

AGENDA

Community Planning Improvement Board Advisory Board Meeting, 28th November, 2pm-4pm

VIA Teams


Agenda	
1. Welcome and Introductions	2.00 - 2.05
2. Previous Minute & Matters Arising	2.05 - 2.10
3. Community Planning Levers for Change <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding Flexibility • Sustainable Third Sector Funding • Reduced Reporting • Data Sharing • Local Governance Review <p>Discussion on Progress and Action, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. CPIB member feedback on how CPIB Guidance on Fair Funding of the Voluntary Sector Funding has been received locally – <i>Paper 3a</i>. II. CPIB update on Data Sharing – <i>Paper 3b</i>. III. Scottish Government update on national progress (Simon Mair) IV. Discussion on what more CPIB, SG and CP partners can do in this space. 	2.10 – 2.55
4. Public service reform & community planning <p>Inputs from CPIB members on public service reform and their own sector, the role for community planning and whether CPPs are engaged sufficiently to harness further support.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>I. Enterprise and Skills – Derek Shaw (Scottish Enterprise) & Neville Prentice (SDS) (30 mins)</i> <i>II. Scottish Community Planning Network – Liz Manson, Community Planning Manager, Dumfries & Galloway (10 mins)</i> 	2.55 - 3.35
5. SG & COSLA Programme to Improve Community Planning – Simon Mair/Simon Cameron	3.35 - 3.45
6. CPP Self-Assessment – <i>Thomas Boyle (IS)</i>	3.45 - 3.55
7. AOB	3.55 - 4.00
8. Close	4.00

CPIB Meeting Minute

26th August 2024, Via TEAMS

Attendance	Greg Colgan, Chair (SOLACE); Antony Clark, (Audit Scotland); Anthea Coulter (TSI); Susan Webb (Directors of PH); Louise MacDonald (SG); Anna Fowlie (SCVO); Sarah Gadsden (IS); Paul Johnston (PHS); Lesley Kelly (TSI); Simon Mair (SG); Liz Manson (CP Managers Network); Neville Prentice (SDS); Derek Shaw (Scottish Enterprise); Nicola Dicke (COSLA); Matt Paden (Police Scotland); Simon Cameron (COSLA); Emily Lynch (IS); Cameron Walker (IS). Shona Mitchell (SDS); Nicky Maccrimmon (Dundee CPP); Joanne Streeter (SG).
Apologies	ACC Catriona Paton (Police Scotland); Mark McAteer (SFRS); Jane O'Donnell (COSLA)

	AGENDA ITEM	Action	Date
1.	<p>Welcome and introductions.</p> <p>The Chair welcomed members to the meeting, extending a particular welcome to those members joining for the first time (Derek Shaw, Scottish Enterprise; Nicola Dickie, COSLA; and Matt Paden, Police Scotland). An update was provided on representation from NHS and Police Scotland, with the Chair confirming that Julie White, CEO of NHS D&G will join the Board as the new representative for NHS and that a meeting has been scheduled with ACC Catriona Paton to discuss Police Scotland representation.</p> <p>The Chair also shared reflections from his June meeting with the Cabinet Secretary for Finance and Local government (Shona Robison), the Minister for Public Finance (Ivan McKee) and the COSLA President (Shona Morrison). The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the work of the CPIB, and to raise those areas where national support is needed to drive change, namely funding flexibility, greater consolidation of national budgets and funding streams, fair funding for the third sector, and reducing the reporting burden.</p> <p>The Cabinet Secretary, Minister and COSLA President welcomed the work that the CPIB had undertaken in this space and expressed a willingness to engage further with these themes. There was particular interest in the CPIB's Fair Funding principles for the Voluntary Sector and an appetite to explore how Ministers could build on and progress work round multi-year funding with the third sector, although ongoing challenges in the funding landscape were also noted. The importance of certainty was emphasised in terms of attracting and retaining staff within the sector. Dundee's multi-year funding model with the third sector was discussed, and Ivan McKee committed to visit to learn more.</p> <p>There was also a positive discussion on the need to reduce reporting. The burden of overly onerous and elaborate reporting for relatively small amounts of money was acknowledged, particularly for the Third Sector. The Cabinet Secretary expressed a willingness to work together to look at how we achieve the right balance between making sure outcomes are being delivered, alongside lighter-touch reporting. It was noted that the Fiscal Framework, and the VHA A&A framework would support this ambition.</p> <p>There was also interest in the CPIB's mapping of climate funding to better understand the investments being made across the system and to help us consider how we can get more from the resources that do exist. There was an appetite from the Cabinet Secretary and Minister to work with the CPIB to better understand the extent of the spend that is happening more broadly, and where there could be better value from better co-ordination and consolidation. The potential benefits of improving co-ordination in relation to</p>		

	<p>levelling up/shared prosperity funding money were discussed as an area where further discussions with the CPIB may be helpful.</p> <p>In conclusion, the Cabinet Secretary, Minister and COSLA President acknowledged the strength in the CPIB collaboration and welcomed the work we are undertaking, particularly in those workstrands around poverty, economy and climate. They noted that the issues and themes raised by the CPIB are very much aligned to where the focus is for public service reform and expressed a willingness to join up with us on this. They also challenged us to think about what more could be done across CPPs, and if we are going far enough with the reform agenda. In terms of next steps, the Cabinet Secretary noted that she would ask officials to look at how we drive this forward, what the role of the CPIB would be within that, and the role of COSLA and SG to drive the pace.</p>												
<p>2.</p>	<p>Previous Minute and Matters Arising</p>  <p>Item 2 - CPIB Minute 30th May 20</p> <p>The minute was endorsed as an accurate record of the previous meeting. Progress on the matters arising were noted as follows:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="236 884 1329 1505"> <thead> <tr> <th>Action</th> <th>Progress Update</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. CPIB Membership – Chair to engage with NHS and Police Scotland re new representation.</td> <td>Complete</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. PSR & CPIB – remaining CPIB members to share own sector perspectives at future CPIB meetings.</td> <td>Covered under Agenda Item 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Fair Funding principles for Vol Sector – finalise design and issue to CP partnerships.</td> <td>To be circulated to CPP Chairs in Sept & CPIB members to route through their own governance channels.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Consider CPIB Action 6 on data sharing principles and how to link in with wider work taking place on this theme.</td> <td>Covered under Agenda Item 5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Action	Progress Update	1. CPIB Membership – Chair to engage with NHS and Police Scotland re new representation.	Complete	3. PSR & CPIB – remaining CPIB members to share own sector perspectives at future CPIB meetings.	Covered under Agenda Item 3	4. Fair Funding principles for Vol Sector – finalise design and issue to CP partnerships.	To be circulated to CPP Chairs in Sept & CPIB members to route through their own governance channels.	5. Consider CPIB Action 6 on data sharing principles and how to link in with wider work taking place on this theme.	Covered under Agenda Item 5		
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<p>3.</p>	<p>Public service reform & community planning</p> <p>The Chair reminded colleagues that the CPIB’s focus in this area is on understanding what the public service reform agenda means to individual partner organisations, what opportunities there are as community planning partners and Community Planning as a way of working, and crucially where the CPIB can add value.</p> <p>To help us think this through, individual CPIB members will be invited share their perspectives on public service reform agendas (including those within their own sectors), how these will involve community planning and whether CPPs are engaged sufficiently to harness further support. Following this, the board will consider where CPIB can add value and look to build in as a new strategic priority for the CPIB programme of work. At the last</p>												

meeting, members heard from Local Government, Scottish Government and Scottish Fire and Rescue Service.

