this process and represented on the Board. The Council has established a Shadow Health and Wellbeing Board, which acts as a forum for senior representatives from the Council, the NHS and other bodies to work together to tackle health inequalities. The Health and Social Care Bill also proposes replacing the Local Involvement Networks (LINKs) with Healthwatch, from April 2013. It is intended that Healthwatch will be an independent body which will have an expanded range of functions, including an advocacy role in relation to the quality of NHS services. The overall direction of travel by government remains to strengthen the involvement of and accountability to local communities across services.
- 34 The Council's Medium Term Resources Strategy (MTRS) agreed in June 2011 has a greater breadth than in previous years. It recognises the important role of the VCS as a resource in the development and delivery of local services. It also recognises the VCS as a key resource that is independent and diverse which the council must work in collaboration with, to shape the services that residents use and to support the local community in improving lives in the borough.

Voluntary and Community Sector Strategy

- 35 The Framework sets out the council's commitment to regular and effective engagement with the VCS. The primary vehicle for this is quarterly liaison meetings between the council and VCS representatives. In order to facilitate dialogue between the VCS and the council, Community Action Southwark facilitates two 'engagement structures'. Southwark Voice is a regular meeting of VCS infrastructure representatives to discuss key issues and concerns. Southwark Forum is a regular meeting of all local community and voluntary groups, as well as active citizens, to meet and discuss issues.
- 36 In 2010 a set of high level principles and proposals for future ways of working were developed to build on the existing framework. These principles are listed below as follows:
- The Council recognises the importance of the relationship with the VCS and of the Southwark Compact which provides a code of conduct for the Council and the VCS.
 - The Council wishes to coordinate commissioning of VCS organisations more effectively in order to provide better value for money and better performance.
 - There needs to be clarity about the difference between grants and contracts and which most appropriately apply.
 - There should be transparent criteria for the evaluation of all grants and contracts and fairness of distribution across functions and geographically.
 - There should be consistency of both standards and processes in managing performance across the Council.

The Medium Term Resources Strategy is currently being updated.

37 In relation to commissioning and funding the VCS, the Framework sets out that the council will operate a mixed economy of grant aid and contracts and will where possible, operate on a three-year cycle. For 2012/13 within the Community Capacity Programme all successful applicants were awarded grant aid. The Council for the Voluntary Sector, Community Action Southwark, sits within the Community Capacity programme budget but is funded through a separate funding mechanism in the form of a 3 year contract. This is to ensure that longer term strategic objectives to develop and support the capacity of the VCS can be delivered.

38 The Medium Term Resources Strategy sets out that:

In the coming years the role of VCS organisations will be increasingly important to ensure that our most vulnerable residents are not left behind. To do this in the current financial climate the Council and the VCS will together have to change and modernise the way we work and draw upon the expertise and experience that exists across all our partners. Work will continue on the key principles of the relationship between the Council and VCS to ensure that they are fit for purpose and robust. Keeping the principles under review will assist in the delivery of activities involving partnership working between the Council and the VCS.

39 The MTRS adds some further key principles underpinning the council's approach to the VCS, to strengthen the resilience of the sector in the context of budget reductions. These can be summarised as:

- Work in partnership to reconfigure and redesign public services to meet the needs of the most vulnerable
- Reduce the burdens imposed by commissioning relationships by streamlining processes so as to minimise transaction costs
- Promote the sharing of back office costs, and collaboration and merger, where appropriate
- Better understand the overall funding landscape and how council funding helps the VCS lever in funds from other sources
- Support VCS organisations to access new sources of funding and resources
- Support the VC in developing effective and best-value-for-money services
- Support VCS engagement with the personalisation agenda
- Support the VCS to innovate and develop new models of service delivery
- Find ways of supporting the VCS in ways other than financial.

40 As part of ongoing efforts to improve the effectiveness of the council's relationship with the VCS, in April 2011 a Task and Finish group was created to look at VCS commissioning processes and propose improvements. The final recommendations of the group will be presented in a report to CMT.

41 The Council's Policy and Resources Strategy 2011-12 included a £1.5m Transition fund over 2011/12 and 2012/13 to provide interim support in helping VCS organisations make the changes necessary to meet the challenges from reduced public sector funding and in order to develop a more sustainable sector. As at September 2012 4 rounds of the Transition Fund have been run and £934,262 awarded to 61 organisations (this includes two consortia bids).

PRIORITIES FOR FUNDING THE COMMUNITY CAPACITY VOLUNTARY SECTOR FUNDING PROGRAMME 2013/14

A: Community Engagement

42 The council aims to support organisations that promote cultural, social, and faith activities in ways that bring communities together, and contribute to the development of confident communities able to play a full role in civic and public life; and to encourage people to take more responsibility for their lives.

