

## More help for families in need- the Council will have access to new fund

This new support fund, at least half of which will help families with children, will bolster existing measures we have introduced for low-income households, such as increasing the national living wage, the rise in the Local Housing Allowance, expanding the £221 million Holiday Activities and Food which will be offering nutritious meals and enriching activities to disadvantaged children this Christmas, doubling free childcare for eligible working parents and increasing the value of Healthy Start vouchers by over a third. The Fund also sits alongside the Warm Home Discount which provides a £140 rebate on energy bills each winter to over 2.2 million low-income households and the Cold Weather Payment which provides £25 extra a week for poorer households when the temperature is consistently below zero. Please direct constituents in need of support to their local council who will be able to help them access the Fund. The Barnett formula will apply in the usual way, with the devolved administrations receiving £79 million on top of the £421 million for England.

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## Letter from the Department of Work & Pensions Minister

I have received a letter, reproduced below, from the Minister at the Department of Work & Pensions.

Dear Colleague,

COVID-19 SUPPORT: FOCUSING ON AND INVESTING IN OUR JOBS RECOVERY

Over the past year, the UK Government has helped millions of people as part of its Plan for Jobs to protect, support and create employment. As we emerge from the pandemic and learn to live with

COVID-19, we remain focused on creating new, better jobs, and helping people gain the skills they need to succeed. More people are getting back into work, the number of payrolled employees has returned to pre-pandemic levels and there are record levels of vacancies. This is a tribute to the British people and businesses and a testament to our comprehensive and unprecedented £400 billion package to support people and businesses through the economic shock from COVID-19. Despite the biggest recession in 300 years, our support package has helped to safeguard jobs, businesses and public services in every region and nation of the UK, demonstrating it was right to provide exceptional support while widespread COVID-19 restrictions were in place.

The temporary £20 uplift was an important part of the measures we took, helping people facing the greatest financial disruption, specifically those who came onto Universal Credit because they saw their hours reduced and incomes fall suddenly as a result of pandemic restrictions. We have always been clear that this was a temporary measure, responding to extraordinary circumstances. In line with other emergency support it helped to protect livelihoods through the worst of the pandemic. With most restrictions lifted and with record numbers of vacancies, it is right that we now focus on, and invest in, jobs and improving the prospects for those already in employment as we bring these measures to an end.

The Government recognises the importance of giving people time to prepare for a change in their income. Which is why DWP has been proactively communicating this change with claimants. In July, we updated the UC statement to show claimants they have been receiving an additional £86.67 a month in response to the pandemic. In August and September, we notified all claimants via two separate UC journal messages that this temporary measure would be coming to an end. These messages outline the date of their last payment which includes the uplift and signposts claimant's to organisations who can help with budgeting, and additionally to the "Universal Credit: help with managing your money" guidance on GOV.UK. Our Work Coaches have been supporting claimants on changes to the uplift during appointments, as well as signposting claimants to additional support

if it is required. We have also increased the number of people on the telephone helpline and are monitoring phone lines and UC journal entries to identify vulnerable claimants who may need further support.

We will issue a final statement change to inform claimants that Assessment Periods ending on, or after, 6 October 2021 will not include the £20 per week uplift.

We recognise that some people are worried about the cost of living, which is why as well as helping people move into better-paid work and to progress in work, we are also continuing to support people with the cost of living and put more pounds into the pockets of low-income families. This includes raising the National Living Wage, doubling free childcare, supporting households at risk of fuel poverty through the Warm Home Discount, increasing the value of Healthy Start Vouchers and through the Holiday Activities and Food Programme. In addition, our new Household Support Fund will make £500 million available to local authorities during October to help the most vulnerable households with the extra costs of this winter. The Barnett formula will apply in the usual way, with the devolved administrations receiving up to £79 million of the £500 million.

For those who require further assistance managing their money, the Money and Pensions Service (MaPS) provides free and impartial debt advice, money guidance and pension guidance through their MoneyHelper service which can be accessed at [www.moneyhelper.org.uk/en](http://www.moneyhelper.org.uk/en). Individuals who require help managing payments, credit or loans could also access breathing space through debt advisors if they are eligible.

As our recovery gathers pace, the Government is continuing to help people into work and increase their earning potential – the most sustainable route to financial security and the best route out of poverty. We're investing billions through our Plan for Jobs and the Lifetime Skills Guarantee. With over a million vacancies in our labour market and more than 27,000 Work Coaches are helping people get into work and improve their prospects. We've got dedicated programmes helping those of all ages; Kickstart for young people; JETS for those directly impacted by the pandemic; SWAPs helping match talent to opportunity by switching sectors; and Restart for the longer term

unemployed. But, our support isn't limited to those seeking work – Work Coaches are able to help those already in jobs with extensive training opportunities and other support to boost their hours and further their employment prospects.

With the economy rebounding, and backed by our Plan for Jobs, we have a unique opportunity, to help people move into new and better paid jobs, progress in their existing job, raising their earnings and building their financial resilience. We are dedicated to these tasks as we build back better and fairer.