Inputs at today's meeting provided the perspective from Public Health, the Third Sector, and the Audit and Scrutiny sector.

1. Public Health – Paul Johnston (PHS) and Susan Webb (Directors of Public Health)



CPIB Item 3 - PHS
DPS Public Service R

- The case for change: Scotland has poor relative health, and without action it will get worse, which brings consequences for us all.
- However, change is possible, often through bold, preventative action, not just by health agencies (e.g. HPV vaccine, Minimum Unit Pricing, Childsmile, Hepatitis C prevention, Covid-19 Vaccines, and the Smoking Ban)
- Creating a collective sense of responsibility - The Marmot Principles and Four Pillars of Health provide frameworks on whole system challenges and opportunities.
- Working with SG/COSLA to develop a Population Health Framework which drives a prevention focussed system (whole system approach, resources and governance, and evidence and sharing knowledge). This provides a shared framework to coordinate our collective sense of responsibility for improving health in Scotland.
- Over the period ahead, we will be looking at the actions we need to deliver to achieve this change, including how we work well with Community Planning Partners.
- The national improvement programmes within the Population Health Framework include:
 - Social and Economic Factors
 - Places and Communities
 - Healthy Living
 - Equitable Health and Care
 - Prevention Focussed System
- Public Health System Offer to Local Partners - looking at how public health system is working together and is being organised to help deliver on this. System wide approach involving core PH workforce (those who identify public health as being the primary part of their role), specialist (registered) Public Health workforce, and wider public health workforce (in wider public, private and community sectors who contribute to improving health and wellbeing).
- The [Scottish Prevention Hub](#) is a new development between PHS, Police Scotland and Edinburgh Futures Institute and is focussed on embedding a public health approach to prevention and wellbeing across Scotland. It has the following workstreams: Data Collaboration; Research and Evidence; Insights; Collaborative Leadership; Learning; and Co-location.
- Collaboration for Health Equity for Scotland is a 2-year partnership between PHS and the UCL Institute for Health Equity and aims to use the 8 Marmot principles to assess opportunities for action and strengthened partnerships. This will involve detailed work with 3 places in Scotland, pioneering local, context specific approaches to reducing health inequality and improving wellbeing, building on work done in Marmot Cities in England and Wales. This work will be part of the PHS's offer to local systems and learning from the 3 areas would then inform the support that PHS provide to other areas. The work will generate

recommendations for national and local organisations on strengthening health equity across a range of responsibilities, with support for capacity building and implementation. PHS have written to every CPP, and every Chief Executive of Health Boards and Local Authorities in Scotland to invite areas to consider if they would like to work with us on a whole system basis to see if we can really shift the dial on health equity.

- PHS are committed to supporting the wider system including Community Planning and would welcome further discussion with the CPIB on the following areas:
 - How does the whole system – across the public, third and private sector – work together to improve the health of the population?
 - Role of CPIB in engaging and analysing CPP responses to the Population Health Framework?
 - How can the CPIB support and drive forward action needed to realise the ambitions of the Population Health Framework?

2. Third Sector – Lesley Kelly, Anthea Coulter and Anna Fowler



CPIB Item 3 - 3rd
Sector Public Service

- The challenges of public service reform from a Third Sector point of view, including the role for the third sector - in response to the objectives set out by Scottish Government in relation to public service reform.
- **Fiscal sustainability:** is it public service reform, or public service survival? There is concern in relation to PSR and the impact on funding, including fair funding. Third sector should be seen as an investment in preventative action. Sometimes to get efficiencies, you need to invest.
- **Inequalities of outcomes:** too many policies/frameworks are developed based on the assumption of what we think people in poverty think and/or need. We need to get better in relation to this. This is a key area where investment in the third sector would be of benefit.
- **Commitment to place-based leadership and accountability:** the issue is the very varied experience TSI's/third sector representatives have with Community Planning. What does accountability mean when there is no sanction re attendance/engagement. Who is responsible for ensuring third sector organisations are able to engage?
- **Reporting:** a huge amount of time and effort is required by third sector and other partners to satisfy reporting requirements. What is SG doing to reform their own reporting structures? What more can we do to reduce these requirements, to bring greater consistency around this, and to collectively tell our story as a wider landscape. Is there a potential role for the Wellbeing Economy indicators?
- **Third sector involvement** – is there a better, more collaborative approach emerging that is aligned to PSR, e.g. Whole Family Wellbeing Fund, Shared Prosperity Fund; Good Food Partnerships?
- **Third Sector reform/improvement** - TSI network Improvement project and SCVO Policy Work and Research, e.g. Fair Funding and Procurement.

3. Audit and Scrutiny Sector – Antony Clark (Audit Scotland)

- Personal observations from a 21-year perspective in scrutiny role, rather than an organisational view.
- Throughout all of that time, there's been a general consensus that communities need to be given a stronger voice over decisions that affect their area, and notwithstanding their key place-shaping role, councils can't address 'wicked' complex cross-cutting issues by themselves so local Community Planning Partnerships are needed.
- CPPs were initially very much about involving communities and the third sector in local decision-making. In fact, in England at one-point CPPs were effectively only 'licenced' to operate by the then relevant Local Government Department if they could show appropriate arrangements for and levels of involvement of communities and key non-statutory partners. The focus here was very much on community and third sector input to shift the power balance.
- Over time though, CPPs drifted into and became seen by themselves and others as largely a strategic forum for statutory partners to address key cross-cutting issues of the day. Yes, there were operational delivery groups doing great stuff on the ground and there would be great local community-based projects, often making a real difference but our CPP audit work indicated CPPs were too often strategic talking shops.
- In Scotland, the 2012 review of community planning and Statement of Ambition for Community Planning with the introduction of LOIPS and the Community Empowerment Act in 2015 sought to address this and should surely have placed CPPs centre-stage in driving local and national reform.

Why hasn't this happened?

- Firstly, we're not yet collectively clear on whether community planning is fundamentally about involving and empowering communities *or* delivering improved outcomes and sustainable public services through partnership working. These things obviously aren't mutually exclusive but what success looks like for each of those goals will differ.
- Secondly, and perhaps as a consequence of these things, we're not clear about what success in community planning looks like. What characteristics of behaviour, planning and performance outcomes are we looking for. We have lots of strategy documents, LOIPS and data sets (Including the IS Community Planning Outcome Profile Indicators) but this stuff isn't being pulled together effectively.
- Thirdly, there's a sense of disconnect between community planning and reform. This probably speaks to the accountability vacuum that exists for most if not all partnership working in Scotland. Even when partnerships operate on a statutory footing like CPPs and ADPs their activity feels secondary to the 'core' work of the statutory partners, e.g. the NHS, council, police and fire. This speaks to the findings of the Scottish Leaders Forum Accountability and Incentives group which found that the general centre of gravity of current accountability arrangements run upwards to the SG and Parliament, not outwards to communities. And that many performance measures remain input-focused and short term and are not focused on prevention, outcomes or shared goals. This invites quite a big question about future performance reporting and accountability models if we really want to put CPPs centre-stage of reform.


