



Making funding work for people facing multiple disadvantage

January 2022

Introduction

This report explores the way in which national funding streams are made available to local areas to tackle homelessness and rough sleeping, substance misuse, mental health and criminal justice.

Such funding streams are important and welcome. They are delivered by committed teams of civil servants and create positive impact for many people. However, the way in which government funding streams are traditionally designed, offered, coordinated and monitored can limit the collective impact they have for people facing multiple disadvantage. In many cases, funding streams are not helping local areas to create long-term changes to the way that services and systems work for people facing multiple disadvantage, or to address the underlying problems that cause people to experience the issues that the funding streams seek to address.

This report considers the views of local areas across the MEAM Approach and Fulfilling Lives networks, with a focus on the national funding streams that have been made available over the last 18 months.

Civil servants recognise and understand the issues raised in this report and many are seeking to address them. This report will therefore be followed later this year with a second report based on the views and experiences of civil servants, including a series of policy and practice recommendations around how funding could be made more effective.

Background

People facing multiple disadvantage experience a combination of problems. For many, their current circumstances are shaped by long-term experiences of poverty, deprivation, trauma, abuse and neglect. Many also face racism, sexism and homophobia. These structural inequalities intersect in different ways, manifesting in a combination of experiences including homelessness, substance misuse, domestic violence, contact with the criminal justice system and mental ill

health. Too often, they are poorly supported by services that are funded and designed to focus on single conditions, meaning they do not get the help they need.

National funding streams can contribute to and reinforce a siloed approach in local areas, with a landscape of multiple funding programmes that are set up over short periods, to address one singular issue at a time. The level of coordination between funding streams, and the uncertainty about the length of funding, makes it hard for local areas to plan, or make the best use of funding to change the wider system that affects people facing multiple disadvantage. There remains limited focus from the centre on supporting local partnerships to drive systemic change for people facing multiple disadvantage.

This briefing is the first part in an exploration of the various streams of funding that have been made available to local areas over the last 18 months and the impact these have had on the ability of local areas to support people experiencing multiple disadvantage.

On 27 October, the government delivered the 2021 Budget and Spending Review, outlining its spending priorities for the next three years. Whilst increased investment in certain areas, and longer-term funding certainty across government is positive, further detail on what individual programmes will be funded is needed. As such, this briefing has been produced to contribute to the thinking around use of the new funding announced during the 2021 Budget. While the amount of funding is critical, this briefing is primarily interested in the mechanisms through, and conditions under which funding is allocated, that impact the effectiveness of this funding.

This briefing draws on work happening across the MEAM Approach and Fulfilling Lives networks, and highlights the positive reflections on recent investment as well as the perceived limitations of this funding. The findings will be used to inform engagement with further stakeholders, which will feed into a second briefing due later in the year. The second briefing will draw on discussions with civil servants and offer a set of policy and practice recommendations that can be used to improve the way that funding supports people experiencing multiple disadvantage.

Methodology

In creating this briefing, we used a number of methods to gather stakeholder views and gain a broad picture of how funding is invested in multiple disadvantage across England.

We created a list of funds available to local areas over the last 18 months relevant to rough sleeping, substance misuse, criminal justice, mental health and multiple disadvantage at the national level, which is set out in **Annex A**. The list includes funds we are aware of through our current work, and is intended as a sample rather than an exhaustive list of funding currently available to local areas.

We carried out a review of each fund's guidance and prospectus to understand whether there were any requirements of the funding or limitations in the programmes that were likely to limit their effectiveness for supporting people experiencing multiple disadvantage. Where this information was not available, we spoke with areas in receipt of the funding to help fill in the gaps.

Supported by two experts by experience, we also conducted a series of semi-structured interviews with 10 areas across the MEAM Approach and Fulfilling Lives networks. These tested a series of hypotheses developed by the embedded policy team at MEAM, formed of representatives from Homeless Link, Clinks, Mind, Collective Voice and two experts by experience. The interviews explored local areas' views on funding available to support work on multiple disadvantage. Interviewees were asked:

1. Whether the flow of money into local authorities and other partners reinforces a silo approach to working.
2. What the scope is for recipients to build relationships and work with others across their local system within current funding specifications.
3. Whether everybody who should be involved in local delivery and change is included.
4. Whether local areas achieve the ambition of funding programmes in practice.

