



YOUTH SOCIAL ACTION

LOCAL YOUTH SOCIAL ACTION PILOT REVIEW OF YEAR ONE

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Overview

The local Youth Social Action Fund, managed by UKCF, is a pilot fund which aims to grow youth social action in Norfolk, Suffolk and Cambridgeshire for the duration of two years.

Youth Social Action is defined here as volunteering, fundraising and campaigning by 10-20 year olds or up to 25 year olds for disabled people.

This fund is split equally between the Norfolk, Suffolk and Cambridgeshire Community Foundations. Organisations were invited to bid for grants up to £5,000.

The first funding round of £255,000 in August 2015 was funded by Office for Civil Society (OCS) and saw community foundations awarding 67 grants, estimated to have helped over 10,000 people.

Organisations had to demonstrate that their programme could meet the quality principles of great youth social action, which are:

- Reflective
- Challenging
- Youth-led
- Socially impactful
- Progressive
- Embedded.

The second funding round of an equal amount is taking place in 2016 and is funded by the community foundations through local donors.

Stakeholders

- Young people & those they volunteer for (e.g. older people)
- Community Organisations such as charities, community interest companies and social enterprises
- Norfolk, Suffolk and Cambridgeshire Community Foundations
- UKCF
- Government - The Cabinet Office
- Step Up to Serve
- Pears Foundation

Background to this fund

In 2015 Cabinet Office invested £1 million to support the development of youth social action opportunities. This investment has been matched by Pears Foundation and Community Foundations.

This investment marks support for the #iwill campaign, run by Step Up to Serve. The #iwill campaign aims to increase participation in youth social action by 50% by 2020.

The total fund is split between one national fund of £1.6 million and one local pilot fund of £510,000 for the East of England. The local pilot fund is the subject of this report.

A Cabinet Office survey¹ showed that youth social action participation rates in the East of England were the lowest in the UK - 25% compared to a national rate of 40%. The pilot fund was created specifically to build new opportunities in this area. The local pilot and the whole fund aim to increase the social action participation rate of young people from lower income socio-economic groups.

¹ [Youth Social Action Survey](#) carried out by the Cabinet Office and Ipsos Mori in summer 2015

Case Studies

Turtle Dove received £3500 to support 15 young women to plan, deliver and review intergenerational social community events and workshops.

The young women referred to Turtle Dove have various issues such as economic deprivation, social isolation, mental health issues, disadvantaged family background, housing and homelessness issues and a lack of educational attainment. They have a sense of low self-esteem, self-worth and self-efficacy which results in low confidence to access education, employment, training and voluntary work.

The social action projects focus on engaging with older people through a series of intergenerational events run with other partners including Dementia Compass and Ditchburn Place housing scheme. Events include afternoon teas, tea dances, art workshops and social activities for older people in the community.

Benefits for the young women:

- Employability – basic food hygiene knowledge, improved time keeping, communication skills, problem solving skills, teamwork, money handling, promotion work such as design and an awareness of working with older people
- Independence
- Volunteering / work experience – gaining time credits or gift vouchers for participation

Benefits to the community:

- Improved perception of young people
- Reduced isolation for the young women and older people involved
- Positive impact on wider society through the young women's participation and consequent improved mental health and employability - reduced cost of services
- Improved mental health and well-being for both the young women and the elderly, particularly through participating in the arts activities
- A chance for wider society to contribute to the social impact whilst benefitting from our service at their events

Waterbeach and Landbeach Action for Youth (WAY) received £2,851 to provide an Aspirational Lives Training programme for young people aged 11-16 years.

The programme was designed to teach the young people how to make healthy lifestyle choices and become valuable members of their community. Sessions included maintaining good mental health; building self-esteem; healthy eating and cooking; volunteering and community development.



The community volunteering sessions included four organised community litter picks; a Christmas present collection which the young members delivered to the Teenage Cancer Unit at Addenbrookes hospital and a Christmas meal that the young members provided for isolated local residents. 74 young people volunteered as part of the programme giving up their time across a total of 14 different community events. Of these young people the majority have never volunteered before and almost for almost half it was their first time being involved with a community event.

The project has helped the young people to grow in confidence due to the fact they have been pushed out of their comfort zones and participated in things they would not normally have chosen to do. Furthermore the young people have learnt a great deal as a result of the programme and become more humble after helping those who are less fortunate than themselves. 22 of the young people are now engaged in regular volunteering as a result of the project, with many more hoping to get involved soon.