So, what do we need to do?


- We need some way of assessing, measuring and reporting on the success or otherwise of local and national community planning. We need more learning and sharing of good practice about what’s working well and less well. And we need to value Community Planning as a discipline and profession in its own right.
- The CPIB is a very useful forum, but we don’t have a clear picture of where we are in relation to CPPs contributing to national or local improvement priorities. It seems inevitable that some CPPs will be more effective and successful than others. Do we know which, do we know why, and are we getting the right support to those who need help? We can’t confidently answer yes right now to any of those questions.
- We probably also need a fairly fundamental conversation about public service governance and accountability at national and local level if we really want CPPs to feel and be empowered because all of the evidence suggests they probably don’t feel that right now. We need to think about the role and value the Community Planning Managers Network can bring alongside some different role for the CPIB.
- Audit Scotland is keen to participate in work on CPP performance and accountability. But if this is going to lead to real change then we may need to think quite radically about where we want CPPs to sit and how the members hold each other to account and what new national reporting and accountability might be required.
- No-one is suggesting we don’t need community planning. No-one is suggesting we can’t do this. CPPs are not yet delivering the power they have and have not yet delivered on their statement of ambition. Let’s pull our sleeves up and make it happen.

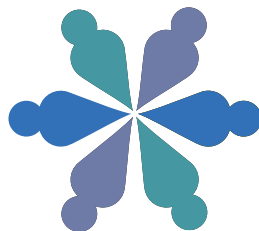
4. Conclusion: key themes emerging from the above inputs include:

- I. **Antony’s challenge:** CPIB members expressed an appetite to spend time grappling with the challenges set down by Antony in relation to the disconnect between CP and reform, how we better understand and share what’s working in community planning, and what the required reform of performance and accountability arrangements should look like. Questions for the CPIB to explore include.
 - Are there bits of Scotland where the CPP’s have nailed it? What seems to make it work? Are there other jurisdictions we can learn from?
 - What are partners empowered to do locally, what agency do they have, where are they able to challenge the rules, and how able are partners to bring resource and funding?
 - What isn’t working (vital to create conditions where people feel able to share what doesn’t work).
 - What about the role of SG, should they be more visible as a learning partner, or less so? Or if not the right agency, how do they get out of the way and put the money on the table for others?
 - What does this mean for the CPIB, and what direction do we wish to take this?

- II. **Preventative shift:** Members agreed more focus is needed on the savings that would be delivered through a more preventative upstream approach. Members shared concern that we continue to spend money on acute situations in terms of addressing, mitigating, and treating harm and are still struggling to demonstrably shift that spend to prevention. This is a

	<p>fundamental challenge for public service reform, and there is a real need for collective impetus for this. While there is recognition that we cannot continue with the existing pattern, we need discussion and some joint commitments around the specific actions that are needed. Some are already underway, e.g., Scottish Child Payment, but other areas, such as employment, require further focus.</p> <p>III. Wellbeing and Work: There was interest from CPIB members in looking at whether we could do something collectively re wellbeing and good work, recognising that good work is a route to good health. Members suggested there may perhaps be value in developing principles around what wellbeing and good work look like, which might incorporate guidance around minimum income guarantees, length of working week, pension contributions, alongside other key themes. In addition to engaging with employers on this, CIPD are doing some good work in this area which would be helpful.</p> <p>IV. Fair Funding for the Third Sector. CPIB members welcomed reassurance from Scottish Government that this is still a key commitment under the Scottish Government Public Service Reform programme. SG reiterated that the role of third sector in developing local, relationship-based support is recognised, and the continued ‘high-squeeze’ is not sustainable.</p> <p>Agreed Actions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remaining CPIB partners to share their own perspectives on public service reform at future CPIB Meetings 2. Following this, spend time exploring where the CPIB can add value in this space, and how this might be reflected within our strategic priorities. 	<p>CPIB members</p> <p>Chair</p>	<p>Nov/ March</p> <p>March 2025</p>
<p>4</p>	<p>SG and COSLA Programme to Improve Community Planning</p>  <p>CPIB Item 4 - SG COSLA shared priori</p> <p>Colleagues from Scottish Government and COSLA introduced work they are doing together around their shared priority to improve Community planning. The following priorities have been identified to form the themes in their plan: Accountability; Leadership; Place Directors; Improving Performance. These priorities stem from the Local Government, Housing and Planning Committee report on Community Planning and its recommendations. Scottish Government and COSLA colleagues are keen to explore with CPIB members if these are the right areas to focus on, what further engagement is needed, if there are areas we can work on together, and if any resourcing gaps can be foreseen.</p> <p>CPIB members welcomed Scottish Government and COSLA’s focus on supporting community planning and the recognition of community planning as a key vehicle with the potential for driving forward the reform of public services. The Chair highlighted the importance of early engagement around this programme of work, to ensure a strong approach which has the support of wider partners. It was also emphasised that it would be helpful to look across the years at all the work that has been done to date and to learn from what has worked and what hasn’t, in order to shape this approach.</p>		

	<p>It was agreed it would be helpful to hold a separate session to provide more time for CPIB members to consider the COSLA/SG Improvement Plan for Community Planning and to explore how we can progress this work together and develop an approach that the CPIB can endorse.</p> <p>Agreed Actions</p> <p>I. Schedule an additional CPIB sub meeting to consider the COSLA/SG improvement plan.</p>	Chair	Sept/Oct
5.	<p>CPIB Action Plan – Update on Data Sharing (Action 6)</p> <p></p> <p>Item 5 - CPIB Action Plan & update on D</p> <p>Due to time constraints, this item was deferred to the next CPIB meeting.</p> <p>Agreed Actions:</p> <p>i) Include on Agenda at next CPIB meeting.</p>	Chair	Nov
6.	<p>AOCB</p> <p>The chair extended the Board’s best wishes to Antony Clark on his retirement, and thanked him for his invaluable input, contribution and commitment to community planning and the work of the CPIB. The Chair noted that he will write to Audit Scotland to seek new representation.</p>	Chair	Nov
7.	<p>DONM</p> <p>The date of the next CPIB meeting is November 28th, 2pm-4pm</p>		
	<p>Close</p>		



Community Planning
Improvement Board

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.

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.

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- 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.

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- 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.

About the voluntary sector

There are around 46,000 voluntary organisations in Scotland, around half of which are registered charities. The others are community groups, social enterprises or community interest companies. The sector has a combined annual turnover of over £8.5 billion and employs over 135,000 staff, while 1.2 million people volunteer. It is important to remember that while volunteers give their time for free, they are not a free resource. For volunteering to be of a high quality and meet essential safeguarding requirements, there needs to be investment in recruitment, training and support as well as payment of expenses.

