

Report for: Cabinet, 15 June 2021

Title: Community Carbon Fund

Report authorised by: David Joyce, Director of Housing, Regeneration & Planning

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Ward(s) affected: All

**Report for Key/
Non-Key Decision:** Key Decision

1. Describe the issue under consideration

- 1.1 Under the London Plan, developments are required to be zero carbon. Any development that fails to achieve this standard may offset its remaining carbon emissions via cash in lieu contributions. The carbon offset payment is then used to deliver local carbon saving projects elsewhere in the borough.
- 1.2 As of 14th April 2021, the Council has collected a total of £1.091m in carbon offsetting contributions, of which the Council has already agreed to spend £0.520 for spending on fuel poverty initiatives as set out in the Affordable Energy Strategy (approved by Cabinet in June 2020). A further £2.6m in negotiated contributions has been secured in carbon offsetting under s106 agreements but those contributions will only be collected when those planning permissions are built out. This £2.6m is in addition to the money collected already.
- 1.2 This report proposes a strategy to spend £0.390m of the collected carbon offset contributions as part of a new Community Carbon Fund over the next four and a half years. This fund will deliver collaborative projects across the borough between the Council and the community.

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

- 2.1 Reducing carbon emissions through new development is an essential element in the Haringey Climate Change Action Plan (HCCAP) which was adopted in March 2021. This sets out the borough's target to get to net zero carbon by 2041. Whilst we need to see developments achieving their carbon reductions on site, we are taking this opportunity to support and empower our community in reducing their emissions through carbon offset payments.
- 2.2 Approximately 90% of the borough's carbon emissions come from sources outside the Council's direct control. Therefore empowering, supporting, and publishing community-based action is vital if we are to share best practice and enable grassroot projects to succeed. This funding scheme embraces the

leader's vision of a collaborative Council working in co-production with the community. This will also align with the Council's wider community wealth building work.

3. Recommendations

3.1 It is recommended that Cabinet:

- i) Approve the use of £0.390m of the carbon offset monies collected under s106 obligations for the Haringey Community Carbon Fund and its administration.
- ii) Agree to the first four-year allocation of funds from the Community Carbon Fund:
 - a. With a total spend of £390,000, the allocation over four financial years is proposed at:
 - i. 2021/22: £30,000 – scheme design, set up and advertising
 - ii. 2022/23: £105,000 – up to £90k initial community grants, £15k administration and advertising
 - iii. 2023/24 to 2025/26: Three further financial years of £85,000 grants per annum - £70,000 grants for the community, £15,000 administration and advertising
 - b. Agree that where funds are not fully spent at the end of each year unspent funds will be rolled over to the next spending year, that funding could be transferred between funding years to fund more expensive projects, and that funding from other sources could be used to boost projects.
- iii) Agree that the decision to allocate the annual funding to specific carbon reduction bids in this period will be delegated to the Assistant Director Planning, Building Standards & Sustainability in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Environment, Transport and the Climate Emergency drawing on the advice of the Community Carbon Fund Allocation Panel.

4. Reasons for decision

- 4.1 Allocating the carbon offsetting funds to community schemes will deliver Objective Com2 of the HCCAP which commits to “empower and enable community-owned projects to deliver carbon reduction”, with a specific action under Com2 to set up a community energy fund. Grants to local community organisations will encourage residents, community groups and local businesses to live and operate more sustainably. Our residents and community groups are well-placed to identify, set up and run carbon reduction projects, whilst developing their skills. Funding will enable organisations to have a wider reach, with more projects to be coordinated and delivered across the borough.
- 4.2 The borough’s community groups can also use this funding to access and match fund external funding streams for carbon reduction. Examples include the National Lottery and the GLA’s London Community Energy Fund.

5. Alternative options considered

Do nothing, accumulate a larger pot of funds to spend at a later date

- 5.1 Accumulating a larger sum of the remaining money would enable spending on larger community projects in the borough at a later stage. At this time, the £390k is considered sufficient to kick-start the first four-year programme of community carbon reduction projects.
- 5.2 This option was rejected as there is a time pressure to spend the collected s106 money. Some s106 clawback clauses enable developers to request financial contributions to be paid back if the Council has not yet spent the money. The first collected contribution of £4,500 is set to expire in July 2021, and the second contribution in September 2022.
- 5.3 The proposal reflects the urgency of the Climate Emergency and adopted HCCAP. Allowing community groups to help them scale up their engagement and help the borough to get to the net zero carbon target by 2041.

Alternative allocation of funds

- 5.4 The collected s106 money could also be allocated to alternative carbon reduction initiatives (set out in paragraph 6.3). These were ruled out due to:
 - Projects must be 'additional', demonstrating that they would not happen without this funding. Funding is a key barrier for community projects.
 - There is currently significant Government funding to retrofit public buildings, which the Council has secured over £4m in the last year.
- 5.5 The carbon offset funds are well suited to benefit community groups, due to:
 - The relatively small amount of funding available, so would be unlikely to deliver the costs of significant project requirements.
 - This programme could unlock existing carbon reduction community funds set up by regional and national government that require match funding. Funding was a key barrier for action during the HCCAP engagement period and this approach was recommended this approach.

6. Background information

Legislative and planning policy background

- 6.1 London Plan Policy SI2 and Haringey Strategic Policy SP4 require developments to be 'zero carbon' (a 100% improvement over a Building Regulations 2013). Where it is evidenced that targets cannot be achieved on-site, through 'allowable solutions' or 'carbon offsetting', developers can offset their emissions offsite or through an in-lieu contribution as part of planning permissions. Carbon offset contributions are secured through planning obligations through a legal agreement under Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.
- 6.2 The price for offsetting emissions was initially set at £60 per tonne of CO₂ (tCO₂), and has increased to £95/tCO₂ since 1 January 2020, following the

GLA's recommended price for the London Plan. The Council has also undertaken work to set a higher, locally specific carbon price. We aim to set this new price when the new Local Plan is completed.

- 6.3 The Government's 'Next steps to zero carbon homes – allowable solutions' document (see Section 10) proposed that allowable solutions financing could include: sustainable energy or energy efficient infrastructure, retrofitting buildings, energy storage solutions, energy from waste plants and low carbon cooling. The GLA's Sustainable Design and Construction Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) (2014) recommends carbon offsetting is spent on community energy projects, carbon reduction in public buildings, helping SMEs reduce their emissions, and reducing fuel poverty. The SPG stipulates that it should fund projects that provide wider community benefits. Haringey's Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Document (2017) aligns with these approaches.

