

AGENDA


**Community Planning Improvement Board
Advisory Board Meeting, 28th August, 2pm-4pm
VIA Teams**

Agenda	
1. Welcome and Introductions	2.00 - 2.05
2. Previous Minute & Matters Arising (<i>Paper 2</i>)	2.05 - 2.10
3. CPIB recommendations – Scottish Government update on national progress	2.10 - 2.30
4. CPIB Action Plan (<i>Paper 4</i>) 4.1. Update on City Deal Climate funding 4.2. Update on SLWG on Sustainable Funding for the Third Sector 4.3. Update on development of Data Sharing Principles	2.30 - 3.00
5. Parliamentary Committee Review of Community Planning – Recommendations, Response and Next Steps (<i>Paper 5</i>)	3.00 – 3.20
6. Verity House Agreement & Community Planning (<i>Paper 6</i>)	3.20 - 3.40
7. Introduction to the Care & Wellbeing Portfolio (<i>Paper 7</i>)	3.40 - 3.55
8. AOB	3.55 - 4.00
9. Close	4.00

CPIB Meeting Minute

23rd May 2023, Via TEAMS

Attendance	Greg Colgan, Chair (SOLACE); Mark McAteer (SFRS); Sally Loudon (COSLA); Lesley Kelly (TSI); Anthea Coulter (TSI); Liz Manson (CP Managers Network); Neville Prentice (SDS); Anna Fowlie (SCVO); Susan Webb (Directors of PH); Antony Clark (Audit Scotland); Sarah Watters (COSLA); Mark McMullen (Scottish Enterprise); Christine Boyd (for ACC Gary Ritchie); Simon Mair (SG); Andrew Connal (SG).
Apologies	Pam Dudek (NHS); Paul Johnston (PHS); Gary Ritchie (Police Scotland); Adrian Gillespie (Scottish Enterprise); James Russell (SDS); Laura McIntyre (Renfrewshire Council); Sarah Gadsden (IS)
In support	Emily Lynch (IS)
Facilitators & Presenters	Agenda Item 6 – Deep Dive into Children & Young People’s Wellbeing: Facilitators: Nicky MacCrimmon, Marie Dailly, Mike Welsh, Dundee City Council

	AGENDA ITEM	Action	Date										
1.	<p>Welcome and introductions</p> <p>The Chair welcomed members to the meeting, and noted the following membership changes since the previous meeting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Paul Johnston, Chief Executive, Public Health Scotland - Andrew Connal, Scottish Government <p>The Chair updated the Board that Louise McDonald has been appointed as the new Director General Communities at Scottish Government. The Chair will make contact with Louise to discuss the work of the CPIB and invite Louise’s participation on the Board.</p>	Chair	June										
2.	<p>Previous Minute and Matters Arising</p> <p> Item 2 - CPIB Minute 15th Noveml</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" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Action</th> <th>Progress Update</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>MA: CPIB Strategic Plan i) Share with DFM, COSLA President & CPP Stakeholders</td> <td>Complete</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. SLWG Outputs i) Strengthen point re academic partners ii) Share with DFM, COSLA President and other CPP stakeholders</td> <td>Complete</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6: CYP Wellbeing i) Seek additional LA representation to join SLWG. ii) SLWG to identify local and national actions</td> <td>Complete: Agenda Item 4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7. AOCB i) Use next CPIB meeting to review CPIB purpose and priorities</td> <td>Complete: Agenda Item 3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Action	Progress Update	MA: CPIB Strategic Plan i) Share with DFM, COSLA President & CPP Stakeholders	Complete	3. SLWG Outputs i) Strengthen point re academic partners ii) Share with DFM, COSLA President and other CPP stakeholders	Complete	6: CYP Wellbeing i) Seek additional LA representation to join SLWG. ii) SLWG to identify local and national actions	Complete: Agenda Item 4	7. AOCB i) Use next CPIB meeting to review CPIB purpose and priorities	Complete: Agenda Item 3		
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3.

Review and delivery of CPIB Priorities



Item 3a



Item 3b - CPIB



Item 3c - DFM

-CPIB-Strategic-Plan-correspondence to IResponse to CPIB -2

The Chair noted that as we are now a year into our work programme, it is a timely opportunity to check in on what we are doing and consider if these are still the things we should be focussing on given the current landscape around public service reform. In particular, the Chair touched on the following developments within the public sector landscape to inform considerations:

- The Partnership Agreement/New Deal for Local Government (PA)
- Solace/IS Transformation Work
- Inquiry into SG Public Service Reform Agenda
- Formal and Informal reviews of Community Planning
- Covid Recovery Strategy Programme Board
- New legislation on Community Wealth Building

In light of this, and reflecting on the work delivered thus far by the CPIB, the Chair asked members to consider how we might use our collective agency to its maximum going forward, and specifically:

- What should our priorities be for the period ahead? Is our current focus right in terms of current and emerging workstreams, or do we need to shift our priorities to try and address these?
- How will we deliver on these priorities going forward? Should we continue our current approach of deep dives supported by Short Life Working Groups?
- Is the membership of the group right?

The discussion highlighted the following points:

1. Support for the work undertaken by the CPIB so far

- There was strong support for the work undertaken by the CPIB so far in terms of evidencing what is happening on the ground, highlighting the barriers and good practice. The value of this work in support of the CRS was also highlighted, as was the significant interest from different parts of SG and CP agencies on where they think there is a role for the CPIB.

2. CPIB membership

- Following the revamp of membership a couple of years ago, the CPIB is now seeing the benefits of this in terms of strengthened strategic insight and cross-sector connections. It was suggested the Board may benefit from community representation and should consider this.

3. The role of Community Planning in aligning collective resource locally, and opportunities from new LG/SG Partnership Agreement & Public Service Reform Agenda

- The resource and totality of Public Sector is not likely to increase significantly, therefore our collective efforts need to be focussed on how we better work with what we have. If there was ever a time, it's now in terms of the challenges and opportunities to align our collective resource. The pressure of future sustainability and making services more person centred makes the requirement to align resource a necessity.
- It is imperative to make Community Planning a critical force for alignment locally. The new LG/SG Partnership Agreement advocates for this approach too and requires us to

look to Community Planning. SG will also encourage their public bodies to play this role.

- There is a clear opportunity for CPIB in terms of the new LG/SG Partnership Agreement (PA). The 3 outcome priorities within the PA are not dissimilar to the existing CPIB deep dive themes. The CPIB can continue to play a vital role in grounding this in reality by providing real evidence of what is happening on the ground, and in supporting CP to think about joint accountability re outcomes. Currently the PA presents high level principles and timescales for the detail. It is at this next detailed stage that SG/COSLA will wish to engage with CPIB. The summer period will see how the elements fit together, and CPIB and place directors will be crucial stakeholders in this.
- There is a potential for cross over between the renewed focus on Public Service Reform agenda (including informal review of CP), Covid recovery Strategy and the new LG/SG Partnership Agreement in terms of how we better arrange the resources we have to deliver on outcomes for communities. There is an expectation that CPIB will continue to receive multiple interests from SG and other parties reflecting the valuable role it can play in relation to these overlapping initiatives. If CPIB was not up and running, there would be a need to invent something to do this. It is important we don't duplicate it.

4. Evaluating Impact of what we are doing.

- The importance of evaluating the impact of what we are doing was highlighted, whether by producing reports, evaluating practice, or undertaking reviews. Agreed this should be reflected both in the upcoming engagement with CRB on national actions, and in the action planning for local actions. There are also links with the PA, and the role of data and evidence in building/sustaining local and national politicians commitment behind it.
- A greater focus on the 'how' (e.g. capability; place based engagement etc) would be helpful

5. Systemic issues in relation to policy making, funding flows through the system & how partners work together.



- The CPIB should consider the difference it could make in relation to the common systemic issues emerging from the SLWG in relation to policy making, how funding flows across the system and how partners work together. The CPIB should consider how it shines a light on these important strategic issues, in terms of what do we think CPPS are in this world we are operating in; do we require any legislative changes; and what part do CPPS play in driving change/improvement in local area.
- There are actions that lie with Scottish Government, and also those that lie with partners. It is important that we don't lose what we can do as partners and commit to clear actions that show that CPPs can make a difference.

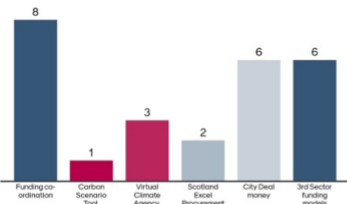
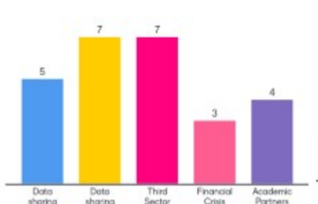
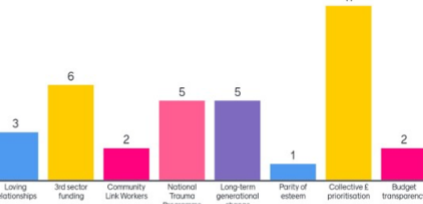
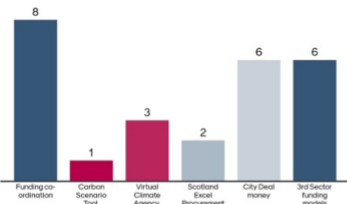
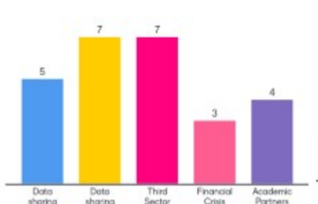
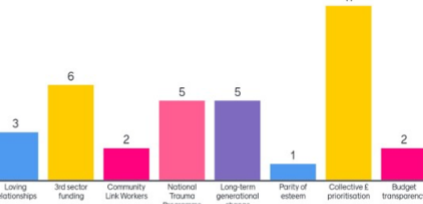
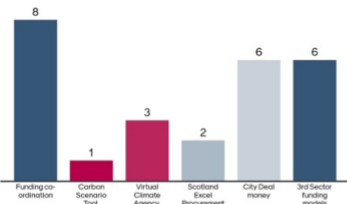
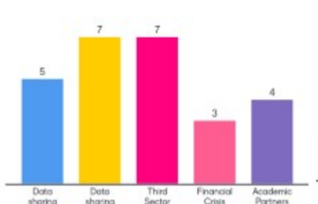
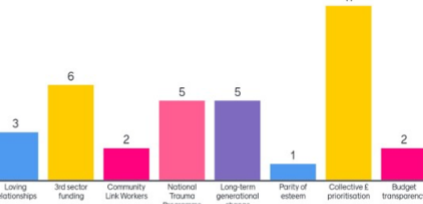
6. Re-emphasising the focus on prevention and tackling inequalities

- Ensuring a focus on prevention and tackling/mitigating inequalities is key. Recognising the budgetary and demand pressures facing local partners/services, the prevention/early intervention agenda doesn't always feature as highly as it should. There is an important role for the CPIB in ensuring a focus on prevention for all partners, developing principles for tackling inequalities, and in sharing learning and good practice approaches.