For most people in Scotland, voluntary organisations are part of everyday life. They are critical to Scotland's wellbeing, prosperity, and success. Voluntary organisations:

- Provide good quality jobs and support into employment
- Tackle digital exclusion, provide childcare, social care and housing, and support the most disadvantaged people and communities
- Undertake vital medical and environmental research
- Run most of Scotland's theatres, museums, galleries, and sports clubs
- Campaign for change, ensuring the voices of people and communities are heard.

They are part of every industry from tourism and the arts to retail, health and social care, transport, education and justice. They protect our environment and heritage as well as people and communities.

They have to comply with high standards of governance, have their annual accounts audited or independently examined and meet various regulatory requirements. Charity trustees are volunteers but (the Board) have legal obligations and are, rightly, subject to public scrutiny.

Polls consistently show that the public trusts charities more than they trust the private or public sectors.

You can find more information by visiting scvo.scot/about/the-sector
Each TSI will have information about the sector in its local authority area.



**Community Planning
Improvement Board**

CPIB Action Plan

Action 6 - CPIB to develop national principles on data sharing and risk levels

Progress update & next steps

CPIB Board, August 26th, 2024

1. Purpose

- 1.1 This paper provides update information to support the Board's discussion on progressing the action - **CPIB to develop national principles on data sharing and risk levels** (Action 6 in the CPIB Action Plan, see Appendix 1)

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 Board members are asked to discuss:

- The good progress made in some areas, but also the areas where it has been difficult to make headway.
- The suggested next-steps and agree on how they would like to proceed.

3. Update on progress to date and key issues

- 3.1. The CPIB agreed an action to develop national principles on data sharing and risk levels across the public sector. To support this ambition a number of associated actions were agreed:

- A. CPIB members to identify a specific cross-sector example/use case that could be used to help progress work on data sharing principles, minimum standards and common understanding of risk.

Update

Progress has been limited. There is obviously continuous activity across the public sector, but the very nature of data sharing (and managing the risks within) is very project focused and very tightly scoped. It does not inherently lend itself to the production of non-specific outputs intended for reuse. It was thought that the Pan-Lothian Chronologies Proof of Concept might provide a useful example of pan-public sector data sharing. It does, but there isn't enough exemplar information that would make the data sharing agreement suitable for wider use.

- B. Develop a template approach to help prime stakeholders to participate and allow testing and confirmation of the process.

Update

The Information Commissioner's Office (ICO) have published code of practice for data sharing. This is an excellent publication and would be a useful support and reference document for public sector data sharing projects. <https://ico.org.uk/media/for-organisations/data-sharing-a-code-of-practice-1-0.pdf>

- C. Carry out an environmental scan to identify and engage with those bodies/groups who can provide support/guidance to resolve issues across a broad spectrum of areas including data quality, information security and technology (involve ICO for regulatory view).

Update

Since we have started working on this task there have been positive developments in that the IS and Digital Office have set-up a Local Government Data Standards Board, and in parallel a Health and Social Care Data Standards Board has been initiated. These have provided focal

points for subject matter experts across the data management field. While, at the moment, data sharing is outwith the scope of these boards, there has been discussion on wider data sharing. The Data Standards Board could perhaps fill a governance gap and support some of the more tangible actions. Additionally, the Digital Office have set up a local government Digital Assurance Board (DAB), whose primary remit is to provide assurance on digital solutions to be used within the public sector. Again, data sharing is outwith the current scope of the DAB, but there may be a positive role for the DAB in confirming that associated data sharing agreements are in place for any solutions intended for pan-council use.

- D. Build an index or catalogue of data sharing agreements (consider role for Local Government Data Standards Board).

Update

The Local Government Data Standards Board are in the process of putting in place the capability to index and catalogue data standards. There is an opportunity to look at expanding this to cater for data sharing agreements too.

- E. Share existing toolkits with CPPs/CP partners that allow the testing of potential data sharing requirements to provide support.

Update

The ICO data sharing code of practice could possibly fulfil this requirement.

- F. Work with the Scottish Government to look at what they are doing across all areas of government and what they already have in place re principles and risk.

Update

The Scottish Government Public Service Reform team are scoping out a strategy that would support data sharing across the Scottish public sector:

- The Scottish Government is working with organisations across the public sector to identify and reduce systemic barriers to delivery of public services. The Covid Recovery Strategy identified several common barriers to the delivery of public services including data sharing, flexible funding and reporting. Local Authorities have also highlighted that an inability to share data between public sector organisations has contributed to a focus on dealing with, and mitigating, the impacts of crisis, rather than focussing on early intervention and prevention.*
- There is an urgent need for the Scottish Government to set direction and provide leadership to support a strategic, consistent approach to data sharing across the public sector. To address this, Scottish Government officials have established a working group to identify what approach is required to further support data sharing across the public sector.*

4. Next Steps


4.1. In terms of next steps, it is proposed that the CPIB:


- I. Continues to work with Scottish Government as they develop their strategy for public sector data sharing, and that Scottish Government is asked to provide regular updates to the CPIB and consider how they involve CPIB in the development of the strategy.
- II. Works with Scottish Government to consider what role, if any, the Local Government Data Standards Board and/or Health and Social Care Data Standards Board could play in the


development and governance of the public sector data sharing strategy, to minimise the risk of duplication.

- III. Endorses the ICO Data Sharing Code of Practice as a standard reference guide for Scotland's public services.
- IV. Agrees that CPIB members will commit to raise awareness of the ICO Data Sharing Code of Practice within their sector/organisation and encourage usage of it, to help facilitate a consistent approach to data sharing across public services.
- V. Agrees to no longer pursue the action to 'identify a specific cross-sector example/use case that could be used to help progress work on data sharing principles, minimum standards and common understanding of risk', given the challenges identified in 3.1A and the amount of effort this requires for little tangible benefit.

