

# Newsletter

Community Planning Improvement Board • Issue 2 • September 2024



Community Planning  
Improvement Board



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This newsletter shares an update on the work of the CPIB and continues to draw together guidance and good practice which we hope will support partners and partnerships as they work together to improve local outcomes. The CPIB provides leadership and improvement support for community planning in Scotland and aims to generate valuable evidence-based solutions to the significant challenges facing communities and local partnerships. Further detail of the work of the CPIB and its membership can be found on the CPIB [website](#).

## Improving local co-ordination in the Climate funding landscape

To support greater local co-ordination in how we target the resourcing we have available, the CPIB has mapped all of the funded climate projects or 'Big Ticket' green investment projects which exist across City and Growth Deal regions. All community planning partners are encouraged to get behind and focus on these shared priority areas, before other smaller unfunded areas.



## Taycities

### City/Growth Deal Funded Projects\*

Name of project	(£m) Value	Sector
Tay Cities Region Deal - International Barley Hub	£35m	Agriculture Land Use
Tay Cities Region Deal - Advanced Plant Growth Centre	£27m	Agriculture Land Use
Tay Cities Region Deal - Engineering Partnership	£2m	Manufacturing
Tay Cities Region Deal - Biomedical Cluster	£25m	Other
Tay Cities Region Deal - Angus Fund	£26.5m	Other
Tay Cities Region Deal - Eden Campus	£26.5m	Energy Transition
Tay Cities Region Deal - Perth Innovation Highway	£5m	Construction
Tay Cities Region Deal - Low Carbon Transport & Active Travel Hubs Programme	£3.5m	Transport

### Other Funded Projects\*

Name of project	(£) Value	Sector
Michelin Scotland Innovation Parc - Greenspace Expansion	£25m	Other

## Edinburgh City Region

### City/Growth Deal Funded Projects\*

Name of project	(£) Value	Sector
West Edinburgh Public Transport Infrastructure	£36m	Transport

### Other Funded Projects\*

Name of project	(£) Value	Sector
Forth Green Free Port	£6bn	Other
Granton Waterfront	£250m	Construction
Edinburgh Home Demonstrator	£2m	Construction
Rail Decarbonisation Action Plan – Fife Circle	£55m	Transport
Port of Leith Renewable Energy Hub	£40m	Energy Transition
H100 Fife	£32m	Energy Transition

## Aberdeen City & Shire

### City/Growth Deal Funded Projects\*

Name of project	(£) Value	Sector
Port of Aberdeen - Expansion Project	£400m	Transport
Net Zero Technology Centre (NZTC)	£180m	Energy Transition

### Other Funded Projects\*

Name of project	(£) Value	Sector
Energy Transition Zone Ltd.	£26m	Energy Transition
Energy Incubator and Start-Up Hub (EISH)	£3.25m	Energy Transition
Advanced Manufacturing Skills Hub	£4.5m	Energy Transition
National Floating Wind Innovation Centre	£9m	Energy Transition
ETZ Hydrogen Campus	TBC	Energy Transition
Pilot energy transition skills	£1m	Energy Transition
Seedpod	£3.1m	Other
Digital Innovation Lab	£0.67m	Construction
Supply Chain Pathway and Energy Transition Challenge Fund	£9.78m	Energy Transition
ScotWind Leasing Round	TBC	Energy Transition
HyWind Floating Offshore Wind (Equinor)	TBC	Energy Transition
10MW ERM Dolphyn Floating H2 project at Kincardine Offshore Windfarm.	TBC	Energy Transition
Aberdeen Hydrogen Hub	TBC	Energy Transition
Hydrogen Turbine 1 (Vattenfall)	TBC	Energy Transition
Acorn CCUS Project	TBC	Energy Transition
Acorn H2 Project at St Fergus	TBC	Energy Transition

## Ayrshire

### City/Growth Deal Funded Projects\*

Name of project	(£) Value	Sector
The Community Renewable Energy Project (CoRE)	£25m	Energy Transition
Hunterston Strategic Development Area	£18m	Energy Transition
International Marine Science and Environmental Centre	£10.5m	Other
Centre for Research into Low Carbon Energy and Circular Economy (CECE)	£18m	Energy Transition
Aerospace and space innovation centre	£11m	Manufacturing