7. Resourcing of Community Planning

- Resourcing of Community Planning requires greater emphasis if we are to sustain meaningful place-based engagement (both with communities and partners). This has never properly been done, and if we really want to deliver on the ambition within CP (reach/co-production/lived experience etc) then a different approach to resourcing CP

	<p>is required that reflects the investment needed. Significant effort is required to facilitate engagement at a locality level, both in terms of community engagement, but also to ensure partners are supported to take part in work at a locality level. It is crucial that everyone sees the benefit of participating. Messages from 3 national audits of CP still ring true in terms of the importance of relationships and trust to get agreement on priorities. CP means different things to different people – strategic planning vehicle to some, and operational delivery to others (an unstable signifier). There would be value in considering how to ensure CP is resourced and who’s responsibility it is to resource it. Can we learn how CP are currently resourced across the country? What does the evidence show in terms of what drives and helps to sustain effective participation in the Community Planning process?</p> <p>8. Parallels with the Parliamentary Committee Inquiry into Community Planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are clear parallels with themes coming out of the Community Planning Committee – do we have the necessary capacity to sustain engagement; is the governance right to help resources flow across the system; are we clear on what impact we are achieving; what are we doing to sustain the collective leadership required at both local and national levels? <p>It was agreed that the current CPIB Strategic Plan focuses in on the right areas, given the parallels in outcome priorities with the new PA and Public Service Reform Agenda. Board Members also agreed that emphasis should be given to the themes identified during today’s discussion in the CPIB programme of work.</p> <p>Agreed Actions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Consider how to incorporate these priority themes within the CPIB programme of work II. Share programme of work with DFM & CP Stakeholders (following sign off by CPIB) 	<p>CPIB Chair</p>	<p>Aug Sep</p>
<p>4</p>	<p>CYP Wellbeing – SLWG Update</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Item 4a - CPIB SLWG CYP Wellbeing ACTI</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Item 4b - CPIB SLWG CYP Wellbeing</p> </div> </div> <p>The SLWG shared an update on the barriers they focussed on and the local and national solutions they have identified to help address these.</p> <p>The Board endorsed the local and national solutions identified, with the following points highlighted in the discussion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3rd sector can engage at a different level than councils/statutory partners. There was agreement that there are currently situations where the public sector are carrying out an element of a role where the 3rd sector would be better placed, raising questions about whether we are using the right parts of the system to get the outcomes we want. - CYP families work is an area most squeezed by cuts recognising that spend on teachers/IJB are not able to be cut. However, it is not realistic to put more demand onto the third sector if the money is being cut via reduced grants and commissioning budgets (we cannot keep signposting to third sector if we are not paying for it). - The lack of consistency/diversity of funds is a significant issue. There appear to be monies out there but they’re coming from different directorates/organisations. There is a need for this to be joined up, to make it easier to access and reduce the time currently spent chasing funding, which is time that could be put into services. This is a recurring theme and one that relates not just to SG, but to Councils too. - The unintended consequences of short-term funding are wide ranging, and affect partners ability to improve skills of staff for example. 		

<p>5.</p>	<p>Action Planning – SLWG local actions on Climate, Financial Security & CYP Wellbeing</p> <p>The Board reviewed and prioritised the local actions which have emerged from the three SLWG’s as follows:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="240 367 1362 958"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">CPIB –PRIORITISATION OF LOCAL ACTIONS</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Climate Change</th> <th>Financial Security</th> <th>Wellbeing of CYP</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Local co-ordination of funding Local 3rd Sector funding models Support use of City Deal money Inform Virtual Climate Agency Procurement co-ordination with Scotland Excel Roll-out of Carbon Scenario Tool </td> <td> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> CP funding for Third Sector Promote data sharing practice National data sharing principles Engagement Academic partners CPIB ‘think piece’ - Financial Crisis </td> <td> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Collective prioritisation within CPP re funding CP funding for 3rd Sector National Trauma Programme Promote LT nature of generational change Promote importance of loving relationships Community Link Worker/CLD approaches Improve budget transparency Parity of esteem amongst CP partners </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Which actions should be prioritised?</td> <td>Which actions should be prioritised?</td> <td>Which actions should be prioritised?</td> </tr> <tr> <td>  </td> <td>  </td> <td>  </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>In small groups, Board Members began work to agree tangible action plans to deliver progress on priority areas. These action plans will be brought together alongside the newly agreed priorities to provide the CPIB work programme for the period ahead.</p> <p>Agreed Actions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Board Members to complete action plan as identified in small groups. Once completed, the action plan will be shared with CPIB members alongside new priorities for sign off, before sharing more widely with stakeholders. 	CPIB –PRIORITISATION OF LOCAL ACTIONS			Climate Change	Financial Security	Wellbeing of CYP	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Local co-ordination of funding Local 3rd Sector funding models Support use of City Deal money Inform Virtual Climate Agency Procurement co-ordination with Scotland Excel Roll-out of Carbon Scenario Tool 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> CP funding for Third Sector Promote data sharing practice National data sharing principles Engagement Academic partners CPIB ‘think piece’ - Financial Crisis 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Collective prioritisation within CPP re funding CP funding for 3rd Sector National Trauma Programme Promote LT nature of generational change Promote importance of loving relationships Community Link Worker/CLD approaches Improve budget transparency Parity of esteem amongst CP partners 	Which actions should be prioritised?	Which actions should be prioritised?	Which actions should be prioritised?				<p>CPIB IS/Chair</p>	<p>July Aug</p>
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<p>7.</p>	<p>AOCB</p> <p>The Chair recorded formal thanks to Sally Loudon, outgoing Chief Executive of COSLA, for her tremendous and ongoing commitment to the work of the CPIB, and the instrumental role she has played in evolution and impact of this group.</p>																	
<p>8.</p>	<p>DONM</p> <p>28th August</p>																	
<p></p>	<p>Close</p>																	

CPIB Action Plan

CPIB Board, August 28th, 2023

1. Purpose

1.1. This paper presents a draft CPIB Action Plan which sets out areas of delivery the CPIB will prioritise over the coming year and builds on actions identified during the Short Life Working Group deep dives. The paper also highlights themes identified by the CPIB during the recent refresh of the CPIB Strategy for discussion on how to take this forward.

2. Recommendations

2.1. Board members are asked to:

2.1.1. Approve the actions set out in the CPIB Action plan and endorse timescales and partner involvement.

2.1.2. Consider and agree how the CPIB should deliver on the new priority themes identified during the recent review of the CPIB Strategic Plan.

3. Background

3.1. A central element of the CPIB's work over the past year has been to demonstrate the commitment and action of community planning partnerships to incorporate Covid Recovery ambitions into their work, as well as positive examples of practice. The CPIB has focussed on three main areas in 2022 in line with the [CPIB Strategic Plan](#), which were: Climate Change; Financial Security for Low Income Households; and Wellbeing of Children and Young People.

3.2. Through feedback from CPIB members and a series of deep dive workshops, we have continued to build a wide and varied evidence-based understanding of the important work community planning partnerships are carrying out to improve outcomes through good practice, and of the barriers limiting progress. CPIB Short Life Working Groups (SLWG) have been established to examine these barriers in more detail and to identify the local and national actions needed to unblock these barriers. Full detail of the learning emerging from this work are available [here](#).

4. CPIB Action Planning – Taking forward recommendations from the SLWG

4.1. The CPIB held a development session in May to review and plan the delivery of our priorities for the period ahead. This included a focus on the implementation of actions identified so far by the Short Life Working Groups on Financial Security for Low Income Households, Climate Change and Wellbeing for Children and Young People. This allowed CPIB members to work together to identify practical ways to put these actions into effect, in order to drive forward change at a local level.

4.2. An action plan setting out the agreed priority actions based on the development session is included in Annex 1, along with proposed timescales and partner involvement. Board Members are asked to endorse this plan and agree the timescales and partner involvement proposed.

4.3. Work has begun in a number of these areas, and CPIB members have reported evidence of tangible progress. For example, in terms of supporting better co-ordination at a local level in relation to Climate Change funding, CPIB colleagues have produced a good practice case study demonstrating where different funding streams have been merged and applicants have been encouraged to submit solutions to broad issues (see Annex 2). In addition, SDS colleagues have compiled a list of all those Climate Change initiatives currently prioritised within City or Growth Deal Programmes (see Annex 3). Verbal updates on further areas of progress will be shared at the CPIB meeting.

4.4. In addition to the local actions to be taken forward by the CPIB, there are a number of national actions which are essential to the progress of this work. The Chair of the CPIB has sought support

from the Deputy First Minister, the COSLA President and the Minister for Public Finance, Planning and Community Wealth to discuss these in more detail and to come up with a plan for how we can continue to work together to take these forward. An update on national progress against these areas will be shared at the CPIB meeting.


