

National Procurement Strategy 2018

Delivering the ambition

Toolkit

Introduction

This toolkit has been developed to support delivery of the National Procurement Strategy 2018.

Its purpose is to help councils, and groups of councils, to set objectives in relation to the maturity levels in each of the key areas of the strategy and to assess their own progress against those objectives.

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Showing leadership

NPS Key Area: Engaging Councillors and Senior Managers					
Description:	Engaging Councillors and Senior Managers refers to the Cabinet (or other executive body) and the corporate management team valuing and benefiting from commercial and procurement advice at all stages of decision-making including early advice on major projects.				
Help:	<p><u>What it is:</u> Key decision-makers value and benefit from commercial and procurement advice including advice at the early stages of major projects. This is a two-way process requiring action by councillors and senior managers on the one hand and by commercial and procurement advisors on the other.</p> <p><u>Why it is important:</u> Good commercial and procurement advice (provided in-house wherever possible) can have a decisive impact on the outcome of a project, particularly one involving innovation. It is important that councillors and senior managers engage with the commercial and procurement issues from the earliest stages of the project.</p>				
High level Principle/Specific Behaviour:	Minimum	Developing	Mature	Leader	Innovator
	Councillors and senior management regard commercial and procurement issues as purely operational matters.	Exploring the best approach to obtaining commercial and procurement input into decision-making.	Leadership engaged with commercial and procurement issues, routinely taking advice at key decision points.	Demonstrating better results from early commercial and procurement advice on projects.	Council commercial and procurement advice valued in combined authority/group of councils projects.
Influence and Impact	Commercial and procurement is contributing but contribution not visible to councillors and senior managers.	Contribution of commercial and procurement has been noted on isolated projects.	Contribution recognised through representation on corporate management team.	Representation on corporate management team contributing to better strategic planning, coordination and decision-making.	Representation on combined authority/group of councils decision-making bodies.

Mission and Strategy	Obsolete procurement strategy.	Procurement strategy being reviewed and refreshed.	Council has approved a procurement strategy aligned to corporate and service strategies.	Council has approved commercial and procurement mission to harness supplier innovation.	Council committed to providing commercial and procurement support to combined authority/group of councils approach to the harnessing of supplier innovation.
Processes	Ad hoc approach to managing projects.	Structured approach but not explicit about role of commercial and procurement advice.	Structured approach to project management clearly defining roles and responsibilities in relation to commercial and procurement advice.	Demonstrably better outcomes from projects due to early commercial and procurement advice.	Arrangements for combined authority/group of councils joint projects provide for early commercial and procurement advice from the council.
Training and Development	No formal training for councillors or senior managers on commercial and procurement issues.	Some councillors and senior managers have attended training courses.	Councillor and manager development programmes include commercial and procurement modules for all participants.	Development programmes have resulted in better engagement with commercial and procurement and better decisions.	Development equips councillors and senior managers to play their role in combined authority/group of councils projects.

NPS Key Area: Working with Partners					
Description:	Working with Partners refers to a 'one team' approach to the design and implementation of solutions for public services.				
Help:	<p><u>What is it:</u> The council works as a single team to design and implement solutions for public services and commissioners/budget holders and commercial and procurement advisors work together as part of that team.</p> <p><u>Why is it important:</u> A team approach best use of limited resources and can lead to innovative solutions and better results. The team approach should characterise how council departments work together and how the council works with other councils, fire, police and health, housing, VCSEs and other partners.</p>				
High level Principle/Specific Behaviour:	Minimum	Developing	Mature	Leader	Innovator
	There are teams but they work in isolation from commercial and procurement advisors.	Council acknowledges the business case for a cross-council approach to design and implementation of solutions and is seeking to encourage this.	Designing and implementing solutions as a single team in high value/high risk projects.	Designing and implementing solutions is the council's normal way of working (policy).	Designing and implementing solutions as a combined authority or as a group of councils/with health, fire, police, housing, VCSEs and other partners.
Culture	Silo working is not questioned.	Benefits of a change in culture recognised. Pilots challenging attitudes and behaviours.	Working as a single team is 'the way we do things here'.	Working as a single team is the norm when the council cooperates with external partners.	Team successes, including significant innovations, reinforce the culture.

Processes	Departments generally have their own processes.	Lessons being learned from pilot projects for planning and budgeting processes and project management.	The team approach is supported by - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corporate and service planning and budgeting processes • A structured approach to project management. 	The team approach is supported by - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint planning and budgeting processes • Common approach to project management. 	Peers acknowledge the transformational results being achieved through partnership working.
Training and Development	Training and development programmes do not cover partnership working.	Training programmes under development.	Training programmes cover 'soft skills' of partnership working as well as council processes.	Training programmes cover 'soft skills' of partnership working and shared processes.	Other public bodies regard the council's approach as exemplary practice and involve council staff in their own training programmes.