5. Whether there is a significant enough requirement or opportunity to focus on learning and systemic change.
6. Whether current sources of funding encourage areas to be ambitious in their work on multiple disadvantage
7. Whether the way funding works is causing frustration for MEAM Approach and Fulfilling Lives partnerships.
8. If gaps remain in the current funding streams on offer.

This briefing has some limitations. The majority of colleagues we sought views from work in areas that benefit from a MEAM Approach or Fulfilling Lives partnership approach for people facing multiple disadvantage. While challenges around funding exist in these areas, they may also enjoy better than average multi-agency working and have a greater understanding of the complexity of multiple disadvantage when compared to other areas in England.

Positive reflections:

➤ **Increased investment**

Many local areas responded positively about the amount of resource that has been made available from central government over the last 18 months. The majority of areas we spoke with stated that this has allowed them to address specific needs, such as rough sleeping. However, a number also noted that despite the increased investment they do not feel adequately remunerated based on their spend over the last 18 months.

Professionals from across the network reported that some unique opportunities have been presented by the wide variety of funding pots made available which has allowed them to start plugging long-standing gaps in service provision. For example, one area cited that they have used the mental health prevention grant to support people with gambling addictions.

➤ **Flexible approaches**

A range of local areas provided examples where a level of flexibility had been embedded into the design of national funding programmes, which has enabled local

areas to take creative approaches to commissioning services, building relationships and focussing on what was important to individuals. Local areas reported an increase in elements such as personalisation funds that enable staff to ‘do whatever it takes’ to help build relationships with individuals and promote recovery. One area, for example, reported receiving funding to run a horticulture project with people from the Covid emergency accommodation sites, which was deemed an essential step in facilitating the process of building trust.

Perceived limitations of current funding opportunities:

Issues such as homelessness, substance misuse, mental health and criminal justice are systemic problems. Tackling them effectively and sustainably requires local areas to understand and address the underlying causes and to change the way that services and systems operate. This work requires coordination, changes to services, policies, processes and culture, and working together to find new approaches that maximise resources and provide the most effective support for people experiencing multiple disadvantage.¹ Based on qualitative consultation with local areas, this section sets out the key barriers that prevent local areas from using national funding to drive systems change.

➤ Nature of competitive bidding

A significant amount of the funding allocated from central government to local authorities for rough sleeping, mental health and substance misuse treatment services is allocated through a competitive bidding process. There was consensus across the interviewees we spoke with that competitive bidding processes can limit the types of services that can be delivered, including more bespoke services for people experiencing multiple disadvantage.

People experiencing multiple disadvantage represent a relatively small cohort when compared with other groups, and areas reported that to increase their chances of

¹ In this report we follow the definition of systems change [set out](#) by The National Lottery Community Fund and the Fulfilling Lives programme.

being successful in applying for funding, they often had to write proposals that would support the largest number of people for the amount of funding being sought, rather than focusing on this group. This can result in bids that focus on the widest possible outputs at the expense of more ambitious, transformational and focussed work for individuals experiencing multiple disadvantage.

Some areas even reported hesitation to include services that are too bespoke, including around gender, race or other group-specific provision, in their bids, because of concerns these would be looked upon less favourably compared to services that would support a larger number of people. This can lead to a reduction in the type of services that people experiencing multiple disadvantage need.

➤ **Specific focus of some funding programmes limits reach**

Local areas reported that the specific focus of some funding programmes does not provide local areas with the flexibility needed to support people experiencing multiple disadvantage or to focus on systemic change. For instance, funding prospectuses can often set strict criteria as to who can access support under a funded programme and for how long. We heard examples of people supported through some programmes who were expected to engage in a manner or timeframe that meets the specific requirement of the funding, rather than in a way that is realistic and tailored to their specific needs.

Rough Sleeping Funding

Several areas cited that the Rough Sleeping Accommodation programme, which was set up to deliver Move-On homes for people sleeping rough, has a maximum tenancy duration of two years.² Many respondents reported that in their experience, two to three years is not long enough for people experiencing multiple disadvantage to recover and be ready to live independently.

² <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/next-steps-accommodation-programme-guidance-and-proposal-templates/letting-accommodation-funded-through-the-rough-sleeping-accommodation-programme-guidance-for-local-authorities-and-private-registered-providers>

Homelessness Prevention Taskforce

The HPT provides funding to probation regions to secure accommodation for people released from prison without suitable accommodation. The guidance acknowledges that there should be particular considerations for people with more complex, specialist or long-term needs, particularly in relation to mental ill health and substance misuse, as there are particular considerations around this group's ability to maintain tenancies. However, the programme emphasises moving people into the private rented sector, with support lasting 12 weeks. Many respondents reported that in their experience, people experiencing multiple disadvantage require long term and sustained support.