5. Review of CPIB Strategic Priorities

- 5.1. At its last meeting, the CPIB reviewed whether its strategic priorities were focussed on the right areas given the current developments within the landscape. This included an exploration of how we better arrange the resources we have to deliver on outcomes for communities, for example, in the new Verity House Agreement and the renewed focus on the Public Service Reform agenda. It was agreed that the CPIB can continue to play a vital role in grounding these developments in reality.
- 5.2. Board Members agreed that the existing CPIB themes of Financial Security/Poverty; Climate Change/Green Economy; and CYP Wellbeing are the right ones going forward. This reflects the broad alignment with the outcome priorities within the Verity House Agreement and priorities within the Public Service reform agenda although it was agreed there may be value in revisiting our focus as greater clarity emerges in both of these national agendas.
- 5.3. From the CPIB review, and within the three overarching themes that the Board recommitted to, it was agreed the CPIB should provide further focus on four specific areas. These include:
 - Principles for CPPs in terms of tackling inequalities & ensuring an emphasis on a preventative approach.
 - Evaluation and ensuring we know that what we're doing collectively is succeeding.
 - How we make a difference in terms of the systemic issues emerging across these themes in terms of policy making, how funding flows across the system, and how partners work together.
 - How we support a more consistent approach to resourcing Community Planning to facilitate meaningful and sustainable community and partner engagement.
- 5.4. While there was broad agreement on the importance of these themes, there has not yet been an opportunity to consider the detail in terms of delivery. We would therefore welcome the Board's views on how to take these forward to allow inclusion within the CPIB Action Plan. The CPIB discussion on the Parliamentary Committee recommendations on Community Planning (Agenda Item 5) may also touch on some of these areas and provide a further steer in relation to how the CPIB might wish to move forward.



6. Monitoring of the CPIB Action Plan

- 6.1. The CPIB will receive quarterly updates on progress against the Action Plan in order to monitor and support progress. Regular updates on progress will also be shared with all CPP stakeholders, through CPIB Member networks, CPIB Newsletter, and ongoing national engagement activity led by the CPIB Chair.

ANNEX 1 - CPIB Action Plan, August 2023

Source	BARRIER	Action	How we will deliver	Who	Timescales
Systemic Issue across all 3 SLWG	Sustainable Funding for the Third Sector	1. CPIB to support implementation of new and existing local models relating to Third 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, including for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signing up to Fair Funding Principles Use the VHA partnership agreement to look at the role of the third sector & need for sustainable funding CPP partners consider how they provide sustainable/flexible funding Lobby for more preventative funding 	Anna Fowlie & CPIB members	Dec 2023
SLWG Climate Change	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
 <p>Good, green jobs and fair work</p>	Co-ordination of funding landscape	3. CPIB to support co-ordination and 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 (see Annex 2). 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
		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 (See Annex 3). 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

Agenda Item 4

<p>SLWG Financial Security</p>  <p>Financial security for low income households</p>	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
		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
<p>SLWG Wellbeing CYP</p>  <p>Wellbeing of Children and Young People</p>	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
	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 2023

Annex 2

Dundee Climate Fund Round 1 Report + Evaluation**Overview:**

The Dundee Climate Fund has been established with the aim of supporting community-led projects addressing climate change. It operates on the principles of the Community Choices model, wherein citizens play a pivotal role in determining the allocation of funds towards the city's Climate Action Plan. The fund has a total budget of £750,000, comprising £250,000 in revenue and £500,000 in capital funding.

The Dundee Climate Fund aims for projects to fall within the following thematic areas:

- **Energy:** Focused on reducing consumption, promoting energy efficiency, and encouraging the use of renewable energy sources.
- **Transport:** Aimed at promoting active travel and decarbonising transportation systems.
- **Waste:** Focused on waste reduction, recycling, and resource reuse.
- **Resilience:** Geared towards enhancing greenspaces, biodiversity, and local food growing initiatives.
- **Community Engagement:** Targeting the increase of public awareness and engagement of communities and young people in climate change efforts.

The fund invites applications for both small projects (with budgets ranging from £6,000 to £25,000) and large projects (with budgets up to £100,000). Proposals exceeding £25,000 will require organizations with free reserves exceeding three months' operating expenses to provide 25% match funding in cash or in-kind contributions.

Distinctive Features of the Dundee Climate Fund:

The unique aspect of the Dundee Climate Fund lies in its citizen-centric approach. Community members play an integral role in determining the funding recipients. Each application undergoes an internal review process to ensure compliance with feasibility and eligibility criteria. Projects that meet these criteria are then made available for public voting.

Submission Process:

The application process involves three steps:

1. Initial submission via Consul (Dundee's Voice), a public-facing platform where the information is displayed for voters to see.
2. Detailed application through MS Form.
3. Supporting documentation submission via ClimateChoices@dundeecity.gov.uk.

Applications for the first funding round were open from September 26, 2022, until November 20, 2022, at midnight. A Review Panel evaluated all submissions, and projects meeting the funding requirements proceeded to the public voting phase.

Review Panel:

The core review panel comprised members from the Dundee City Council Dundee Climate Fund working group, including representatives from various departments relevant to the funds themes. For each topic covered by the Dundee Climate Fund, a specific review panel was constituted, supported by additional internal and external experts.

Applications

Figure 1 provides a summary of all the applications received during Round 1 of the Dundee Climate Fund. Notably, the fund received a diverse range of innovative proposals that had the potential to create a significant impact on local communities. Surprisingly, the fund attracted interest from organizations that had not previously been involved in climate action. Smaller community groups received support from Community Empowerment Officers, who assisted them in navigating the application process, garnering positive feedback.

The Dundee Climate Fund intentionally kept its thematic areas open to stimulate creativity and imagination among applicants. A total of 29 applications were submitted during the 8-week application period, exceeding the fund's available budget.

For detailed information on each application, [refer to the provided link](#).

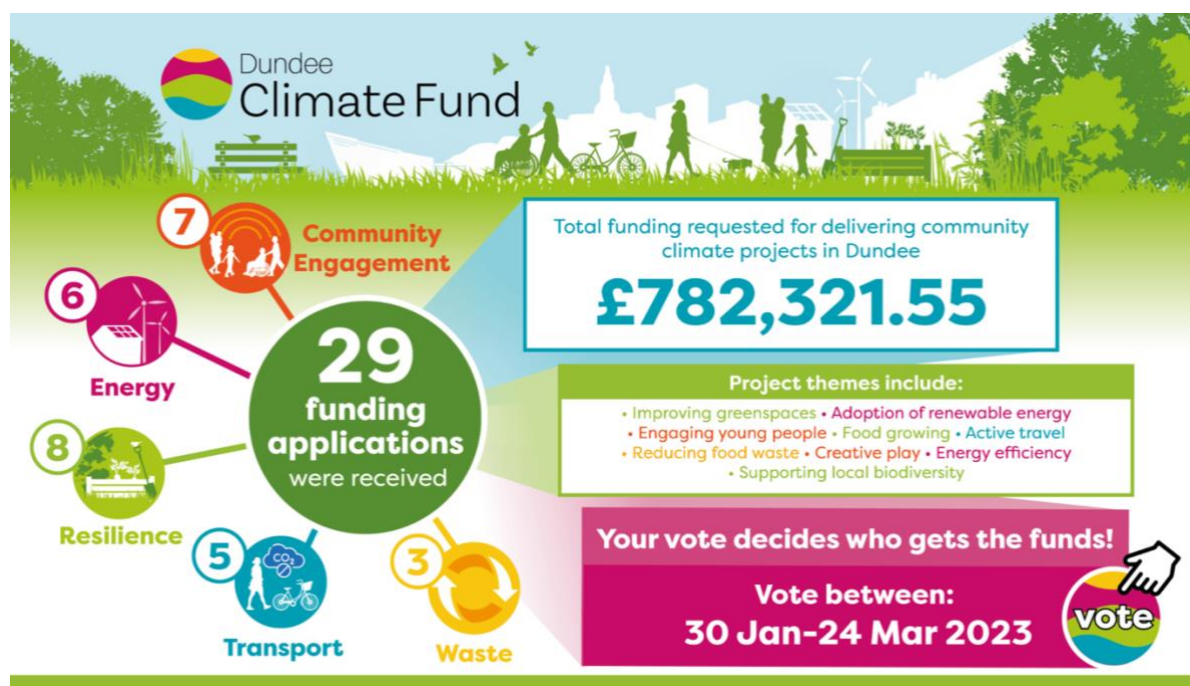


Figure 1. Summary of all received applications to the Dundee Climate Fund Round 1.

Voting Process:

Funding allocation was determined through a public vote on CONSUL. All applications were simultaneously subjected to voting. Each Dundee citizen had one vote per funding round, with the ability to allocate the entire available budget across all proposals. Two videos were created to help citizens vote, one to show them how create a MyGov account, another explaining the voting process.

Funding was awarded based on the successful votes calculated by the CONSUL software, taking into account the available capital and revenue funds.

A multimedia targeted marketing campaign for Dundee was developed to get people to vote. This included the following media:

- 16pg **Evening Telegraph brochure**, extras: Community Centres, libraries & local shops (reach 70,000)
- 242,000 impacts **Pure Radio Tayside**, 8-week Campaign, (David Attenborough impressionist)
- 300,000 **Digital Audio** impressions (podcasts, radio, streaming)
- 107,700 **Ads360** impressions, 789h12m exposure
- 60,400 **Facebook Ad** impressions; 28,700 reaches
- 40,000 **Google Ads** impressions
- 610 **Native Content Article** views
- Street Advertising
- Organic social media
- Press release
- 200 Bus interior posters
- Bus shelter advertising
- DCC hosted email signatures

A total of 4376 public votes were received.



Learning and Improvements:

Applications:

Following the success of the first round, the Dundee Climate Fund 2.0 is building on its achievements with a bottom-up, responsive, and collaborative approach for its second phase. To generate new ideas and foster community involvement, an innovative Speed-Dating Ideas Generation Workshop was conducted, where local community groups brainstormed ideas together with experts from the internal review panel. Subsequently, several public engagement events were held at Dundee's community centres, allowing for further input from the local community.

