

Date: 9 January 2020

Time: 9.00 – 11.00 Minister and Deputy Minister for Housing and Local Government

11.00 – 11.45 Deputy Minister and Chief Whip

Title: Draft Budget Scrutiny 2020-21

Introduction

The Draft Budget includes spending plans for 2020-21. This paper provides evidence to the Committee on the future programme budget proposals in relation to Local Government, Communities, Equalities and Housing and Regeneration as outlined in the Draft Budget which was laid on 16 December 2019.

Annex A provides a breakdown of the relevant Draft Budget figures for the Housing and Local Government Main Expenditure Group (MEG) and extracts from the Central Services and Administration MEG in relation to equalities by Spending Programme Area, Action and Budget Expenditure Line (BEL).

Financial Tables

The specific elements for the Equality, Local Government and Communities Committee are Local Government, Communities, Equality, Housing, Regeneration and Community Safety. The budgets for those elements are summarised in the tables below.

	2019-20 First Supp. Budget £000	Change £000	2020-21 Draft Budget £000
Revenue	3,804,131	128,363	3,932,494
Non Cash	200	0	200
Total Resource	3,804,331	128,363	3,932,694

	2020-21 Indicative Budget £000	Change £000	2020-21 Draft Budget £000
Traditional capital	476,139	94,272	570,411
Financial transactions	43,505	108,000	151,505
Total Capital	519,644	202,272	721,916

Budget Overview

This is the fourth budget of the Fifth Assembly. This budget was prepared following the UK Government's one year Spending Round and not following a Spending Review as had originally been anticipated.

Despite being able to set revenue and capital plans for one year only, they reflect this Government's continued commitment to protect public services; provide the financial stability needed and invest in Wales to nurture economic growth and support our priorities. The continuing pressure on public finances and, more specifically, on the level of funding available means we are under no illusions about the challenges we and partners face and we, and they, continue to make hard choices.

The budget setting process for 2020-21 has focussed on eight cross-cutting themes as agreed by Cabinet which are Housing, Employability & Skills, Early Years, Better Mental Health, Social Care, Poverty, Biodiversity and Decarbonisation. The budget process provided an opportunity to push forward Cabinet's combined efforts to maximise the use of our resources to improve outcomes in the cross-cutting priority areas and evidence on priorities in these areas has driven spending on local government, housing and equalities.

These budget proposals also reflect our continuing commitment to protect and prioritise investment that supports preventative measures as far as possible. In making spending decisions we have not only considered how best to meet the current demand for services but we have also focused on supporting interventions that are able to prevent problems arising in the future. This preventative approach is an important part of our planning for public services.

The decision for the UK to leave the European Union has caused uncertainty. The Welsh Government established a specific team to coordinate the work arising from European Transition; this team is working closely with the existing team in Brussels and policy departments.

The Welsh Government established a £50m EU Transition Fund to help businesses, the third sector, and public services plan and prepare for Brexit. This builds on £5m allocated for Brexit preparedness over 2018-19 and 2019-20 as part of the two-year Budget agreement with Plaid Cymru. The EU Transition Fund has been designed in collaboration with the organisations and businesses it is intended to help.

Local Government

Revenue budgets within the Housing and Local Government MEG were baselined at the first supplementary budget 2019-20. The Housing and Local Government MEG received specific allocations to provide an improved settlement for local government, as well as a general revenue uplift of £4m to be utilised across the MEG. The general revenue uplift was used to provide additional funding to support the transformation of local government, to provide much needed support in the area of building safety and to provide an uplift to National Parks revenue funding to return funding to its 2018-19 level.

Indicative capital budgets for 2020-21 were published as part of the 2019-20 draft budget, a general capital uplift of £15m was provided to the MEG which has been allocated for local authorities.

Local Government Revenue Settlement

The Welsh Government and local authorities agree that strong local government is essential to the effective delivery of good quality, integrated public services to communities across Wales. We recognise that the strength of the Welsh Government and local government is the democratic accountability which reflects the needs, aspirations and cultures of Wales. We also need effective, successful organisations which are fit-for-purpose and representative of the communities they serve.

Local Government revenue funding has increased by £198.013m which includes a £125.282m increase to the Revenue Support Grant, transfers in of previous specific grants of £1.481m and a 95% share, £71.25m, of an increase of £75m in the non-domestic rates distributable amount (the remaining 5% supports police funding). On a like for like basis compared to 2019-20 this is a £184m increase to the local government settlement.

Prolonged austerity has inevitably had a substantial impact on the resources available to public services and we recognise the very difficult decisions that local authorities have had to make in order to maintain critical services with reducing real terms budgets. Local authorities in Wales have managed those tough choices in reducing expenditure and generating efficiencies so as to maintain the quality of key services and balancing local choices on the levels of council tax increases.

We supported local authorities as part of the draft and final and first supplementary 2019-20 budgets with a package of additional specific grants to complement the revenue support grant. This included funding to meet the costs imposed by the UK Government through the technical changes they have made to several public sector pension schemes which particularly impacted teacher's pension schemes. We supported local authorities with 100% of the costs despite only receiving an 85% contribution from the UK Government. We also provided specific funding to meet the UK Government decisions on teachers' pay awards prior to its devolution. Some of these funding streams are now subsumed into the revenue support grant on an ongoing basis, such as pay and pensions funding, others continue into 2020-21 as specific grants unless specifically detailed as time limited funding.

The funding provided through the Local Government Revenue Settlement including the baselined funding is unhypothecated and it is for each local authority to determine its own priorities. However, a significant factor in the Government's decision on increases to the funding for the local government revenue settlement has been the intention to recognise the impact of teachers' pay and pensions for the remainder of the current academic year, to provide funding beyond this to recognise the future impacts of teachers' pay awards which will come into effect from September 2020 and to support other services where there are also some significant pressures. Local authorities deliver many services that are of a primary or secondary preventative nature. The additional funding available to local government is part of our commitment to support them in continuing to deliver such preventative services. In making decisions on the use of this unhypothecated funding local authorities will undertake their own assessments, including those required under

equality legislation, of the impacts of their proposals on different groups and communities.

Allocation of £3m to strengthen and support local government transformation

The Local Government and Elections (Wales) Bill was introduced into the National Assembly for Wales on 18 November 2019. It is anticipated it will receive Royal Assent in mid-2020. The Transformation and Legislation Budget will, in part, be used to take forward the implementation of this legislation which will deliver a major package of reforms including: a new performance framework and sector led improvement approach, a new approach to regional working amongst local authorities and a number of measures aimed at improving the openness and transparency of principal council decision making. A full regulatory impact assessment has been completed and has been published alongside the Bill. Welsh Language, Equalities and Children's Rights Impact assessments have also been completed. These identified a number of anticipated positive impacts including:

- a more diverse, representative, transparent local government, which positively and openly involves all members of the community through the expansion of the electoral franchise, a duty on local authorities to encourage local people to participate in local government and increased flexibility for councillors through provisions such as remote attendance and updated family absence provisions.
- Reducing the voting age to include 16 year olds resulting in earlier engagement in the democratic process which could lead to a greater interest in democratic politics more generally, including standing as a candidate.

As well as supporting the implementation of the Bill, the enhanced funding is intended to support actions, including working closely with the WLGA, in the areas of workforce partnership, leadership development, digital transformation, evidence and modelling of funding reforms, decarbonisation and other transformative activities.

Children and Communities Grant

Funding for the Children and Communities Grant in 2020-21 will be maintained at 2019-20 levels. This will enable all the individual schemes within the Children and Communities Grant, including the Communities First Work Plus, Flying Start and Legacy Fund, to continue to maintain the same level of service to vulnerable individuals and communities in 2020-21. This funding is preventative in nature, it has a long term focus and supports collaborative working amongst the public and third sector.

The Children and Communities Grant seeks to address the support needs of the most vulnerable children and adults in our communities through a range of early intervention, prevention and support mechanisms. It seeks to mitigate or remove disadvantage to vulnerable people to enable them to have the same life chances as others, and therefore contribute to a more equal Wales. The development of the Flexible Funding approach has been done with close involvement of local authorities, working collaboratively with each other and the Welsh Government.

Funding Alignment provides greater freedom and flexibility to local authorities to deliver public services which benefit from grant funding in a more collaborative and integrated way. Local authorities are able to consider new ways to jointly commission services, and to better align and design services to meet the needs of people in their areas. Some local authorities are starting to tie the Well-being Goals in their Outcomes

Frameworks to their Corporate Priorities and Social Services and Wellbeing Act outcomes.

Allocation of £15m to Local Government General Capital

The Local Government General Capital Fund is a key source of funding, alongside borrowing and significant specific grants for investment in local infrastructure. A three-year additional general capital funding package of £100m was announced alongside the 2019-20 final budget with £50m allocated for 2018-19, £30m for 2019-20 and £20m for 2020-21. This additional £15m takes additional funding for 2020-21 to £35m. This helps smooth the funding profile and supports stable capital programme planning. The additional funding, although modest, allows the acceleration of some capital plans or facilitates lower borrowing by local authorities, which has a positive effect on authorities' revenue position by reducing servicing costs.

Total local government general capital funding for 2020-21 will therefore be £197.8m (made up of £109m general capital grant and £88.8m unhypothecated supported borrowing).

General capital funding is used by local authorities to support their contribution to the 21st Century Schools Programme; local roads networks and services such as housing, development and social services as well as essential capital maintenance works across local government estates. The funding is unhypothecated and local authorities are responsible for utilising it in the most effective and efficient way for their local area. Decarbonisation will need to be an increasingly important factor in decision making.