NPS Key Area: Engaging Strategic Suppliers					
Description:	Engaging Strategic Suppliers refers to the process of identifying strategic suppliers and engaging with them to improve performance, reduce cost, mitigate risk and harness innovation.				
Help:	<p><u>What it is:</u> The council takes a strategic approach to the management of relationships with the most important suppliers (otherwise known as Strategic Supplier Relationship Management). This activity should be carried out cross-department and is most effective when done cross-organisation.</p> <p><u>Why it is important:</u> Effective management of strategic supplier relationships can deliver a range of benefits including improved outcomes for the public, added social value, reduced cost, reduced risk and innovation.</p>				
High level Principle/Specific Behaviour:	Minimum	Developing	Mature	Leader	Innovator
	Firefighting. Ad hoc engagement with important suppliers usually when there is a problem to be resolved.	Acknowledges business case for improved strategic supplier management and is piloting engagement.	Delivering programme of engagement with strategic suppliers at council level.	Playing a leading role in programme of engagement with strategic suppliers at combined authority/group of councils level.	Playing a leading role in programme of engagement with strategic suppliers at regional/national level.
Data Collection and Analysis	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No common basis for departments to collect data and intelligence on suppliers. 2. No system for sharing and analysing departmental data. 3. No agreed definition of a 'strategic' supplier. 	Council has partial data and intelligence on its suppliers and is developing criteria it will use to identify strategic suppliers.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Council routinely collects and analyses data and intelligence on supplier performance, cost, financial status, added social value and risk. 2. Council strategic suppliers identified according to agreed criteria. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Council shares data and intelligence on performance, cost, financial status, added social value and risk. 2. Contributes to analysis of data and identification of strategic suppliers at combined authority/group of councils level. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Council participates in regional/national data and intelligence sharing. 2. Contributes to analysis of data and identification of strategic suppliers at regional/national level.

			3. Council has visibility of strategic supplier supply chains.		
Engagement of Existing Strategic Suppliers	<p>1. Roles and responsibilities in relation to strategic suppliers not defined.</p> <p>2. Engagement (when it happens) is firefighting in response to a crisis.</p>	<p>1. Evaluating toolkits.</p> <p>2. Piloting engagement with a major supplier.</p>	<p>1. Roles and responsibilities allocated for monitoring and engaging strategic suppliers.</p> <p>2. Engagement toolkit adopted.</p> <p>3. Supply chain risk assessment carried out.</p> <p>4. Programme of engagement to identify and realise opportunities for cost reduction, performance improvement, added social value, mitigation of risk etc.</p> <p>5. Improvement/cost reduction plans in place. Contingency planning where there is significant risk.</p>	<p>1. Combined authority/group of councils lead role for strategic supplier monitoring and engagement.</p> <p>2. Leading delivery of a programme of engagement with one or more shared strategic suppliers.</p> <p>3. Undertaking joint risk assessment.</p> <p>4. Using shared toolkit.</p> <p>5. Coordinating improvement/cost reduction planning and contingency planning at combined authority/group of councils level.</p>	<p>1. Regional/national lead role for strategic supplier monitoring and engagement.</p> <p>2. Leading delivery of a programme of engagement with one or more regional/national strategic suppliers.</p> <p>3. Regional/national risk assessment.</p> <p>4. Using regional/national toolkit.</p> <p>5. Coordinating improvement/cost reduction planning and contingency planning at regional/national level.</p>

<p>Early Engagement with Future Strategic Suppliers</p>	<p>Not recognised as important.</p>	<p>1. Some information on forward plans published.</p> <p>2. Experience of early market engagement on at least one council project.</p>	<p>1. Future needs signalled to the market using a variety of channels including publication of pipeline information and engagement events.</p> <p>2. Normal practice to engage early with bidders on significant projects to encourage innovative solutions.</p>	<p>1. Combined authority/group of councils lead role for market engagement.</p> <p>2. Leading early engagement for a joint project.</p>	<p>1. Regional/national lead role for market engagement.</p> <p>2. Leading early engagement for a regional/national project.</p>
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Behaving commercially