Carbon Offset Funds in London

- 6.4 The GLA publishes an Annual Monitoring Report on carbon offset contributions collected and spent by London boroughs. The 2020 key findings in the report include:
- Haringey is amongst the 90% of LPAs that have carbon offset funds.
 - 15 other LPAs that have started spending carbon offset contributions.
 - Haringey has a smaller pot of collected funding, compared to Islington (£7.2m), Camden (£2.1m), or Waltham Forest (£1.8m). This is due to:
 - The time lag between granting permission, and completion on site.
 - Officers have challenged developers to go further in reducing their on-site emissions, resulting in higher on-site carbon reductions and lower offset contributions.
 - Balancing of s106 contributions against the viability of the proposal in providing other policy requirements such as affordable housing, which may result in contributions being capped.

7. Community Carbon Fund

Timetable from advertising to awarding grants

- 7.1 The four-year grant programme will follow timeframes set out in Appendix 1.

Size of available grants

- 7.2 The initial £90,000 and subsequent annual £70,000 pot of funding will be divided into a range of small to large grant amounts. Underspend from the large and medium grants will be rolled over to create additional small or micro grants, depending on the number of bids for that grant year. Multiple grants of £500 and up to £3k would be available for self-organised groups of people with innovative ideas or plans to create local versions of existing projects successful elsewhere. Such grants would also help support business case development of larger project ideas through feasibility work or pilot projects. The size of grants will be reviewed annually based on deliverability and achievable level of carbon reduction. More expensive projects may be funded

with larger grants (and potential further funding from other sources where available), and we will transfer funding between years to facilitate this. We could also draw down more funding from the s106 where required.

The first round of £95k could be made up of, indicatively:

- One large grant of up to £50,000
- Two medium grants of up to £15,000
- Multiple small grants of up to £3,000
- Multiple micro grants of up to £500

Eligibility

- 7.3 All community groups will be required to demonstrate that they are constituted, work for the public benefit and not for profit, and are based in, and / or predominantly active in Haringey. The eligibility criteria will differ based on the size of the grant that community groups are applying for; full criteria are listed in Appendix 1. Micro grants will be accessible to individuals or non-constituted community groups too. Local businesses may also apply, subject to also being able to demonstrate wider community wealth building and community engagement benefits, as outlined in the project criteria in Appendix 1.

Project criteria

- 7.4 All bids will be scored based on a range of criteria (set out in Appendix 1). In awarding the grant, we will incorporate equality monitoring into the awards, making every effort to eliminate discrimination, creating equal opportunities and inclusivity across the borough. Over a four-year period, an even distribution of grants across the borough and community groups should be demonstrated.

Types of projects

- 7.5 Since 2017, the Council has funded small grants to Haringey Climate Forum (formerly Haringey 40:20) to support community carbon reduction projects through Feed-in-Tariff earnings from the Council's solar estate, such as:
- Double glazing for a café, Wolves Lane (£1.5k)
 - LED light bulbs installed in 250 homes in Northumberland Park (£4.5k)
 - Cycling ambassador training programmes, Wheely Tots (£3k)
 - Improved pedestrian route, Friends of Chestnut Park (£1k)
 - Edible Landscapes Food Growing Project (£1.1k)
 - Energy Workshops for Black and Minority Ethnic Women, JAN Trust (£2.9k)
- 7.6 Grants can be spent on:
- Carbon reduction technologies, materials, or equipment to deliver or monitor the project.
 - Staff and set up costs to deliver the project.

- Project and promotional activities related to the project.
- Contractor costs related to the project.
- Feasibility assessment to undertake the project (only for the small grants).

Community Carbon Fund Allocation Panel

- 7.7 A panel will review the project bids, discuss and advise which projects are proposed to receive funding based on the project criteria and make a recommendation for sign off. The panel will be confirmed annually and is proposed to include five people, including three LBH officers and two community representatives. While representativeness may not be possible due to the small number of panel members, efforts will be made to aim for diverse representation.

Advertising the Community Carbon Fund and supporting community groups to bid

- 7.8 To encourage interest from the community across the borough for this funding, it is vital that the Council publicises this positive fund frequently and in the build up before the deadline for the submission of bids. Key milestones will include:
- September: launch of grant scheme
 - Autumn: promote key messaging, encouraging support
 - December: close the bids
 - February: award funding to successful projects
- 7.9 The detailed application process and a communications and engagement plan will be prepared in summer 2021. The engagement objectives will be to raise awareness of the funding scheme, inspire groups to develop project ideas, reach a wide range of groups and support groups in submitting high quality bids. Information will be provided in the form of easy-to-understand guides about how to submit a bid and examples of carbon reduction projects. One or two sessions will be organised for community groups to empower groups to design projects and submit bids, including an opportunity to foster ideas collaboratively. Further capacity building will be delivered during this period to support community groups to submit bids and deliver their projects. We will work to link this in with other existing council programmes, such as the community wealth building programme.

Administration and advertisement costs

- 7.10 The spending proposal includes an allocation of £90k over the four years for spending on administration, advertisement of the fund and providing support to community groups. It will cover producing communications materials, printing, distribution, advertising the fund, preparing the bid paperwork, and liaising with community groups.
- 7.11 Spending this administrative-related money is essential in reaching community groups that are not, or less, familiar with carbon reduction, to

inspire better quality projects. This will inspire the delivery of higher quality and diverse projects by different community groups.

Project auditing

- 7.12 During project implementation, community groups will be required to provide regular and agreed updates on their deliverables. The release of the larger grants will be staggered and dependent on providing this information regularly before the next stage of funding is released. Following the project completion, the community groups must fill in a summary document to provide evidence for LBH officers to verify the outcomes. These will be published in the borough's Annual Carbon Report.

8. Statutory Officers comments (Chief Finance Officer (including procurement), Assistant Director of Corporate Governance, Equalities)

8.1 Finance

- 8.1.1 The report seeks recommendation for Cabinet to approve the use of £0.390m of the carbon offset monies collected under s106 obligations for the Haringey Community Carbon Fund and its administration as set out section 2 above of this report.
- 8.1.2 To date the Council has collected a total of £1.091m in carbon offsetting contributions, and has already committed £0.520m for spending on fuel poverty initiatives leaving a balance of £ 0.571m. Therefore there is enough unspent funds to cover the £0.390m funds required to set up a new Community Carbon Fund.