Porch Project received a grant of £5,000 towards the cost of setting up and running the Street Reach Project, to encourage youth volunteering in and around Hadleigh.

Young people took part in a competition to produce a logo for the event. A small group of young people created a working group to co-ordinate the project, considering what procedures need to be put in place, including first aid training and safeguarding. The event ran over the weekend of 7th May with the main

aim of the project being to support anyone in Hadleigh that needed help, including shopping, gardening, street cleaning etc. Young people formed four teams, with 10 young people and two team leaders in each team.

Example of work A 90-year-old lady asked for help with her overgrown garden. The brambles, weeds and grasses were waist high. The young volunteers worked very hard, weeding, strimming and mowing. By the end of the morning the garden was clear and her lovely rose bushes were once again visible. When the team returned later in the day to collect equipment, this frail elderly lady was sitting out in her garden with a very big smile, she was effusive in her thanks. The difference the young people made to the quality of life of this lady was immense.

Facts and Figures

The number of direct beneficiaries the local Youth Social Action pilot supported was 6,478 plus 4,289 volunteers. 80% of grants went towards support young people aged between 13 and 18; 15% supported young adults aged between 19 and 25 and the remaining 5% was split evening between groups supporting children aged between 5 and 12, and people of all ages.

The main beneficiary group for this fund was unsurprisingly 'children and young people' with 85% grants, other beneficiary groups that were also selected (receiving between 2-3% of grants each) were 'Black and minority ethnic', 'carers', 'homeless people', 'local residents', 'NEETs (16-24)' and 'Refugees/asylum seekers /immigrants'.

Chart 1

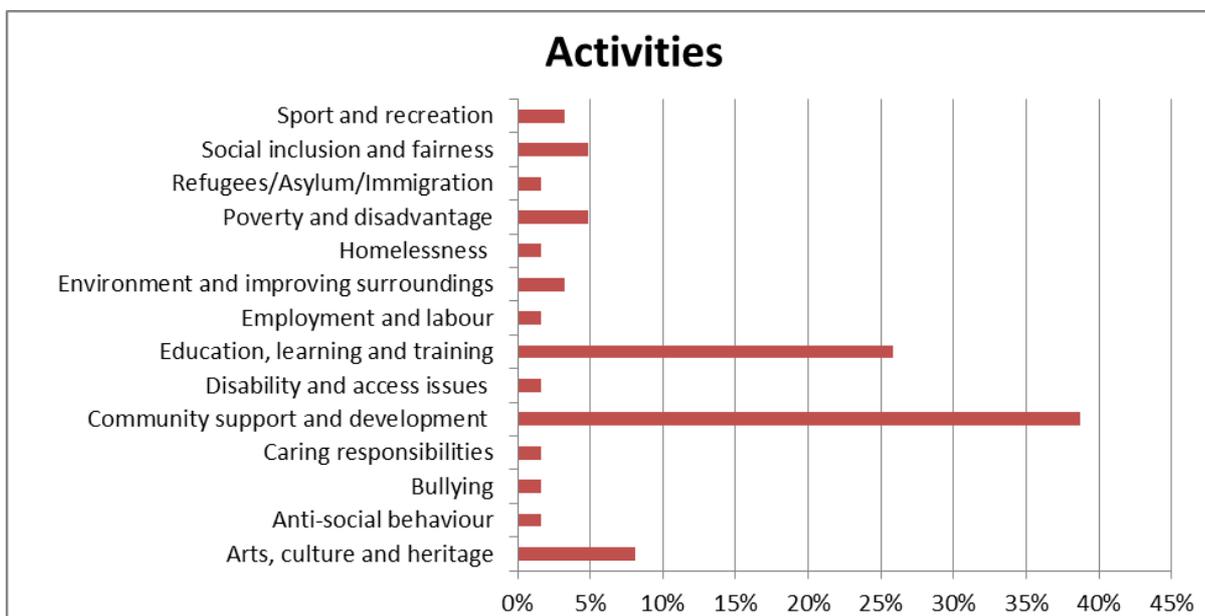


Chart 1 illustrates the wide range of activities that the LYSA fund supported with community support and development being the most funded. Groups under this bracket created stronger communities by carrying out activities with young carers, youth councils, youth clubs, integrational work and youth cafes, amongst other things.