Funding can support the local economy through local procurement of contracts and while local authorities are responsible for their contracts Welsh Government have been working with them through the Code of Practice on Ethical Employment in Supply Chains and the "Two Tier" Code to remove unfair working practices and secure other benefits.

Local authorities are key partners in the Wales Biodiversity Partnership, which brings together key players from the public, private and voluntary sectors to promote and monitor biodiversity and ecosystem action in Wales. Its Implementation Group provides the overall direction of activity for the Nature Recovery Action Plan for Wales which provides a focus for delivering the sustainable management of natural resources at the local level as well as contributing to many of the Well-being of Future Generations goals. Each local authority has a biodiversity plan which should be considered as part of any capital planning.

Well-being of Future Generations Act

The Well-being of Future Generations Act drives how Welsh Government, local government and other public bodies in Wales make decisions. Local authorities are required to set and publish well-being objectives to show how they will work to achieve all seven of the well-being goals for Wales. As a Government we understand that essential services through local government from social care to

education, advice and support or active travel deliver the wider health and wellbeing of people in Wales.

Local authorities tell us that the areas where they are facing the greatest pressures are education and social care. The additional £198.013m of funding flowing through the settlement will be a significant contribution to respond to those pressures. This source of funding is unhypothecated; local government is best placed to understand local needs and deliver services in the most efficient and effective way.

While the majority of funding from the Welsh Government to local government goes through the local government settlement – some £4.5billion – there is also a significant amount of specific grant funding, around £1bn supporting local services. Local authorities also have further streams of funding through their council tax raising powers and through local fees and charges.

With financial pressures in education and social care highlighted, the increased settlement, and continuing specific grant funding, is expected to particularly support the goals of a Prosperous Wales and a More Equal Wales through developing a well-educated population where everyone can fulfil their potential whatever their background; and a Healthier Wales where a person's social care enables them to participate in society and maximise their physical and mental well-being.

Over the past year the way that we work with local government through the Finance Sub Group of the Partnership Council for Wales has evolved with additional meetings held to increase communication with local government leaders and Ministers from across Welsh Government attending to discuss policy areas with local government leaders and the WLGA. This more collaborative approach has been welcomed by local government leaders and ministers.

Spending on preventative actions

Local authorities are of course a key deliverer of preventative services, for example through schools education giving children and young people the opportunity to thrive and meet their potential, to social and other services that ensure that people are able to be part of their communities, which can reduce the call on other public services such as the NHS. We recognise the challenges that local authorities face with increasing demand for reactive services putting pressure on preventative services. By working together between authorities, with Welsh Government, through Public Service Boards and other collaborative approaches authorities and other partners explore the best way of delivering services to make the best use of every pound that we have.

Fire and Rescue Authorities (FRAs) derive the great majority of their budgets from local authorities rather than directly from the Welsh Government. However, we provide an additional £848,000 revenue and £670,000 capital to augment their work on fire safety and prevention. This focuses in particular on preventing dwelling fires and deliberately-set fires, and has contributed to the sustained decline in fire across Wales in recent years.

How evidence is driving Welsh Government priority setting and budget allocations

Local authorities are responsible for carrying out their own impact assessments as part of their decisions on local budgets. The WLGA and local government generally have provided evidence to Committee and to Welsh Government which has focussed on the significant pressures in education social care, from workforce costs and from high cost interventions.

By providing additional funding we anticipate that it will primarily be used in these areas reflecting some of the specific pressures local authorities face. Additional funding in education will mean that schools services can be maintained and teachers supported to deliver against our national mission for education. Without this additional funding in support of those and other pressures local authorities would be faced with the need to reduce services or raise income from other sources. It is expected that the biggest impact could fall on those children and young people who have the lowest educational outcomes – those from lower income families and certain ethnic minorities. The Well-being of Wales report 2019 shows that qualification levels amongst the population levels continue to increase, although there remain large differences in attainment at school for different population groups. Skills and qualifications are the biggest single influence on people's chance of being in employment and on their incomes. Children from deprived backgrounds continue to have poorer outcomes than other groups. The "capped nine points score" is the national indicator on secondary school performance. The score for pupils who are eligible for free school meals was 77.4 points lower than the score for other pupils. This is equivalent to almost two fewer GCSEs at grade C on average per pupil. From a gender point of view girls continue to achieve better educational outcomes than boys; in 2019 the gap for those achieving the Level 2 inclusive threshold at Key Stage 4 fell to 10.1 percentage points. Latest data continues to show some differences in educational attainment between ethnic groups, with a higher proportion of children from Asian, Chinese and mixed ethnicities reaching expected levels of attainment than those from a White background. Educational attainment remains low for gypsy traveller children.

Funding will also support social care services, where demand is increasing and local authorities are seeking to modernise and transform services. Local authorities have cited in particular the increased demands in children's services. Increased funding will support disabled children and young people recognising their diversity, supporting their independence and choices, providing empowerment and respecting their rights. In the area of older people's social care it supports those on lower incomes and also those coping with physical and mental difficulties that can be faced as citizens age. The Wellbeing of Wales report says recent analysis (based on 2015-2017) shows that the gap in healthy life expectancy between the most and least deprived has remained stable – but is 18.1 years for men and 19.4 years for women.

Expenditure on local authority services has been shown to be particularly important in supporting women. The Women's Budget Group commissioned UK research¹ shows women have been disproportionately impacted by changes to taxes, benefits and public spending, with BAME women and disabled women hardest hit. The Equality and Human Rights Commission and Landman economics also published research in 2018 - "The cumulative impact of tax and welfare reforms". The analysis shows that the reforms have a disproportionately negative impact on several protected groups, including disabled people, certain ethnic groups, and women. Women are more likely than men

¹ <https://wbg.org.uk/analysis/women-and-the-spending-review/>

to need public services, more likely to work in the public sector and more likely to have to increase their unpaid work when services are cut. Many of the services provided by local government are disproportionately provided by women and to women and children, including social care, transport and housing, directly for themselves or indirectly for others for whom they care. These services are vital in affording women the opportunity to participate fully in the economy.

Housing and Regeneration

With MEG allocations maintained at their 2019-20 levels (first supplementary budget stage), we have been able to stabilise key budgets at the 2019-20 position, including homelessness budgets and the Housing Support Grant. We have also provided an additional allocation of £0.5m to support the important work underway to improve building safety.

Indicative capital budgets for 2020-21 were published as part of the 2019-20 draft budget. Additional general and financial transactions capital allocations have been made to build on this baseline.

Housing is a priority area in Prosperity for All. The document recognises that *“living well is a good quality, affordable home which brings a wide range of benefits to health, learning and prosperity.”* The Welsh Government is committed to increasing the supply of affordable housing, having set affordable housing targets in both this and the previous government (currently 20,000). The Welsh Government supports the supply of affordable housing through its Social Housing Grant, Housing Finance Grant and Innovative Housing Programme which deliver both social and intermediate housing. We are committed to increasing the supply of affordable housing especially social housing to minimise the pressures on local authority budgets and on homelessness services including hostels and bed and breakfast accommodation.

Investment in housing also provides support to the Welsh economy in terms of maintaining and supporting jobs in the construction industry and the associated supply chain. This contributes to the tackling poverty agenda in terms of providing employment and training opportunities. We are also committed to ensuring that housing organisations maximise the community benefits generated from their procurement as part of our wider commitment towards ensuring the maximum local impact from our investment across Wales.

Jobs created by housing development lift many of the unemployed construction workforce into employment with all the benefits that brings as well as reducing benefit expenditure and boosting opportunities for apprenticeships and training.

The funding works towards the seven well-being goals and Welsh Government's well-being objectives. Specifically, decent and affordable housing can help achieve more equal, prosperous, healthier and more cohesive communities, contributing towards a healthy and more equal Wales. This is demonstrated by the clear health benefits of having a good quality home which is affordable and located in a safe environment. Investing public money in building and refurbishing homes contributes to national and local economies, creating and supporting jobs and training opportunities as well as improving people's health, wellbeing and quality of life. £1

spent on adaptations prior to hospital discharge is estimated to generate £7.50 of cost savings for health and social care.

Grant funded affordable housing is built to Welsh Government Development Quality Requirements (DQR) which includes building to lifetime homes standards. Homes built to these standards are more readily adapted to allow older and vulnerable tenants to remain in their homes for longer. Investing in existing and new housing with improved energy efficiency will help reduce fuel poverty and reliance on benefits. Every £1 spent on improving warmth in vulnerable households results in £4 of health benefits.

The Decarbonisation Advisory Group report published on 18 July 2019 recommends that no later than 2025, all new homes in Wales must be built to be zero carbon, energy and water efficient and climate resilient. Independent checks should be made to ensure these higher standards are delivered. This will prevent the challenge to retrofit homes becoming larger and more expensive. All homes built with public funds should meet these standards no later than 2021.

Energy efficiency is also now a feature of the Help to Buy scheme in Wales. 95% of all new build homes sold through the scheme are rated EPC B. As part of the affordability assessment for applicants, energy costs are taken into account based on the EPC rating of the house to be purchased. This has helped to raise the issue of energy efficiency with prospective applicants, as was intended by the 'LENDERS' project, which developed this methodology.

Housing Support Grant

We are pleased to have been able to maintain the Housing Support Grant in 2020-21 with a budget of £126.8m as was the case this year.