8.2 Procurement

- 8.2.1 Strategic Procurement notes the contents of this report; however, there are no procurement implications in establishment of the fund and the distribution of the monies.

8.3 Legal - Head of Legal and Governance

- 8.3.1 Legal has reviewed and noted this report.
- 8.3.2 Planning obligations are legal obligations to mitigate the impacts of a development proposal which are entered into through a legal agreement under Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. Obligations are used to help fund the infrastructure necessary to support the growth of the borough and provide affordable housing to meet identified needs. These take the form of financial contributions that help fund projects and non-financial obligations that ensure developers provide infrastructure in-kind.
- 8.3.3 Planning obligations can be used to compensate for any loss or damage resulting from a development (for example the loss of open space), and mitigate the impact of a development (for example through increased public transport provision). Planning obligations must meet three statutory tests that

are set out in Regulation 122 of the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (as amended) for S106 Agreements:

- a) necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms;
- b) directly related to the development; and
- c) fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the development.

8.3.4 The Council enters into section 106 agreements with developers to secure carbon offsetting contributions on the basis that they are to be spent on “the implementation of projects to reduce carbon emissions in its area to offset the proposed shortfall in meeting London Plan targets”. The proposals set out for the expenditure of those carbon offsetting contributions secured through the section 106 process are in compliance with the terms of the Council’s section 106 agreements.

8.3.5 The terms of the section 106 agreements between the Council and developers also ensures that a 10% management fee is applicable in respect of carbon offsetting contributions which will permit the Council to spend that proportion of carbon offsetting contributions on the administrative costs associated with managing the spending and monitoring of carbon offsetting contributions and this is also compliant with the provisions set out within this report.

8.4 Equalities

8.4.1 The Council has a Public Sector Equality Duty under the Equality Act (2010) to have due regard to the need to:

- Eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation and any other conduct prohibited under the Act
- Advance equality of opportunity between people who share those protected characteristics and people who do not
- Foster good relations between people who share those characteristics and people who do not.

8.4.2 The three parts of the duty applies to the following protected characteristics: age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy/maternity, race, religion/faith, sex and sexual orientation. Marriage and civil partnership status applies to the first part of the duty.

8.4.3 The proposed decision is to allocate funding to community groups to implement local carbon reduction projects over a four-and-a-half-year period.

8.4.4 An Equalities Impact Assessment (EQIA) has been undertaken and is attached in Appendix 2 in this Cabinet Report. This EQIA reflects how the funding proposals have been developed in consultation with staff from various council service areas.

8.4.5 The proposal to support community groups in reducing emissions and engaging with the wider community supports the adopted CCAP to help meet the Borough’s net zero carbon target by 2041. This aligns with the Council’s strategic agenda and reflects the urgency of the issue following the Council’s declaration of a Climate Emergency in March 2019.

- 8.4.6 Reducing emissions locally will help mitigate the risk of rising temperatures in the summer and extreme weather events, including drought and flooding. Reducing emissions can bring tangible short-term benefits too, such as improved air quality, increased access to physical activity and green spaces, improved quality of buildings and lower energy costs, and employment opportunities in the green sector. Carbon reduction projects will also help foster better community cohesion and participation and will help support groups that may have been impacted by the social distancing requirements in response to COVID-19. On an individual level, residents will benefit from carbon reduction projects, such as better insulated community buildings, awareness raising about reducing energy use (and therefore reducing the risk of fuel poverty), and improved active and sustainable travel infrastructure.
- 8.4.7 The EQIA identifies positive impacts for women, younger and older people, people with disabilities, people from minority race and ethnicity backgrounds, and people with religions and faiths, and pregnant women through improved active travel and sustainable travel infrastructure, better quality community buildings, reduced energy bills for community buildings, skills and training, wider carbon reduction awareness initiatives and decreased air pollution.
- 8.4.8 The EQIA did not find that the overall impact on any protected group would be negative. However, the EQIA does highlight that project proposals must consider the impact on people with disabilities to mitigate the impact of any active travel proposals.
- 8.4.9 The EQIA sets out the steps to undertake outreach activities to make all community groups aware of the grant funding, target groups that would have less knowledge and, or experience of carbon reduction and that may also represent a larger proportion of people from protected groups. As part of the engagement, easy-to-understand guidance and information will be provided to groups in preparation for bids, and support will be given to groups in submitting bids and implementing their projects.

9. Use of Appendices

Appendix 1: Community Carbon Fund Criteria and Timeframes

Appendix 2: Equalities Impact Assessment

10. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

More information about Haringey's existing work on reducing carbon emissions – including the adopted Climate Change Action Plan and copies of all Haringey's previous Annual Carbon Reports – can be found on the Council website here:

<https://www.haringey.gov.uk/environment-and-waste/going-green>

Haringey's Affordable Energy Strategy can be found here:

<https://www.haringey.gov.uk/housing/housing-strategies-policies-and-plans/affordable-warmth-strategy>

The GLA's Carbon Offset Funds Monitoring Report 2020 can be found here:
https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2020_carbon_offset_survey_monitoring_report.pdf

The Government's 'Next steps to zero carbon homes – allowable solutions' consultation document (August 2013) by the Department for Communities and Local Government (now MHCLG) can be accessed here:
<https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/next-steps-to-zero-carbon-homes-allowable-solutions>

Appendix 1: Community Carbon Fund Criteria and Timeframes

Community group eligibility criteria

The eligibility criteria will differ based on the size of the grant that community groups are applying for.

All groups will be required to demonstrate that they:

- Are a community group that works for the public benefit and not for profit, and are based in, and / or predominantly active in Haringey.
- Have financial systems in place to allow for accurate management and transparency of auditing of funds, e.g., a treasurer (or equivalent), a community group bank account with accountable sign off procedures.
- Are constituted, or sponsored by a constituted community group who will act as a guarantor.

Groups that bid for the largest grants will also have to demonstrate that they:

- Have been constituted for at least three years. This includes charitable trusts, registered charities, community benefit societies, co-operatives, unincorporated associations, community interest companies, community interest organisations.
- Have had auditable bank records over the three years and are able to demonstrate they are financially stable.

