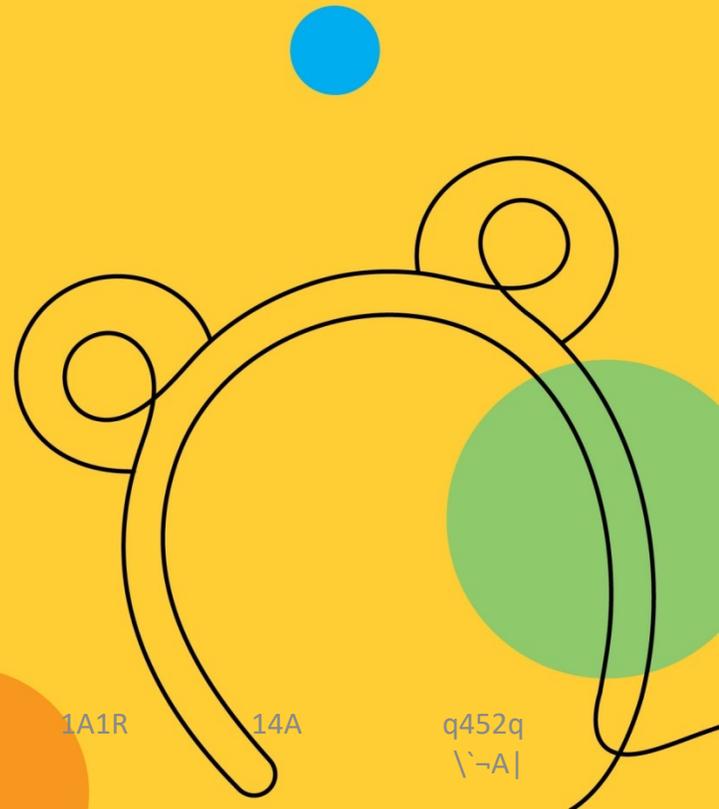


Holiday Hunger – BBC Children in Need



Contents

- Background to CIN as a funder
- Examples of grants tackling holiday hunger
- Funding approach and monitoring
- Learning

BBC Children in Need - Funding

- Range of programmes through which our funding is distributed
 - Responsive programmes – Main Grants and Small Grants
 - Partnership programmes – Inspiring Futures, Curiosity, #IWILL, A Million and Me
 - Emergency Essentials – support for individual families & CYP to cover basic needs
 - Covid response programmes – Boosters, Next Steps, extension to Emergency Essentials
- CIN funding is for projects working with disadvantaged CYP aged 0-18
 - Types of disadvantage - illness, distress, neglect, abuse; any kind of disability; living in poverty & situations of deprivation; behavioural or psychological behaviour
- Our responsive programmes cover a wide range of different types of project – afterschool clubs, arts, advocacy, counselling, early years & family support, playschemes, mentoring, sports, training, youth work
- Food poverty features in range of areas – afterschool clubs, youth clubs, holiday activities, family support – we encourage applicants to include food in the activities and project budgets

BBC Children in Need – funding

- Most CIN funding (except Emergency Essentials) is awarded to voluntary organisations and community groups – organisations that are ‘best placed’ to support the CYP, well-known and trusted by the families and CYP, are targeted at tackling the disadvantage experienced by the CYP they support
- Food poverty has featured in our portfolio of grants in a range of ways –
 - holiday provision,
 - support for food banks
 - an add-on to other activities
- There isn’t blanket provision for this across all areas – our funding responds to applicants’ requests and not all areas have provision – it is dependent on local organisations being able to provide activities and services. Provision to address food poverty differs considerably from area to area
- Issue has evolved over several years – we first started to receive applications for this issue in 2012-13, and the types of projects have changed over the years, and differs in each LA area
- In 2020, due to the restrictions during the pandemic, there were increases in the number of children needing support from a foodbank (more than double) and Trussell Trust reported a 95% increase in families receiving a food parcel on the previous year’s figures

BBC Children in Need – examples of funded projects

As of March 2021, CIN are funding over 160 projects to the value of £9.1m working with CYP experiencing food insecurity – some examples:

- **Caldmore Village** – Provide holiday playschemes that includes a meal in its provision
- **Wolverhampton Youth Zone** – Run healthy eating workshops so it includes a meal as part of the project, for YP to learn about food choices
- **ASHA – North Staffs** – During the pandemic they turned their car park into a food distribution zone for R&AS CYP to ensure access to food vouchers (as the CYP were unable to print them at home) and during the holidays gave out food parcels to CYP and families
- **Carlisle Youth Zone** – a year round food project, cooking and eating sessions for the CYP. During the pandemic they switched to delivering food parcels
- **Stockport Sports Trust** – delivering free sports and arts activities along with food
- **High Greave School Breakfast Club** – CIN funds their work during school holidays so the CYP that access the breakfast club can continue to have access to nutritious food during the holidays. It also includes activities for the CYP.

BBC Children in Need – monitoring and learning

- Once the grant is activated, we require annual monitoring – payments are released either annually or quarterly depending on grant amounts and risk levels. The next year’s payments aren’t released until their End of Year report is signed off by us
- EOY reports cover:
 - Differences achieved each year, reporting back on 3 key differences
 - Financial expenditure (evidence of expenditure is not required for most grantees)
 - Changes to projects, costs or the organisation. These are also managed on an ongoing basis throughout the grant year – most grants go through some changes during the 3 years, and we will continue to support the grantee with most changes
 - A case study
 - Any additional learning or outcomes

BBC Children in Need – reporting and insight

- Many of our grantees struggle with outcomes reporting – CIN provides ‘Your Difference’ training, delivered in partnership with NCVO’s Charity Evaluation Service, to support grantees with being able to monitor and evaluate their work, and its outcomes. Shorter modules of this have been developed for delivery via Zoom.
- CIN endeavours to have a proportionate approach to our reporting – we don’t ask any for any information that we do not use – even if it would be ‘nice to have’ - and the length of the reports is proportionate to the size of the grant. Many CIN grantees are small organisations with limited additional capacity to do additional administration.
- EOY reports provide key learning for CIN regarding how our grants work on the ground, and the ways in which differences can be achieved, as well as providing information about the wider context in which our funding works. Information is used to develop our grant-making, and to inform and educate ourselves, other organisations and partners. E.G.: Information from reports was collated to produce an internal briefing about food poverty, for CIN staff, and which has supported discussions with a corporate partner interested in funding projects addressing holiday hunger.
- CIN also brings together grantees for mutual learning/sharing sessions –these have increased during the pandemic as Zoom has made this easier.

BBC Children in Need – insight

- Pre-pandemic, most of the food poverty projects we funded had a range of activities built around the provision of food – to improve engagement and reduce the stigma associated with food poverty. It also enables projects to build a range of outcomes for the CYP such as increased mental and physical well being, improved confidence, positive relationships and developing skills.
- Sometimes the food element of the project was widened out to the rest of the family – so they all had access to a healthy meal, and it also provided opportunities for CYP to have improved family relationships as well as promoting other positive outcomes for the CYP.
- During the pandemic, some projects switched from delivering activities to delivering food parcels
- Some delivered ingredients to the CYP so they could then do cook-a-longs on Zoom, so they were still promoting healthy eating, providing meaningful engagement with the CYP and did not lose sight of vulnerable and disadvantaged CYP
- Requests for funding food projects have evolved over time as local provision has changed – in some areas there is still a piecemeal approach, while in other areas larger organisations have stepped in to provide wider coverage, although in some of these cases, quality of provision can differ locally - often still reliant on smaller, more local groups for on the ground delivery.