Funded organisations should contribute to building mutual understanding and shared ways of working across different faiths, cultures, and ethnic identities. They should also seek to tackle deprivation with the objective of improving the quality of life of those communities.

The council aims to support organisations which are focussed on delivering the following:

- Removing barriers, for individuals and communities, to accessing public services.
- Promoting good relationships between communities.
- Supporting and enabling people to become active citizens. This could include being good neighbours, view givers, volunteers, members of community groups, involved in governance or community activists.
- Providing services that local communities need.

Organisations will be expected to demonstrate the following outcomes and how they will be measured.

- People better able to access public services.
- Improved relations between communities / improved community cohesion.
- People feeling a sense of belonging to their local community.

Funding will be prioritised for those organisations who are meeting multiple needs.

In addition organisations will need to provide evidence of:

- The capacity to provide advice at a general help level.
- How they will work with the main generalist / specialist advice providers to ensure accurate, up to date and good quality advice is given (for example, through supervision or working towards an appropriate quality mark).
- Organisations offering immigration advice should hold OISC registration (Office of the Immigration Service Commissioner Level 1).

B: Specialist Capacity Building / Infrastructure Support

43 A vibrant voluntary sector which is capable of sustaining long-term service delivery and support to diverse communities has a critical contribution to make towards improving the borough. The council, therefore, seeks to support organisations that build the capacity of the voluntary sector to enable it to play a full and effective role in the development and delivery of the Council Plan.

Within budget limitations, the council will support specialist services which provide:

- Legal, financial, IT, business planning, fundraising and management development support to voluntary organisations.
- Infrastructure support that builds the capacity of the voluntary sector within a specific geographical area, or in relation to specific communities of interest, for example, refugees or volunteers.
- A voice for the VCS on the above and other national/local issues.

Organisations will be expected to achieve the following outcomes, and proposals will need to demonstrate how these will be measured:

- i) Strengthened capacity of the VCS as part of the Localism agenda to deliver citizen-led services and solutions through enhanced support services and training.**
- ii) Strengthened capacity of voluntary and community organisations to work in partnership with statutory and private sector partners and to be a partner and influence policy development.**
- iii) Encouragement and support of self-help and community-led activities that help create safer, stronger communities and which improve quality of life and community cohesion.**
- iv) Support for the Council Plan aim to develop active citizenship and volunteering.**
- v) A strengthened VCS sector, able to influence the policies & plans of decision-making bodies as part of the Localism agenda in relation to the diverse communities of Southwark.**
- vi) To develop the capacity of the sector to meet the challenges of changing local and national agendas e.g. personalisation and community volunteering.**

Organisations applying under this priority must demonstrate evidence of

- **Working towards the creation of a unified infrastructure support service in Southwark over the next 2 years which will be funded via one single contract**
- **The development of a systemic approach to the sustainability of the voluntary and community sector in Southwark.**

In addition, funding will be targeted at those aspects of capacity-building and infrastructure support that cannot be funded through other sources, that demonstrate added value, and which can provide evidence of effectiveness in supporting the smaller voluntary sector organisations to fulfil their own objectives.

We would welcome a consortium approach.

C: Area Based Community Development

44 The council aims to make a contribution through funding to organisations that provide a core resource base for work that tackles social exclusion in the deprived areas and neighbourhoods in Southwark. It seeks to support a geographical spread of community resource bases within localities in the areas of greatest deprivation.

Organisations seeking funding should:

- Engage in, and contribute to local area and neighbourhood partnerships including forums and community councils
- Influence and contribute to developing communities at a neighbourhood level
- Promote relationships across diverse communities
- Provide capacity-building support for area and neighbourhood activities run directly by and for residents, and by smaller organisations

Organisations will be expected to achieve the following outcomes, and proposals will need to demonstrate how these will be measured:

- i) Strengthening local area & neighbourhood partnerships between agencies and with local people**
- ii) Increased effectiveness of and engagement with local neighbourhood regeneration and renewal initiatives**
- iii) Increased community activity & involvement as measured by the range and take-up of users and the development of cross community relationships.**

Funding will be targeted at contributing to core costs that enable organisations to act as a local focus for the community and to lever in funds from other sources.

In addition organisations will be required to produce evidence of:

- Relatively high levels of need, and an understanding of deprivation levels, for the geographical area covered
- Development of premises:
 - That are accessible to all
 - That bring together a wide range of community groups
 - As a means of maximising income generation
- The provision of a wide range of services which respond to, and meet, local need and demand
- Evidence of a business plan and pricing structure
- A healthy ratio between voluntary and earned income – the grant applied for should be no more than 50% of earned income.