Groups that bid for medium grants will have to demonstrate that they:

- Have been constituted for at least one year, or they are sponsored by a constituted community group who will act as a guarantor for over a year.
- Have had auditable bank records over the last year and are able to demonstrate they are financially stable.

Individuals or community groups that are not constituted can apply for the micro grants. They could be eligible for larger grants if they are sponsored by a constituted community group, with additional requirements set out above for the medium and large grants.

Project criteria

All bids will be scored based on a range of criteria including:

- Effectiveness of delivering carbon reduction.
- Ability to deliver the project within one year of receiving funding.
- Value for money and assessment on relevant costs (on-going project maintenance, securing its long-term sustainability legacy).
- Contribution to Haringey's statutory equality objectives and benefit to the wider community: promotion of carbon reduction and energy efficiency; engagement, empowerment and reaching the community.
- Delivery plan setting out delivery requirements and timescales, risks, stakeholders, and monitoring of outcomes.
- Requirement for planning permission or other consents, or whether these have already been obtained.

- Delivery of the objectives under the Borough Plan and Haringey Climate Change Action Plan.

Grant funding timeframes

The four-year grant programme will follow the timeframes as set out below.

- 2021/22 (Preparation of fund)
 - Summer 2021: Branding, formalisation of paperwork design, delivery of borough-wide communications strategy.
 - Autumn 2021: Open for community bids for 2022/23, and supporting groups in submitting bids.
 - Winter 2021: Review of bids, consideration by Panel, decision on bids.
 - Early 2022: Feedback to community groups on award, complete / check paperwork to issue grants, support community groups to complete feedback paperwork for 2022/23 grants (prior to the pre-election period).
- 2022/23 (Grant Year 1)
 - Summer 2022: Contact awarded groups to monitor and review project timelines and delivery for 2022/23 grants. Review of the size of grants for the following grant year.
 - Autumn-Late 2022: Open for community bids for 2023/24 and supporting groups in submitting bids. Review of bids, consideration by Panel, decision on bids.
 - Late 2022 - Early 2023: Review of implementation and finalise reporting on 2022/23 grant projects.
 - Early 2023: Feedback on the success of the 2023/24 grants to community groups, and complete / check paperwork.
- 2023/24 (Grant Year 2): Repeat of Year 1.
- 2024/25 (Grant Year 3): Repeat of Year 1.
- 2025/26 (Grant Year 4): Repeat of Year 1.

Appendix 2: Equalities Impact Assessment

EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The **Equality Act 2010** places a '**General Duty**' on all public bodies to have '**due regard**' to the need to:

- Eliminating discrimination, harassment and victimisation and any other conduct prohibited under the Act;
- Advancing equality of opportunity between those with a 'relevant protected characteristic' and those without one;
- Fostering good relations between those with a 'relevant protected characteristic' and those without one.

In addition the Council complies with the Marriage (same sex couples) Act 2013.

Stage 1 – Screening

Please complete the equalities screening form. If screening identifies that your proposal is likely to impact on protect characteristics, please proceed to stage 2 and complete a full Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA).

Stage 2 – Full Equality Impact Assessment

An EqIA provides evidence for meeting the Council's commitment to equality and the responsibilities under the Public Sector Equality Duty.

When an EqIA has been undertaken, it should be submitted as an attachment/appendix to the final decision making report. This is so the decision maker (e.g. Cabinet, Committee, senior leader) can use the EqIA to help inform their final decision. The EqIA once submitted will become a public document, published alongside the minutes and record of the decision.

Please read the Council's Equality Impact Assessment Guidance before beginning the EqIA process.

1. Responsibility for the Equality Impact Assessment

| | |
|---|--|
| Name of proposal | Community Carbon Offset Fund Spending Strategy |
| Service area | Carbon Management |
| Officer completing assessment | Joe Baker / Suzanne Kimman |
| Equalities/ HR Advisor | Jim Pomeroy |
| Cabinet meeting date (if applicable) | 15 June 2021 |
| Director/Assistant Director | David Joyce / Rob Krzyszowski |

2. Summary of the proposal

Please outline in no more than 3 paragraphs

- *The proposal which is being assessed*
- *The key stakeholders who may be affected by the policy or proposal*
- *The decision-making route being taken*

This report proposes a strategy to spend £390,000 of the collected carbon offset contributions through Section 106 contributions from planning applications as part of a new Community Carbon Offset Fund over the next four and a half years. A total of £75,000 will be granted to community groups per year to deliver carbon reduction projects in the borough. A total of £90k will also be allocated to spend on the advertisement and administration of the community grant and supporting community groups to bid and deliver projects. This will support the implementation of the community objectives of the Haringey Climate Change Action Plan (HCCAP), adopted in March 2021.

The key stakeholders will be any type of community group that would be eligible to apply for the grant. Bids will also need to demonstrate wider community benefits from the proposed carbon reduction projects.

The spending strategy for the total of £390k will go to Cabinet for approval in June 2021. The decision to allocate the annual funding to specific carbon reduction bids will be delegated to the Assistant Director Planning, Building Standards & Sustainability in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Environment, Transport and the Climate Emergency on the advice of the Community Carbon Fund Allocation Panel.

3. What data will you use to inform your assessment of the impact of the proposal on protected groups of service users and/or staff?

Identify the main sources of evidence, both quantitative and qualitative, that supports your analysis. Please include any gaps and how you will address these

This could include, for example, data on the Council's workforce, equalities profile of service users, recent surveys, research, results of relevant consultations, Haringey Borough Profile, Haringey Joint Strategic Needs Assessment and any other sources of relevant information, local, regional or national. For restructures, please complete the restructure EqIA which is available on the HR pages.

| Protected group | Service users | Staff |
|-----------------|--|-------|
| Age | Haringey State of the Borough (April 2021) | N/A |
| Sex | Haringey State of the Borough (April 2021) data. | N/A |

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|-----|
| Gender Reassignment | Haringey State of the Borough (April 2021) LGBT Survey 2018, (Galop Hate Crime Report, 2016). | N/A |
| Disability | Haringey State of the Borough (April 2021), HCCAP engagement report (2021). | N/A |
| Race & Ethnicity | Haringey State of the Borough (April 2021) | N/A |
| Sexual Orientation | Haringey State of the Borough (April 2021), ONS Annual Population Survey, 2013-15 | N/A |
| Religion or Belief (or No Belief) | Haringey State of the Borough (April 2021), Haringey ward profile data. | N/A |
| Pregnancy & Maternity | Haringey Joint Strategic Needs Assessment: Health of Mothers, Children and Young People Maternity | N/A |
| Marriage and Civil Partnership | Borough Plan | N/A |

Outline the key findings of your data analysis. Which groups are disproportionately affected by the proposal? How does this compare with the impact on wider service users and/or the borough's demographic profile? Have any inequalities been identified?