The Housing Support Grant makes an important contribution to the health and wellbeing of vulnerable people by providing the support, skills and confidence they need to stay in their own homes and so prevent homelessness or a requirement to enter an institutional setting. It delivers important health, employment and community cohesion outcomes by assisting people to a stable housing situation, addressing chaotic lifestyles and the mental health, substance misuse and offending issues that may underlie them. The grant also supports older people and those with a learning disability to maintain their independence and lives in the community.

We have worked hard to revise the arrangements for the new Housing Support Grant in a co-productive way with stakeholders. The extensive engagement this has involved has been designed to ensure that our policy integrates the role of good housing alongside health, social care, Criminal Justice and employment interventions, with clearly defined roles for all parties in joint-planning arrangements.

The Housing Support Grant continues to support a range of interventions that aim to ensure that homelessness is prevented and, where it can't be, ensure it is rare, brief and non-recurrent. The preventative nature of the grant is highlighted by the reduction it generates in the future pressures on the NHS and social care.

Over time we have built a strong evidence base to evaluate the success of the constituent grants that make up the HSG (Supporting People, Homelessness Prevention and Rent Smart Wales enforcement). For example, our work with

Swansea University's SAIL database has linked housing and health data and is beginning to show the impact which housing support can have in reducing the use of health services. The single outcomes framework we are developing to include both Housing Support Grant and Children and Community Grant outcomes will also improve our ability to align grant programmes and demonstrate value for money.

Homelessness

Prosperity for All sets out the Welsh Government's commitment to end all forms of homelessness; it has therefore been important to maintain our homelessness budget at the same level it enjoyed in 2019-20 (£17.9m).

The Homelessness Prevention Grant supports the delivery of services aimed at preventing homelessness, and where it cannot be prevented ensuring it is rare, brief and un-repeated. As such this funding can help to reduce negative impacts for individuals and households and reduce the future burden on the public purse which increasing homelessness would otherwise generate.

It funds a mixture of primary to acute activity. As set out in our strategic statement on homelessness prevention, published on 8 October 2019, currently much of the focus of activity is at the acute end. If we are to achieve our vision of ending homelessness, then our approach has to both support those currently homeless into accommodation, whilst also significantly reducing the flow of individuals and families falling into homelessness by investing more in primary, secondary and tertiary prevention. This funding will therefore support the delivery of our evolving policy approach, which is seeking to shift the focus of resources to earlier prevention so that in the long term we maintain a system in which homelessness is rare, brief and un-repeated.

Homelessness prevention is a wider public services issue and as such this funding supports a range of collaborative projects involving partners in local government, health, social services, education and crime and justice. Welsh Government has recently published a revised strategic approach to tackling homelessness and this funding is an essential component in delivering against that strategy.

Independent Living

Housing adaptations play an essential role helping older and disabled people to live independently and safely. Up-front investment in housing adaptations reduces demand on NHS and social care services through preventing the need for admission to hospital and speeding up discharge. The continuing support for Care and Repair services and housing adaptations provided through this funding is very much in line with the principles of Healthier Wales, the Well-being of Future Generations Act, and the approach set out in Prosperity for All.

A key aspect of our work in this area is to streamline the arrangements for delivering these services in order that they are better understood by individuals and families. We have, for example, published new housing adaptations service standards to promote greater consistency of services across Wales regardless of a person's tenure or where they live. We have also commissioned research to analyse current allocation arrangements. The intention is that the results will be used to inform options for simplifying funding systems and promoting more equitable access to adaptations.

Building Safety Programme

The Building Safety Programme is responding to recommendations outlined in the Building Safety Expert Group's 'Road map to safer buildings in Wales' produced in response to the Grenfell disaster. The work of the programme focuses on reforms to ensure that the safety of high rise residential buildings in Wales is improved. The evidence generated since the Grenfell disaster has only served to re-emphasise the need for action to be taken in this area. This new funding stream (£0.5m revenue in 2020-21) will allow us to make progress in responding to these issues. The funding will allow us to work with local authorities and the fire and rescue service to establish a task force that will be able to reinforce and accelerate the regulatory and enforcement work already underway.

The budget will be targeted at primary and secondary prevention, working with other public sector bodies (through regulation and enforcement) to promote and take action where necessary to minimise the risk of death and / or injury as a result of fire.

Initial work over the next 12-18 months focuses on piloting new ways of working, promoting a greater focus on building safety and policy development. Subsequently, following a white Paper it is proposed that legislative reforms are brought forward.

The initial focus of this work will target those involved in the management and regulation of high rise residential buildings (18m/ 7 storeys +), as well as those who reside in or own flats within high rise buildings.

Housing Loans

The allocation of £50m financial transaction capital enables us to provide loans at submarket rates to Registered Social Landlords to assist with funding their ambitious development plans for new social housing. If it is agreed that these loans can be made at nil interest rate over a 25 years, they could decrease the level of capital grant needed to make the social housing schemes viable mitigating some of the demands upon the existing Social Housing Grants programme.

Funding will help alleviate the pressure on the Social Housing Grant budget which encompasses grant funding made available by the Welsh Government to build new homes which helps to improve the experiences of people living in social housing in Wales.

Help to Buy Wales

Help to Buy Wales is a shared equity scheme, providing support to people who would like to own their own home but are constrained in doing so. The scheme has been running successfully since January 2014. The allocation of £35m financial transactions capital will enable the scheme to continue as planned throughout 2020-21. The scheme forms an important part of the delivery of the Welsh Government commitment to provide an additional 20,000 affordable homes during this term of government. The current phase of the scheme has a target of 6,000 homes towards the 20,000.

Building with Modular

Building more social and affordable homes is a key priority in both Prosperity for All and Taking Wales Forward; and we are pleased to be able to allocated £10m financial transactions capital towards this priority in 2020-21.

The First Minister has made a commitment to embrace Modern Methods of Construction (MMC) to realise the benefits modular building can deliver. In particular, more modular homes can eliminate fuel poverty for tenants, be built to zero/near zero carbon standards thus not adding to the decarbonisation challenge as well as providing jobs training and apprenticeships with SME modular providers in areas of Wales affected by industrial decline.

Enabling Welsh based SME modular builders to improve their cash flow management will directly impact their ability to make more affordable homes, more quickly to a high standard than relying on traditional building methods. Simply the more new homes built using thoughtful Modern Methods of Construction approaches by indigenous Welsh SMEs, the less investment will be required in future to retrofit homes as technology becomes available to decarbonise homes of all tenure in Wales. Every new home built using modular now, will prevent expensive decarbonisation retrofit of the future.

The fund is part of a mitigation in the event of an adverse effect on the economy post BREXIT. Supporting indigenous Welsh SMEs to address financial constraints of the modular housebuilding model will be key for creating additional capacity in the system to build at pace and scale.

The fund will provide an opportunity for MMC producers to consolidate their manufacturing capability, safeguarding jobs and create new job opportunities in those companies as a direct result of an increased order pipeline for MMC social homes. Most of the existing MMC SMEs are family run firms, operating in areas where job market can be difficult as a result of declining traditional industries. Employing mainly local labour, supporting business through cash flow products protects and promotes jobs and training and apprenticeship in deprived communities.

Increasing the capacity of modular builders to build more homes in a factory setting, rather than on a construction site has a major impact on workers' health and safety. Construction is the 4th most dangerous industry in the UK for serious injury and fatalities. Studies demonstrate RIDDOR accidents making modular building is 1 in 4600 hours compared to 1 in 1500 hours for buildings constructed traditionally.

The more homes built with Modern Methods of Construction, the easier it will be to meet climate change targets. In line with the ambitions of the Programme for Government, Modern Methods of Construction also offers the opportunity to introduce and integrate cleaner technologies and more energy efficient home building solutions through its 'fabric first' approach. In terms of the circular economy, waste from producing homes by manufacturing in a factory is reduced 70-90%, compared with traditional build.

Building homes using MMC opens up the construction industry to a wider prospective labour pool. Current modular providers operating in the UK have a more diverse workforce, actively recruiting underrepresented groups into what is perceived as a traditionally male-dominated construction employment. This has resulted in

more women undertaking such roles, both in finishing and skills elements of house production and also in a business management roles such as supervisory and quality assurance.

Cylch Caron Integrated Resource Centre – allocation of £2m financial transactions capital

We have allocated £2m financial transactions capital to the Cylch Caron Integrated Resource Centre. The allocation comprises a loan of £2m over 25 years at 2% interest to complete the financing of Cylch Caron, a strategic health, housing and social services project. The scheme has received ICF capital (£1m) and a Welsh Government health grant of £0.727m to purchase the site. Subject to approval of the Final Business Case, the scheme will receive Social Housing Grant (£4.442m), NHS capital (£2.115), a contribution from Ceredigion County Council and Hywel Dda UHB (£0.680m) and a £2.106m commercial loan by Mid Wales Housing Association. The FTC loan is required to compensate for higher construction costs in a deep rural area (following two OJEU procedures) and low levels of rent.

The development includes a new Health Centre with GP practice, pharmacy, outpatient clinics, community nursing and social care. It will provide an additional 34 extra care units and six step-up/step-down units for intermediate care and rehabilitation.

The scheme fulfils a number of Prosperity for All commitments: to plan our capital investment decisions so they can have a big impact on the economy; to help different organisations to deliver their services in a single place, and minimise the individual's need to travel; to co-locate services by integrating the way that we make our investment decisions; to deliver a tangible shift in the provision of health and care services into communities, and away from hospitals; and to co-ordinate housing, health and social care capital programmes to provide innovative, affordable, accommodation and nursing care building on the Integrated Care Fund approach.