The section below provides a snapshot of activities that groups carried out with their funding:

Academic support - Teaching the core values of healthy living leading to opportunities in sports volunteering and leadership to disabled people - Enabling young carers to become more visible in their community - Building youth council - Engaging in the Youth Advisory Boards - Environmental projects - Conservation skills - Improving relationships with older community members and improving the public perception of young people - Youth worker training programme - Volunteering at community events - Youth club sessions - Intergenerational events - Leadership development programme - Raising the profile of existing services - Employing a volunteer co-ordinator - Building transferable skills - Peer mentoring - Volunteering awards - Volunteering with juniors - Young leaders programme for cycling club - Bike maintenance tuition - Introduction to safeguarding

training - Volunteer placement - Getting male university students involved in community action projects - Aspirational Lives training programme - Organising community events – Volunteering to support musical delivery with younger participants - Developing radio and broadcasting skills - Volunteering positions within the radio - Developing employability skills - Supporting young refugees and asylum seekers work with older refugees - Leadership programme - Young-person-led research about youth homelessness and independence - IT training by young people for older people – Receiving gardening training from older people - Developing the skill set of young people, enhancing their knowledge, character, life opportunities - Building confidence, self-esteem and life skills – Running a youth café - Creating events for Young People to inspire and engage their peers - Anti-bullying assemblies - Running music events, showcasing befriending scheme – Volunteering at a hospice – Encouraging volunteering at university.

Chart 2

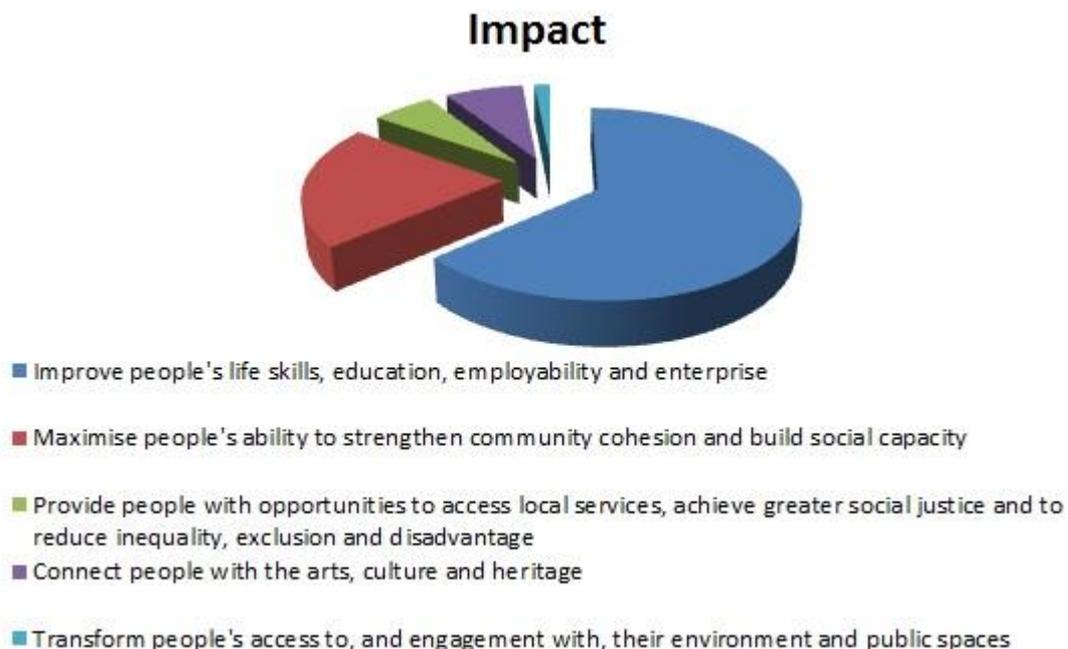


Chart 2 highlights the impact groups have made locally: within these categories the majority of groups (46%) aimed to 'improve access to volunteering.' Other key outcome areas were to 'increase qualifications & skills', 'increase employability' and 'increase opportunities for public to engage with culture and heritage.'