Explain how you will overcome this within the proposal.

Further information on how to do data analysis can be found in the guidance.

The proposals to allocate funding to community groups to deliver carbon reduction projects should, in theory, have a positive impact on our community groups. However, inequalities exist within Haringey and differ across its wards which may have an influence over what type of projects are delivered, where and who it will benefit.

A summary has been provided below:

Age

- Haringey has a relatively large young population with 21% of the population being under 18 years old. Over two thirds of the Haringey population are of working age (69%), which will remain the largest population overall (State of the Borough, 2021).
- The largest increase by age groups is found in older people among the Other White aged 65-85, Other Ethnic aged 85 plus, Black Caribbean aged 85 plus and Bangladeshi aged 85 plus groups. Despite the large percent increase, the population over 65 is projected to account for only 13% of

Haringey's population in 2030, a total of 36,973 residents. The 65+ population is more concentrated in the West, where almost all areas have over 14% of the population 65+ (State of the Borough, 2021).

- Residents over 65 are predominantly located in the western wards (over 10% of the population by ward), compared to around 0-10% of the population in the Harringay, Noel Park, Northumberland Park, Bruce Grove, Tottenham Green and Seven Sisters Wards. Between 5-14% of 65+ population is located in other eastern wards (State of the Borough, 2021).
- Residents under 18 are most strongly represented (over 23% of the population by ward) in the Fortis Green, Alexandra, White Hart Lane, Northumberland Park, Bruce Grove, Tottenham Green and Seven Sisters wards (State of the Borough, 2021).
- The over 65+ population will see increased concentration in the West of the Borough, while the proportion of residents aged under 18 is not expected to change substantially (State of the Borough, 2021).
- Older people have been disproportionately impacted by Covid-19 in terms of illness and deaths (State of the Borough, 2021).

Gender reassignment

- It is difficult to estimate the trans population in Haringey as estimates vary widely. The latest national estimates range from 65,000 to 300,000 (State of the Borough, 2021). According to the LGBT Survey 2018, younger trans people are more likely to identify as non-binary, with 57% of all trans respondents aged under 35 identifying as non-binary. The age at which transitioning is started tends to be younger, with 81% of people starting to transition at 34 or younger, compared to 19% transitioning at 35 and over. Of those who identify as trans in the UK the largest group are of White ethnicity, representing 90% of this group.
- A recent Galop survey found that, nationally, 4 in 5 LGBT people have experienced hate crime related to their gender identity or sexual orientation in their lifetime (79%) (Galop Hate Crime Report, 2016)

Sex

- The population pyramid demonstrates a gender split of males 50.7% to females 49.3%, similar to London (State of the Borough, 2021).

Disability

- Over 19,500 people in Haringey have a physical disability; this equates to approximately 10% of the population aged 16-64. 4,500 people have a serious physical disability; 1,090 people live with a learning disability; 15,700 adults have a moderate or severe hearing impairment; and almost 5,000 people have sight loss which impacts on daily life (State of the Borough, 2021).

- People with disabilities have been disproportionately impacted by Covid-19 in terms of illness and deaths (State of the Borough, 2021).
- From feedback received on the HCCAP, people with disabilities may continue to require private vehicle-based transport methods for travel requirements and may be less able to access public transport, the impact of which should be factored into carbon reduction project proposals.

Race and Ethnicity

- The 2020 projection sets out a distribution of 32.9% White British, 26.6% Other White as the dominant ethnic groups in Haringey. Around 16.5% of residents in Haringey are from Black ethnic groups and one in ten are Asian (10.3%). (State of the Borough, 2021).
- Northumberland Park has the smallest proportion of residents identifying as White British of all Haringey wards, at 16.6% (compared to a Haringey ward average of 34.7%), and the largest proportion of residents that are of Black ethnicity (at 40.3%), compared to a Haringey ward average of 18.8%.
- By 2028, the ethnic groups with the highest expected growth are expected to have been the Other ethnic group and Other White, growing by 10% each, while Black Caribbean and Bangladeshi groups are expected to decrease by 12% and 8% respectively. The White British group will remain the largest population overall, followed by Other White and Black African. (State of the Borough, 2021).
- The BAME communities have been disproportionately impacted by Covid-19 in terms of income, job losses and health impacts (State of the Borough, 2021).
- 30% of Haringey residents do not speak English as their main language, and of those whose main language is not English in Haringey, one in four (24%) either do not speak English well or do not speak it at all (State of the Borough, 2021).

Sexual orientation

- 4% of Haringey residents are gay or lesbian, representing the sixth largest gay and lesbian community in London (ONS Annual Population Survey, 2013-15). Based on 2019 mid-year estimates, this means that Haringey's gay, lesbian and bisexual community consists of over 8,900 gay and lesbian residents aged 16+, and over 4,400 bisexual residents aged 16+ (State of the Borough, 2021). The LGBTQ+ community is overrepresented in the young homeless population, 25% in Haringey and LGBT residents are more likely to experience hate crime or homelessness (State of the Borough, 2021).

Religion and Faith

- Christian residents make up the predominant religion/faith group in Haringey (45%), followed by 25% of residents identifying as having no religion (State of the Borough, 2021).
- Residents with no faith are more likely to live in the west of the borough (such as Stroud Green (43%), Crouch End, Muswell Hill and Alexandra wards). Muswell Hill also has the smallest proportion of Muslim residents (3%). White Hart Lane and Northumberland Park have the smallest group of people with no faith of 13% and one of the largest proportions of people identifying as Christian (51%) and Muslim (24%).

Pregnancy/maternity

- The highest number of births is in wards in the east of the borough. Wards in the east of Haringey tend to have higher proportion of low-birth-weight babies. In particular, low birth weight is associated with poorer long-term health and educational outcomes. Women living in the east of the borough are least likely to be breastfeeding at 6-8 weeks.

Marriage/civil partnership

- The data we hold across the key Borough Plan areas of Housing, People, Place, Economy and Your Council do not indicate any inequalities in the area of Marriage & Civil Partnership.