This collaboration between health, care and housing partners applies the five ways of working in the Well-being of Future Generations Act, by working in an integrated way to prevent problems occurring or becoming worse and to consider longer term needs.

The scheme will also contribute to decarbonisation by replacing a number of old and inefficient buildings and reducing the need to travel.

Social Housing Grant

An additional allocation of £48.1m has been made to the Social Housing Grant Programme in 2020-21. The programme works collaboratively with Local Authorities and Registered Social Landlords in order to maximise the number of homes built for the grant available.

Up to date estimates on housing need indicate that we are not delivering enough affordable housing to meet the need which exists in Wales. Investment through the

Social Housing Grant aims to reduce the level of unmet need and is a key driver in our investment decisions.

Investment in social housing developments can also support older people and those with additional care requirements to avoid dependence on residential or long term care and thereby reduce the risk of people being isolated or lonely. Grant funded affordable housing is built to Welsh Government Development Quality Requirements (DQR) which includes building to Lifetime Homes Standards. Homes built to these standards are easier and cheaper to adapt for adaptations which allow tenants to remain in their homes for longer.

The Welsh Government continues to prioritise investment in social housing rather than other forms of tenure because occupants of social housing are the most likely in society to be in poverty and socially disadvantaged. Decent and affordable housing can significantly improve people's physical and mental health, meaning they are more likely to be able to access education and employment. For example 25% of children in bad housing gain no GCSEs compared with around 10% not living in bad housing. In addition, children living in acutely bad housing are 20% more likely to attend hospital A&E departments than other children. Investment in good quality homes therefore has a direct impact on the health of those living in them.

For all age groups those in social housing were more likely to have a limiting long-term illness, disability or infirmity than owner occupiers and those privately renting. In addition evidence indicates that 58% of people from a non-white background live in owner-occupied homes compared with 75% of people from a white ethnic background. 33% of people from a non-white ethnic group live in privately rented accommodation compared with 10% of people from a white ethnic group. Increasing our investment in social housing allows us to target those who are most in need across all ethnic groups in Wales.

Innovative Housing Programme – allocation of £25m general capital

Decarbonising the housing stock in Wales is a priority for the First Minister, and we are delighted to be able to allocate an additional £25m general capital to this priority in 2020-21.

In my response to the Affordable Housing review on 9 July 2019, I made clear my expectation that affordable housing leads the way in terms of housing tenure to build new homes which are zero carbon and decarbonise the existing housing stock. Our ambition has to be that all homes built whether publicly or privately funded in Wales should be built to this zero carbon standard. In addition, I have responded to the review's recommendations on decarbonising the existing affordable housing stock, by agreeing to examine the funding of a significant retrofit programme of works, and testing what is possible now and in the future to make this happen.

This project aims to develop and extend the Innovative Housing Programme (a three year £90m programme) to a fourth year to maximise the return on investment we can derive from the previous funding rounds. Evidence emerging from the programme suggests that utilising modular and other modern methods of home construction are a highly effective mechanism to deliver near zero carbon homes.

This additional £25m funding, will look to build on the themes that were introduced in the third year of the programme and look to push the boundaries of innovation in the

key themes of crossover to retrofit, phasing out gas heating solutions and homelessness.

As well as building near zero carbon new homes, there is an urgent need to understand how the technologies and approaches being tested in the current Innovative Housing Programme can be retrofitted to **existing** affordable homes. This is key as around 80% of home carbon emissions in Wales come from the existing housing stock. Furthermore, Wales has some of the oldest and most challenging stock to make zero carbon in the UK, with 45% being built before 1950.

Last year the Independent Steering Group looking at this issue recognised the scale of this challenge. The group identified the importance of investigating technologies currently deployed specifically for new home building to address the far more complex issues surrounding improving the carbon performance of existing homes.

Two of the three themes are directly linked to decarbonisation of both new build homes and existing house stock. Increasing the amount of new homes produced with a modular approach makes homes low or zero carbon. A high proportion of homes of the future will be built in a modular style.

The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 provides a framework for how applicants can demonstrate not only the innovation they plan to deliver, but how their scheme delivers broader Welsh Government policy objectives. The programme aligns with the seven goals enshrined in the Well-being of Future Generations Act and the five ways of working; with schemes looking to harness opportunities to deliver jobs, skills and develop local industry. We are also proposing to make wider links to the broader circular economy agenda. We expect to make a greater use of timber in their construction, with timber being the only sustainable, Carbon neutral building material of the 21st Century.

Regenerating Town Centres

We continue to support our town centres with funding of £36m in 2020-21 for regionally prioritised projects under the Targeted Regeneration Investment Programme which promote economic regeneration and well-being of our towns and communities. This will be supplemented by the following additional allocations:

Town Centre Loans

Making the best possible use of existing properties and development opportunities within Welsh town centres is fundamental to addressing the downturn and deterioration that has and continues to occur. In light of this we have made an allocation of £10m financial transactions capital to enable the extension of the Town Centre Loans scheme. Empty and underutilised properties can be used to accommodate people and furnish business needs whilst unlocking development sites, bringing economic benefit through the construction industry, as well as jobs, skills and growth and increased housing offers to the areas.

Continuing reductions in public expenditure together with uncertain economic forecasts continue to have important effects on the cost and availability of suitable town centre properties for both business and living accommodation. Restricted access to finance to building owners and occupants has resulted in a large reduction

in spending on unlocking town centre sites for development, renovation or refurbishment of buildings.

The loan scheme enables short to medium term loan finance to be provided to those owners and developers of sub-standard properties with underutilised or vacant spaces, to bring them back into beneficial use for the communities in which they are situated. Projects can also deliver enhanced energy efficiency, reducing energy costs, addressing fuel poverty and reducing carbon emissions. The loans will also be expected to lever in investment from the private sector.

The loan scheme already supports 32 towns across Wales, with 15 LAs acting as the intermediary to deliver the loan funding to third parties who actively deliver the scheme. The recognised benefits include supporting job creation and economic growth through the provision of modern business space and allowing local and new business to grow and develop in our town centres. This additional funding will allow the scheme to be extended to additional towns and authorities.

Town Centre Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity Programme – allocation of £5m general capital in 2020-21

£5m general capital has been allocated in 2020-21 to the Town Centre Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity Programme. The programme supports the implementation of Environment schemes and reflects Well-Being of Future Generations Act principles through the sustainable introduction of Green Infrastructure into town centres in ways which deliver economic and social benefits for local communities.

Urban green infrastructure directly supports the First Minister's commitment for a 'focus on small things which can create local, accessible green spaces'. Urban green infrastructure consists of many small actions to form a multifunctional network:

- all our open spaces and network of habitat, parks, playing fields, allotments, private gardens, ponds, rivers, canals, woodland, street and garden trees, and hedges.
- it includes all green space as urban areas can contain substantial amounts of semi-natural habitat.
- can be engineered to form green roofs and walls, sustainable drainage or as street trees.
- can be part of our transport links, for example, when wild flowers are planted into grass verges along our road and rail networks and at roundabouts and on top of bus shelters to encourage nature. It can be a key part of our active travel networks.
- includes the links between our urban areas and their surroundings so they 'join up'.

We will ensure that biodiversity is built into each element so that each project helps to build resilient ecological networks.

Green infrastructure planting is a proven process to sequester environmental carbon. Planting on town centre buildings can for example help retain water, provide shade and reduce the need for heat cooling. My intention is that the programme should act as a town centre green infrastructure demonstrator project and outcomes will therefore be monitored to ensure that there is a lasting impact that can be replicated in future town centre regeneration programmes.

We will ensure that infrastructure improvements will be delivered in accordance with industry best practice, such as the Green Roof Organisation (GRO) Code for green roofs. Our aim must be to ensure that all projects are truly sustainable as well as delivering wider public benefits. The resources deployed for this work will make a real contribution to help mitigate the effects of climate change within our town and city centre. Green infrastructure has been proven to help cool town and city centres, contribute significantly to the well-being of residents and visitors and help instil a sense of place. We are also proposing that Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) related planting should be supported to help mitigate the effects of flood related surface flooding. Improvements will be delivered in collaboration with other Welsh Government departments, local authorities, local communities, local interest groups and private sector partners.

The implementation of Green Infrastructure in our town centre urban environment specifically helps deliver a 'sense of place' with specific and targeted interventions. For example, a green roof will be specific to a building type and design. The implementation of greening schemes has a significant effect in helping restore civic pride in our communities.

Equalities

Revenue budgets across the Equalities portfolio were again baselined at the first supplementary budget 2019-20. To build on this baseline, the Deputy Minister and Chief Whip received specific allocations totalling £1.86m in 2020-21 from the European Transition Fund to fund specific actions as a result of the UK's preparations to exit the European Union. The Deputy Minister and Chief Whip also received a general uplift of £1.5m to apply across her portfolio. This has been targeted as follows:

- £0.09m for the Blueprints for youth justice and female offending
- £0.39m for the Women's Pathfinder
- £0.14m for the next stages of the Rapid Review on Gender Equality
- £0.05m for legal advice for destitute asylum seekers
- £0.05m for the initial implementation work for the Socio-economic duty
- £0.07m for research in relation to equality and human rights in Wales
- £0.04m for Windrush Day 2020 celebrations
- £0.25m for additional funding through the VAWDASV Grant
- £0.05m for LGBT training across Wales
- £0.25m for additional support for equality organisations
- £0.12m for additional support in relation to race policy development and engagement with race organisations

This recognises the important part that equalities plays in achieving government priorities and the national well-being goals.