The specific nature of these funding programmes can create restrictions to entitlement that do not recognise the practical challenges facing people experiencing multiple disadvantage, and place the onus for change on individuals, rather than embedding the flexibility that is needed to meet people's needs into local systems. As a result, respondents told us that services can end up focussing on meeting specific programme outcomes, rather than focussing on people's support needs. Approaches that best support people often require a process of trial and error, and it was expressed that funding specifications which are designed with enough flexibility to allow for local tailoring would be more appropriate.

➤ Coordination between government programmes

There was a perception that there is significant variation in the level of coordination between government departments working on very similar programmes. Many areas told us that there has been duplication across recent government funding programmes, and examples were provided of government programmes currently underway, led by different parts of government, with very similar objectives around groups with high levels of multiple disadvantage. Respondents felt this may be the result of government departments working in silos rather than taking a system-wide approach, the impact of restrictions placed on civil servants by departmental structures or the challenges of rapidly delivering new funding programmes in response to Covid-19.

For instance, areas reported needing to develop plans to bid for a rough sleeping drug and alcohol grant (PHE), the Rough Sleeping Initiative (DLUHC) and Shared Outcomes Fund projects such as the Out of Hospital Care Model (DHSC) which all support people sleeping rough, simultaneously. Whilst it was acknowledged there are some important distinctions between these programmes, areas reported that due to the multiple and intersecting needs of people experiencing multiple disadvantage, ultimately each of these could end up overlapping in terms of the individuals supported locally.

The constrained timescales that local authorities have to respond to bidding windows, and the uncertainty about which of their proposals might be successful, means that there is rarely time to engage partners in detail or to plan how various pots of funding will join up locally. This can lead to a duplication of work in different parts of the system, such as commissioners from different teams developing bids for similar interventions that will support similar cohorts. Areas are then left to deal with any duplication only after the funding has been awarded. The result is a sub-optimal position of duplicated bidding, commissioning, delivery and reporting activity, with opportunities to develop a more coordinated, system-wide approach missed. Interviewees reported that resources could be better utilised if national funding streams were more coordinated.

“The potential for duplication is massive. The RSI funding was launched at the same time as the PHE substance misuse funding, which was launched at the same time as another funding pot. We have good partnerships and infrastructure and can manage this, but there is a big risk of duplication in other areas.”

➤ Short timeframes for funding applications

Many commissioning teams have seen a substantial reduction in terms of their size, skills and capacity.^{3 4} Commissioners have described struggling to respond to the

³ https://www.riverside.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/A_Traumatised_System_FULL-REPORT_v8_webFINAL.pdf

⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/review-of-drugs-phase-two-report/review-of-drugs-part-two-prevention-treatment-and-recovery#radical-reform-of-leadership-funding-and-commissioning>

sheer volume of short-term funding programmes available, often with extremely tight deadlines, extensive applications and reporting requirements that could be extremely difficult to meet.⁵ Among the areas we spoke with, there is a perception that funding streams do not include enough time for local authority commissioning teams to coordinate all the right people and turn around applications for funding that could address wider system issues. It is acknowledged that during the last 18 months, this may be the result of government departments needing rapidly to deliver new funding programmes in response to Covid-19. Nevertheless, interviewees described two main issues that this presents:

- **Impact on quality** - The short application timeframes, which can be as little as two weeks, do not provide commissioners with enough time to plan, co-produce, and involve all the right people across the spectrum of services that people experiencing multiple disadvantage access. Furthermore, commissioners are under pressure to develop bids whilst simultaneously managing existing grants and contracts. Ultimately, this can impact the quality of the services being bid for, result in existing services being delivered under a different name, and lead to missed opportunities to consider system-wide change or to align wider strategies and services for people experiencing multiple disadvantage.
- **Missed opportunities** - Commissioners we spoke with told us that due to the sheer volume of funding programmes that have been launched over the last 18 months, with tendering timeframes so tight and the funding windows so short, they have considered not applying for funding. In some cases, commissioning teams simply cannot bid for certain funds due to lack of capacity. This can result in areas missing opportunities for people in their communities.