Deprivation

- Haringey is the 4th most deprived borough in London. Relative deprivation has reduced since 2015, though Haringey's London ranking has not shifted significantly. The Index takes into account a range of deprivation types, including income, employment, education, health, crime, barriers to housing and services and living environment. The most deprived LSOAs (Lower Super Output Areas or small neighbourhood areas) are more heavily concentrated in the east of the borough, where more than half of the LSOAs fall into the 20% most deprived in the country. In the west a very small proportion of LSOAs fall into that category, and in the westernmost wards – Highgate, Fortis Green, Muswell Hill, Alexandra and Crouch End – there are none.

Project Proposal and Benefits

The primary aim of this proposal is to support community groups to reduce carbon emissions locally. This will help implement the HCCAP community objectives and result in direct benefits and indirect benefits for the wider community as a result of the wider engagement requirements for projects. These may include lower energy bills, better awareness of climate change and how to lower people's risk of fuel poverty, and improved active travel options. It has numerous co-benefits, including improved air quality from cleaner transport modes and cleaner heating technologies, improved health and wellbeing, more financially and socially resilient communities and community groups, and community cohesion. Efforts need to be

made to realise the local benefits of reducing emissions such as improving the quality of buildings, improving air quality in poorer areas and reduce isolation currently experienced in car-dominated housing estates or estates that over rely on public transport. The benefits to individual protected groups have been discussed in section 5.

Impacts of climate change

Reducing carbon emissions will help reduce impacts from the climate emergency. Climate change is already affecting communities in different ways, but some people are more likely to be affected than others. Factors such as age and health can directly increase vulnerability to a changing climate. Social and economic inequalities can predispose groups to living in circumstances where they are more vulnerable to the effects of climate change and may be worsened due to the impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic (e.g. living in areas with high air pollution or flood risk). This may impact some protected groups more than unprotected groups, such as non-White ethnic groups.

Process of allocating funding in a fair way

The review and scoring of bids will be undertaken by the Community Carbon Fund Allocation Panel. The panel will be confirmed annually and is proposed to include five people, including three LBH officers and two community representatives. We will aim to ensure the panel has an as diverse representation as possible. All groups will receive feedback to their project bids, including recommendations on how a bid could be improved, or where a bid may not comply with the project criteria. This will help certain groups to re-apply in the following grant year and ensure that the relevant community benefits may be delivered. To mitigate against any unconscious bias in the recommendations of panel members to allocate funding to projects, bid decisions will be made on clear and transparent criteria, which include compensating for the inequalities exacerbated by climate change, and by showing a broad range of beneficiaries across different groups within the borough. Their recommendation will be reviewed and signed off by the AD of PBSS, in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Environment, Transport and the Climate Emergency.

The council will rely on project bids and the required equalities data for submission to map the community groups that will benefit. Project bids will also be scored on their targets to reach the wider community, including protected groups and should be benefitting the community equally and inclusively. Groups should have equal access to the available funding through outreach and capacity building. Over the four-year period, grants should have been spread evenly across the borough to ensure that different communities can benefit.

This proposal will benefit community groups that have been impacted by Covid-19 by providing some financial support in the form of carbon reduction projects, which may improve the overall financial health of the group. This will help residents to continue being able to access their local community groups, which have an important function in supporting and improving people's lives.

The council has recognised that some community groups may at this time not be constituted or be able to submit large financial bids to the fund, as these groups may have never developed a business plan for investment before. To overcome this, the fund will support business case development and support community groups to enable them to work up proposals and delivery processes to ensure successful outcomes. The Council has also included the ability for smaller community groups to work in partnership with larger constituted community groups who can act as their sponsor.

4. a) How will consultation and/or engagement inform your assessment of the impact of the proposal on protected groups of residents, service users and/or staff?

Please outline which groups you may target and how you will have targeted them

Further information on consultation is contained within accompanying EqlA guidance

As part of the advertisement of the fund, outreach activities will take place to make all community groups aware of the grant funding. This will target community groups that would be less likely to have the knowledge and, or experience to deliver carbon reduction projects, and that may also represent a larger proportion of people from protected groups. Such community groups may be located in the eastern wards of the borough which represent higher numbers of households that represent protected groups like ethnic minorities, age, disabilities, or groups that specifically represent certain protected groups, such as faith or religious groups.

The HCCAP engagement feedback received from ethnic minority residents was disproportionately low compared to the majority of White ethnic residents who had disclosed their ethnicity and responded. This means that further engagement through community groups is vital in ensuring that residents from other ethnic background are made aware of the risks of climate change and encouraged to reduce their emissions and adapt to climate change.

Information will be provided in the form of easy-to-understand guides about how to submit a bid and understand more about the type of carbon reduction projects they could implement and how to benefit the wider community. Advertisement of the fund could link in with other existing council community funding programmes, online and offline communication channels, work with the Haringey Climate Forum, Youth Advisory Board and Connected Communities to reach community groups. Support will also be given to community groups in implementing their project through officers and a peer-to-peer network. Spending sufficient resource on the advertisement phase will inspire the delivery of higher quality and diverse projects by different community groups.

This engagement will allow for feedback from community groups on the approach to advertising and outreach. The overall target to allocate grants evenly across the borough to community groups and their community over the four-year period will

be monitored throughout. Where necessary, further targeted engagement and support will be provided to community groups to meet that target. The outreach strategy and size of grants will be reviewed annually based on the feedback received.

Where requested by community groups, guidance can be made available in other languages they request to be necessary to communicate their message in an easy-to-read format.

4. b) Outline the key findings of your consultation / engagement activities once completed, particularly in terms of how this relates to groups that share the protected characteristics

Explain how will the consultation's findings will shape and inform your proposal and the decision making process, and any modifications made?

Discussions have been held with staff from various council service areas who have run similar grant funding schemes. Their suggestions have been incorporated into the proposals to improve the accessibility of the grant to community groups in terms of eligibility, the size of grants, support and capacity building requirements and decision making around the allocation of grants. We have also included mechanisms to aim for an even geographic spread of grants over the four-year period, and alterations on the members of the Community Carbon Fund Allocation Panel to increase representation. The Council has also set out a criterion requiring projects to deliver long-term sustainability benefits and to contribute to Haringey's statutory equality objectives and demonstrable benefit of the project to the wider community in terms of promotion of carbon reduction and energy efficiency, and engagement, empowerment and reaching the community.