APPENDIX 1 - CPIB Action Plan – Progress Report 26th August

Source	BARRIER	Action	How we will deliver	Who	Timescales	Progress Update & RAG status
Systemic Issue across all 3 SLWG	Sustainable Funding for the Third Sector	1. CPIB to support implementation of new/existing local models relating to 3rd Sector funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will establish a new SLWG to collectively identify the role for CPP and what action the CPIB would wish to take to support this issue, 	Anna Fowlie & CPIB members	Dec 2023	Principles for fair funding for the voluntary sector have been produced and endorsed by the CPIB, and CP partners and CPP Chairs have been asked to sign up to these.
SLWG Climate Change  Good, green jobs and fair work	Strategic co-ordination of Procurement	2. CPIB to work with Scotland Excel to bring greater co-ordination in procurement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will hold a CPIB workshop with Scotland Excel & other procurement providers to explore the potential to widen access to existing procurement frameworks and consider how procurement providers might work closer together to reduce fragmentation in procurement in relation to climate change. 	CPIB Chair	Dec 2023	Scotland Excel has delivered a workshop for CPIB members to support greater co-ordination in procurement landscape, and is developing an offer to work with CPPs to identify opportunities for collaborative procurement across partners. This will be disseminated by September 2024.
	Co-ordination of funding landscape	3. CPIB to support co-ordination & streamlining of funding at a local level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Share good practice of where different funding streams have been merged and applicants have been encouraged to submit solutions to broad issues Share good practice with CP partners nationally to encourage good practice. Share with Scottish Government to demonstrate value of this approach 	DCC CPIB Chair CPIB Chair	Aug 2023 Oct 2023 Oct 2023	DCC have shared good practice example with the CPIB. This was disseminated in the CPIB Newsletter, May 2024.
		4. CPIB/CPPs to encourage greater focus of City Deal money on Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify those Climate change initiatives currently prioritised within City or Growth Deal programs Ask CP partners to review and update the list to address any gaps (identifying funded projects that have the potential to make a strategic difference) Encourage CP Partners at a City or Growth Deal level to prioritise these funded opportunities before other smaller, unfunded ideas that may distract 	SDS SDS/CPIB Chair SDS/CPIB Chair	Aug 2023 Oct 2023 Oct 2023	A mapping of funded Climate initiatives within City or Growth Deal programmes is shared in the August edition of the CPIB Newsletter, to encourage CP partners to prioritise the funded opportunities.

Source	BARRIER	Action	How we will deliver	Who	Timescales	Progress Update & RAG status
SLWG Financial Security  Financial security for low income households	Data Sharing	5. CPIB to promote good practice & learning on local progress in data sharing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CPIB to widely promote the good practice examples collected through SLWG in relation to data sharing. • Edinburgh Third sector interface to share their approach to data sharing. 	CPIB Members Edinburgh TSI	Dec 2023 Dec 2023	Good practice examples have been identified and included in the CPIB Newsletter, May 2024.
		6. CPIB to develop national principles on data sharing and risk levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CPIB members to identify a specific cross-sector example/use case that could be used to help progress work on data sharing principles, minimum standards and common understanding of risk. • Develop a template approach to help prime stakeholders to participate and allow testing and confirmation of the process. • Carry out an environmental scan to identify and engage with those bodies/groups who can provide support/guidance to resolve issues across a broad spectrum of areas including data quality, information security and technology (involve ICO for regulatory view). • Build an index or catalogue of data sharing agreements (consider role for LG Data Standards Board). • Share existing toolkits with CPPs/CP partners that allow the testing of potential data sharing requirements to provide support. • Work with the SG to look at what they are doing across all areas of government and what they already have in place re principles and risk. 	IS/NHS/PS – with support from CPIB members	Mar 2024	A paper has been prepared for CPIB members to consider in August 2024 outlining the progress that has been achieved to date and proposing next steps to take this work forward.

Source	BARRIER	Action	How we will deliver	Who	Timescales	Progress Update & RAG status
SLWG Wellbeing CYP  Wellbeing of Children and Young People	Building & facilitating relationships	7. CPIB to encourage partners to recognise, resource and sustain the places (inc. 3rd Sector) where nurturing relationships happen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Write to CPPs/CP Partners to emphasise the importance of 3rd sector having equal place within Childrens Service Partnerships as part of delivery of whole family wellbeing approaches. Write to CPP's/CP Partners to promote the support and resources available from the National Trauma Training Programme. 	CPIB Chair & CPIB Members	Dec 2023	<p>The CPIB has collated and considered good practice examples of the level of collaboration taking place at CSP/CPP level, particularly with the 3rd sector, in relation to the Whole Family Wellbeing Fund. These examples are included in the CPIB Newsletter, August 2024.</p> <p>Information on resources available from National Trauma Training Programme were included in the CPIB Newsletter, May 2024.</p>
	Collective prioritisation and decision making in relation to funding	8. CPIB to encourage CPPs to put in place mechanisms for collective prioritisation and decision-making in relation to allocating funding.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and promote examples of collective funding approaches that work well that could be put in place quickly Explore level of collaboration taking place at CSP/CPP level in relation to WFWF and share best practice examples where collaboration is working well across sectors. Analyse the use of WFWB throughout Scotland, drawing on TSI audit currently underway on use of this funding. 	CPIB Members CPIB Members TSI	Mar 2024	<p>The CPIB has collated good practice examples of collaboration taking place in relation to WFWF and shared in the CPIB Newsletter, August 2024.</p> <p>CPIB members have been invited to share examples of collective funding approaches that work well and that could be put in place quickly. However, there has been a limited response to this, and further follow-up is required to identify positive examples which could be used to encourage CPPs to put in place mechanisms for collective prioritisation.</p>

Scottish Enterprise

Community Planning Improvement Board

28 Nov 24



CONTEXT

- The past decade has **witnessed unprecedented challenges** – Brexit, COVID-19, recent geopolitical tensions – which has significantly impacted the UK and Scottish public sector, including Scottish Enterprise
- This challenging landscape is characterised by:
- **Economic shocks** has necessitated significant public support, impacting Scottish Enterprise’s budget and planning
- **Difficult public finances**
- **A tightening financial framework** - limited flexibility and a shift towards annualised budgets hinder long-term planning.
- **A cluttered delivery landscape**: Duplication and inefficiency create confusion for businesses and dilute resources
- Over the last 5 years, SE has experienced a £18.6m reduction in its baseline budget (7.6%), **a decline of 29% after inflation**



THE NEED FOR CHANGE

Immediate pressures	Fundamental drivers of change
Emissions reduction and climate change adaptation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Net zero transition (an environmental and economic imperative driving comparative advantage and economic transformation; EU's role as leading global regulator)• Climate change adaptation and increased economic resilience
Weak domestic and global economic growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Growing global population and incomes (global market growth)• Increased urbanisation (global market opportunities)
High energy / input costs and interest rates	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Net zero transition (increased carbon/resource productivity, reduced demand, nature-positive solutions, shift to renewables and negative emissions technologies e.g. carbon capture, utilisation and storage)• Increased global competition for energy, raw materials and natural resources (greater food/energy security amid growing protectionism)
Worker shortage and recruitment difficulties	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Drive to increase productivity (via skills development, management capabilities, capital investment, digital and tech adoption and healthy workplaces)• Demographic shifts (ageing UK/EU populations, a shrinking Scottish population after 2033, talent attraction to Scotland)
Public spending constraint	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Requirement to repay UK debt (via economic growth, higher taxes and shrinking/more efficient public spending)
Declining standard of living and growing income inequalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strong Scottish policy commitment to a fairer Scotland and just, net zero transition• Increased adoption of responsible business practices (business purpose)



THE NEED FOR CHANGE

Focus on the right opportunities
Scotland needs to focus on the economic opportunities that will drive change and longer-term transformation. We are well placed to help do that. Scottish Enterprise has a clear purpose and can draw on its experience, networks and know-how to play a unique, national role as part of the business support ecosystem.