⁵ <https://www.homeless.org.uk/sites/default/files/Homeless%20Link%20-%20Working%20together%20v5.pdf>

Local Authority Commissioner - *“The timing of recent grants has been problematic. We want it to be known that lots of small one-year funding pots during a pandemic is extremely challenging and areas have had a really difficult time pulling bids together.”*

We asked the same local authority commissioner to list each funding pot relevant to multiple disadvantage that they had been invited to bid for, or were in receipt of over the last 18 months. Whilst not exhaustive, from memory they listed:

- **Changing Futures Fund**
- **Rough Sleeping Drug and Alcohol grant**
- **Rough Sleeping Initiative**
- **Cold Weather Fund**
- **Protect Programme**
- **Protect Plus Programme**
- **Next Steps Accommodation Programme**
- **Rough Sleeping Accommodation Programme**
- **Mental Health Prevention Grant**
- **Universal Grant (Criminal justice)**
- **Out of Hospital Care Discharge**
- **Domestic Abuse respite rooms**
- **Core Covid grant**

➤ **Short term nature of funding**

The vast majority of areas we spoke with noted the short-term nature of many funding streams and described the challenges of working with short-term grant funding. These include:

- **Procuring** – Areas reported that the tight timescales set by some funding streams for setting up services can result in the procurement of services that are not what individuals need. Interviewees we spoke with repeatedly mentioned that timescales led them to working reactively, rather than having enough time to meaningfully engage in cross-system, strategic planning with providers, other teams from across the local authority or people with lived experience. This prevents focus on long-term change and in some areas has resulted in services that are not necessarily what the local area would

choose to deliver were they to have had more time. This time pressure has also created legal and commercial risks. For instance, with limited time to engage with the provider market, some local authorities have had to brush over procurement requirements and either stick with existing providers, or directly appoint new providers. This presents legal risks and excludes other local providers in the process.

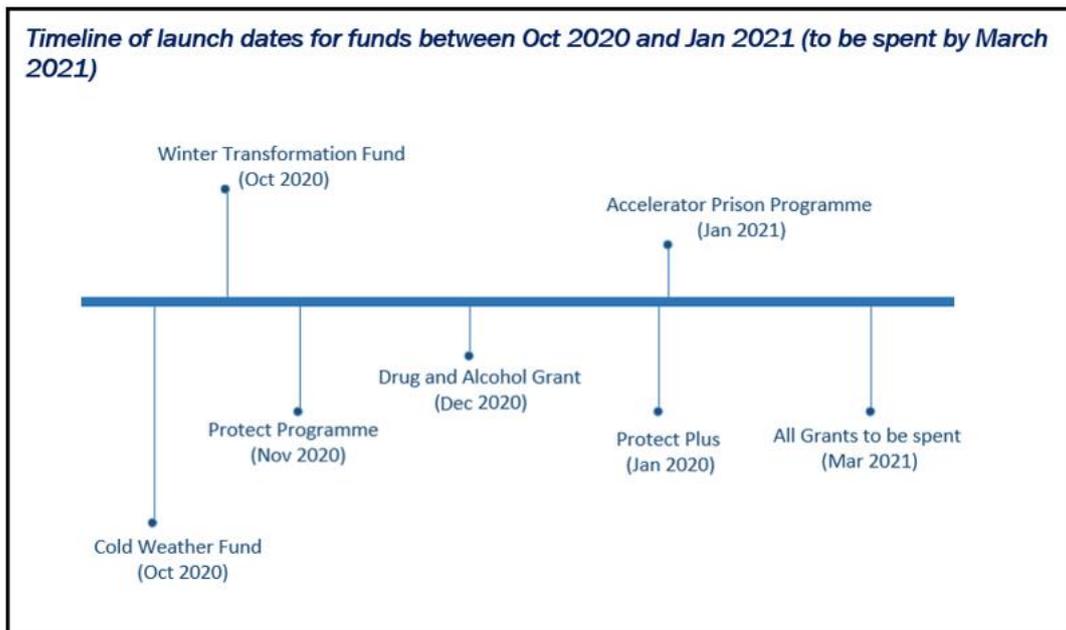
- **Recruitment** – areas reported that recruitment of staff is a major issue associated with short-term funding. Due to the short-term nature of many funding streams, local authorities increasingly need to advertise jobs on 12-month contracts; however, as the timeline below shows this is often a shorter period in practice. This makes it harder for local authorities or voluntary sector providers to offer secure employment, provide attractive long-term development opportunities to new staff, and retain skilled staff. Recruitment issues cause delays in the mobilisation of new services, and have a knock-on effect to service users who end up having to re-establish new relationships with a multitude of support workers. They also reduce the ability of providers to have experienced staff in place that can focus on long-term systemic change to how services operate. Local areas also told us that as short term funding programmes have been set up halfway through the financial year, if not later, they are also under pressure to spend funding by the end of the year, with underspend typically being deducted from future allocations. This means delays to recruitment or mobilisation of other interventions can result in loss of future funding.