5. What is the likely impact of the proposal on groups of service users and/or staff that share the protected characteristics?

Please explain the likely differential impact on each of the 9 equality strands, whether positive or negative. Where it is anticipated there will be no impact from the proposal, please outline the evidence that supports this conclusion.

Further information on assessing impact on different groups is contained within accompanying EqlA guidance

1. Sex *(Please outline a summary of the impact the proposal will have on this protected characteristic and cross the box below on your assessment of the overall impact of this proposal on this protected characteristic)*

Women may benefit more from these carbon reduction projects as a result of being involved with community groups or through the wider community benefits. Depending on the specific bids, such benefits may include higher take-up of active travel among women, who are currently underrepresented among cyclists and will feel more confident to cycle as a result of infrastructure improvements. Where

families feel safer to cycle to school with their children, women are also more likely to benefit from active travel improvements. Anyone may also benefit from improved thermal comfort in community buildings. Women may also benefit from improved skills and knowledge if they are directly involved in implementing the project.

We will ensure that this group is not subjected to discrimination, harassment, and, or victimisation due to their protected characteristic during the assessment of bids or implementation of projects.

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|----------|--|----------------|--|----------------|--|
| Positive | x | Negative | | Neutral impact | | Unknown Impact | |
|----------|---|----------|--|----------------|--|----------------|--|

2. Gender reassignment *(Please outline a summary of the impact the proposal will have on this protected characteristic and cross the box below on your assessment of the overall impact of this proposal on this protected characteristic)*

Our findings do not lead us to believe that there will be specific impacts for this protected group, although it is expected that there will be an overall positive impact as a result of this proposal. Any community groups that represent this protected group will be made aware of the grant programme. We will ensure that this group is not subjected to discrimination, harassment, and/or victimisation due to their protected characteristic during the assessment of bids.

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|--|----------|--|----------------|---|----------------|--|
| Positive | | Negative | | Neutral impact | x | Unknown Impact | |
|----------|--|----------|--|----------------|---|----------------|--|

3. Age *(Please outline a summary of the impact the proposal will have on this protected characteristic and cross the box below on your assessment of the overall impact of this proposal on this protected characteristic)*

The grant programme allows for young people community groups to submit bids for carbon reduction projects that could specifically benefit Haringey's young population in terms of better-quality buildings to accommodate youth groups, better support for active and sustainable travel in the borough, and future employment opportunities in being involved in positive and potentially innovative projects.

Older people would benefit from community grants being awarded to community groups they may be involved in or benefit from the resulting improvements and co-benefits. This includes positive physical and mental health outcomes from lower air pollution, insulated community buildings, increasing social participation from the wider community engagement that is expected as part of the carbon reduction projects, and better active and sustainable travel provisions.

We will ensure that this group is not subjected to discrimination, harassment, and/or victimisation due to their protected characteristic during the assessment of bids.

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|----------|--|----------------|--|----------------|--|
| Positive | x | Negative | | Neutral impact | | Unknown Impact | |
|----------|---|----------|--|----------------|--|----------------|--|

4. Disability *(Please outline a summary of the impact the proposal will have on this protected characteristic and cross the box below on your assessment of the overall impact of this proposal on this protected characteristic)*

Projects will be screened for their negative impacts on individuals with disabilities (and their households), ensuring that projects have considered the full impacts and have sought to mitigate these in their proposals. This may include active travel projects, or the retrofit of community buildings, access to and within buildings, ensuring wide and accessible public access and continued access to blue badge parking spaces.

It is considered that there will be an overall positive impact on individuals with disabilities, who would be able to benefit from improved thermal comfort in community buildings, potential improved access to and within buildings, and improved health due to improved air quality.

We will ensure that this group is not subjected to discrimination, harassment, and/or victimisation due to their protected characteristic during the assessment of bids.

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|----------|---|----------|--|----------------|--|----------------|--|
| Positive | x | Negative | | Neutral impact | | Unknown Impact | |
|----------|---|----------|--|----------------|--|----------------|--|

5. Race and ethnicity *(Please outline a summary of the impact the proposal will have on this protected characteristic and cross the box below on your assessment of the overall impact of this proposal on this protected characteristic)*

People from minority race and ethnicity backgrounds are overrepresented in the eastern wards, where climate action groups are traditionally less active and the impacts of climate change are more severe. Efforts will be made to ensure that community groups across the borough, and specifically those who represent ethnic minority groups, are contacted and supported to submit bids.

Benefits in working with these groups have, in previously funded projects, helped some groups improve their understanding in energy bills and reducing their energy use at home and has resulted in follow-up energy efficient projects in Northumberland Park. It is expected there will be wider socio-economic benefits to these groups in the form of reduced risk of fuel poverty and improved health and wellbeing from energy efficiency projects, active travel projects and improved air quality. Raising awareness of the need to reduce our carbon emissions through community groups will benefit the wider communities, especially where the first language may not be English.

We will ensure that this group is not subjected to discrimination, harassment, and/or victimisation due to their protected characteristic during the assessment of bids.

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|----------|--|----------------|--|----------------|--|
| Positive | x | Negative | | Neutral impact | | Unknown Impact | |
|----------|---|----------|--|----------------|--|----------------|--|

6. Sexual orientation *(Please outline a summary of the impact the proposal will have on this protected characteristic and cross the box below on your assessment of the overall impact of this proposal on this protected characteristic)*

Our findings do not lead us to believe that there will be specific impacts for this protected group, although it is expected that there will be an overall positive impact as a result of this proposal. Any community groups that represent this protected group will be made aware of the grant programme. We will ensure that this group is not subjected to discrimination, harassment, and/or victimisation due to their protected characteristic during the assessment of bids.

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|--|----------|--|----------------|---|----------------|--|
| Positive | | Negative | | Neutral impact | x | Unknown Impact | |
|----------|--|----------|--|----------------|---|----------------|--|

7. Religion or belief (or no belief) *(Please outline a summary of the impact the proposal will have on this protected characteristic and cross the box below on your assessment of the overall impact of this proposal on this protected characteristic)*

People with religions or faiths are more represented in the eastern wards, where climate action groups are traditionally less active and the impacts of climate change are more severe. People with no belief are more represented in the western wards. Efforts will be made to ensure that community groups across the borough, and specifically those who represent religious and faith groups, are contacted and supported to submit bids.