Through a comprehensive consultation process involving several hundred local residents, the generated ideas were filtered based on their feasibility and deliverability. The selected ideas are now being presented to community groups and projects, urging them to come forward and utilise a share of the remaining funding to bring these ideas to fruition.



Voting:

In an effort to enhance the voting process and encourage broader participation, social media log-ins have been enabled for Consul. This move aims to facilitate a more accessible and convenient voting experience for the public. Additionally, discussions are underway with libraries and community centres to develop in-person, ballot-style voting options. This step is intended to cater to individuals who may prefer traditional voting methods or face barriers in accessing online platforms.

To accommodate the extended voting options and allow ample time for processing and voting, the voting timeframe has been increased to 12 weeks. This extension will ensure that a diverse range of participants can have their say in selecting the projects to be funded, contributing to a more inclusive decision-making process.

The Dundee Climate Fund 2.0 strives to learn from the first round's experiences and make improvements based on feedback and observations. These enhancements aim to foster even greater community engagement, creativity, and collaboration in the pursuit of meaningful climate change projects for the city of Dundee.

Annex 3 - Climate change initiatives currently prioritised within City or Growth Deal programs

<p>'Big ticket' Regional Green Investment Projects</p>	 <p>Big ticket Green investments regiona</p>
<p>Green Investment – 'Big Ticket' items</p>	 <p>Green investment - big ticket items.xlsx</p>

Parliamentary Committee Inquiry into Community Planning
Recommendations, Response and Next steps
CPIB meeting, 28th August 2023

1. Purpose

- 1.1. This paper shares initial feedback from CPIB members on the recommendations emerging from the recent Parliamentary committee inquiry into community planning to inform a wider CPIB discussion and agreement around next steps.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1. CPIB Members are asked to:
 - 2.1.1. Consider the Inquiry recommendations and feedback provided by CPIB members.
 - 2.1.2. Consider whether CPIB should submit a collective response to the Committee and/or Minister for Local Government Empowerment and Planning, and if so, agree the content of this response and whether there are recommendations the CPIB would wish to prioritise.
 - 2.1.3. Consider the potential implications of the Inquiry recommendations for the CPIB Action Plan.

3. Background

- 3.1. The Local Government, Housing and Planning committee recently published its inquiry report into community planning - [Community Planning: Post-legislative scrutiny of Part 2 of the Community Empowerment \(Scotland\) Act 2015 | Scottish Parliament](#).
- 3.2. It is eight years since the Act came into force and following the challenges of the Covid-19 pandemic and now a cost-of-living crisis, the committee considered it would be timely to examine whether the ambitions of the Act are being met.
- 3.3. The Act changed how community planning is delivered by Community Planning Partnerships. The numbers of public sector bodies involved was expanded, and CPPs are now required to develop Local Outcomes Improvement Plans ('LOIPs') and targeted 'locality plans' for smaller areas which need more support. There was an important shift too towards ensuring that communities can fully participate in community planning, rather than just be consulted with on decisions affecting them.
- 3.4. The committee inquiry focussed in on the impact the Act has had on community planning and explored how CPPs respond to significant events such as the Covid-19 pandemic and the current cost-of-living crisis. The CPIB, along with a wide range of Community Planning partners provided evidence as part of this inquiry. The key areas of focus are set out below.
 - If the Act has led to improvements to community engagement and participation
 - Progress in tackling inequalities
 - The impact of Local Outcome Improvement Plans, and locality plans
 - The main challenges faced by CPPs
 - Revising the guidance available for CPPs
 - Alignment with other strategies and planning
 - Impact of the Act on statutory partners.
- 3.5. The Scottish Government is also carrying out an informal review of Part 2 of the Act, and the Committee report includes a number of recommendations for the Scottish Government to consider as part of their review. Scottish Government's response to these recommendations is available [here](#).

4. CPIB Member feedback on Committee Recommendations

- 4.1. CPIB members were asked to share their comments on the committee recommendations to inform discussion at the upcoming CPIB Board meeting and to inform any response the CPIB may wish to make to the inquiry report. Full detail of the responses provided by CPIB members are provided in Annex 1.
- 4.2. Overall, the CPIB members who have responded so far have expressed broad support for the majority of recommendations. There are however some differences in emphasis and some important divergence of views, and it would be helpful to consider if it is possible for the CPIB to reach a collective view on these areas. Also, given the wide-ranging nature of the recommendations, it may be beneficial for members to consider if there are central themes that they wish to prioritise in any response to, or further engagement on, these recommendations.
- 4.3. A summary of those recommendations which received support and those around which there was a more mixed response is provided in the tables below.

Table 1: Recommendations receiving general support from CPIB members.

	Recommendation
18	Community Planning could be more effective with time/investment
20	Refresh CP Guidance, and reflect CWB & regionalisation of economic development
22	SG Review to encourage involvement of the private sector in CP & focus on CPP contribution to economic regionalisation
23a	SG Review to explore whether its ambitions for community planning are realistic (including new CWB priorities) without being backed up by direct investment.
23b	SG Review to explore how CPPs should best direct their own resources to underpin CPPs work
24	Audit Scotland's routine audit to include the effectiveness of statutory partner participation in community planning.
25	Complex lines of accountability for community planning partners should be streamlined.
26	SG to renew CPPs' focus on empowerment and participation through driving (and resourcing) improvement and sharing best practice
27	Inclusion of communities of interest/identity in planning processes
32	CWB Bill to give early consideration to the role of CPPs
33	Local Governance Review should incorporate the role that CPPs have

Table 2: Recommendations receiving a mixed response from CPIB members.

	Recommendation	CPIB member response
19a	SG Review to address the variation in performance between CPPs.	Views reference importance of local variation, and presence of existing structures for practice sharing
19b	Clear/defined CPP role in national guidance on local response to emergency situations	Mixed views, with some desiring greater clarification, and others satisfied existing model provides sufficient flexibility
21	Amend CE Act to require CPPs to invite local TSIs and local anchor organisations to be partners.	While all support greater recognition and participation of TSIs, there are a mixture of views as to how to achieve this. While some feel a change in the act is not required, and greater participation can be encouraged through sharing of existing good practice or amending the guidance, others would welcome a review of membership within the Act.
28	SG resourcing for LA community engagement and CP officers	Additional resourcing is welcomed but should be available to all statutory partners and TSIs.
29	SG to research the impact made by CPPs in improving inequalities & outline a framework for CPPs to use	Views reference existing data/frameworks and evidence available to CPPs and lack of appetite for new centralised/mandated framework
30	Better alignment of outcomes across the public sector, from NPF to local delivery by statutory partners.	Mixed views, with some support for better alignment, whilst others emphasised importance of local solutions for delivery of national outcomes
31	SG Review to foster more sharing of and continuity in CPP leadership	General welcome for greater sharing and continuity in CPP leadership, but emphasised importance of local solutions and good practice which already exists

5. Next steps

- 5.1. CPIB members are asked to consider if there would be value in submitting a collective response to the committee in relation to the recommendations. The Minister for Local Government Empowerment and Planning is appearing in front of the committee on 5th September, and if feasible to reach a shared CPIB position by then, the Board may wish to write to either Mr Fitzpatrick or the Committee Clerk to share our views in advance of this next committee session.
- 5.2. Additionally, there is an opportunity for the CPIB to inform Scottish Government's informal review of Community Planning which is being informed by the committee recommendations. [The Scottish Government response](#) to the committee recommendations provides an indication of how they plan to take work forward. It would be helpful to consider how the CPIB might wish to play into this review. Potential first steps could involve officers from Scottish Government, IS and COSLA coming together to think about the practical steps to support implementation of the recommendations and explore opportunities to bring other partners together. At a more senior level, there is also planned engagement between the CPIB Chair, the COSLA Chief Executive and the Director General Communities from Scottish Government to consider how to work together to align our approach.
- 5.3. Finally, the Board are asked to consider what implications the committee recommendations and Scottish Government's informal review of Community Planning may have for the CPIB Action Plan and programme of work across the coming period.

Annex 1 – Feedback from CPIB members

Key Recommendations (numbers are paragraph numbers from report)	Response from CPIB members
<p>18. The Committee heard from many voices about the important role that community planning plays. It is clear though that in some areas they could be more effective or require more support and investment, and our key findings summarised below include recommendations for where action should be taken.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcome the work of the Committee and the time and care taken to secure a range of views and experiences about CP across Scotland. • Agree that CPPs could be more effective with more support and investment
<p>19. The Scottish Government should ensure that its current review of the Community Empowerment Act addresses the variation in performance between CPPs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In future CPPs should have a clear and defined role in any national guidance on the local response to emergency situations (such as another pandemic). • Where there are examples of CPPs demonstrating best practice the Scottish Government and Cosla should ensure that this is actively shared across CPPs to help improve standards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local variation is key to effective community planning and can help to improve outcomes by ensuring approaches are tailored to local needs. • The principle of CPPs being independent and individually responsible to their citizens and local partners is an important one to maintain – variation is not negative as different CPPs have different local priorities. Raising the performance of all CPPs is the aim. • Key to supporting effectiveness of CPPs is ensuring that all partners are empowered to engage fully in community planning process. In addition to this, the sharing of good practice has an important role to play and CPIB, Improvement Service and the Community Planning Network are doing work in this area. We are open to working with partners to explore how good practice can best be promoted. • The CPIB provides an effective forum for sharing good practice across the partner organisations at national level, and the ‘Deep Dives’ and Briefing Notes are particularly useful. • The Community Planning Network already provides an effective forum for the exchange of operational best practice between CPPs and partner organisations, and equally, a safe place for constructive dialogue about lessons learned. • In addition, all CPP bodies with statutory responsibilities should be ensuring that practice is discussed and shared within and between their bodies – COSLA for local government, but also Health, Enterprise, Police and Fire and Rescue Service.