“[The government department] want updates on the delivery of a new service whilst we are still trying to recruit the staff.”

- **Uncertainty towards the end of the funding year** – The short-term nature of some funding streams has caused areas significant uncertainty towards the end of the financial year. With unclear decisions about future budget allocations from central government, local authorities can be under constant threat of setting up and then de-commissioning services. Areas reported that this can have a damaging impact on relationships with providers, who

ultimately end up taking on the risk of redundancies or rapid staff turnover towards the end of the contract. It also has a negative impact on providers' relationships with people using their services.

“We can't afford to build too many foundations on a pot of money that might end in a year.”



- **Spending review 2021** - Since our conversations with areas about short term funding, the government has delivered the 2021-23 budget outlining its spending priorities for the next three years. This includes £533 million over the next three years for community substance misuse treatment and recovery, £115 million to support people with housing and employment needs, £120 million to support people leaving prison and serving community sentences and a commitment to spending £2bn on homelessness and rough sleeping over three years. Whilst this funding is welcome, and contains positive multi-year commitments for some sectors, there are potentially challenges with aligning multi-year settlements with short terms funding pots. For example, whilst the RSI 2022-25 will include a 3-year settlement, further detail is yet to be provided on the processes for accessing funding for substance misuse and criminal justice services over the next three years,

and whether there will be clear mechanisms that enable local areas to coordinate cross-government investment for people facing multiple disadvantage.

➤ **Inconsistent government support/reporting**

Local areas reported that the support provided by government for different funding streams varies, as do the reporting requirements. Although there is significant overlap in the cohorts of people supported through different funding programmes, there is an inconsistent approach to how funding is monitored, and variations in how government departments support areas to deliver. This can mean that opportunities to promote system-wide change as part of these programmes are missed.

Case Study

Local authorities in receipt of funding through the Rough Sleeping Initiative automatically receive support from a named contact in the Rough Sleeping Advisor team, who provide expert support and advice in implementing their RSI funding. The advisor team consist of people with direct experience in the homelessness sector, which allows them to have forthright and frank conversations with local areas about what they can achieve in tight fiscal and time sensitive conditions. The advisors also carry out visits, meet frontline services, provide linkages across local systems and develop an intricate understanding of the local picture. This information is fed back into government alongside monitoring data submitted by the local authority to provide a clear picture and detailed narrative on what is happening in an area.

Local areas contrasted this with other grant funding they are in receipt of, where they feed into a large data reporting system with little follow up contact or understanding of what is done with the information.

➤ **Two tier authorities**

A number of areas cited the practical issues that operating within a two-tier authority can present. For instance, examples were provided of funding allocated at a county-wide level that has created obstacles for individuals at a district level.

Case study

A District Council was advised that the new PHE drug and alcohol grant would include funding specifically for detox and rehabilitation for people sleeping rough. The funding was allocated and paid through the County Council, which resulted in the funding being merged into the existing county-commissioned substance misuse services which covers a wider area and where spaces are more limited. This resulted in people sleeping rough who required treatment needing to fit into the wider substance misuse pathway where they were competing for spaces with people across the county, including those not sleeping rough. It was felt this defeated the bespoke purpose of the grant.

➤ Supporting specific system change activity

Respondents noted that the majority of funding streams do not offer specific support for local system change activity. Systems change requires strong cross-sector partnerships, including people with lived experience, with sufficient time, resource and flexibility to trial new ideas and engage a wide range of local stakeholders. Embedding system-wide changes and ensuring they are sustainable long-term is difficult, often taking place incrementally and over a long period of time. As such, in the context of the barriers described in this briefing, systems change remains an ongoing challenge for many local areas. Specific support for local system change partnerships may be something that future funding streams can offer, and the focus of the Changing Futures programme is relevant in this regard.