Indicative Capital budgets for 2020-21 were published as part of the 2019-20 draft budget. To build on this baseline, two specific capital allocations totalling £2.2m were received.

European Transition Funding

The following allocations were made in 2020-21 from the European Transition Fund, these build on allocations made in the 2019-20 financial year:

- £0.76m to the Strengthening Community Cohesion project;
- £0.6m to the Tackling Hate Crime & Community Cohesion Action; and
- £0.5m to the EU Citizens Rights project

These projects seek to embed the five ways of working, with a strong emphasis on the involvement of groups with protected characteristics under the Equality Act 2010 and providing interventions which seek to prevent harmful impacts and promote integration.

The expanded **Strengthening Community Cohesion** programme supports local authorities to work more closely with community members, through the provision of two full time equivalent cohesion officers in each region of Wales. This supplements the work of existing Regional Community Cohesion Co-ordinators to involve those affected by cohesion issues, encourage collaboration with key services in the local area and encourage the integration of services to ensure more cohesive communities. This approach seeks to prevent harmful outcomes such as segregation, social exclusion and hate crime.

The **Tackling Hate Crime and Community Cohesion** projects seek to involve ethnic minority and minority faith communities who are at risk of being victims of hate crime. This has been achieved by funding eight organisations who support these communities through the Hate Crime Minority Communities Grant and involving hate crime victims in the design of our hate crime communications campaign. The project also expands the capacity of the National Hate Crime Report and Support Centre to ensure all victims of hate crime receive one to one support from Victim Support Cymru. Each aspect of this project has been designed to work collaboratively with the organisations who are best placed to support victims or potential victims of hate crime, to prevent long-term harmful effects.

The **EU Citizens Rights Project** involves collaboration between organisations; Citizens Advice Cymru (experts in advice provision), EYST (with expertise in undertaking outreach to support minority communities in Wales) and Settled (a grassroots volunteering offshoot of the 3 million EU citizen advocacy group). The project seeks to ensure EU Citizens get access to good advice to support them to apply for Settled Status, to challenge inequalities in access to services, and protection from exploitation in the workplace. This advice aims to support our communities for the long-term by ensuring EU citizens can stay and thrive as members of Welsh society. Spending on these projects supports the Well-being Goals of a more equal Wales and a Wales of cohesive communities.

The principle of preventative action is fundamental to the work undertaken through these projects, with the “upstream” work of the Regional Community Cohesion Co-ordinators (Strengthening Community Cohesion Programme) in reducing local tensions, fostering respects and understanding between different groups and building cohesive communities, reducing the likelihood of more serious problems such as extremism, hate crime and terrorism occurring “downstream” (Tackling Hate Crime and Community Cohesion Project). Many stakeholders including the police, local authorities and third sector partners have warmly acknowledged the valuable contribution of their local Cohesion Coordinators in these ways.

The support for the EU Citizens Rights Project seeks to ensure these members of our community understand what actions they need to take to regularise their status and prevent potentially harmful situations such as homelessness, unemployment or deportation over time.

These projects allow the Welsh Government to put in place additional action in the context of EU withdrawal to do everything possible to monitor and reduce community tensions, foster community cohesion, and prevent development of serious disorder. Enlarged regional teams will have more capacity to engage both with public services and local communities on these issues.

Increase to Equality budgets

In addition to maintaining revenue budgets at the 2019-20 levels, we are pleased to see an additional £0.77m increase in the Equality and Inclusion budget. This additional budget will be allocated to support the following activity.

Review on gender equality

The Gender Equality Review began in March 2018 with a rapid review resulting in a Phase 1 report of 31 recommendation. Phase 2 concluded in July 2019 with the delivery of the 'Deeds not Words' report and a Roadmap focusing on specific policy areas with 81 recommendations approved by Cabinet. The funding will support the next phase of work which focuses on implementation.

Legal advice for destitute asylum seekers

This funding will safeguard the support provided to people seeking sanctuary in Wales. Funded legal advice is crucially important because of its specialist nature and the complex nature of applying for asylum.

Socio-economic duty

This funding will support work to commence the socio-economic duty in Wales, in line with the First Minister's manifesto. This activity will enable initial implementation work required in relation to the duty.

Equality and human rights research

Commissioning of research on the wider options to strengthen and advance equality and human rights in Wales, which, among other things, will consider the possible incorporation of UN conventions into Welsh law and whether there may be a need for fresh legislation, such as a Human Rights Bill for Wales. This research is expected to report by the end of 2020.

Windrush Day 2020 celebrations

Welsh Government provided funding to organisations across Wales to celebrate Windrush Day 2019. This support will be continued through a Windrush Day 2020 grant scheme to be launched in early 2020 for Windrush Day which is celebrated in June each year.

LGBT training across Wales

This funding will support the development of a training package to be delivered across Wales in line with the First Minister's manifesto.

Additional support for equality organisations

This funding will supplement the work being delivered under the Equality and Inclusion Programme. It will focus on specific priority work in each area and support delivery of actions under the new Strategic Equality Plan 2020-2024.

Additional support in relation to race policy

This funding will help support further development and engagement with race organisations across Wales.

Disability Confident Scheme

In addition to the above, a further £0.2m is being allocated to develop a Welsh disability award scheme for employers which will build on the Disability Confident scheme to encourage employers to aspire to be more supportive of disabled people.

The scheme will work with disability and voluntary organisations to explore the specific needs of Wales in developing the scheme, maximising existing levers to encourage employers to take action through the Economic Contract.

Funding enables delivery of objectives which aim to:

- assist Welsh Government in achieving the Equality Objectives; and
- work with people from the protected groups.

Delivery therefore aims to promote equality of opportunity. The specific objectives taking this forward are objective 1 (involving protected groups in planning of services and providing disabled people with voice, choice and control over their lives), objective 2 (through accessible advice), objective 3 (addressing factors related to employment, skills and pay inequalities by addressing the causes and promote equality of opportunity), objective 5 (supporting protected groups to have the same opportunity to take part in public life and public appointments) and objective 7 (tackling poverty and inequality for protected groups).

The new funding proposals will build on the work we have already undertaken over the last three years and help us continue to mainstream equality across all our work and tackle the areas of inequality which matter most to the people of Wales.

Violence against Women and Domestic Abuse

As well as maintaining revenue and capital budgets at their 2019-20 levels, we are pleased to see an additional £250k of revenue and £1.2 million capital funding allocated to violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence.

The Welsh Government has publicly committed to making Wales the safest place in Europe for women, and significant work has been undertaken since the introduction of the Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (Wales) Act 2015. As the UK introduced its Domestic Abuse Bill it looked to Wales to learn lessons, and our National Advisers have provided evidence to the Joint Parliamentary Committee scrutinising the Bill.

The Wales Audit published its report progress in implementing the Bill on 21st November 2019. This showed that, while the Act is driving improvements, services are still inconsistent, complex and short term. The Welsh Government is working with the sector to develop a preventative and long term, needs-led approach. The additional

£250k will allow previously unfunded work to be progressed to amplify delivery of key priorities as set out in the National Strategy 2016-2021.

Dispersed safe accommodation for families fleeing domestic abuse

The additional capital allocation of £1.2m which will support third sector providers to buy dispersed community-based units with flexibility to meet the needs of families which can't be met by refuges, or to enable move on from refuges. Women are more likely to be affected by domestic abuse than men and more likely to flee their homes. As women are predominately the care-givers in society they are more likely to flee with children. In addition, there may also be a requirement for men fleeing domestic abuse, particularly as they are less likely to seek or accept refuge accommodation and may feel more secure in dispersed units.

The scheme will meet a number of the wellbeing objectives, in particular, “united and connected goal” by improving, in the short term the employment and earning potential of the head of the household being supported in dispersed accommodation, and in the future, long term potential of children of that household under “ambitious and learning” goal. It will also contribute towards the goal of “a more resilient Wales” by supporting families to flee violence and keeping them together, their resilience is developed and physical, mental and emotional wellbeing is safeguarded. “A more equal Wales” and “a Wales of cohesive communities” will also be met by allowing families to play a full part in their new communities, rather than being trapped by fear and violence in their current homes and by providing services to increase their security such as guidance on maintaining a tenancy.

Community Asset Loan Fund

An allocation of £1m financial transaction capital has been made in 2020-21 to the Wales Council for Voluntary Action's Community Asset Loan Fund. The fund aims to provide community groups taking on community assets with loans of up to £500k to purchase and/or improve these assets for the benefit of the local community.

The Loan Fund will contribute to the delivery of the Prosperity for All commitment to help local communities take ownership of community assets which bring people together. The fund will provide another option for communities where there is a risk they may lose valuable assets. It will do this by offering loan finance to those community groups who are mature enough to move away from grant funding, but not yet in a position to borrow from commercial lenders.

The fund will contribute to the empowerment, resilience, wellbeing and cohesion of communities. It will help to prevent the loss of services where community groups are able to take on the running of much needed community buildings with the assistance of the fund.

The third sector is well used to working in a collaborative and integrated way. Community groups who take on the running of community buildings must work with partners to develop sustainable proposals for the operation of the building. This can include other community groups who may share, rent or utilise the space and local authorities and other public bodies who may deliver services from the venues.

This approach protects a valued public service for the longer term, using an alternative delivery model which allows the local authority to save money and the community to protect and develop an important asset and vital service.