In addition to the above ALL organisations will be expected to demonstrate

- A balanced budget at the end of the previous financial year
- A current business plan
- Greater partnership working, rationalising back office costs, collaboration and merger
- Evidence of fundraising efforts
- That they are based in suitable, accessible premises, or working towards being based in such
- Potential to meet new and emerging needs
- Fitness for purpose
- Evidence of a diverse funding base, where the council is not the sole funder of an organisation (except in exceptional circumstances)

Requested funding should also be directed towards specific areas of work. As such the work to be funded should demonstrate

- Clear demonstrable outcomes, outputs and impact
- Innovation / transformation
- How it builds social capital.
- How it adds value, including partnership activity (eg community councils or other fora or networks)
- How the activities do not duplicate those of other organisations in the same geographical or service area

Funding will NOT be provided for activities that fall directly within one of the Council's themes and services (listed in Annex A).

Please note that organisations will not be funded under this programme if the council is the sole funder.

Premises

- 45 For organisations in occupation of council property to be considered for the Community Capacity Fund you must have a formalised and agreed occupation (such as a lease or tenancy agreement).

Deadline for submissions

- 46 Applications will be sought from all currently funded organisations together with new applications. The deadline for receipt of applications will be Monday 17th December at 5pm.

Funding Agreements

- 47 The council voluntary sector framework sets out that there should be a mixed economy of grants and contracts for funding the VCS. The simplified contract has been finalised and a threshold of £156,442 agreed which is in line with the European Union threshold.

Available Resources

- 48 The council's budget for funding the Community Capacity Grant Aid programme in 2012/13 totals £1,149,941. The 2013/14 budget will be agreed within the context of tight financial constraints of the local government settlement 2011-14 and through the council's annual Policy and Resources process.

Annex A:

The Community Capacity grant aid programme will **NOT** consider applications for funding for organisations whose main activities fall within the following theme/service-based programmes:

Advice Services (Housing & Community Services)
Arts and Culture (Environment and Leisure)
Community Safety (Environment and Leisure)
Early Years (Children's & Adults' Services)
Ecology & Environment (Environment and Leisure)
Economic Development (Chief Executive's Department)
Play & Holiday (Children's & Adults' Services)
Social Care - Universal (Children's & Adults' Services)
Youth provision (Children's & Adults Services)

Each of these Council programmes has its own arrangements and timetables for commissioning from voluntary sector providers, including through formal tendering.

For more information on these programmes, and on the commissioning process for the Community Capacity commissioning programme, contact:

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Annex B: Community Capacity (formerly Community Support) Commissioning 2012/13

ORGANISATION	
<i>Communities of Interest</i>	<i>Funding 2012/13</i>
AAINA	32,073
ATD Fourth World	£10,000
Aylesbury Everywoman Centre	£18,000
Blackfriars Settlement (Older People's Club)	10,496
Catch 22	£21,000
Cooltan Arts	£15,000
Dulwich Helpline	£3,000
HornAfrik	10,000
Latin American Disabled People's Project	20,000
Org. Blind African Carribeans	20,421
South East Muslim Association	18,792
Southwark Somali Refugee Council	61,500
Southwark Vietnamese/Chinese Association	39,539
Southwark Cyprus Turkish Group	7,803
Southwark Muslim Women's Association	63,646
Southwark Refugee Project	61,986
Southwark Day Centre for Asylum Seekers	53,319
Southwark Pensioners Centre	132,888
Time & Talents over-60's group	5,339
Working with Men	£18,000
<i>Area Based Resources</i>	
Bede House Core costs	17,378
Beormund Community Centre	92,999
Blackfriars Settlement Core Costs	17,378
Cambridge House Core Costs	17,378
Crystal Palace Community Development Trust	£15,000
East Dulwich Community Association	8,700
Elephant Jobs Ltd – Aylesbury Access Centre	27,485
Peckham Settlement	17,378
St Faiths Community Centre	27,281
Time & Talents Core Costs	17,378
Wickway Community Centre	61,925
<i>Capacity Building & Infrastructure Support</i>	
Local Accountancy Project	47,232
Southwark Refugee Communities Forum	25,625
Peckham Settlement (Hourbank)	34,951
Peckham Voluntary Sector Forum	41,051
Volunteer Centre Southwark	51,839
Earmarked for Equalities & Human Rights	28,000
<i>Overall Total</i>	1,110,544