➤ Gaps in funding

We asked areas to identify whether there were any particular gaps in current funding programmes. Whilst not an exhaustive list, frequent responses included:

- **Gender specific funding** – A common theme that emerged during our conversations was the gap in funding provision for women experiencing multiple disadvantage. Local areas cited that in the absence of gender-specific funding streams, current processes favour designing generic (i.e. non-gender specific) services. As a result, we heard that there is a tendency

to fund women-specific roles within generic services, which do not always provide the specialist support required and can leave women having to access spaces designed primarily for men. Local areas provided examples of where this has created gaps in provision, for instance services that support women sleeping rough and involved in sex work.

- **Black and racially minoritised groups** – Another common theme that emerged was lack of provision for Black and racially minoritised groups. We recently shared reflections from two network conversations we hosted on racism and multiple disadvantage, where we heard that this was for a combination of reasons. Respondents felt that there was an increased focus on rough sleeping provision being linked to a largely white visible rough sleeping community (with many Black people remaining hidden homeless), or cultural issues and stigma acting as barriers to people accessing services. Some funding programmes can further entrench this by focussing exclusively on street homeless people rather than people in hidden environments. ‘Hidden’ groups can subsequently not appear in service use data. The result is a perception of need that does not include Black and racially minoritised people, and an environment where local commissioners do not have the information needed to design informed and inclusive services and government do not have the right data to inform future funding programmes.

Frequent gaps in services that support women and Black and racially minoritised groups may reflect the aforementioned tendency for funding programmes to focus on specific issues, with criteria for funding not always thought of in terms of population or identity. This can also be linked to the previously discussed issues around competitive funding rounds, and the impression that areas need to deliver services that support as many people as possible.

Approaches to funding services, and the design and delivery of services must include an understanding of how the intersections of gender, race, ethnicity, faith,

migration status, sexuality, disability and socio-economic status inform people's experiences and further marginalise those facing multiple disadvantage.⁶

Conclusion

The last 18 months has seen significant investment in local areas and services supporting people experiencing multiple disadvantage. This funding is welcome and is having an important impact.

However our conversations with the MEAM Approach and Fulfilling Lives networks suggest that for many areas the level of funding is not the only issue, and there are a number of practical issues with the way funding is made available to local areas which directly impacts on their ability to plan, fund and mobilise services for people experiencing multiple disadvantage. The issues identified in this briefing have shown how the structures, processes, mechanisms and cultures associated with national funding streams can hamper as well as help local areas' ambitions for systems change, despite many of the funding streams recognising the need for such change.

The provision of funding in this way risks entrenching the status quo of service provision, rather than supporting local areas to create long-term systemic changes to how services are commissioned, delivered and experienced and to address the underlying problems that cause people to experience multiple disadvantage.

Detail on the specific funding programmes that will come out of the 2021 budget are still being developed, and government has an opportunity to take proactive steps to ensure that the right mechanisms are in place so that this funding can support long-term and sustainable change.

We know that civil servants are aware of many of the issues identified in this briefing and that many are taking practical steps to address them. However, they are also constrained, like all of us within the system, by silo working, departmental structures

⁶ <https://weareagenda.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/Young-Women%E2%80%99s-Justice-Project-briefing-paper-I-wanted-to-be-heard-October-2021-FINAL.pdf>

and systemic barriers. Later this year we hope to speak to a range of government officials about their experiences and perspectives, hosting a roundtable to explore the issues covered in this briefing in more detail, and create a set of policy and practice recommendations that can help funding to have an optimal impact on people facing multiple disadvantage.

In the meantime, local MEAM Approach and Fulfilling Lives areas with funding-related policy enquiries or wanting further information about this briefing can contact: info@meam.org.uk.