The transfer of assets to the community empowers that community as they engage people in local decision-making, seeking their views on the development of the asset. Community ownership of valued and well used buildings can provide a focus for cohesion and build community resilience. The services on offer will provide opportunities for individual community members to learn, socialise, volunteer and work.

Community owned buildings provide services which can prevent problems occurring. The opportunities to socialise and volunteer help to prevent loneliness and isolation. Protecting local access to services such as libraries, training opportunities and local health services helps to build resilience. Community buildings are places where people can find help and support ranging from a foodbank, debt and benefit advice or an exercise class or weight loss group. These activities can often prevent problems developing or worsening. This helps to avoid the need for more acute interventions.

The Loan Fund will help community groups to improve these buildings, many of which, especially those which may have been in public sector ownership, have maintenance backlogs. These improvements could include better insulation, more efficient heating, new technology such as solar panels, triple glazing, rainwater harvesting systems. These improvements help the decarbonisation agenda and provide environmentally and financially sustainable community buildings for the long term.

Blueprints for Youth Justice and Female Offending

Work has been undertaken to develop proposals on how a distinct and different justice system would operate in Wales. The Female Offending blueprint was developed jointly by HM Prison and Probation Service (HMPPS) and Welsh Government, predicated on the basis of early intervention and prevention; considering how we can further divert people away from crime in the first place, but where we do have to work with offenders, that we do so in a holistic and rehabilitative way. A separate blueprint for Youth Justice was jointly developed between officials and the Youth Justice Board Cymru, building on the key themes of the Charlie Taylor Review of the Youth Justice System of England and Wales, but focusing on the system as it stands within Wales. The Police and Crime Commissioners in Wales and the Home Office are also key partners in this work.

Both blueprints are intentionally ambitious and set out a number of recommendations, many of which will have an impact for devolved services within various ministerial portfolios (health, social services, education, and housing). The intention is that the recommendations set out in the blueprints will be aligned to the existing priorities within respective portfolios in order to provide a coherent and collaborative approach to justice policy that meets the needs of Wales. At this stage of development, the budget and funding required to implement the aspirations of both Blueprints is not fully known but elements will be picked up in the respective portfolio budgets of health, housing etc. Work is underway to identify potential methodologies in which to deliver the Implementation Plans of both blueprints. This will be achieved via cross portfolio working within Welsh Government, and also on a cross departmental level with HMPPS and the Ministry of Justice.

Both Blueprints contribute to the cross-cutting priorities in the national strategy Prosperity for All by focussing on prevention and early intervention in order to reduce

the instances of crime and to divert people from entering the criminal justice system, thereby reducing the risk of crime on communities, individuals and their families. By ensuring that the emerging whole system approach includes the appropriate levels of wraparound support, including substance misuses and mental health support to those who have experienced trauma which may lead to offending, we are also able to support the Health and Active priority. The Ambitious and Learning priority is also addressed with the provision of appropriate levels of education and learning for those within the education system in all settings (including non-mainstream settings) to reduce school exclusions which could leave young people vulnerable and at risk of entering the criminal justice system.

The five ways of working set out in the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act are also addressed. The blueprints have a long term focus by breaking intergenerational cycles of crime, creating a fairer society with more equal outcomes for all. The safeguarding of women and children, tackling root causes of offending behaviour is preventative in nature with a collaborative approach entrenched to deliver transformative services. We have worked hard to understand the links across policy areas and how this approach can improve the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of our communities and have developed our approach to delivering effective services by involving those affected (victims, women, children and communities).

Women's Pathfinder - Whole System Approach Business Proposal 2018-2022

Wales has been one of the leading areas of good practice in working with women in the Criminal Justice System, with one of the main drivers of this work has been the Women's Pathfinder Programme which is a key feature of the Female Offending Blueprint. The aim of the programme has been to design and deliver a women-specific, integrated, multi-agency approach to working with women who come into contact with the Criminal Justice Service in Wales by delivering a women specific, integrated, multi-agency approach – A Whole System Approach. The need for such an approach has been well documented and supported in principle since the Corston Report (<https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20180207155341/http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/docs/corston-report-march-2007.pdf>) in 2007.

The Women's Pathfinder, originally received Ministerial approval for £370,205 over three years (19-20, 20-21 & 21-22).

A business case for 'Visiting Mum's' programme which is linked to a specific recommendation included in the Female Offending Blueprint (Establish services for Welsh women in custody to improve and maintain links with children and families) has been prepared and at an approximate cost of £176k per annum. Welsh Government has been approached by HMPPS for a 50% contribution. This has been factored into the draft budget and will be subject to further development as part of the wider Blueprint work programme.

Tackling Poverty

Poverty Cross-cutting theme

The work which was led by the Minister for Environment, Energy and Rural Affairs identified a number of policy areas aimed at reducing poverty across Welsh Government portfolios which could potentially be extended. As well as existing activity the work also looked at alternative initiatives to consider whether or not these could be adopted.

All of the options were documented and fed into the budget setting process, along with the other cross cutting pieces of work identified as priorities for the 2020-21 budget. Key in deciding which of the tackling poverty measures would be funded was the evidence supporting the effectiveness of the measures which were identified.

The measures which are included in the Draft Budget include:

Investment Proposal	Cross Cutting Area	Allocation	Description
Period Poverty	Poverty	£0.22m (CSA MEG)	Period poverty funding enables local authorities to provide sanitary products to women in financial difficulty.
Period Dignity	Poverty	£2.3m (CSA MEG)	Funding was provided for this from 2018-19 and this funding is to continue this provision into 2020-21.
Period Dignity Further Education	Poverty	£0.845m (Education MEG)	A similar proposal to promote period dignity extended to the Further Education sector.
Discretionary Assistance Fund	Poverty	£1m (HLG MEG)	DAF provides those in need with two types of grant that don't need to be paid back. The Emergency Assistance Payment helps with essential costs after an emergency or disaster and to meet the immediate cost of living, covering the cost of food and fuel for those who are facing severe financial hardship. An Individual Assistance Payment helps those requiring care to live independently rather than enter or remain in an institution such as a care home or hospital.
Time Credits	Poverty	£0.5m (total £1.5m over 3 years) (CSA MEG)	Working with a delivery partner, this funding will consolidate a number of smaller activities into a more ambitious, national programme.
Pupil Development Grant (PDG) Access extension	Poverty	£3.2m (Education MEG)	The purpose of the PDG is to improve outcomes for learners eligible for free school meals (eFSM) and Looked After Children (LAC) in Reception, Year 3, Year 7 and Year 10. It is intended to overcome the additional barriers that prevent learners from disadvantaged backgrounds achieving their full

			potential. The proposal is to extend PDG access to more year groups.
£1 free breakfast allowance pilot for eFSM pupils in secondary schools	Poverty	£0.45m (Education MEG)	The proposal is to support a feasibility study linked to a pilot starting in September 2020 over two financial years (£450k in 2020/21 and £150k in 2021/22). The aim is to develop, pilot and evaluate a variety of breakfast club models in a range of schools in the four regions of Wales, recognising the potential significant cost of national implementation.
School Holiday Enrichment Programme expansion	Poverty	£1.8m (Education MEG)	SHEP is aimed at addressing issues like holiday learning loss, social exclusion and food insecurity and has been joint funded by the Welsh Government and local authorities since 2017.
Holiday hunger pilot extension to reach 10,000 children providing 200,000 meals	Poverty	£1m (Education MEG)	The Holiday Hunger Playworks pilot enables existing playwork and community settings across Wales to provide food for children attending the play provision. Throughout the 2019 summer break food has been provided across wales in areas with high levels of deprivation to help tackle 'holiday hunger'.
Early Years Pupil Deprivation Grant (EYPDG) increase to bring all learners up to £1,150	Poverty	£6.6m (Education MEG)	The Pupil Deprivation Grant is extra funding intended to overcome the additional barriers disadvantaged learners face which prevent them from achieving their full potential. An evaluation of the EYPDG, which has been in place since 2015/16, was published in 2018. One conclusion reached was that the main constraints of the grant related to the level of funding, its distribution to non-maintained settings and the methods for identification of eligible children.
Home energy advice and tackling fuel poverty support services provision	Poverty	£0.4m (EERA MEG)	An option for how to better provide home energy advice and tackle fuel poverty in Wales is to consider the role of an Energy Mutual. A 12 month programme of three pilot areas under existing Nest Scheme arrangements or advice services action plan in 2020-21 has been proposed to better inform potential costs and benefits arising from improved advice and support available to low income homes. It would involve the deployment of five case workers delivering intensive advice and support to lower income families.

Promoting Economic Growth

Prosperity for All: the National Strategy provides a framework for our whole-government approach to prosperity for all and addressing the root causes of poverty in a more effective, joined-up way. The strategy will be driven by a focus on raising skills levels, ensuring sustainable employment and spreading the benefits of economic growth as widely as possible.

Period Dignity

Over the past two financial years, £0.2m revenue funding has been provided each year to Local Authorities to support period dignity in communities.

In addition to this, in 2019, £2.3m revenue funding was provided to Local Authorities to make period products available to learners in all schools across Wales free of charge.

This same level of funding is being allocated to Local Authorities for these purposes in 2020-21 from the poverty cross cutting theme budget.

This funding will enable action to support women and girls in a way which promotes the Welsh Government's commitment to reduce inequalities and mitigate the impact of poverty.