### Other Funded Projects\*

Name of project	(£) Value	Sector

## Forth Valley

### City/Growth Deal Funded Projects\*

Name of project	(£) Value	Sector
Falkirk Growth Deal - Innovation Skills Transition Centre	£4m	Other
Falkirk Growth Deal - Carbon Dioxide Utilisation Centre	£10m	Manufacturing
Falkirk Growth Deal - Bioeconomy Accelerator Pilot Plant	£10m	Other
Falkirk Growth Deal - Public Transport Net Zero Tech Cluster	£10m	Transport
Falkirk Growth Deal - Central Sustainable Transport Hub	£21m	Transport
Falkirk Growth Deal - Scotland's Canal Centre	£4m	Other
Falkirk Growth Deal - The Greener Grangemouth Programme	£2m	Other
Pi Polymer Recycling - Advanced Plastics Sorting and Upcycling Facility	£13.5m	Energy Transition
The National Aquaculture Technology and Innovation Hub (NATIH)	£33.8m	Energy Transition
Scotland International Environment Centre (SIEC)	£27m	Other

### Other Funded Projects\*

Name of project	(£) Value	Sector
Falkirk Council Housing Investment Programme	£8m	Construction
Earls Gate Energy Centre	£210m	Energy Transition

## South of Scotland

### City/Growth Deal Funded Projects\*

Name of project	(£) Value	Sector
Chapelcross	£15.3m	Energy Transition
Borderlands Energy Masterplan	£1.1m	Energy Transition
Energy Investment Plan	£29.9m	Energy Transition
Natural Capital Programme	£10m	Agriculture Land Use
Dairy Nexus	£8m	Agriculture Land Use

### Other Funded Projects\*

Name of project	(£) Value	Sector
Project Nexus	£120m	Other

## Highlands & Islands

### City/Growth Deal Funded Projects\*

Name of project	(£) Value	Sector
Islands Growth Deal - Islands Centre for Net Zero	£16.5m	Energy Transition
Islands Growth Deal - Dales Voe Ultra Deep-Water Port	£9m	Energy Transition
Islands Growth Deal - Outer Hebrides Energy Hub	£11m	Energy Transition
Islands Growth Deal - Scapa Flow Future Fuels Hub	£6.5m	Energy Transition
Islands Growth Deal - Shetland Clean Energy Project	£5m	Energy Transition
Islands Growth Deal - Shell-Volution	£4.4m	Energy Transition
Islands Growth Deal - Outer Hebrides Food & Drink Programme	£1.5m	Other
Islands Growth Deal - Orkney Community Vertical Farm	£2m	Agriculture Land Use
Islands Growth Deal - TalEntEd Islands	£5.9m	Energy Transition
Orkney Research and Innovation Campus 2	£8m	Energy Transition
Islay low carbon economy	£3m	Other
Clyde Engineering and Innovation Cluster	£7m	Manufacturing
West Coast UAV and Logistics Hub	£2m	Transport

### Other Funded Projects\*

Name of project	(£) Value	Sector
ScotWind Leasing Round	£25bn	Energy Transition
INTOG Leasing Round	in development	Energy Transition
Inverness and Cromarty Green Freeport	£4.8bn	Energy Transition
Carbon Neutral Islands	TBC	Energy Transition
Islay smart island local energy network.	£5m	Energy Transition
Inverness Hydrogen Hub	TBC	Energy Transition
GreenPower - Argyll Hydrogen Hub	£20m	Energy Transition

## Glasgow City Region

### City/Growth Deal Funded Projects\*

Name of project	(£) Value	Sector
Glasgow City Region's Clyde Climate Forest	TBC	Other
Advanced Manufacturing Innovation District (AMIDS) - District Heat Network	TBC	Manufacturing
M77 Strategic Corridor	£44m	Construction
Exxon Project	£34m	Construction
Glasgow City Region Housing Energy Retrofit programme	TBC	Construction

### Other Funded Projects\*

Name of project	(£) Value	Sector
Clyde Mission - Heat decarbonisation Fund	£25m	Energy Transition
EV charging	TBC	Transport

- **'Big ticket' green investment projects** - minimum project value of £0.5m.
- A list of City or Growth Deal investment projects which contain a green investment (not an exhaustive list)
- A list of other big ticket green investment projects (i.e. not funded through City or Growth Deal) (not an exhaustive list)
- **Status of investment** - investment which is already happening, confirmed, or highly likely to get started.
- **Partially or wholly green** - In some cases, there investment may not be wholly focussed on a green outcome but may partially include a green element.



# Guidance for Fair Funding of the Voluntary Sector

## Introduction

The Community Planning Improvement Board identified the need for sustainable funding for the voluntary (third) sector as a recurrent theme across its work streams.

It agreed that the principles contained within the [Verity House Agreement](#) defining how Scottish Government and local government interact could, indeed should, apply equally in community planning partners' relationships with the voluntary sector. The voluntary sector is vital to the achievement of Local Outcome Improvement Plans, so maintaining positive, ongoing relationships is important.