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- The TSI Network provides a further forum to share practice and learning (e.g. including the variety of responses of CPPs to Covid, from those whose Boards met weekly, to those who stopped meeting). Guidance would be useful for the future.
- It is worth noting that the IS previously shared practice through the national Community Planning portal which was developed with some initial funding from SG to set the portal up and then some funding from PHS to keep it going, with IS committing staff time to do all the development work and manage and run the portal. This not only included case studies of work being progressed by CPPs, but it also included details of all the support available from all the different improvement organisations for CPPs, covering some of the areas also picked up in other recommendations (e.g. leadership development). The portal was ultimately stood down as partners were unable to commit the resources needed to keep it running and whilst usage was growing, it wasn't particularly high. Whilst we received positive feedback on the portal content, CP Managers fed back that they and CP partners just didn't have the time to log on and read about the support available, good practice case studies etc. CPPs may be more likely to read information if it is sent directly to them (or shared via the CP Managers Network) rather than them having to go and find the information themselves, even if it is just going to a website like the CPP portal which was aiming to be a one stop shop of information for CPPs. This would require some dedicated resource, for someone to identify, write up and share the examples of good practice. It would also require a focus on being able to evidence/measure what it is that the CPP is doing that appears to be resulting in the good practice. Even if practice is actively shared, it doesn't necessarily mean that standards will improve, as it will be up to CPPs to decide whether or not they take on board any of the practice shared.
- The CPP self-assessment work that the IS undertakes could be a useful 'continuous improvement tool' for CPPs, as it will enable them to consider how they're performing against a range of areas and on the back of that, to then develop an improvement plan. Other tools, such as the HIS self-assessment tool have also been helpful resources to support performance review.

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- It is clear that the inference from the description is that there is room for improvement for some CPPs. I suggest that without an external view and clearly defined goals it might be difficult for a CPP to objectively assess their performance. The suggestion you make about more use of assessment tools is therefore important. However I would also suggest that an independently guided assessment would bring added value.
- I agree that there are issues about sharing good practice and how this might be observed, interpreted etc. I further agree that sharing does not mean that ideas will be taken on. A cultural change in how we work together for the greater good still seems to be in the distance.
- The benchmarking tool provided by IS is helpful and could be used more widely?

Emergency Response

- We support the clarification of the respective roles and responsibilities of Resilience Planning structures and CPPs.
- The local resilience partnerships (which played a major part in the covid response) brings together many of the same partners that form CPPs, but the local resilience partnerships already by definition are set up for emergency/crisis response with clearly defined rolls and protocols . Any definition of the role of the CPP in emergency response should ensure that this is coordinated with and complementing resilience partnership planning and work, rather than duplicating efforts and placing unnecessary additional time/resource demands on partners.
- In our view, the current model of emergency response provides sufficient flexibility for the involvement of community planning partners.
- Regarding emergency planning – important to appreciate that legislation can change in response to a crisis that does not apply under BAU circs.

20. The Scottish Government should consider refreshing the Community Planning Guidance in view of the comments made in this report by stakeholders. In particular this should include future-proofing the guidance so that it reflects new national priorities such as Community Wealth Building and what CPPs' role will be in this, and also the increasing regionalisation of economic development.

- Happy to work with SG and others to consider potential refresh to Community Planning guidance.
- We support the refreshing of the CP Guidance through co-production with a wide range of stakeholders. The involvement of CPP Managers, as happened in the drafting of the existing material, is particularly important.
- Given its place-based focus and need for cooperation between anchor organisations, CWB is of clear relevance to CPPs. We are open to considering potential changes to guidance where this is considered necessary and appropriate.
- Important that any developments in relation to CWB continue to reflect need for local flexibility.
- CWB is a key agenda for CPPs. CPP role in community wealth building requires consistency of guidance/requirements for all partners - local authorities tasked with community wealth building while Boards tasked with internal Anchor Institution action plan and delivering metrics on this which is different to the CWB metrics. Would help if all CPP partners tasked with delivering and reporting on same community wealth and health building outcomes and each anchor institution's contribution to this.
- Support for the point in relation to the increasing regionalisation of economic development and how CPPs fit with this, as this has been an issue that has been fed back in evidence gathered by the CPIB over the years in relation to what some of the challenges are with community planning. Careful thought is required on how to balance regional working (and added value/ synergies this may bring, as well as reduction in duplication of work for CPP partners that are national / regional agencies and organisations), with the concept of the importance of local needs and working (which forms the basis of the concept of CPPs).

Other Priorities referenced:

- More emphasis on the environment as most local authorities have declared a climate emergency.
- An emphasis on poverty that goes beyond just child poverty.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is also a need to consider referencing the 2 shared priorities in the recent Verity House Agreement • An appropriate balance between short term priorities and longer-term focus e.g. cost of living crisis mitigation as well as sustained poverty impact. • Up to date guidance on refreshing LOIPs and Locality plans • To future-proof the Guidance, thought is needed as to whether to be prescriptive and reference individual initiatives, or instead to embed the role of CPPs as strategic leadership across their whole area and in all aspects of citizens' lives. • When I consider future proofing I look at the relationship between the CPPs and City Deals etc which have a more regional footprint. The CWB, which include Community Benefits from organisation spend, available within LA boundaries and that of regional boundaries will be quite different. Additionally the CWB that can be achieved from organisation like the NHS, SG and Policing, with a more national reach must also be a consideration. Balancing the needs of communities across Scotland is something that might be better assessed at a CPP level. It is important that to ensure the maximum benefits are achieved for our communities this refresh will be important and require agreement at all levels (national/regional/local).
<p>21. The Scottish Government should consider amending the Act to require CPPs to invite the local Third Sector Interface ('TSI') and local anchor organisations to be partners.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We do not feel a change in the act is required but are happy to explore with partners how the participation of TSIs can be encouraged through sharing of existing good practice. • Greater recognition of the role of TSIs is strongly supported, and general welcome for a review of membership. • If there has been resolution of the constitutional and legal issues that prevented their inclusion in the Act then their inclusion would be welcomed. If these issues remain, then a stronger emphasis in the Guidance would be beneficial – both about their inclusion, and their responsibility for participation. • Given the role the third sector played in the pandemic response, and their closer relationships with communities, their inclusion is to be welcomed. The third sector could

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play a critical role in helping to build the capacity of local people to get involved in co-designing and delivering services, for example.

- TSIs have a key role in ensuring that the interests of local community groups and third sector organisations are represented in the CPP structures. We are delighted to see acknowledgement of the critical role TSIs can play, and that the Committee acknowledge that this should be a legislative requirement. TSIs need to be adequately resourced to do this, and it is important that we should not fall within any of the statutory obligations around reporting, accountability, or potential resource contributions, as we are small organisations without the resources to meet these kinds of requirements.
- The third sector needs to be adequately resourced if their involvement in CPP is to be meaningful. There are many third sector organisations involved in CPP work but this is threatened by cuts to local budgets.
- Agree totally with the resourcing issue for the TSI and 3rd sector generally. I am concerned regarding the increasing levels of demand being pushed in their direction and their capacity to contribute to CPP meeting structure while managing their important local delivery of service. It is important the CPPs and Partners appreciate the local contribution but also their capacity to be involved in the rigorous meeting structures
- The position about local anchor organisations is more complex, due to the wide range of constitutional arrangements and local circumstances. If this creates difficulties for inclusion within legislation, it may be appropriate at this stage to reference their inclusion in the refreshed Guidance, highlighting that it is organisations with strategic responsibilities, capacity and capability.
- It would be useful to know the types of organisations the committee deem to be local anchor organisations. There are two alternative uses of the term 'anchor organisation' in circulation. Traditionally, the term has referred to organisations like community development trusts and housing associations but under CWB the term is now used to refer to local authorities and the NHS.
- There are already third sector anchor organisations involved in community planning and we welcome further meaningful engagement of the sector. However, the TSIs are