DAVID RUTLEY MP  
MINISTER FOR WELFARE DELIVERY

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## [Bottlenecks and opportunities](#)

World supply is damaged. China has introduced electricity rationing and is producing less as a result. Some Chinese ports have been partially closed for periods this summer thanks to continuing covid outbreaks. World shipping has been disrupted by shortages of empty containers, by a Suez Canal blockage and by pandemic restrictions. There is a general shortage of heavy goods vehicle drivers across Europe. China, the USA and the EU are turning to policies that rely more on home production and less on imports and global collaboration. There is a gas shortage worldwide, worsened by a period of little wind to generate power that way and by Russian negotiations over the new pipeline to Germany . The regulator still has to grant a licence for the pipeline which is fully compliant with EU rules. There are skill shortages on both sides of the Atlantic as economies recover from the anti pandemic closures.

The UK labour market despite the lockdowns has relatively low unemployment and a high level of vacancies. Some lower paid activities are in particularly short supply. There needs to be an adjustment, with people offered training and better pay and conditions to ensure we have enough HGV drivers, care workers, food processors, farm workers, chefs and the rest. We also need to make sure there are enough people going through the longer training periods to be nurses, doctors, engineers and similar so we do not have to rely on inviting them in from lower income countries that need their own people.

Whilst in the short term these stresses are worrying to people, they are also an opportunity to improve the lives of many. I have written and spoken before about truck drivers. There is now greater agreement that they need better break and overnight facilities. They could also do with Highway departments that understand their needs to get to shops, hospitals and other customer places more easily. There does need to be better pay for those still on low

pay and for those the industry needs to attract. It is primarily a task for employers to offer the better packages and to support people through training where necessary. Government needs to see through its promises to greatly expand training and testing capacity and should with Councils work on improving the conditions for drivers on the public highway and in parking and rest facilities.

Employers in a number of areas need to do a similar exercise. In the care sector local government has a role to play as the buyer and user of many services. What combination of better training, more machine power and other support, and pay is needed to recruit the workforce needed? On the farms what investment can there be in support equipment and labour saving machinery to get the crops in, the fruit picked and the vegetables packaged? There is still a long way to go with growing methods for fruit and vegetables to make them easier to pick and pack. Can the hotel and restaurant industry offer better career opportunities including training more chefs?

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## [My interview on GB News](#)

Here is a short clip of my interview on GB News last night:

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## [Labour's lost loves](#)

( I am publishing tomorrow's blog now following Sir Keir's speech)

Welcome to the 1990s. Labour has dusted down the Mandelson playbook. It has staged a conference to show its not so new leader can purge the party of the left. We've had the policy toughness, denying the wish for a higher minimum wage. We've had the personal toughness, forcing out a Shadow Cabinet member for refusing to loyally celebrate lower pay. We've had the mood music toughness, with the handful of Starmer supporters sent out to portray the socialists in the party as a disloyal rump. The result was a watered down change to the constitution, a defeat of the official minimum wage policy in the vote and plenty of tv debates revealing the big split at the heart of the party.

We will watch to see how they now fare in the polls. Commonsense tells you that stoking a civil war and trying to purge the Labour party of its socialist heart will not add votes. The polls probably rely more on how well or badly the government does anyway. No amount of striving got Labour into competitive shape between 1979 and 1992. The disaster of the Exchange Rate

Mechanism pro EU policy by John Major shot them back into contention when the full magnitude of the recession it sparked became clear. No amount of modernisation and reform got the Conservatives back into competitive form, from 1997 to 2007. Labour's even more disastrous banking crash and Great recession then rocketed the Conservatives into first place in the polls.

For years Labour and Lib Dems have relied on their hostility to Brexit to provide opposition to the Conservatives. Now Brexit is largely done, with many voters wanting it properly finished by taking control of Northern Ireland trade and fish, continuing with hostility to the majority view does not look productive. The Remain bias of Opposition parties over the last few years has come across as backward looking, negative and anti democratic and ensured their big defeat in 2019. So today they need to look for something else. They seem to be moving towards two possible areas of difference with the Conservatives .

The first is they wish to out green the Conservatives, and to focus green policy on a more determined rush to net zero. This will help them with younger voters and with a certain kind of well qualified urban elector, but it will leave them well short of a majority. They will find that as the election draws nearer so they will be pressed on what a faster approach to net zero means. If it means dearer heating and transport, the need to spend a lot of money on ripping out the gas boiler, an enforced earlier switch to electric cars, the need to pay high carbon taxes and the rest they will find many voters will not support that in the privacy of the ballot box. Voters will say they support the idea of net zero for fear of retaliation, but they will not vote for policies that deliberately limit their freedoms or make them worse off.

The second is the wish to be generous and kind to the rest of the world and to see the crusade against poverty in global terms. They will stand up for the restoration of free movement with the continent, for higher levels of overseas aid, for generous definitions of asylum seeking and the idea of running here a World Health Service free for all. Again that will cement various groups of socialist voter, but will not shift the dial to retake the Red Wall seats they lost in 2019.

Sir Keir Starmer's essay did not reveal any great talent for finding the big political idea that people want, nor any ability to encapsulate in great phrases and pithy arguments what Labour is about. The negative of just taking socialism out of the Labour party does not spread enough joy and hope to the many but comes with the price of division.