Annex A – Sample of funding available between 2018/19 and 2021/22

Programme	Amount & Launch Date	Purpose
Offender Accommodation Pilot – (MoJ/ HMPPS)	£6 million (November 2018)	Funding to support male prisoners serving up to 12 months in custody and identified as at risk of homelessness on release. Individuals receive accommodation for two years with support tapered over that period.
Rough Sleeping Initiative (DLUCH)	£203 million (May 2021)	Funding provided to local authorities to make an immediate impact on levels of rough sleeping. Includes funding for accommodation, outreach and support services.
Next Steps Accommodation Programme (DLUCH)	£105 million (July 2020)	Funding provided to local authorities during ‘Everyone-In’ to continue emergency accommodation that had been set up in response to Covid-19. Includes funding to support people to access tenancies in the private rented sector and staff to support people in accommodation.
Rough Sleeping Accommodation Programme (DLUCH)	£433 million (July 2020)	Funding to deliver up to 6,000 units of supported move-on accommodation over the course of this parliament. The first year of the programme included £130million capital funding for property costs, and £31million revenue funding for support services. Tenancies given under RSAP are available for a maximum of 2 years.
Out of Hospital Care Models (Shared Outcomes Fund)		Funding interventions to enable timely and safe transfers of care from hospital to accommodation for people experiencing homelessness on admission, or those who lose their home during their inpatient stay.
Cold Weather Fund (DLUCH)	£10 million (October 2020)	Funding for local authorities to support people rough sleeping into accommodation during winter.

Winter Transformation Fund (DLUCH)	£3 million (October 2020)	Grants to enable community and faith groups to provide winter services for people sleeping rough in 2021/22. Includes funding to adapt existing communal space accommodation to become covid-safe.
Protect Programme (DLUCH)	£15 million (November 2020)	Funding to support areas with high numbers of people rough sleeping to provide accommodation during national lockdown. Targeted funding which prioritises people who are clinically vulnerable.
Rough sleeping drug and alcohol treatment grant (DLUCH), PHE, DHSC)	£23 million (December 2020)	Funding to support more access to drug and alcohol treatment, including detox and rehab services. Programme intended to build on the work of the 'Everybody In' initiative. Funding for 43 areas in 2020, increasing to 60 in 2021/22. Further £52 million announced for 2021/22.
Drug treatment grant (DHSC, PHE)	£80 million (January 2021)	Funding for drug treatment services across England to give more support to people with substance misuse needs who are in contact with the criminal justice system.
Protect Plus (DLUCH)	£10 million (January 2021)	Funding to help accommodate people sleeping rough during national lockdown and ensure they are registered with a GP and can access vaccinations..
Homelessness Prevention Taskforce ((DLUCH, MoJ)	£70 million (January 2021)	Funding for probation regions to secure accommodation for people released from prison without suitable accommodation. The scheme provides basic temporary accommodation for up to 12 weeks whilst long-term accommodation is explored, with a particular focus on moving people into the private rented sector.
Respite Rooms Trial Programme (DLUCH))	£3.7 million (July 2021 for 12 months)	Funding for 12 local areas across England to provide accommodation and expert support for people who are sleeping rough and the victims of violence and abuse. The funding will create a total of 140 bed spaces and support an estimated 1,100 people over a 12 month trial period.

Prison Leavers Project (Shared Outcomes Fund)	£20 million (February 2021)	Project aims to promote innovation, testing multiple interventions and scaling up the most effective. Includes a “Local Leadership and Integration Fund” to improve join-up of services and find new approaches for prison leavers.
Project ADDER (HO)	£28 million (January 2021)	A “pathfinder” programme focussed on co-ordinated law enforcement activity alongside expanded diversionary approaches. Aims to ensure more people get drug treatment, with better treatment and recovery provision, including housing and employment. Initially piloted in five locations, now expanded to 13. Set to run until March 2023.
RECONNECT Programme (MoJ)	£20m (by 2023/24)	Programme to support people leaving prison with complex needs to successfully make the transition to community-based healthcare services. Provides prison leavers with a “RECONNECT worker” to act as a navigator. Currently live pathfinders in 11 sites, aiming to expand to 100% coverage by April 2024.
Accelerator prison programme (MoJ, HMPPS)	£6 million (until March 2022)	Programme to recruit dedicated staff in prisons to act as “brokers” for prisoners so they can get quicker access to accommodation, healthcare and employment support services as they are released. 40 new roles across 15 “accelerator” prisons for an initial 12 months.
Pre-sentence report pilots (MoJ)	(March 2021)	Pre-Sentence Reports assist the courts when considering either a community or a custodial sentence. The Pilot programme supports an Alternative Delivery Model to improve information presented in PSRs to 15 magistrates’ courts. Priority cohorts identified as commonly having complex needs.
Changing Futures (Shared Outcomes Fund, DLUCH)	£64 million (July 2021) over 3 years	Programme aims to improve outcomes for adults experiencing multiple disadvantage. Testing new ways of partnership working to make improvements at the individual, service and system levels. Programme principles

		include taking a trauma-informed approach and involving people with lived experience in design, delivery and evaluation. Investment provided to 15 local areas.
--	--	---