Work more efficiently and effectively
If we are to see a transformation in Scotland's economic fortunes, bold action is needed. Given pressures on public finances, Scottish Enterprise can't continue to deliver the same activities in the same way to the same breadth of customers. Instead, we will focus on activities and businesses likely to have the most impact on shaping Scotland's future economy.

Putting words into action
To address climate change, significant progress in becoming a net zero economy needs to happen during the 2020s. To increase living standards and help deliver a fairer economy, we need to collectively make significant progress in reducing inequalities. Scottish Enterprise is committed to bold action to help Scotland meet its net zero goals, and thrive in ways that are fair across sectors, places and for Scotland's people.



- Aligning with the Scottish Government's public service reform program, our strategy is focused on :
- **Impact:** Maximising the contribution of Scottish Enterprise's resources to Scotland's economic performance. •
- **Collaboration:** Fostering stronger partnerships with public sector bodies.
- **Efficiency:** Streamlining internal processes



SE – A MISSIONS’ BASED ORGANISATION

To help
businesses
innovate and
scale to
transform
the economy.



IMPLICATIONS & OPPORTUNITIES – PARTNERSHIP WORKING

- SE cannot continue to do everything it has done in the past
- We need to **do things differently**
- **Collaboration, engagement & partnership working** will be key
- SE will focus on areas where we can have the **greatest impact & add value**
- **Transitioning our existing Partnership Team into a new Regional Opportunities Team** to focus on
 - Working with regional partners to **pro-actively identify and co-create strategic, transformational economic opportunities** in the regions
 - Leading **SE's engagement with Regional Economic Partnerships** (or equivalents) and our input to Regional Economic Strategies
- Working **collaboratively with CPPs in a targeted and focused manner** in areas where we can support **CPPs around economic development, job creation** – areas where SE can add-value
- Working with **CPPs to agree best forms of engagement** to ensure we can add **impact and value** relative to our economic development remit.



Skills
Development
Scotland

Community Planning Improvement Board

November 2024

Neville Prentice

SDS engagement with CPP's

What's working well:

Partner Co-location:

- Co-locating with partners has been crucial in enhancing customer support.
- CPPs have supported our approach which has improved accessibility and service delivery across communities.

CPP Engagement:

- Support CPP's in sharing research, data and intelligence for collaboration and improving services.
- Recently presented to the Shetland Partnership, where SDS led a thematic discussion on the voice of young people, sharing the Pupil Voice senior phase research.

Where we should continue to improve:

Local Employability Partnerships (LEPs):

- LEPs are not consistently reporting to CPPs.
- This inconsistency impacts the ability of partners to fully support customers and leverage local resources effectively.

Strategic Curiosity:

- Encourage a culture of open communication within the Community Planning Partnership to foster strategic curiosity, leveraging community engagement, data-driven insights and collaborative pilot projects.

Skills landscape: what we hear from employers



Huge economic potential in next decade driven by inward investment – **c£230bn**



Employers invest **£4bn** in skills, public sector **£3.2bn**



Acute skills shortages in short term with worrying trends around replacement demand (1m people required to replace workers leaving labour market)



Need to act with urgency to ensure a stronger focus on workforce - leveraging total investment to deliver workforce Scotland needs



Employer demand for apprenticeships is **c15000** more than currently funded per annum

Post school pathways

Where we are:

- Scotland currently has its highest ever levels of positive post school destinations **(92.6%)**
- SDS services underpinned by the latest national and local LMI – this information is also available to all CPP members

What we can do more of:

- Collaborate to ensure there are sufficient senior phase work-based learning pathways and opportunities available, recognising they are key to unlocking many individuals' potential
- More direct articulation of post school learning provision to the labour market
- Prioritisation of investment in pathways generating the greatest return
- Embed employers within post school pathways through co-design and delivery

Community Planning Network and Public Sector Reform

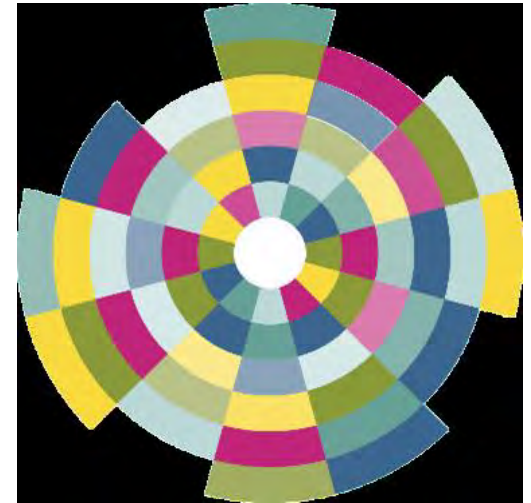
Current/recent activity

Awareness raising - regular feature at events

- Christie Commission
- What Works Scotland
- Local Governance Review

Contributions - responses to consultations

- Scottish Parliament Local Government Committee Inquiry
- Democracy Matters



Reach - Membership

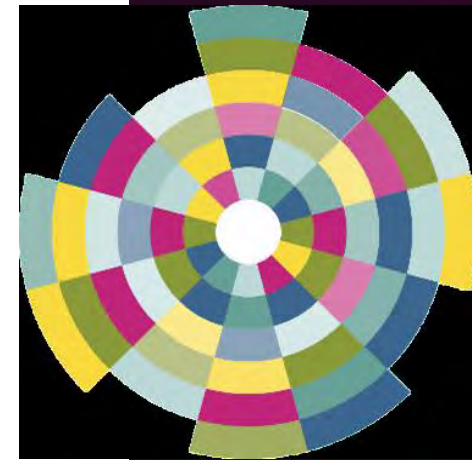
- Open to all 32 CP Managers plus representatives of all organisations in the legislation and other interests (e.g. Audit Scotland, Improvement Service, What Works Scotland)
- Since COVID Pandemic, in practice, only CP Managers are regular attendees

Support

- Since mid 2024, Improvement Service

KHub

- over 120 members
- Information and links



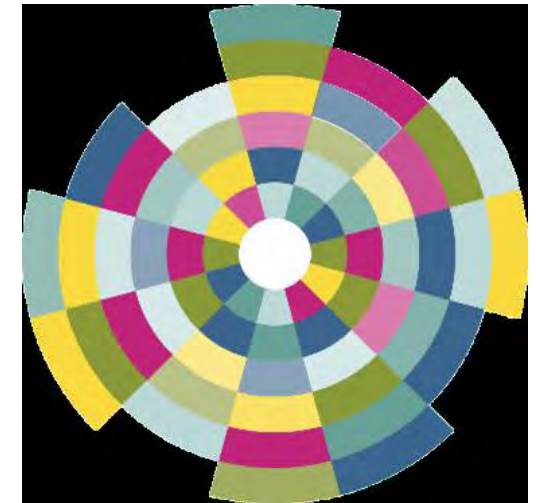
Community Planning Network and Public Sector Reform

Challenges

- local government and public health dominance – not equal contributions from all partners
- Community focus and involvement (e.g. Community Councils, community groups)

Opportunities

- New programme – Monthly ‘Spotlight’ events and 4 meetings p.a
- Refresh of partner involvement, including Scot Gov Place Directors
- Joint working with Scottish Government on Response to Scottish Parliament Inquiry