The difference the grant has made

Groups fed back on the difference they felt the grant had made, indicating particular positive impact on:

- Helping with school and life transitions
- Supporting the environment
- Improving sports

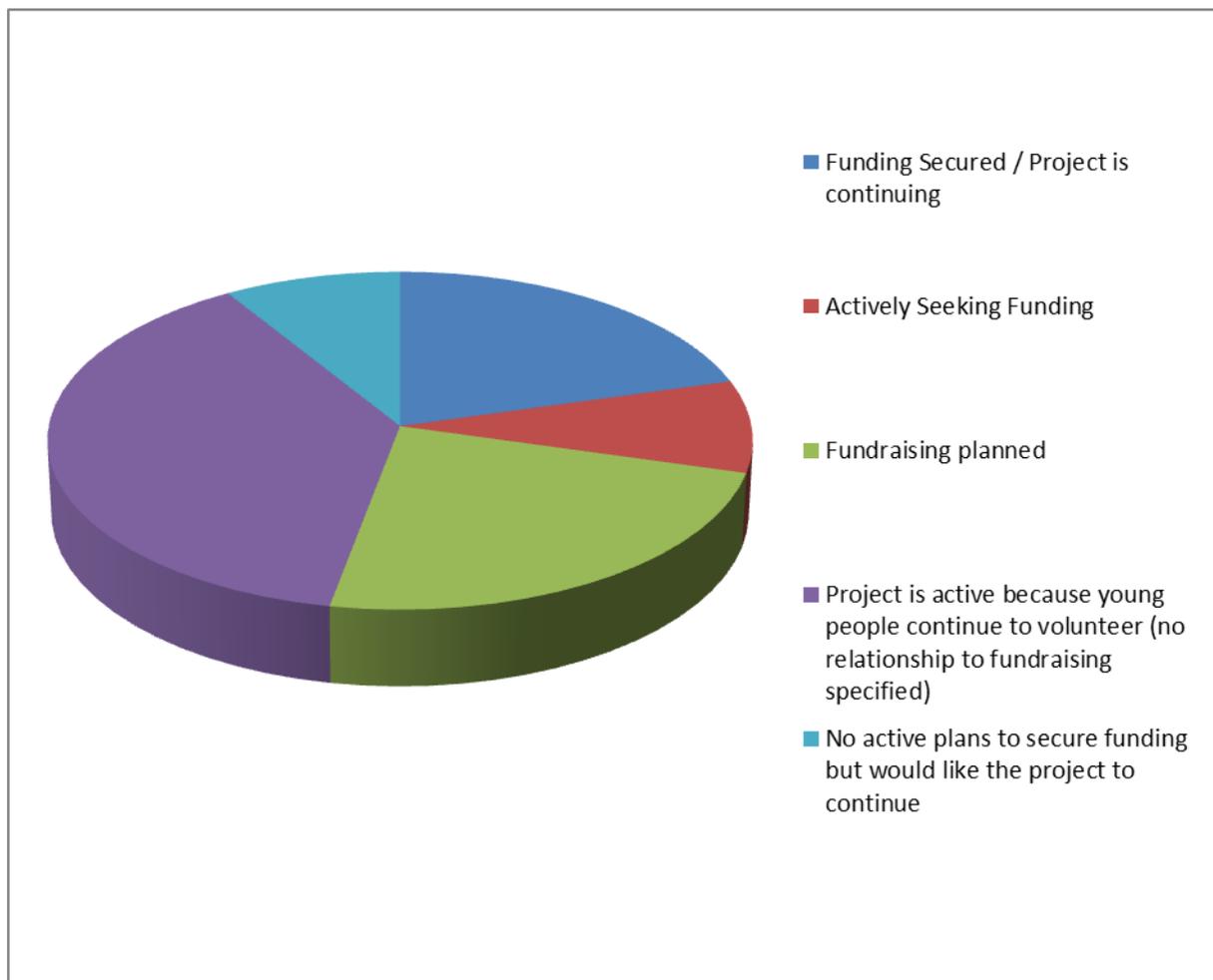
"Following a positive reaction to our work within the community we have secured funding for 3 intergenerational projects within local communities, engaging young carers from that area which will build on this cohesive way of working."

- More confidence
- New skills
- Improving CV's
- Young people being invited to help with more activities
- Having fun
- Making friends
- Trying new things
- Taking about things in new ways with new people
- Increasing empathy and understanding of the impact young people make
- Benefits to older people, local business, schools and those that tutored the young people.

See Appendix for more detailed feedback from the groups.