It is expected there will be wider socio-economic benefits to these groups in the form of reduced risk of fuel poverty and improved health and wellbeing from energy efficiency projects, active travel projects and improved air quality. Raising awareness of the need to reduce our carbon emissions through community groups will benefit the wider communities, especially where the first language may not be English.

We will ensure that this group is not subjected to discrimination, harassment, and/or victimisation due to their protected characteristic during the assessment of bids.

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|----------|--|----------------|--|----------------|--|
| Positive | x | Negative | | Neutral impact | | Unknown Impact | |
|----------|---|----------|--|----------------|--|----------------|--|

8. Pregnancy and maternity *(Please outline a summary of the impact the proposal will have on this protected characteristic and cross the box below on your assessment of the overall impact of this proposal on this protected characteristic)*

Our findings do not lead us to believe that there will be specific impacts for this protected group, although it is expected that there will be an overall positive impact on pregnant women's health as a result of this proposal. Any community groups that represent this protected group will be made aware of the grant programme. We will ensure that this group is not subjected to discrimination, harassment, and/or victimisation due to their protected characteristic during the assessment of bids.

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|----------|--|----------------|--|----------------|--|
| Positive | x | Negative | | Neutral impact | | Unknown Impact | |
|----------|---|----------|--|----------------|--|----------------|--|

9. Marriage and Civil Partnership *(Consideration is only needed to ensure there is no discrimination between people in a marriage and people in a civil partnership)*

People who are in a civil partnership will be treated the same as people who are married or not married.

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|--|----------|--|----------------|---|----------------|--|
| Positive | | Negative | | Neutral impact | x | Unknown Impact | |
|----------|--|----------|--|----------------|---|----------------|--|

10. Groups that cross two or more equality strands e.g. young black women

Impacts from climate change are likely to be more pronounced on intersectional protected groups and on some socio-economic groups. This proposal is expected to benefit intersectional groups as well through the direct carbon reduction outcomes of projects, or the wider community engagement through improved understanding and engagement on the topic. This would result in improved financial and social resilience, improved health and wellbeing and reduced fuel poverty for low-income, ethnic minority households, and particularly women, whose first language may not be English, as a result of wider community engagement from carbon reduction projects. This is only possible by undertaking robust and inclusive engagement of the bid advertisement and support to community groups to ensure a diversity in projects come forward that will benefit more than one protected group.

Outline the overall impact of the policy for the Public Sector Equality Duty:

- Could the proposal result in any direct/indirect discrimination for any group that shares the relevant protected characteristics?
- Will the proposal help to advance equality of opportunity between groups who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who do not?

This includes:

- a) Remove or minimise disadvantage suffered by persons protected under the Equality Act

- b) Take steps to meet the needs of persons protected under the Equality Act that are different from the needs of other groups
- c) Encourage persons protected under the Equality Act to participate in public life or in any other activity in which participation by such persons is disproportionately low
- Will the proposal help to foster good relations between groups who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who do not?

Discrimination

- No, there will be no discrimination as a result of advertising the grant programme or allocating the funding to community groups. Projects will be delivered with this in mind. Most of the protected groups are experiencing the negative effects of climate change disproportionately due to insufficient progress reducing emissions and will benefit more from the implementation of carbon reduction projects by community groups.

Equality

- a) The wider co-benefits from the carbon reduction projects will also reach persons protected under the Equalities Act, which will result in better quality of life, leading to wider, more equal opportunities.
- b) Steps will be taken to reach community groups that represent or work with protected groups specifically, to ensure they will also benefit from community grants. Support will be provided to ensure these groups will have the capacity and knowledge to apply for and implement projects.
- c) Yes, these carbon reduction projects will enable larger parts of the community to become engaged in the climate change agenda and be empowered to reduce their emissions through direct engagement by community groups.

Good relations

- Yes, through the community ownership of carbon reduction projects and the associated wider engagement programme interaction will increase between groups who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who do not.

6. a) What changes if any do you plan to make to your proposal as a result of the Equality Impact Assessment?

Further information on responding to identified impacts is contained within accompanying EqIA guidance

| Outcome | Y/N |
|--|-----|
| No major change to the proposal: the EqIA demonstrates the proposal is robust and there is no potential for discrimination or adverse impact. All opportunities to promote equality have been taken. <u>If you have found any</u> | Y |

| | | | | |
|--|--------|--------------|-----------|---|
| inequalities or negative impacts that you are unable to mitigate, please provide a compelling reason below why you are unable to mitigate them. | | | | |
| Adjust the proposal: the EqlA identifies potential problems or missed opportunities. Adjust the proposal to remove barriers or better promote equality. Clearly <u>set out below</u> the key adjustments you plan to make to the policy. If there are any adverse impacts you cannot mitigate, please provide a compelling reason below | | | | N |
| Stop and remove the proposal: the proposal shows actual or potential avoidable adverse impacts on different protected characteristics. The decision maker must not make this decision. | | | | N |
| 6 b) Summarise the specific actions you plan to take to remove or mitigate any actual or potential negative impact and to further the aims of the Equality Duty | | | | |
| Impact and which relevant protected characteristics are impacted? | Action | Lead officer | Timescale | |
| N/A | | | | |
| Please outline any areas you have identified where negative impacts will happen as a result of the proposal but it is not possible to mitigate them. Please provide a complete and honest justification on why it is not possible to mitigate them. | | | | |
| N/A | | | | |
| 6 c) Summarise the measures you intend to put in place to monitor the equalities impact of the proposal as it is implemented: | | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every project that applies for grant funding will have to set out how the project will contribute to Haringey's statutory equality objectives and benefit the wider community. • Every project that receives grant funding will need to demonstrate the value they have added and what parts of the community they have engaged with. • In every grant year and over the period of the four-year grant programme, the awarding of the grant will take into account the diversity in protected and unprotected groups that will benefit from the bid projects. The aim will be to support the wider community in Haringey and be inclusive to all the diversity that Haringey represents. | | | | |

7. Authorisation

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|--|---------------|
| EqIA approved by Rob Krzyszowski (Assistant Director) | Date 26/05/21 |
|--|---------------|

8. Publication

Please ensure the completed EqIA is published in accordance with the Council's policy.

Please contact the Policy & Strategy Team for any feedback on the EqIA process.