	<p>recognised by the Scottish Government as the lead agency to represent the third sector in CP, and there is one in each local authority area while there are multiple anchor organisations, and they are different in each local authority area. The legislation would need to identify which anchor organisations had the right to be involved in order to avoid difficulties with local implementation. This differentiation will be important to ensure meaningful engagement and participation at the right levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As for anchor organisations I appreciate the role large employers can have in an area and their connection to the public. I agree with the comments already made regarding the decision to invite should be for individual CPPs. Although working with representative organisations would be important I would also push for some key sector organisations too. Not only financial but also, fuel and food if we are looking to tackle poverty.
<p>22. The Scottish Government should consider during its review of Part 2 of the Act how CPPs can best encourage the involvement of the private sector in community planning, for example through Business Gateway which is delivered by local authorities.</p> <p>It should also explore how CPPs can best contribute to increasing economic regionalisation and encourage collaboration between CPPs within regions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased private sector involvement is supported. However, private sector representation must be locally determined, with representative organisations such as Chambers of Commerce and Economic Forums, which more focused on engagement than Business Gateway (a public service to provide assistance for individual businesses and Social Enterprises) perhaps an effective route. • Business Gateway is a service delivered by local authorities – with national functions supported by COSLA- rather than a representative body for the private sector. Other bodies – e.g. FSB or Chambers of Commerce are likely to be more effective mechanisms for engagement. • There are good examples of private sector engagement through the Chambers of Commerce and the Federation of Small Businesses. However, there are some key private sector organisations who have no engagement with CPPs. One of the most notable absences is that of financial institutions; how can CPPs support people on low incomes out of poverty without the engagement of banks and insurance companies. • I would also push for not only financial sector organisations but also, fuel and food if we are looking to tackle poverty.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The principle of CPPs working together where there are multiple CPPs operating within the boundary of one enterprise body (or indeed one health board) is well established and there are examples of good practice about how this takes place. Any further support and initiatives that support these collaborations are welcome. It is for each CPP to determine what is the right arrangement to address its priorities and local circumstances.
<p>23. The Scottish Government’s review of the Act should explore whether its ambitions for community planning are realistic without being backed up by direct investment. CPPs may have an important role to play in new priorities such as Community Wealth Building and the Scottish Government should ensure that they are sufficiently resourced before creating any additional statutory requirements.</p> <p>It should also explore further how community planning partners should best direct their own resources to underpin CPPs' work.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognition of the need for additional resourcing for CPPs is essential to enable them to fulfil their potential; and the principle that any additional responsibilities are fully funded is long standing. However, it is important that the funding is not ring-fenced for specific initiatives but again is for the CPP to determine its use for local pressures and priorities. • Key to the financial sustainability of CPPs is the fiscal empowerment to enable local partners to pool resources effectively. • Regarding Community Wealth Building, we are not supportive of the introduction of a statutory duty – this could risk becoming a ‘one-size-fits-all’ solution and putting pressure on existing resources. We would favour increased powers and more flexible funding for Local Government, as well as signposting and guidance, as means to support CWB. • The point about realistic ambitions is important and reflects feedback CPPs have shared with the CPIB over the years that their breadth of responsibility has increased significantly, yet they do not receive direct investment to take on additional responsibilities. There is a question as to who the funding would go to, given CPPs aren’t incorporated bodies – i.e. would it go directly to CP partners and would there be expectations that they would pool the resources to work collaboratively on new priorities through the CPP? • The IS did a lot of work around the time of SOAs on trying to develop an outcome budgeting approach, whereby the intention would be that CP partners would allocate, and pool resources aligned to outcomes in their SOAs, but there was little traction due to the different governance and accountability frameworks in place for CP partners. • In terms of how CP partners direct their own resources to underpin CPPs’ work, strong agreement there should be wider engagement of CP partners, rather than just local authorities, in the allocation of resources.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planned national work to review the support by individual local partners to their CPP has not yet been undertaken and so this recommendation is strongly welcomed. It is understood that the arrangements put in place in the first iteration of Community Planning - ie local authorities had the lead role and therefore CP Managers are all in local authorities and support for the key forums is funded in the main by local authorities – has remained the same for the majority of CPPs, with little or no additional investment in money or staff time from local partners, now with the same statutory responsibilities as local authorities (Health Boards, Enterprise bodies, Police Scotland and Scottish Fire and Rescue Service). While local arrangements are the most appropriate approach, some consistency/a formula for recommended support would be helpful as Guidance for local partners and would evidence their commitment to and support of CPs. • A quick fix to generate a joint budget would be to allow the partnership organisations to contribute (part of) any 'end of year' underspend into a CPP budget that rolls over into the next financial year. Helpful for SG to reflect how they direct resources to underpin CPP work in addition to the contribution of partners. • I would highlight the issue of centralised budgets for the comment relating to contribution of end of year underspends
<p>24. The Committee believes that given the important part statutory partners other than local authorities have in community planning, Audit Scotland's routine audit of them could include the effectiveness of their participation in community planning.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We are open to exploring how lines of accountability for community planning partners more broadly could be streamlined, including any potential role for Audit Scotland. • Support the approach that all auditing and inspection bodies and regimes should include assessment of participation/collaborative action in community planning. • We would fully support this and have made this point repeatedly over the years. This shouldn't only be Audit Scotland but should include different inspection regimes in place for Police, Fire etc., Perhaps the different audit/inspection bodies should come up with a standard approach for what & how they will audit organisations' effectiveness of their participation in community planning in audit and inspection work, so there is consistency of approach. Also, given the increasing importance of whole system approaches, collective leadership etc., should we be looking at changing the approach to audit and inspection, with there being less focus on audit/inspection of individual organisations

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	<p>and more focus on the audit/inspection bodies working together to audit/inspect the effectiveness of partnerships (including CPPs) and the delivery of outcomes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Totally agree and support the aspect of the form an audit of effectiveness takes (collective leadership).
<p>25. The Scottish Government should explore how the complex lines of accountability for community planning partners could best be streamlined.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong support for this recommendation, and this point has been made by CPIB on numerous occasions. • Support further consideration being given to accountability and the legal status of CPPs – this could include revisiting the concept of incorporation of CPPs. • The importance of self-determination by CPPs and their local partners about their arrangements is essential and therefore the outcome of this work should be Guidance/Options available to CPPs. • This comes back to the clear role of the CPP in the Governments eyes and the reports that they need; the clearer the ask the clearer the answer. However I do not believe that SG can legislate for the meeting structures but they could be judged through more rigorous audits as described in the comments already made @ 24.
<p>26. The Scottish Government should take the opportunity during its review of Part 2 of the Act to help renew CPPs' focus on the importance of empowerment and participation through identifying opportunities to drive improvement and share best practice. This could include increasing the funding provided to the Improvement Service.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We strongly welcome the possibility of increased resources to support sharing of best practice and agree the IS would be well placed to offer a programme of support based on their core improvement architecture if funded to do so. • Consideration could also be given to the role and resourcing of other existing bodies which provide important support for CP e.g., Scottish Community Development Centre, Community Planning Managers Network, Development Trust Association Scotland, and potentially the SG Place and Wellbeing Programme. • Regarding the sharing of good practice – we are aware that mechanisms for knowledge-sharing already exist and are open to consider with partners whether anything further may be useful to facilitate learning. • I see this as a tie in to the points 24 & 25 above directly. In 19 above there was already comment that various sharing methods were tried by IS previously with little success

	<p>(time to access being the main issue). So we have to find a different way of sharing good practice and that could be achieved through the opportunities at 24.</p>
<p>27. CPPs should take proactive steps to ensure that communities of interest or identity are fully included in planning processes to avoid further marginalising key groups who are already at increased risk of inequality. Their voices should for example be clearly reflected in LOIPs and locality plans.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In addition to requirements of the Community Empowerment Act and expectations of guidance, councils – in line with their responsibilities under the Public Sector Equality duty- have developed a number of mechanisms for community engagement, including with communities of interest. • We are open to exploring how engagement with communities of interest can best be reflected in the development of LOIPs, in a way that reflects local needs. • We support this proposal, which enhances the work already in place. The refreshing of the Guidance and increased opportunities for sharing best practice across CPPs would give CPPs support in making these improvements. • Involving people with lived experience in the CPP process is the next natural step, but it needs to be meaningful (face-to-face if possible) and not tokenistic. Whose responsibility will it be and will they be resourced to do this meaningfully?
<p>28. Community engagement requires a professional skill-set that cannot be met solely by busy CPP officers in local authorities who may lack experience. The Scottish Government should explore how it can support community planning by resourcing a network of local community engagement officers within local authorities, and by encouraging local authorities to ensure they have sufficient community planning officers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We recognise the importance of community engagement as part of community planning • Additional support for community engagement is warmly welcomed and agree that community engagement requires a professional skillset and needs to be appropriately resourced. • Important to note that it is the responsibility of all community planning partners to ensure CPPs are sufficiently resourced to meet objectives and are able to engage effectively with communities. • CPP community engagement is not only an issue for local authorities and additional resources/networks of community engagement officers should be available to all statutory partners and TSIs. Indeed, there is significant number of posts, experience and expertise across all these organisations which is already co-ordinated and utilised within individual CPPs. Suggest that such engagement officers may be hosted by different CPP partners, which may increase buy in/ shared leadership by wider partners • Situating resources/networks of community engagement within the third sector who are more likely to have relationships with local communities (as witnessed in the pandemic),

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may deliver the greatest impact. There is a TSI in each local authority area who could be given a CP Engagement Officer. Community engagement is a non-statutory service and this is an area where we are already seeing cuts.

- Currently, although community engagement may be seen as a local authority function for the purpose of the LOIP, all CPP partners undertake different forms of community engagement. As a result, many communities fatigued by multiple community engagement activities. If engagement is considered as building an ongoing relationship then the focus could be on how all agencies work within locality networks to foster ongoing engagement. Could such a network of new posts be tied very closely to employability and or community empowerment work (ie recruitment to these posts through development of local individuals), thus ensuring that the community engagement officers also further strengthen the building of community capacity.
- Agree that skills and capacity to support policy alignment and addressing inequalities across partners is a particular area for investment and attention.
- The CP Officer/Manager resource to support community planning forums does not necessarily need to be based in, or come from, local authorities and it is disappointing that the legislation extending the same statutory function to five bodies did not change that culture or level of resource from partners. Therefore, it is for a CPP to ensure that it has sufficient officer support rather than a local authority. This issue of resourcing across partners also relates to para 23.
- Agree with the comments made already and would add as follows. Point 28 is all about improved engagement and if the engagement is of good quality the requirements of 27 will be achieved. The point that there are already a range of engagements happening separately within communities should not be overlooked. This is not really about new resources but rather utilising the resources we jointly have efficiently. Sharing insights back to separate partners would need to be a requirement to ensure we reduce engagement fatigue.
- We would not support use of ring-fenced or directed funding to local authorities to increase the number of community engagement officers, as this would limit local flexibility.

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<p>29. The Scottish Government should consider commissioning research into the impact made by CPPs in improving inequalities. This could explore how CPPs are, and should be, linking interventions with outcomes data at a local level and outlining a framework for CPPs to use.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CPPs have access to data to inform their interventions – e.g. CPOP, PSIF etc. • Open to considering, with partners, how the role of CPPs in reducing inequality can be maximised. • Some support for recommendation for research into impact made by CPPs. • Research is always helpful however it is also reflective of the question, ‘how to measure prevention’. It is also imperative that any research also considers other societal or demographic changes in an area that may affect ‘figures’. Again this might tie in with 28, because if we engage better and more often we can more easily monitor the effect of interventions. • The CPIB has gathered a significant volume of evidence over the years so if research was commissioned, some of the CPIB work could potentially play into this. • This also ties in well with work underway with the new Public Health Scotland body, particularly the National Pathfinder Project which has seen pilots in three CPP areas. • It is unclear what is meant by a framework, and whether this would be a performance framework that CPPs could use or would be required to use, and whether it would result in indicators/measures being defined. It will be important to reflect on the work already undertaken by the CPIB and CP partners in this area, in terms of the development of the Community Planning Outcomes Profile. This provides a tool to help CPPs to assess if the lives of people in their community are improving by providing a set of core measures on important life outcomes including early years, older people, safer/stronger communities, health and wellbeing, and engagement with local communities and a consistent basis for measuring outcomes and inequalities of outcome in their area.
<p>30. There is a need to better align outcomes across the public sector, from the Scottish Government's National Performance Framework through to local delivery by statutory partners. This would better underpin the delivery of improved outcomes at all levels and also enable the evidencing of those improvements.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local solutions are crucial to the delivery of national outcomes. This is reflected in the Verity House Agreement, in which Local Government and Scottish Government have committed to working together to deliver on three key priorities while embedding an approach which is local by default. • Happy to consider with colleagues how best practice could best be shared in any update to guidance.