Sustainability once the funding ends

32 groups described their thoughts on the continuation of their Youth Social Action projects beyond the life of the funding. All 32 intend the project to continue. The vast majority have either already raised funds or plan to raise funds, or consider the project active and sustainable but have not specified how this relates to funds. A small minority have no plans for sustainability, but would like to see the project continue. These groups are represented in the chart below.



Seven have secured funding:

- Carers Trust Cambridgeshire's 'Think Young Carer' have secured funding for 3 intergenerational projects within local communities, engaging young carers from that area.
- Young People March's 'Stepping up' project has seen young people take the lead in sourcing funding from a local foundation and earned income from door charges to fund youth-led activities, training and trips.
- Turtle Dove Cambridge 'Pearls of Wisdom' project has secured: funding for four more intergenerational workshops as a part of the area committee grants; a grant from the City Council community grants scheme towards supporting young women into further education, employment or training; and is earning income providing assistance at events assistance at their events.
- Romsey Mill Trust's 'Virtuous Cycles' are making use of unrestricted reserves to deliver their leadership programme whilst planning further fundraising. Their Sawston Youth Action Committee is supported by a local fund.
- London Bus Theatre Company 'Angels vs Bullies' have received a grant from The Starbucks Youth Action grant to extend the club and buy equipment for young people to run projects on their own.
- Spinning Wheel Theatre's 'Youth Takeover' theatre company have been commissioned by Sheringham Little Theatre to perform their production of 'Tangled Tales' for a week Additional funding has been secured from Sheringham Little Theatre and the local authority.

A further three projects are awaiting the results of funding applications and eight have fundraising activity planned.

For example: raising funds to cover staff costs to support increasingly autonomous youth groups, such as hiring a volunteer co-ordinator.

Enterprise plays a small but important role in sustainability and young people are using their enterprise skills to fund their own activities. For example one group plan a community car wash run by young people: "The Community will pay for their cars to be washed. The Young People will set a price to cover expenses and hope to raise some profit to be used for the new youth building project."

A further thirteen groups stated that the project is active because young people continue to volunteer.

This group did not specify a relationship between the sustainability of the project and fundraising. Examples of activity include: promoting an online film; continuing to volunteer and plan community activities; involvement in local decision making boards; sports coaching; and organisations repeating training course with a new cohort. A final three specified no active plans to secure funding but would like the project to continue. For example, they would like some of the young people to return to volunteer during their summer break.

Learning / recommendations about sustainability

- Sustainability without specific funds revolves around keeping trained volunteers as part of an organisations team, and engaged with the organisation (e.g. they return as volunteers to mentor / coach younger cohorts). Thinking about how to communicate and keep people engaged is worthwhile.

- Young people's engagement in fundraising / earned income (e.g. carwashes, shows, social care) follows the 'Youth-Led' quality principle of great youth social action. This approach builds the capacity of young people as well as contributing to financial income.
- Involvement of young people in local democratic bodies such as youth councils underlines the value of these projects to local funders, especially statutory bodies.
- Several groups are fundraising for a paid member of staff to co-ordinate an increasingly independent body of young people, making decisions and fundraising to fulfil their own ambitions for their own groups.
- Funding for young people is available through councils and through funds related to commercial companies such as coffee or clothing companies. Intergenerational work appears to widen the range of potential funds available.

The fact that so many young people are now trained as volunteers and many are active in their communities indicates a certain kind of sustainability to this work, even if specific projects do not continue.

For many, this was a pilot round, and was a success. Community Foundations underline the importance of core funding, and state that successful short term projects may attract funders to more sustainable longer term projects.

Reflections on the Process – and potential improvements

The three foundations and the groups were asked to reflect on the process. (A further study of grant recipients, undertaken by the Office for Civil Society, does not form part of this report.) Overall the process was manageable and the projects highly appreciated.

Timescales were challenging. Suggested improvements strongly focus on timescales and creating a more user-friendly questionnaire than the survey monkey questionnaire that volunteers were asked to undertake.