SCVO has developed [Fair Funding Principles](#) in consultation with the voluntary sector and the TSI Network has developed a [funding charter](#) for use in local areas based on the same principles. You can see how this has been developed in one local authority area in the North Lanarkshire Community and Voluntary Sector Fair Funding Charter.

Therefore, the CPIB has drawn on the Verity House Agreement and the work of SCVO and the TSI Network to set out guidance that will make for a more strategic and equal relationship between public sector community planning partners and the voluntary sector in their local areas. The principles apply equally where the CPP or any of its members are working with an organisation representing the sector, such as a third sector interface (TSI) or when working with an individual charity, community organisation or social enterprise.

The CPIB invites you and your local Community Planning Partnership to sign up to this guidance so that we can be united in our commitment to achieve more sustainable public services in partnership across the public and voluntary sectors.



# Principles

- 1 A positive working relationship, based on **mutual trust and respect**.

Community Planning Partnerships recognise the significant contribution the voluntary sector makes to public services, including in prevention and early intervention. They recognise that a strategic investment approach is better for everyone than short-term, transactional relationships.

- 2 A **focus on the achievement of better outcomes** for individuals and communities, with jointly developed, simple structures for assurance and accountability that recognise context and reduce burdensome reporting.

CPPs recognise that an outcomes-based approach, where the individuals and communities who engage with the activities of the voluntary organisations are at the heart of the process and there is a trusting relationship works best for everyone. Funding arrangements should be proportionate and streamlined, not a “one size fits all” contract.

- 3 Councils and their community planning partners will work together with local representatives of the voluntary sector to **consult and collaborate as early as possible in all matters** where the voluntary sector has a key interest and/or is the key delivery mechanism.

CPP partners recognise that they are working with voluntary organisations because they have the right expertise and connections, not because they are a cheap option. They should be involved in planning at as early a stage as possible. This may be with individual organisations engaged with particular people or issues, or with representative organisations such as the third sector interfaces where there is a more strategic/broader interest.

- 4 **Activities and funding** of voluntary organisations will be reviewed regularly to ensure adequacy and alignment with effective delivery of outcomes.

It is important that investment in, and collaboration with, the voluntary sector is an active relationship that is focused on effective delivery for the people and communities in local areas. Following the **Principles of Positive Partnership** will help.



- 5 In relation to funding, the default position will be **minimal restriction or direction of funding**, unless there is a clear, joint understanding that it is necessary.

The funded organisations are best placed to make best use of the allocated funding. They should be trusted to use the money effectively to achieve the agreed outcomes. It is not appropriate for the funder to micro-manage or direct the activities. The funder recognises that core costs are legitimate expenditure as, just like councils or health boards, organisations can't deliver frontline activities without the infrastructure to underpin it.

- 6 **Community Planning Partnerships**, as the key partnership delivering shared local priorities, will recognise the voluntary sector as an equal partner. This should normally be through the third sector interface.

A key role of the TSI is to engage in community planning. They receive some funding from Scottish Government to enable this work, but it doesn't cover the increasingly wide range of activities they are called on to participate in. For example, Regional Economic Partnerships, IJBs or climate hubs. They can only do this effectively if CPPs respect their role and include them as equal partners. It is to the benefit of the CPP as a whole as it makes for a more strategic approach, and minimises the chances of problems arising that could easily have been avoided.

- 7 When funding voluntary organisations, community planning partners **will seek to ensure better strategic alignment on workforce issues, including fair work.**

When commissioning voluntary organisations, the CPP partners should take account of Fair Work Principles and ensure that their arrangements accommodate the payment of the Living Wage, as well as the other principles such as job security. Decision-making, communication and timescales for grants must enable organisations to meet their obligations as an employer. For example, where redundancies are necessary because funding comes to an end and recognising the need to access to training.



# What this looks like in practice

- Longer-term funding of three years or more.
- Flexible, unrestricted core funding, which enables organisations to provide security, plan effectively, and fulfil good governance requirements.
- Sustainable funding that includes inflation-based uplifts and core operating costs.
- Funding that accommodates paying staff at least the Real Living Wage and other Fair Work principles, and supporting volunteers.
- Accessible, streamlined, proportionate, and consistent approaches to applications and reporting, timely process and payments, and partnership between the funder and funded organisation.

## Multi-year funding

While of course there may be times when a one-off grant is appropriate, eg for a specific community event or improvement to a building, generally funding should be allocated for a minimum of three years. This takes away uncertainty, enables longer term planning and reduces the time both the organisation receiving the funding and the funder spend on bureaucracy. It represents an investment approach.