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<p>The Scottish Government's review of community planning should consider whether Aberdeen CPP's work to align objectives should be used a case study and incorporated into the Strategic Guidance for CPPs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This could be picked up in the refreshing of the Guidance which already requires CPPs to identify in their LOIPs and Annual Reports how they contribute to the National Outcomes. There are several different models and examples that could be used as Case Studies in the Guidance for CPPs and the inclusion of Aberdeen as one is supported. • Consideration should be given to the work of the Scottish Leaders Forum Accountability and Incentives group who are undertaking work to consider how all organisations can contribute to achieving the national outcomes. • CPP work has whole system change at it's core - any evaluation and outcomes framework will need to account for non-linear relationships/ complexities - consider e.g. MRC guidelines for process evaluation for complex interventions as a suitable approach. Any outcomes frameworks may be non-informative, unless they also consider 'context', and 'mechanism' - for the latter a logic model may be key. • I think that this connects to 19 which discusses a clear and defined role. It is obvious that the issues being seen on a national basis by SG will be reflected in each CPP area to some extent, therefore it seems obvious that there should be a link. Aberdeen's methodology has been impressive in how it identifies areas for improvement and deals with them. A key piece of learning from Aberdeen is that they are focused on fixing specific and then moving on. In some areas there seems to be an attempt to fix everything, ending in disappointment.
<p>31. The Scottish Government's review of the Act should consider how to foster more sharing of and continuity in CPP leadership, for example through minimum terms or rotating Chairs amongst partners.</p> <p>It should also explore what training is needed to enable effective leadership of CPPs and how this could be provided.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More sharing and continuity in CPP leadership is strongly supported, however while innovative and different ideas are welcome, it should be a matter for each individual CPP to put in place the right arrangements for its circumstances and own local structure, The examples of practice through Case Studies and discussion forums are routes for fostering these new ideas are always helpful. • There are already rotating of Chairs amongst partners in some partnerships. It is unclear how this could be mandated but it could be identified as good practice. Similarly, it is unclear how minimum terms would realistically work as anecdotally currently changes are often down to people moving on or job roles changing. • The development of training materials for optional use is warmly welcomed, for CPP leaders and CP Officers

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CP Managers Network and the CPIB are well positioned to share and disseminate the materials and arrangements in place in individual CPPs • The IS has produced helpful resources which should be considered here, including self-service guidance notebooks, which included sections on how to be an effective board member - https://www.improvementservice.org.uk/products-and-services/skills-and-development/community-planning-partnership-board-guidance • There is a lot of money being invested by SG in health and social care leadership development – perhaps some of this could be repurposed for CPPs if it was felt national support was necessary. Perhaps some of the leadership development work could be picked up locally by partners’ HR/OD teams. • Time and other responsibilities are the key factors that limit the participation as chair. Learning from those who have successfully managed their core role and CPP chair may help influence others. Otherwise we might require secondments?? I would also suggest that with the capacity of some important partners (thinking of TSI) it might be difficult for them to participate in this way, which would be unfair.
<p>32. In its development of a Community Wealth Building Bill, the Scottish Government should give early consideration to the role of CPPs in delivering the policy ambitions, whether any legislative changes to their role would be required to facilitate that, and should ensure sufficient guidance is provided to CPPs about their role in CWB.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reference in the CWB Guidance about the role of CPPs is warmly welcomed and there are examples in other Guidance (e.g. Children’s Services Plans, CLD Strategic Action Plans) that could be drawn on. Legislative changes would not be supported as this can inhibit and date material. • Need to know more about what that might mean.
<p>33. The work that the Scottish Government and Cosla are jointly undertaking to review Local Governance in Scotland should incorporate the role that CPPs have, and any conclusions reached should provide clarity for all partners on the importance of community planning.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work to strengthen community planning must be viewed in context of broader public service reform, including LGR. • There has been recent progress in relation to LGR, including for example in the development of Single Island Authority models. It is important that LGR process provides space to develop a range of models which reflect Scotland’s diverse communities. • The role of CPPs is already part of the Local Governance Review but this recognition is welcome as to the important place of CP in our country’s arrangements.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a need for further guidance on decision-making for CPPs. Local authorities can make decisions at meetings as they have a Chief Officer and councillors there but often the other people from national agencies don't have that kind of delegated authority. • Need to know more about what that might mean.
<p>34. Throughout the inquiry, we heard about the wide range of work that CPPs are responsible for delivering across local authorities. Written submissions highlighted a range of policies, programmes and partnerships which CPPs have been central in delivering, particularly in areas including community justice, mental health, adult skills and food growing. We asked in particular about how CPPs had responded to the main challenges recently faced by communities - the Covid-19 pandemic and the cost-of-living crisis - and how effective they are at taking a preventative focus.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We welcome the recognition of the range of work that CPPs are responsible for delivering, and the importance of their response during Covid and the cost of living crisis, much of which has also been reported on by the CPIB. • We welcome the continued focus on the importance of prevention; however, note some of real challenges facing CPPS as they try to make that preventative shift, for example budget cuts in some of those areas that are most essential to prevention e.g. community capacity building, youth work. • Particularly at times of budget challenges prevention can be seen as a 'nice to have'. Allowing CPPs to have the time and space to put an emphasis on prevention would ensure the opportunities prevention can bring were not put aside. (Community Prevention Partnerships is my personal preference)
<p>35. Given the requirement on CPPs to tackle local inequalities we asked about other issues which communities experience, to help provide context. Respondents mentioned food poverty and inflationary pressures, access to good quality housing and jobs, mental health, and loneliness. Representatives from more rural or remote communities also highlighted the additional challenges faced there of digital connectivity, depopulation, access to public transport, and fuel poverty.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is reassuring to see the correlation between the current priority work of the CPIB, CPPs and the issues raised and recorded here by the Scottish Parliament Inquiry. • All of these issues are increasingly important and require a co-ordinated approach – they cannot be addressed by a single organisation – and this emphasises how essential it is to have sound and effective partnership arrangements in place that are able to respond quickly and effectively to local needs.



THE VERITY HOUSE AGREEMENT – A SUMMARY

CPIB Meeting, 28th August, 2023

Background

1. A Partnership Agreement (“known as the Verity House Agreement”) between Scottish Government and Local Government was signed formally by the First Minister, Deputy First Minister, Minister for Local Government Empowerment and Planning, and COSLA’s Presidential Team and Political Group Leaders on 30 June 2023. Details can be found at [Partnership Agreement | COSLA](#).
2. The Agreement is a key pillar underpinning the ‘New Deal’ for Local Government, first proposed in Scottish Government’s 2022 Resource Spending Review. Other key areas in relation to the New Deal include the development of a Fiscal Framework for Local Government, and ongoing work regarding the Local Governance Review and sources of Local Government funding (including Council Tax).
3. The Verity House Agreement is intended to support:
 - working together to achieve better outcomes for people and communities;
 - balancing greater flexibility over financial arrangements with improved accountability; and
 - providing certainty over inputs, outcomes and assurance, alongside the scope to innovate and improve services.
4. The Agreement is a process not an event, being a framework for how we engage across the detail. In it we commit to developing a Joint Programme of Work and initial discussions around that have begun.

Detail

5. The Agreement identifies three overarching priorities:
 - Tackling poverty, particularly child poverty;
 - Transforming the economy through a just transition to net zero; and
 - Delivering sustainable person-centred public services.
6. As stated above, the Agreement is a framework and a statement of intent, and therefore is not legally binding. It does however commit Scottish Government to the reconsideration of incorporating the European Charter of Local Self-Government Bill into Scots Law, and the Charter has been heavily drawn upon in the drafting.
7. In addition to the priorities, the agreement consists of four sections:
 - The Way we will work together;
 - How we will approach our shared priorities;
 - Accountability and Assurance; and
 - Engagement.

8. For each of these sections, key principles were identified and these are summarised in the following paragraphs.
9. The key principles underlying the way we are committing to work together are:
 - Trust and respect between the two spheres of Government;
 - A focus on outcomes;
 - Early consultation and collaboration;
 - Ensuring alignment of powers and funding is regularly considered;
 - Reducing ringfencing and direction of funding;
 - Using Community Planning Partnerships to align locally;
 - Disagreeing constructively; and
 - Respecting established pay negotiation structures, and better alignment on workforce issues across the public sector.
10. In terms of how we will approach our shared priorities, the key principles are:
 - Putting human rights at the forefront;
 - Local by default, national by agreement – ie the principles underlying the European Charter;
 - Involvement of Local Government in designing national delivery models for matters which are their concern;
 - A presumption in favour of local flexibility;
 - Acting in good faith in discussions about national approaches;
 - Concluding the Local Governance Review;
 - Advancing Public Service Reform, building on the Covid Recovery Strategy;
 - A shared commitment to evidence based policy making;
 - Proportionate, fit for purpose and transparent reporting and data collection and
 - Through a fiscal framework, simplification and consolidation of the Local Government Settlement.
11. For Accountability and Assurance, the key principles are:
 - We will agree a monitoring and accountability framework – providing evidence and visibility over progress to outcomes;
 - Audit Scotland and Accounts Commission to be invited to support and provide independent scrutiny; and
 - Existing strategic and service level plans to be streamlined and refined to reduce duplication and support this assurance.
12. Finally, in terms of Engagement, the key principles are:
 - A commitment to programmed regular First Minister – COSLA President meetings;
 - Use of COSLA Leadership Sounding Board (effectively COSLA's cross political group Cabinet) and a group of Cabinet Members led by the Deputy First Minister to support political engagement;
 - Early budget engagement – 'no surprises';
 - An improved role for Scottish Government's Place Directors;
 - A refreshed Strategic Review Group, led by the DFM and COSLA President to provide assurance; and
 - Ongoing portfolio and programme level engagement between Scottish Government

and COSLA.