Actions and considerations:

- **Open the fund open to all constituted not-for-profit organisations** as the initiative provides good scope for working with projects delivered by a variety of groups, not just youth focussed
- **Provide more core funding** "*Core funding will always be required to fund resources to enable young people to take part in Youth Social Action projects.*"
- Provide **longer lead in** times to attract donors and give time to form partnerships
- Do **not make partnership work an essential element** of a grant with quick turnaround as it can slow things down without accompanying benefit
- Underline and **publicise success**
- **Catalogue which resources groups have produced** this year and see how

they can be shared and used again

- **Consider seasons and prioritise warmer weather but not exam time**
- **Flexibility and responsiveness is key to maximum engagement.** Email and social media mean convenient sessions can be planned and publicised quickly. Bite size events are a good option for groups and helped overcome some bookings and timings challenges
- **Develop a shorter, more suitable survey for young people.** For example use Typeform and ask fewer probing questions. Consider how the questionnaire can support groups own monitoring and development. **Be clear about the purpose of the survey** and the relevance for the groups
- **Provide the groups with more information on expectations around evaluation**
- Social Action could be better understood simply as 'volunteering'

Appendix 1 - Grantee feedback on the difference they felt the grant had made:

A public declaration of why participants had been chosen helped **build confidence and enhance commitment**. A public acknowledgment of strengths what they have to offer means **improved engagement at school**.

Young people now able to articulate understanding of how they can **positively impact their community** and elsewhere.

Funding enabled the **development of specific training** plans for the young people and developed the skills of the Youth Development Worker.

Mentoring of people new to secondary school in high need area + partnership with primary school = making **transition to secondary school easier**.

Young leaders have new project development, teamwork and technical skills leading to enhanced confidence. Greater community cohesion as disparate groups of young people can engage in positive activities in safe spaces. New friendships, being around kind and friendly people, and forming wider networks all support an **easier transition to secondary school**.

Working together outdoors, having fun, trying new things, **making friends** and learning about oneself particularly **beneficial at point of transitions** – changing or leaving schools, taking exams.

Tutoring pupils in under resourced schools = **raising academic attainment**, better understanding of challenges faced by pupils, **bringing together people from different communities** (university students and local schoolchildren)

Participation by **disabled people** for the first time in healthy-lifestyles-through-sport courses.

Young carer's **confidence** built through participation in **environmental**, arts and crafts and evidence –finding activities. Awareness raising campaign including video means local community more aware of role of young carers.

Environmental gains: The Fen is a cleaner due to the litter pick. Greater awareness of the impact of litter. Passing on of messages to peers.

Young people have **better work prospects** through updating CV and showcasing and develop skills in music, crafts, **sports** and **event organisation** and **environmental activities** (litter picking). Now **inspiring** their peers and **invited to help organise** community festivals and fairs .

Young people **gained numerous skills** including first aid and youth work training. **Young people invited** to be a part of the Youth Connex Board to represent young people's voices.

The opportunity to **gain a qualification and enhance CV** – good for non-academic people too. **Volunteering as marshals for community sporting events** and festivals makes a difference to those events ability to go ahead.

Young people have a flavour of voluntary work, a referee and **boosted CV** and

improved knowledge of gardening and associated tools. Local community plant nursery **business benefitted** from volunteering. **Older, vulnerable and disabled residents** have more usable gardens.

Better understanding of **positive impact on mental health** through feeling more connected to the community.

More **purposeful confident young people** who **are more willing to participate in new things and speak about things** that they may be embarrassed of at home and are not taught at school. Dispelling of drugs and social media myths. Better joining rate and retention of Youth Club participants.

Sharing stories and wisdom across generations has **helped vulnerable young women be kind and think about wide ranging topics** such as sex, consent, resources, authority, and dementia. **Older people benefit from sharing insights** into dementia. Time credit system will benefit both groups more enabling further access to society.

Increased self-confidence, **new friends**, life skills and self-worth through being recognised as volunteers and feeling like part of a team.
Support from volunteers **enabled paid staff to focus on issues raised**.

Volunteers **spend time engaging children in activities** and are able to give them individual attention.

Enjoyment!

Increased awareness of volunteering opportunities. Increased **understanding of other people**, recognition of the value of working together and impact of their actions and sense of responsibility. Improved **sports** - swimming and rugby coaching - skills.

Development of young people's involvement in the running of the club (**sports** - cycling).

Many more community **sport** rowing sessions.

Better maintained equipment for use by the community and our volunteers.

Recruitment of long term volunteers will have a snowball effect, recruiting more when matched with publicity = Strategic development.