This action contributes towards:

- Continuing our work with all protected groups to counter discrimination and ensure opportunities for all; and
- Supporting every learner to overcome the barriers to reaching their full potential.

Action to tackle period poverty contributes to a more equal Wales and will help to deliver a society that enables people to fulfil their potential no matter what their background or circumstances (including their socio economic background and circumstances).

Tackling period poverty is particularly relevant to objective 7 of the strategic equality plan which aims to reduce poverty, mitigate the impacts of poverty and improve living conditions for those groups most at risk of living in low income households, particularly disabled people, lone parents, certain ethnic minority groups, and families with disabled children by providing support to those families who are most in need.

Financial Inclusion

Financial exclusion remains a key issue within Wales and the activities funded in the BEL to deliver against the financial inclusion agenda are key to helping reduce poverty. In 2020-21 the Discretionary Assistance Fund budget will increase by £1m to meet the increasing demand on the Fund. DAF provides those in need with two types of grant that don't need to be paid back. The Emergency Assistance Payment helps with essential costs after an emergency or disaster such as a flood or fire in the home and to meet the immediate cost of living, covering the cost of food and fuel for those who are

facing severe financial hardship. An Individual Assistance Payment helps those requiring care to live independently rather than enter or remain in an institution such as a care home or hospital.

Ensuring that financial inclusion is at the forefront of the Welsh Government's spending plans will support individuals to improve their financial situation and general well-being, preventing more costly interventions to the public purse.

Financial inclusion makes a vital contribution to the skills and employability, mental health and housing priorities set out in Prosperity for All. Debt and poor money management can impact on a person's ability to sustain employment and there are established links that debt, housing and welfare issues can lead to mental ill-health. Our financial inclusion work supports citizens to participate fully in society, to prepare for and sustain employment and diminishes the risk of adverse experiences of children by mitigating a range of individual, relational, community and societal factors for parents/carers.

The Financial Inclusion work supports the Well-being of Future Generations Act. The Fund contributes towards many of the goals, including a "more equal Wales" and "a healthier Wales" Support provided helps those who are financially excluded have access to financial products they may not be able to access elsewhere, contributing to a more equal, prosperous, resilient and healthier Wales. It also is preventative, with credit unions encouraging a savings habit and promoting access to ethical loans, to people who, without the service of a credit union, are likely to use high-interest lenders.

Time Credits Programme

In 2020-21 we have allocated £0.5m (£1.5m over 3 years) to the Time Credits Programme. Time Credits are a currency which is earned for voluntarily giving time to a number of community based projects. They can be spent in a range of places, known as spend partners, on the whole these are social experiences such as cinemas, play areas and attractions. The current situation in Wales is around 13 projects across various Local Authority and Local Health Board areas that operate in pockets, e.g. In the Vale of Glamorgan the Housing Department is running a Time Credits project with housing tenants and in Cardiff and Vale UHB there is a programme linked to substance misuse. In total Tempo has attracted approximately £300k in funding, all of which is due to come to an end in March 2020.

Following a commitment in the Leadership Manifesto to use Time Credits as a means of increasing citizen engagement in Government activity, in particular consultation officials have explored the opportunity of a **national programme**. The national proposal will:

- seek to establish 24 Time Credits Hubs across Wales,
- increase community cohesion through increased volunteering opportunities,
- increase citizen engagement with Government activity – consultation,
- increase opportunities for people in poverty (social, wellbeing)
- explore opportunities with spend partners such as transport, energy and food.

Built in to the programme is a comprehensive evaluation, which will focus on 2 key themes – reducing loneliness and isolation and increasing community capacity. In addition to working with organisations such as Local Authorities, Health Boards etc. to establish community activity and increasing the breadth of spend partners, we will develop a digital currency and ensure the entire programme is bi-lingual. This is a three

year programme which includes a plan to explore sustainability at the end of the programme, in particular self-funding.

Individual projects, such as the Vale of Glamorgan housing project, have been found to increase community participation in volunteering events in their area e.g. community garden, litter clearance and local maintenance. They have also used time credits as a means to increase attendance at community engagement events. Engagement has also taken place with Future Generations Commissioner's office, who are keen to collaborate on the programme.

Welfare Reform

The Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) is in the process of migrating claimants from legacy benefits to Universal Credit. This started in July 2019 and is currently expected to be completed by December 2023. DWP statistics show that there were around 131,060 people on Universal Credit in Wales in October 2019, and around 106,170 households on Universal Credit in Wales in August 2019, compared to an estimated 400,000 households once Universal Credit is fully rolled out.

As a result of the continued roll out of Universal Credit, in April 2019 we introduced an annualised net earned income threshold of £7,400 for Universal Credit claimants who want to claim free school meals for their children. We are also providing transitional protection, which means that pupils who were eligible for free school meals because their families received Universal Credit or qualifying legacy benefits when the threshold was introduced, or any new claimants who gain free school meals during the rollout of Universal Credit, are protected against losing free school meals whilst Universal Credit is rolled out across Wales, even if their eligibility changes. Once Universal Credit is fully rolled out, any existing claimants who no longer meet the eligibility criteria (because they are earning above the threshold) will continue to receive protection until the end of the pupil's current phase of education (for example, until they finish the primary phase or the secondary phase).

We made an additional £7million available through the Settlement in 2019-20 to fund the estimated increase in the number of children eligible for free school meals and the transitional protection offer. This is in addition to funding of £5million we provided to local authorities in 2018-19, as a specific grant within the Education MEG, to meet the additional free school meal costs associated with the rollout of Universal Credit.

Through the Single Advice Fund, £8.04m of grant funding has been made available for the provision of information and advice services during the period 1st January 2020 to 31st December 2020. The available funding has been allocated between six regions and a national remote advice service.

Strategic Integrated Impact Assessment

The Strategic Integrated Impact Assessment reflects the impact assessments considered by policy areas.

Putting gender at the forefront of policy making

The Gender Review has provided a valuable opportunity to consider how Welsh Government can put a gender perspective at the heart of decision-making, resource and budget allocation.

The Gender Equality Review concluded in July 2019 and Chwarae Teg's *Deeds not Words* report and Roadmap, together with a number of complementary reports, were published on 24 September 2019. Welsh Government issued a Written Statement on 26 November 2019.

Already as part of the 2020-21 draft budget preparations a gender budgeting approach is being explored as part of the new Personal Learning Account pilot that was launched in September.

The Welsh Government has committed to using its new tax raising powers in a way which will benefit people and businesses in Wales fairly. Our 2017 Tax Policy Framework set out our strategic approach to tax and the principles for developing and managing Welsh taxes. This includes specific assessments of the impact on households, groups and individuals in Wales undertaken as necessary.

As the Welsh Government continues to explore new tax measures in four priority areas, we are committed to providing opportunities for people to become involved in order that the widest possible views are taken into account in developing tax policy proposals, this includes our annual tax conference, project reference groups and the Tax Advisory Group chaired by the Minister for Finance and Trefnydd.

Our current work exploring the feasibility of new tax measures to help fund future social care provision in Wales is taking full account of the need for fairness and progressivity. Evidence indicates that carers are primarily women. This means women are more likely to be unpaid informal carers or in relatively low-wage employment as support workers. As a result, we will be considering carefully the impact on carers in developing our proposals. The funding options for social care will consider also wider workforce aspects, including improving retention and recruitment.

Joint Work of ELGC, Finance and Children, Young People and Education Committee

This year we have published a Budget Improvement Plan which sets out how we intend to change and improve the way we allocate funding for a more equal, prosperous, and greener Wales.

The Budget Improvement Plan outlines our vision, including short-term and medium-term ambitions over the next 5 years, to improve our budget and tax processes. The Plan also acknowledges the steps we have taken in our journey, and how we have built, or plan to build on this work in future years.

We have engaged with a range of stakeholders to considered how we might improve the way we allocate resources over the longer term, including our approach to how we assess the impact of our budget decisions.

The Minister for Finance and Trefnydd also met with each of our four statutory Commissioners and the Equality and Human Rights Commission to hear their views on priority areas for the Budget.

Following engagement with the Equality and Human Rights Commission we are taking forward the development of distributional impact assessment approach to understand the impact of public spending decisions on households in different parts of the income distribution.

We have worked with Chwarae Teg and the Wales Centre for Public Policy as they considered phase 2 of the Gender Review. As a result we are taking forward a gender budgeting approach as part of the two year personal learning account pilot.

We are currently carrying out a comprehensive review of the Integrated Impact tool focused on driving better policy-making and greater transparency. It will also include engagement with a number of external stakeholders including the statutory Commissioners and members of the Budget Advisory Group for Equality.

Legislation

Assessing the costs of legislation and the impact on those it affects is an essential part of the policy development process. There cannot be a blank cheque for legislation and every new commitment will have to be paid for by a cutback somewhere else.

This is why every bill is subject to a robust assessment of costs and benefits, achieved through consultation and engagement with our stakeholders in the development of the regulatory impact assessments prepared for Government Bills. This is to ensure our decisions are informed by the people who will be affected by them.

Steps are being taken to improve the clarity and consistency of RIAs but changes to the bill during scrutiny and other factors will inevitably result in some variances between estimated costs at the published RIA stage and actual costs during implementation. In accordance with the commitment given to the Finance Committee, a year on year table showing the cost of legislation falling to the Welsh Government was provided at Annex F of the departmental budget proposals published on 16 December.