Next Steps

13. The Agreement commits Scottish Government and COSLA to a number of specific next steps.
 - Improving engagement on budgetary matters;
 - Working together to conclude a Fiscal Framework;
 - Developing and agreeing a shared programme of activity underneath each of the three priorities;
 - A first joint review of Specific Grants and In Year Transfers to Local Government in time for Budget 2024/25 and
 - A joint review of the first year of implementation by autumn 2024.
14. Initial work is now progressing with, notably, three joint initial workshops between Scottish Government, COSLA, Solace and Directors of Finance to start to consider the shared programme of activity for each of the three priorities.
15. Further sessions are being rolled out with key partners and stakeholders over the coming weeks.

August 2023

Care & Wellbeing Portfolio

CPIB Meeting, 28th August, 2023

- The Care & Wellbeing Portfolio (CWP) is the principal strategic reform vehicle in Health and Social Care in Scottish Government. The Portfolio brings oversight and coherence to the major health and care reform programmes designed to improve population health and wellbeing, reduce inequalities and improve health and care system sustainability. These include the contribution health makes to wider cross government (national and local) priorities. *See Annex for further details.*
- The Care & Wellbeing Portfolio Board is system wide and includes senior membership from COSLA, SOLACE, HSCPs and HBs. The Board has frequently discussed and agreed on the central role of Community Planning Partnerships (CPPs) in realising the aims of improved population health and wellbeing and reduced inequalities; and understand CPPs as the vehicle for local population health planning and delivery.
- The Board recognises the pivotal role CPPs play in improving the health and wellbeing of their communities through focused work on addressing inequalities and the delivery of primary prevention (upstream) activities using a coordinated, multi-agency approach.
- There is some overlapping membership of the CPIB and the Care & Wellbeing Portfolio Board – for example, the chair of Scotland's Directors of Public Health and the CE of Public Health Scotland sit on both. The Care & Wellbeing Portfolio board first met in April 2022.

Initial Engagement with CPIB

- As part of feedback for year one of the CWP, Board Member Nicola Dickie, Director of People Policy in COSLA, suggested a meeting be arranged with Greg Colgan, CPIB Chair, to build stronger ties between both Boards and raise awareness of the CWP with all CPIB members.
- SG officials supporting CWP met with the CPIB Chair on 22nd May to raise awareness about the CWP and to discuss ways to continue to strengthen health's contribution to CPPs through the work of the CWP Place & Wellbeing Programme's Enabling Local Change workstream.
- The advice from CPIB chair at this meeting was for CWP leads to meet with Community Planning Network to better understand the opportunities and barriers on the ground and suggested we feed this back as part of a wider presentation on the CWP at the CPIB in August.

Community Planning Network Engagement

- Chris Stothart, Enabling Local Change workstream lead, met with Stuart Graham, Community Planning Network chair, on 23rd May.
- Through their discussion shared ambitions for CPPs and lessons from the Covid-19 Pandemic response were highlighted and initial areas where health partners could add further value to CPPs were identified.
- Stuart agreed to identifying a Network representative to inform the development of the Enabling Local Change workstream, offered access to the Network's distribution to gather feedback on how ideas and work might be received by local partners and also gave an open invitation to present at a future Network meeting (either September or December).

Enabling Local Change Workstream

- Enabling Local Change is a workstream of the Place and Wellbeing Programme. The Programme is focused on what can be done locally to reduce inequalities by harnessing the collective power of communities, and the voluntary, public and private sectors. The Programme is led by Linda Bauld as Chief Social Policy Adviser to SG.
- The Programme is concentrating on the role of communities, CPPs and the NHS in influencing decisions that impact on the wider determinants of health and wellbeing within their communities. This includes work to support health and social care bodies to operate as effective anchor institutions; to empower the community and voluntary sector to act locally and complement the actions of the public sector; and to enable local change by supporting health partners to engage proactively and consistently in CPPs across Scotland.
- The workstream is being formed with three interlinking objectives: ensure best use of specialist public health resource locally; enhance support for local partners by improving access to local evidence through the development of the Care & Wellbeing Dashboard and associated core data and metrics held by PHS; and strengthen health's contribution to CPPs across Scotland.
- Two key stakeholder discussions have taken place since June to identify activities to strengthen health's contribution to CPPs.
- The Community Planning Network has identified two representatives to attend these sessions, alongside representatives from Public Health Scotland, Improvement Service, Scottish Directors of Public Health, Health Improvement Managers Network and DG Communities.
- A number of potential actions have been identified at each session that the workstream could focus on in the coming 6-12 months. The following proposed actions and underpinning activities will be reviewed and confirmed at a follow-up discussion with key stakeholders on the 14th September:
 1. Work with local partners and relevant networks to identify good practice examples and to better understand the barriers experienced locally.
 2. Continue to collaborate with, support and learn from existing pilot sites of the Localised Working Programme and the Shaping Places for Wellbeing Programme, and other relevant pilot/pathfinder sites.
 3. Include a requirement on CPP working in the upcoming Annual Delivery Plan guidance that will be issued to health boards to support the development of 2023/24 plans.
 4. Encourage health partner's involvement, using a health in all policies approach (e.g., Integrated Impact Assessments), to inform the development of plans led by other CPP partners, such as Local Development Plans.
 5. Continue to engage with relevant Scottish Government policy teams to stay connected with a number of ongoing developments – role of Place Directors, developing monitoring and accountability frameworks described in the Verity House Agreement, and progressing recommendations from the Parliamentary Committee's report on Part II of the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act.

Forward Plan

22/08/2023

Agenda Item 7

- Once the workplan has been agreed and signed off by the Place & Wellbeing Portfolio Board, a Delivery Group will be established to oversee this work moving forward.
- It is anticipated that the Community Planning Network, through a representative on the Delivery Group, will continue to play a pivotal role in informing the progress of all five actions, with a particular emphasis on action 1.
- To progress the action focused on identifying good practice and understanding the opportunities and challenges locally, the workstream lead will work with Network representatives to engage their wider colleagues at a forthcoming Network meeting, likely December (TBC).

Background Information on the Care and Wellbeing Portfolio

Overview

Through the Scottish Government's [Policy Prospectus](#) we have a clear vision for Scotland and the outcomes the government aims to make progress on by 2026 to support the three missions of Equality, Opportunity and Community.

The NHS and wider Health and Care system can make a decisive contribution to those three missions – and we know, in turn, that making progress here is fundamental to improving health across our communities.

The Care & Wellbeing Portfolio, established in 2022, is the Scottish Government's principal vehicle for health and social care reform, bringing oversight and coherence to the major health and care reform programmes designed to improve population health and wellbeing, reduce inequalities and achieve health and care system sustainability.

The Portfolio has adopted the Marmot Review Framework which recognises that collective action across governments and sectors is fundamental to improving the building blocks (determinants) of health through primary prevention activities targeting early years, education, fair work, income and housing.

Portfolio Programmes

The Portfolio encompasses: Place and Wellbeing, Preventative and Proactive Care, and NHS Recovery, Renewal and Transformation programmes. The programmes are positioned to create the best environment to stimulate national and local action to tackle these issues: ensuring the people of Scotland live more years in good health and reduce inequalities in healthy life expectancy.

The ***Place and Wellbeing Programme*** brings communities, and voluntary, public and private sector organisations together to drive change at a local level in order to reduce health inequalities, and drive improvements in health and wellbeing.

The ***Preventative and Proactive Care Programme*** supports Scotland's citizens, communities and services to access and benefit from preventative and proactive ways to improve healthy life expectancy and reduce health inequalities.

The ***NHS Recovery, Renewal and Transformation Programme*** is being developed by the Chief Operating Officer for the NHS, with key elements of the work looking to include person-centred care, building services around population need, harnessing the power of technology, as well as delivering a sustainable model.

Further information on the Care and Wellbeing Portfolio is available online at:

Care and Wellbeing Portfolio Board and Board minutes:
[Care and Wellbeing Portfolio Board - gov.scot \(www.gov.scot\)](http://www.gov.scot)

Editions of the Care and Wellbeing Newsletter:
[Care and Wellbeing Portfolio Newsletter - December 2022 Edition \(office.com\)](#)
[Care and Wellbeing Portfolio Newsletter - May 2023 Edition \(office.com\)](#)

Please get in touch with the team if you would like to find out about the Care and Wellbeing Portfolio - NSS.CareAndWellbeing@nhs.scot

The diagram below sets out the overall Portfolio aim and outcomes, cross-government work that contribute to improved health and wellbeing, and the programmes and enabling functions that support delivery.

Care & Wellbeing Portfolio

Portfolio Aim

**Improved Population Health & Wellbeing,
Reduced Inequalities and Sustainable
Health & Care Services**

Our aim is achieved by taking a person-centred approach to delivering clear outcomes spanning short, medium and long-term.

1. Everyone in Scotland gets the **right care, at the right time, in the right place** based on their individual circumstances and needs.

2. **Prevention, early intervention, proactive care and good disease management** keeps people in Scotland healthy, active and independent.

3. **Communities, third sector & public sector work together** to improve health and wellbeing and reduce health inequalities in local communities

Many of the influences on health outcomes lie outwith health and social care. Our cross-government work to date provides an initial focused contribution to the wider government missions for 2026.



Together the Care & Wellbeing Programmes and Enablers provide a comprehensive and progressive health and social care reform package.