Appendix 2 - Learning from Community Foundations

UKCF conducted a study with the three Community Foundations reflecting on:

TOPICS	REFLECTIONS	POTENTIAL IMPROVEMENTS TO THE PROCESS
The clarity of the objectives and outcomes of the fund	Clear objectives and outcomes	Social Action could be better understood simply as 'volunteering'
The ease of identifying suitable groups using the grant criteria	Unclear if council-supported youth groups and schools could apply Interest in working with not-for-profit organisations that were not necessarily youth focussed but may wish to work with young volunteers. Relatively short timescale precluded some groups from putting forward or delivering a project. Other groups needed more time to complete.	Fund open to all constituted not-for-profit organisation Good scope for working with projects delivered by a variety of groups, not just youth focussed Longer lead-in times
The consistent needs and specific issues facing groups applying	The short timescale also precluded 'Step up to Serve' principles that projects should be led by young people - lack of time to consult effectively with the young people in advance of project delivery <i>“The initial lead in time was very short which makes it difficult for applicants (not for us) to discuss the requirements of young people and then formulate a project, budget, submit an application, resource it and then deliver it in such tight time-frames was difficult.”</i> There was a reported need to enhance work with disadvantaged young people Core funding is needed to employ staff Sustainability post grant award was also an issue for some groups	Increase focus on work with disadvantaged young people Provision of more core funding “Core funding will always be required to fund resources to enable young people to take part in Youth Social Action projects.”
Sustainability of the projects If recipients will continue to engage young people in	Sustainability was not always an issue – the volunteers remained trained and engaged in volunteering for example. In fact it was felt that the project's	May be good to underline and publicise success Core funding would help continued engagement of young people in social

<p>social action beyond the projects funding</p> <p>If asking groups to demonstrate that their projects can meet quality SUTS youth social action principles helped them develop their processes</p>	<p>success may encourage other funders to step forward to fund next iteration</p> <p>Recipients overall would continue to engage young people in social action and saw this as an expectation of the grant.</p> <p>All Community Foundations saw the value in asking groups to demonstrate that their projects can meet quality SUTS social action principles. These enabled groups to focus on areas identified by young people.</p> <p>However the short lead time limited engagement of young people to a degree</p>	<p>action</p>
<p>Whether / how the Community Foundations were able to support groups at application stage?</p>	<p>Helping groups with applications is a standard part of the work of Community Foundations.</p> <p>Grants officers and telephone assistance provided information and guidance.</p>	
<p>If a fund of £85,000 was manageable in terms of awarding grants and raising match funding</p>	<p>Timescale was tight to allocate and to have spend and monitoring returned</p>	<p>Greater lead in time would attract more donors and give time to form partnerships</p>
<p>Whether the opportunity to apply in partnership for more money (£10K for example) would add value to applications</p>	<p>Partnerships need longer lead in time</p> <p>Experience of limited success in projects with partnership work as criteria to gain access to larger grant. They "seem contrived and rarely deliver all benefits anticipated."</p> <p>Partnership work not necessarily beneficial and can cause issues with communications, sense of ownership and management clarity.</p>	<p>Consider if partnership work is worthwhile / essential.</p>
<p>The smallest scale of YSA fund the Community Foundation would manage</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • £50,000 • need to discuss what size of fund would still meet the aims of the Fund • £20,000 	
<p>The largest scale of YSA fund the Community Foundation would manage (they</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • £100,000 - if full year to deliver 	

would be required to match fund)		
<p>If any groups were not funded because they lacked the capacity to meet due diligence requirements or lacked the ability to deliver the fund outcomes.</p> <p>What support unfunded groups could have benefitted from.</p> <p>Whether unsuccessful groups were signposted to other sources of funding? If so, which sources?</p>	<p>One Community Foundation found that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two groups were not financially stable enough. • Four of the groups that were not funded did not meet the criteria. The foundation have now worked with these groups. <p>A second Community Foundation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positively challenged groups to embrace more and do additional things to meet the desired outcomes. • Signposted those that failed on due diligence requirements to the Council for Voluntary Service (or given modest levels of help from the foundation). • Reported that some rejections were about timescales of delivery. <p>The third foundation found that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organisations who apply for funding on a regular basis understand the applications process and the requirements of monitoring • All the groups that applied went forward to YSA <p>All foundations are able to signpost groups to other funds and the groups found some success with these alternative funds.</p>	
The foundations also reflected on the survey that had to be completed by the young people.	<p>The surveys were long</p> <p>Young people found them difficult to complete</p> <p>Completion rate was low</p> <p>There was not clear direction on what was going to happen with these</p> <p>The groups would have benefitted from more information about evaluation of the project</p>	<p>Develop a shorter, more suitable survey for young people</p> <p>Be clear about the purpose of the survey and the relevance for the groups</p> <p>Provide the groups with more information on expectations around evaluation</p>
Overall reflections	There was a perception that the projects are short-term projects to pilot	