ANNEX A

EXTRACT FROM HOUSING AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT MAIN EXPENDITURE GROUP (MEG)				
RESOURCE BUDGET		£000s		
Action	BEL	2019-20 1st Supplementary Budget	Changes	New Plans 2020-21 Draft Budget
Funding Support for Local Government	Local Govt General Revenue Funding (RSG & NDR)	3,272,384	126,763	3,399,147
	City & Growth Deals	10,000		10,000
	Police General Revenue Funding	90,350	- 3,750	86,600
	Non-Domestic Rates: Rates Relief	30,100	-2400	27,700
	Local Govt PFI Revenue Consequences	3,256	-132	3,124
	Transformation & Legislation	6,200	2,657	8,857
	Non-Domestic Rates: Collection Costs	5,172		5,172
	Emergency Financial Assistance Scheme	1		1
Total Funding Support for Local Government		3,417,463	123,138	3,540,601
Valuation Services	Valuation Office Agency Services	8,561		8,561
	Valuation Tribunal for Wales	1,039		1,039
	Local Taxation Research & Analysis	100		100
Total Valuation Services		9,700	0	9,700
Building Local Democracy	Sponsorship of the Local Democracy and Boundary Commission for Wales	598		598
	Expenditure to promote local democracy	126		126
Total Building Local Democracy		724	0	724
Local Government Improvement	Improvement & Support*	850	-500	350
Total Local Government Improvement		850	-500	350

*Previously 'Improvement & Audit'

Action	BEL	2019-20 1st Supplementary Budget	Changes	New Plans 2020-21 Draft Budget
Academi Wales	Academi Wales	1,134		1,134
Total Academi		1,134	0	1,134
Supporting Collaboration and Reform	Community and Town Councils	144		144
	Public Services Boards	530		530
Total Supporting Collaboration and Reform		674	0	674
Early Intervention, Prevention and Support	Supporting Communities	578	-95	483
	Children and Communities Grant	135,442		135,442
	Housing Support Grant	126,763		126,763
Total Early Intervention, Prevention and Support		262,783	-95	262,688
Financial Inclusion and Third Sector	Financial Inclusion	12,202	1,000	13,202
	Support for the Voluntary Sector and Volunteering	1,250		1,250
Total Financial Inclusion and Third Sector		13,452	1,000	14,452
Fire and Rescue Services and Resilience	Fire & Rescue Services	10,415	10	10,425
	Fire & Rescue Services - Communication Systems	1,765		1,765
	Community Fire Safety	848		848
Total Fire and Rescue Services and Resilience		13,028	10	13,038
Homelessness Prevention	Homelessness	17,907		17,907
Homelessness Prevention		17,907	0	17,907
Housing Policy**	Housing Policy**	4,884	545	5,429
Total Homelessness Prevention		4,884	545	5,429
Increase the Supply and Choice of Affordable Housing	Housing Finance Grant	13,100		13,100
Total Increase the Supply and Choice of Affordable Housing		13,100	0	13,100
Housing Revenue Funding	Housing Programme Revenue Funding	1,073		1,073
Total Housing Revenue Funding		1,073	0	1,073
Regeneration	Regeneration	620	-60	560
	Cardiff Harbour Authority	5,400		5,400
Total Regeneration		6,020	-60	5,960
EXTRACTS FROM HOUSING AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT MEG - TOTAL RESOURCE BUDGET		3,762,792	124,038	3,886,830

** Previously 'Independent Living'

EXTRACT FROM HOUSING AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT MAIN EXPENDITURE GROUP (MEG)					
CAPITAL BUDGET					£000's
Action	BEL	2019-20 1st Supplementary Budget	Plans as per 2019-20 Final Budget	Changes	2020-21 New Plans Draft Budget
Local Government General Capital Funding	Local Govt General Capital Funding	212,837	182,837	15,000	197,837
Total Local Government General Capital Funding		212,837	182,837	15,000	197,837
Community Facilities	Community Facilities Programme	0	4,838	-4,838	0
		0	4,838	-4,838	0
Financial Inclusion and Third Sector	Financial Inclusion	500	-5	0	-5
Total Financial Inclusion and Third Sector		500	-5	0	-5
Fire and Rescue Services and Resilience	Fire & Rescue Services	1,000	1,210	-210	1,000
	Fire & Rescue Services - Communication Systems	410	0	210	210
	Community Fire Safety	670	670		670
Total Community Support Officers		2,080	1,880	0	1,880
Housing Policy*	Rapid Response Adaption Programme	5,660	5,660		5,660
Total Housing Policy		5,660	5,660	0	5,660
Integrated Care Fund	Integrated Care Fund	35,000	40,000	2,000	42,000
Total Integrated Care Fund		35,000	40,000	2,000	42,000
Achieve Quality Housing	Major Repairs Allowance and Dowry Gap Funding	108,000	108,000		108,000
Total Achieve Quality Housing		108,000	108,000	0	108,000
Increase the Supply and Choice of Affordable Housing	Social Housing Grants (SHG)	188,219	90,147	133,072	223,219
	Land for Housing	10,000	10,000		10,000
Total Increase the Supply and Choice of Affordable Housing		198,219	100,147	133,072	233,219
Increase the Supply and Choice of Market Housing	Help to Buy Wales Fund and Other Schemes	62,137	33,510	35,000	68,510
Total Increase the Supply and Choice of Market Housing		62,137	33,510	35,000	68,510
Regeneration	Regeneration	28,662	36,808	15,000	51,808
Total Regeneration		28,662	36,808	15,000	51,808
EXTRACT FROM HOUSING AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT MEG - TOTAL CAPITAL BUDGET		653,095	513,675	195,234	708,909

*Previously 'Independent Living'

EXTRACT FROM CENTRAL SERVICES AND ADMINISTRATION MAIN EXPENDITURE GROUP (MEG)				
RESOURCE BUDGET		£000s		
Action	BEL	2019-20 1st Supplementary Budget	Changes	New Plans 2020-21 Draft Budget
Violence against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence	Violence against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence	5,000	250	5,250
Total Violence against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence		5,000	250	5,250
Equality and Inclusion	Community Cohesion	1,560	40	1,600
	Equality and Prosperity	2,701	3065	5,766
Total Equality and Inclusion		4,261	3,105	7,366
Advocacy Services	Advocacy Services	8,901		8,901
Total Advocacy Services		8,901	0	8,901
Support for the Voluntary Sector	Support for the Voluntary Sector and Volunteering	6,230	395	6,625
Total Support for the Voluntary Sector		6,230	395	6,625
Community Support Officers	Community Support Officers	16,787		16,787
Total Community Support Officers		16,787	0	16,787
Female Offending and Youth Justice Blueprints	Female Offending and Youth Justice Blueprints	0	575	575
Total Female Offending and Youth Justice Blueprints		0	575	575
External Bodies & Services	Chwarae Teg	360		360
Total External Bodies & Services		360	0	360
EXTRACT FROM CENTRAL SERVICES & ADMINISTRATION MEG - TOTAL REVENUE BUDGET		41,539	4,325	45,864

EXTRACT FROM CENTRAL SERVICES AND ADMINISTRATION MAIN EXPENDITURE GROUP (MEG)					
CAPITAL BUDGET					£000's
Action	BEL	2019-20 1st Supplementary Budget	Plans as per 2019-20 Final Budget	Changes	2020-21 New Plans Draft Budget
Violence against Womed, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence	Violence against Womedn, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence	969	969	1,200	2,169
Total Violence against Womedn, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence		969	969	1,200	2,169
Gypsy Traveller Sites	Gypsy Traveller Sites	8,300	5,000		5,000
		8,300	5,000	0	5,000
Community Facilities Programme*	Community Facilities Programme*	5,034		5,838	5,838
Total Financial Inclusion and Third Sector		5,034	0	5,838	5,838
EXTRACT FROM CENTRAL SERVICES & ADMINISTRATION MEG - TOTAL CAPITAL BUDGET		14,303	5,969	7,038	13,007

*Budget was transferred in to CSA to align with Ministerial portfolio at 1st supp, was not included in the baseline at Draft Budget.

EXTRACT FROM HOUSING AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND CENTRAL SERVICES AND ADMINISTRATION MAIN EXPENDITURE GROUP(MEG)					
FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS			£000's		
Action	BEL	Financial Transactions	Plans as per 2019-20 Final Budget	Changes	2020-21 New Plans Draft Budget
Financial Inclusion and Third Sector	Financial Inclusion	Credit Unions	-5	0	-5
Total Financial Inclusion and Third Sector			-5	0	-5
Integrated Care Fund	Integrated Care Fund	Clych Caron Integrated Rescue Centre	0	2,000	2,000
Total Integrated Care Fund			0	2,000	2,000
Increase the Supply and Choice of Affordable Housing	Social Housing Grants (SHG)	Building with Modular and Housing Loans	0	60,000	60,000
	Land for Housing	Land for Housing	10,000	0	10,000
Total Increase the Supply and Choice of Affordable Housing			10,000	60,000	70,000
Increase the Supply and Choice of Market Housing	Help to Buy Wales Fund and Other Schemes	Help to Buy	33,510	35,000	68,510
Total Increase the Supply and Choice of Market Housing			33,510	35,000	68,510
Regeneration	Regeneration	Town Centre Loans	0	10,000	10,000
Total Regeneration			0	10,000	10,000
Community Facilities Programme	Community Facilities Programme	Community Asset Loan Fund	0	1,000	1,000
			0	1,000	1,000
EXTRACT FROM HOUSING AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT & CENTRAL SERVICES AND ADMINISTRATION MEG			43,505	108,000	151,505