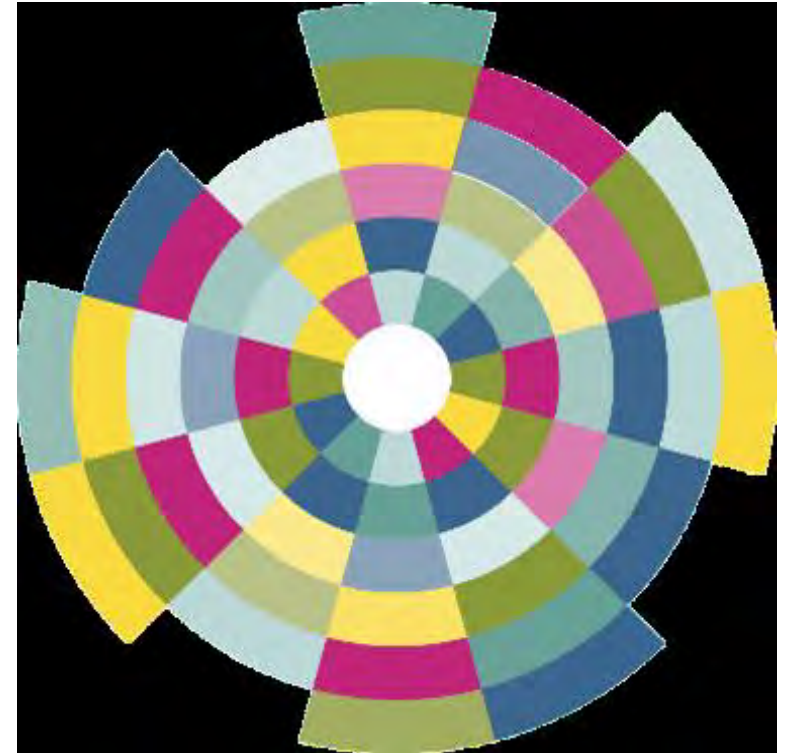


Community
Planning
Partnerships and
Public Sector
Reform

Range of programmes

e.g.

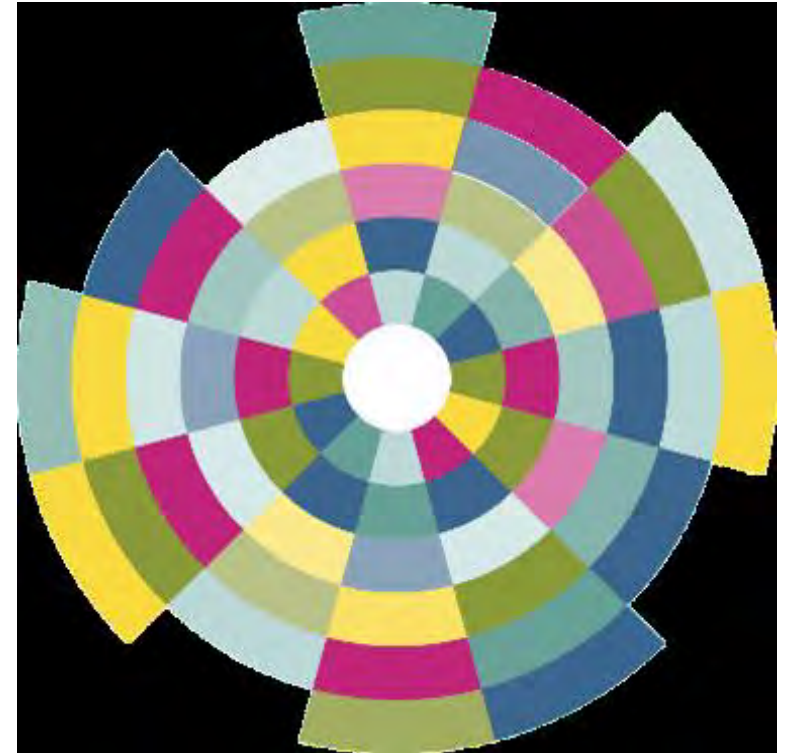
- East Ayrshire CPP -
Child Poverty
Pathfinders/Fairer
Futures Partnerships
- Shetland CPP - Anchor
Project/Early Action
Family Led problem
solving
- Dumfries and
Galloway- Community
Anchor assessment
- South East of Scotland
Network Group –
Audit Scotland’s
Report transformation
and sustainability



Community Planning Partnerships and Public Sector Reform

Success factors

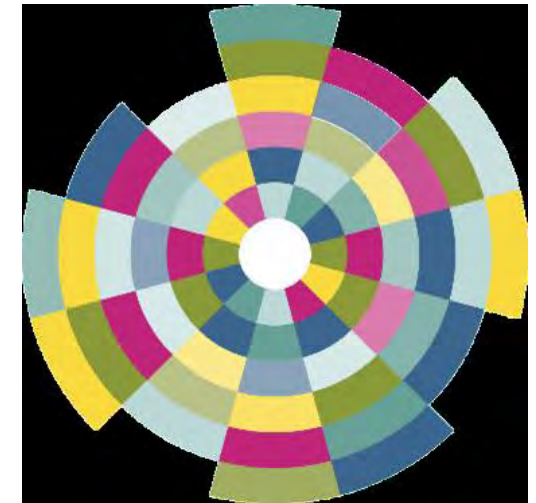
- Leadership vision and commitment from multiple partners
- Additional resource (financial and staff) allocated
- Involvement of community reps and people with lived experience
- Understanding of wider PSR aim and objectives
- Data and intelligence from multiple sources
- Monitored, assessed and reported



Community Planning Partnerships and Public Sector Reform

Challenges

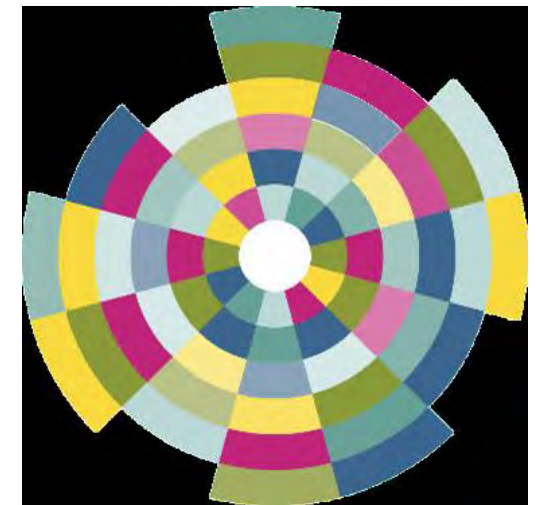
- Too limited funding to maintain current activity and move to prevention
- Limited officer/Elected and Board Member time and focus – enough going on in dealing with their own statutory responsibilities/Budgets
- Funding streams often very specific and come with conditions
- Different governance routes (real and perceived)
- Cascade from CPIB through organisations/sectors not always effective and not all CP organisations