	<p>Youth Social Action Fund, though some will continue</p> <p>The short lead in time presented an obstacle for the groups engagement of young people. The Community Foundations did successfully support groups to overcome the short lead-in time.</p> <p>The monitoring was good.</p> <p>The Fund + The Community Foundations demanded a lot from the groups and were happy with this, even if some groups did not manage to deliver all of their ambitions.</p> <p>The project helped challenge the status quo and helped groups develop projects that were not 'bland.'</p> <p><i>"We demanded a lot from the groups that applied and we were very selective in the types of projects we funded. Overall the monitoring has been very good but inevitably a few groups struggled to do all they sought to embrace. We are happy with this mix - we would rather demand a lot from all, recognising not all will deliver - than to fund bland projects that do not challenge the status quo."</i></p>	
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Appendix 3 - Learning from funded groups:

UKCF asked groups about the main challenges.

Four reported no challenges at all. Others addressed these themes:

Theme	REFLECTIONS	POTENTIAL IMPROVEMENTS TO THE PROCESS
<p>Feedback from participants The online questionnaire through Survey Monkey The pre-and post event questionnaire for volunteers</p>	<p>The survey risked alienating young people. It was too long and could only be completed once on one computer and questions were too challenging and probing.</p> <p><i>"technical problems as the survey link could only be used once on any single device, which limited scope to work through the surveys with the young people."</i></p> <p><i>"The lengthy questionnaire that the volunteers were required to complete both pre and post the event was extremely off putting. It asked some challenging and probing questions which risked alienating our young volunteers."</i></p>	<p>Give the young people paper forms.</p> <p>Use Typeform instead – for multiple devices and emoji's!</p> <p>"Our Youth Development Team has found that creating bespoke surveys on Typeform has been more effective - they are more user friendly (with design elements to include the use of smileys and emojis). This format is one that can be used many times from the same device, and produces reports that the Youth Development Team can use to support their evaluation of projects and help to identify any particular issues that they might need to address with the young person , and highlight where additional support may be required."</p>

<p>Timescale</p>	<p>Two month timescale challenged quality time required to develop the young people individually, pinpoint training and qualification needs, and deliver the package.</p> <p>Supporting student committee took more time than anticipated for some.</p> <p>Issues finding commonly suitable times to run sessions and attend residential for young people with busy lives including sport events, weekend jobs and GCSE' study.</p> <p>Finding space in the booking calendar with relatively short notice.</p> <p>Colder weather made recruitment of volunteers a challenge</p> <p>Sessions overrunning was a minor planning challenge but it showed young people were engaging with passion</p> <p>Preparation time was underestimated - Creating materials such as quizzes took longer than expected but is now in place for next time.</p> <p>Similarly setting two courses affiliated by two organisations was a challenge - but is now in place for future</p>	<p>Consider seasons and prioritise warm weather but not exam time</p> <p>Bite size events are a good option for groups helped overcome some bookings and timings challenges.</p> <p>Email and social media mean convenient sessions can be planned and publicised quickly.</p> <p>Flexibility and responsiveness are key to maximum engagement</p> <p>Catalogue which resources groups have produced this year and see how they can be shared and used again</p>
<p>Commitment by Young people</p>	<p>Commitment and reliability from the young people was an initial challenge, particularly volunteers with chaotic lives. One to one support with Youth Development Worker proved to be effective</p>	<p>One to one support for young people is recommended.</p>
	<p>Access to the funding has presented a range of other opportunities to push young people to think critically about the world around them that usually they may not be a part of. Ultimately encouraging them to see the benefits of social action on themselves (mental health, wellbeing, achievement) and of others.</p>	

Partnership work	Experiences – when reported – were positive. The project has given us the opportunity to link with external supportive organisations that we can continue our relationship with.	
Working with the foundations	Feedback regarding working with the foundations was overwhelmingly positive: “We can only say positive about CCF without organisations such as them small charities would not be able to deliver specific projects with in the community.”	
Things beyond the control of the group	- Changes in circumstances – partners moving to new premises, illness, bereavement, bank holidays, venues being used as polling stations.	

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