## Flexible funding

To achieve the best results for people and communities, the voluntary organisation should be able to develop what it does to meet emerging need and adapt to changing circumstances.

## Sustainable funding

In order to invest in staff and volunteers, property and longer-term priorities such as climate change, voluntary organisations need investment that supports development and infrastructure and enables scarce resources to be used to deliver frontline activities rather than perpetuating the never-ending cycle of chasing income. That includes being able to fulfil the Fair Work Principles.

## Accessible funding

Ideally, there should be a collaborative approach to commissioning, and CPP partners should recognise that not all commissioning needs to result in procurement. The approach taken should be proportionate to the nature of the activities and the size of the budget.

Application/bidding processes should be streamlined and designed to produce the best decisions, allowing sufficient time to prepare bids. Criteria should be clear from the outset and timescales clear for decision-making and communications. Similarly, monitoring and evaluation should be clear and proportionate.

## Good endings

When funding is coming to an end, it is important that the process is managed properly, respecting the staff and volunteers and especially the people and communities who have been receiving the services. There should be plenty notice and clear explanations of what will happen next.

You can find more information by visiting [scvo.scot/about/the-sector](https://scvo.scot/about/the-sector)

Each TSI will have information about the sector in its local authority area.



# Collective prioritisation and decision making in relation to funding – Good Practice

The CPIB is pleased to share work undertaken by **Children in Scotland's** Supporting the Third Sector Project which showcases some of the positive collaboration that is taking place locally with the Voluntary Sector in relation to the Whole Family Wellbeing Fund. This collaboration is key in helping to build local capacity and supporting the whole system transformational change required to reduce the need for crisis intervention and to help shift investment towards prevention and early intervention.

These good practice examples may be helpful for partners as they explore where they can bring greater collaboration at a local level around the funding that does exist, and as they develop mechanisms for collective prioritisation and decision-making in relation to allocating funding.

## Good practice examples



**Whole Family Wellbeing Fund**  
Case study 1  
**Positive Planning: North Lanarkshire**



[Read the full case study here](#)

## Key Learning & Recommendations



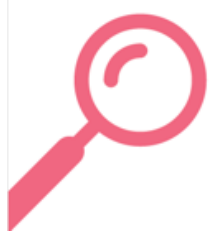
VANL notes the importance of established relationships and structures, commenting that 'we do feel valued as a partner'.



According to the Statutory Guidance on Children's Services Planning, VANL is an equal partner within the CSPP and should be included in planning and implementation.



The Scottish Government should make it part of the condition of the fund that CSPPs work with TSIs, rather than a recommendation.



**Whole Family Wellbeing Fund**  
Case study 3  
**Positive Planning: Dundee**



[Read the full case study here](#)

## Key Learning & Recommendations



The third sector needs to feel it has a valued voice around the table. We are hearing many partners express positive feedback that our engagement approach has started to give them hope this will change.



There is an appetite for networking and building on existing working relationships. Many new partnerships have formed, and they are keen not to lose these but rather add to them through our Community of Practice. Opportunities to come together and share learning and resources are extremely valuable and need an investment of time.



Coordinating all this is an important role but one that can really drive the transformational change that is required. Adding this task to a current role is not the answer, it needs a dedicated worker to do this with the passion and enthusiasm that is required.



Our role with this funding has ensured it has had a far reach into third sector that may not have been possible without this commissioning process. We have utilised all networks and available contacts.



Crossing over into other areas is important long-term. We have kept informed, and included, statutory partners throughout the process and have encouraged them to share communications within their networks too.



The discussions around linking projects and services throughout the city, and the important point of sustainability all round, is one that requires input from **all** sectors.



## Whole Family Wellbeing Fund Case study 2 Positive Planning: Glasgow



Glasgow  
Council  
for the  
Voluntary  
Sector

Read the full case study here

### Key Learning & Recommendations

GCVS cites the importance of:



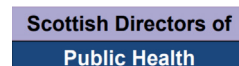
Regular and clear communication and engagement with all stakeholders: Scottish Government, local government, HSCP, the third sector and especially local level market engagement on the planning and investment decisions regarding WFWF.



Collaborative oversight of the investment decisions and outcomes - building on what works well, service gaps plugged and commissioning and delivery innovations. Multi-year funding and encouraging consortia bids would also yield better planning / outcomes with evaluation of these built into the funding envelope.



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Scottish Government  
Riaghaltas na h-Alba

Community Planning Network  
in Scotland