Community Planning Partnerships and Public Sector Reform

Opportunities

- Leadership training and development is planned
- Information flow from CPIB (Newsletters and Briefings) to complement members updates to their organisations/sectors
- Involve all CP Partners in CPIB business as appropriate (FE/HE; SEPA; SportScotland, RTPs etc)
- Peer exchanges and learning
- Whole System Approaches promoted
- Review of Community Empowerment legislation



National Community Planning Self-Assessment

Community Planning Improvement Board, November 28th, 2024

1. Background

- 1.1. The Improvement Service (IS) recognise the important role of Community Planning Partnerships (CPPs) in delivering improved outcomes for the communities they serve. The IS already offers a range of Community Planning support, such as:
 - Facilitating partnership self-assessments
 - Facilitating the Community Planning Network
 - Supporting the Community Planning Improvement Board
 - Developing guidance materials for Board members
- 1.2. The Checklist Approach was launched in 2016 to support self-assessment work with CPPs to allow Board members to scrutinise the Board's effectiveness and how it operates. Since 2016, over half of CPPs have undertaken a self-assessment using this approach.
- 1.3. The key aim of self-assessment at this level is to support the Board of the CPP to ensure that areas such as governance, accountability, leadership and performance management are fit for purpose to achieve the outcomes of the Local Outcome Improvement Plan.

2. Benefits of a National CPP Self-Assessment

- 2.1. Earlier in 2024, the IS offered to host a biennial national CPP self-assessment based on the Checklist Approach which has been used successfully by CPPs since 2016. The benefits of this national approach are:
 - National overview of what is working well and where improvements could be made. This would provide a baseline that CPPs could use to assess progress in future years.
 - National organisations, such as the IS, can use this information to further develop offers of support.
 - Development of case studies based on areas of good practice which will be shared nationally.
 - Individual CPP Checklist Reports that can be used at a local level to review strengths and areas for improvement, leading to the development of an improvement plan for the CPP. Individual CPP Checklist Reports will be completely anonymous and not shared outwith the CPP itself.
 - The IS, based on demand, can facilitate sessions for individual CPPs and will also hold a webinar so that CPPs can undertake the process on their own if they wish.
 - No cost to CPPs to participate in the process.

3. National Self-Assessment Process

- 3.1. Following the offer to participate in this national self-assessment, 21 CPPs responded that they would like to participate. For those participating in the self-assessment, the process is set out below:
 - Awareness Sessions for Board members – October 2024
 - Checklist link sent to CPP Managers for distribution to Board – 30th October 2024
 - Checklist will be live for 3 weeks – November 2024

- Publication of National Overview Report and Individual Checklist Reports sent to CPP Managers – January 2025
- Facilitated Sessions with Individual CPPs - January 2025 onwards

3.2. The first stage of the self-assessment process was a short online Awareness Session hosted by IS to explain the process and what was required from Board Members. Three Awareness Sessions took place online during October 2024 with over 150 Community Planning Board members attending. These sessions covered the aims of the national self-assessment approach, the benefits of participating and what is required from Board Members.

3.3. Following this, the online checklist was distributed to CPPs on 30th October 2024 for all Board Members to complete. The CPP Checklist consists of 43 Likert scale statements across the following sections:

- Shared Leadership
- Governance and Accountability
- Community – Needs and Empowerment
- Effective Use of Joint Resources
- Reporting of Performance Management and Outcomes
- How the CPP is Making an Impact

3.4. At the end of each section are two open ended text boxes, the first asks participants to highlight the CPPs strengths in this area and the second asks participants to identify areas for improvement.

4. Output of Self-Assessment Process

4.1. Once the checklist closes, the IS will analyse the findings and highlight these in a national report which will be published January 2025. The report will be completely anonymised with the findings published at a national level. As well as the national report, each participating CPP will be provided with their own checklist report which can be used to develop an improvement plan at a local level.

4.2. The IS will use the findings from the national self-assessment to identify potential areas of good practice. Once identified, the IS will work with CPPs to develop case studies which will be shared nationally. These case studies will support learning across community planning and assist partnerships to drive improvements in how they operate.

4.3. The IS are offering to facilitate sessions with individual CPP Boards to review their local checklist report and develop an improvement plan. Currently 18 of the 21 participating CPPs have requested this support.

5. For Discussion with the CPIB

5.1. Given the role of the CPIB and its purpose to share evidence of what works well in community planning, it would be helpful to explore how the CPIB might wish to engage with the findings from the national self-assessment to help inform or shape future work. This might include both the examples of good practice which emerge from this activity, and the evidence of improvement priorities and challenges which are highlighted by partnerships.



*The 'go to' organisation for
Local Government
improvement in Scotland*



NATIONAL
COMMUNITY PLANNING
SELF-ASSESSMENT

CPIB Update

Thomas Boyle

Proposal for National CPP Self-Assessment



- The IS proposed undertaking a new national community planning self-assessment based on the Public Service Improvement Framework Checklist Approach.
- CPPs have been undertaking self-assessments successfully using this approach at a local level for a number of years.
- It was proposed that this self-assessment take place every two years to provide a baseline and monitor progress.
- An invite was sent to all CPPs to participate and 21 agreed to be involved.

Benefits of a National Self-Assessment



- National overview of what is working well and where improvements could be made. This would provide a baseline that CPPs could use to assess progress in future years.
- National organisations, such as the IS, can use this information to further develop offers of support.
- Develop case studies based on areas of good practice which will be shared nationally.
- Individual CPP Checklist Reports that can be used at a local level to review strengths and areas for improvement, leading to the development of an improvement plan for the CPP. Individual CPP Checklist Reports will be completely anonymous and not shared outwith the CPP itself.
- The IS, based on demand, can facilitate this process for individual CPPs and will also hold a webinar so that CPPs can undertake the process on their own if they wish.
- No cost to partnerships to participate in the process.

- Following completion of the self-assessment checklist from participating CPPs, the IS will analyse the findings and present these in a national report.
- The report will be presented at a national level highlighting strengths and areas for improvement across the 6 themes below.
 - Shared Leadership
 - Governance and Accountability
 - Community – Needs and Empowerment
 - Effective Use of Joint Resources
 - Reporting of Performance Management and Outcomes
 - How the CPP is Making an Impact
- Following publication of the national report, the IS will identify examples of good practice across the themes and work with individual CPPs to develop case studies which will be shared nationally.

- The IS has offered to work with individual CPPs to review their self-assessment findings and develop an improvement plan for the CPP.
- Following this work, the IS will review the common areas for improvement that have been identified.
- Where possible, the IS will facilitate learning across CPPs with similar identified improvement needs to share learning.
- The CP Managers Network will also support this work, with the network providing an opportunity to share learning and progress as improvement actions are progressed.

Next Steps

- Checklist closed on Wednesday 20th November with over 200 Responses.
- Analysis of responses currently taking place with the aim of publishing a national overview in January 2025.
- Work to identify and develop good practice case studies will begin in January.
- 18 of the 21 participating CPPs have asked for support in terms of a facilitated session with their Boards. These will take place from January – May 2025.

For Discussion:

- How might the CPIB like to engage with this work?