NPS Key Area: Creating Commercial Opportunities					
Description:	<p>Creating Commercial Opportunities refers to how an organisation promotes revenue generation and value creation through the way it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plans its major third party acquisitions (works, services and goods) Reviews its business options (make or buy) Engages with, and influences, markets and potential suppliers <p>Commercialisation is a broad subject and this Key Area is confined to how procurement teams should contribute to its successful delivery.</p>				
Help:	<p><u>What it is:</u> There are many ways in which commercial opportunities can be created through the strategic management of the commercial cycle and the services and assets delivered through the contracts it creates. Commercialisation is a broad subject and important subject to the sector. This Key Area is confined to how procurement teams should contribute to helping identify and create commercial opportunities.</p> <p><u>Why it is important:</u> As grants from central government are reduced, organisations are required to look at other means of reducing funding deficits. Commercial opportunities can be created in many different ways, from conventional means such as increasing returns on assets to the way it engages with its development partners and third party contractors.</p>				
High level Principle/Specific Behaviour:	<p>Minimum</p> <p>Focused on business as usual and compliance.</p>	<p>Developing</p> <p>Some high value / high profile acquisitions examined for creating commercial opportunities.</p>	<p>Mature</p> <p>Clear understanding of the ways in which new revenue generation opportunities can be created across the commercial cycle.</p> <p>End-to-end policies and processes promoting this approach in place across the organisation.</p>	<p>Leader</p> <p>Revenue generation and potential wealth creation is a standard part of all contract review meetings.</p> <p>Procurement staff are encouraged to enhance commercial skills and demonstrate commercial behaviours.</p>	<p>Innovator</p> <p>Organisations work collectively to identify and exploit new commercial opportunities through market shaping and shared working with development partners</p> <p>Organisations see staff innovation and knowledge / information utilisation as a commercial opportunity.</p>

<p>Forward Planning</p>	<p>Some forward planning is undertaken but with a focus on process compliance.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Forward planning is undertaken in some areas and/or for some acquisition types 2. Opportunities to create new revenue streams is sometimes investigated in some departments and for some expenditure categories. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Forward planning is always undertaken across the organisation for all strategic contracts 2. Opportunities to create new revenue streams is considered by all departments and for all relevant expenditure categories 3. Procurement encouraged to contribute ideas for revenue generation in the forward planning process. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Forward planning for contracts has developed to form an integral part of the organisation's budget setting and expenditure forecasting process 2. Procurement is able to contribute ideas for revenue generation in the forward planning process. 	<p>Forward planning for contracts is undertaken across multiple organisations in order to maximise leverage and commercial attractiveness to the market.</p>
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<p>Options Appraisal (Make or Buy)</p>	<p>Sometimes undertaken, but only seen as an in-house / outsource decision.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Undertaken for high profile / high value projects and exercises 2. Evaluation criteria sometimes incorporating commercial and social considerations. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A policy exists setting out how and when options appraisal must be applied and is used by all departments 2. Clear guidance on how to identify and evaluate 'make or buy' options, including commercial and social considerations is in place and widely used 3. Procurement is consulted on options appraisals. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Options appraisal includes seeking commercial opportunities and/or collaborative contracting with others in the sector 2. Creation of new delivery vehicles for services 3. Procurement viewed as an integral aspect of options appraisals. 	<p>Expanded to include alternative delivery vehicles, includes creation of new trading companies, seeking commercial opportunities and/or collaborative contracting with other organisations in the wider public sector.</p>
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<p>Market & Supplier Research & Analysis</p>	<p>Sometimes undertaken if time permits or there is a political imperative</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Undertaken when a new requirement is sought and/or where there have been problems on an earlier contract 2. Research sometimes includes looking for commercial opportunities or gaps in the market 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A policy exists setting out how and when market and supplier research / analysis must be undertaken and is used by all departments 2. Clear guidance on how to interpret and apply the findings, including commercial and social considerations, is in place and widely used 3. Procurement is asked to give advice on market and supplier research 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Outcomes from market and supplier research are used to shape and determine the content and timing of the procurement process used 2. Outcomes are also used to contribute to the risk management process and options appraisal process 3. Procurement viewed as an integral aspect of market and supplier research and analysis 	<p>Outcomes from market and supplier research are used in collaboration with other organisations in the wider public sector for seeking and exploiting new commercial opportunities</p>
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<p>Tendering</p>	<p>Mainly focused on compliance and standard cost / quality ratios</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Focus still on compliance and standard cost / quality ratios but innovation sometimes considered 2. Tenders mainly viewed as legal documents but written in plain language 3. Procurement is sometimes invited to contribute to the planning phase 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Innovation is seen by the organisation as an important factor in the tendering process and scored at the evaluation stage 2. Tenders viewed as needing to have a legal / commercial balance focused on attracting the best bids 3. Procurement is asked to contribute to the planning phase 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tendering is seen as a commercial process by the organisation 2. Documentation is prepared to make it attractive to take part and focused on innovation and opportunities 3. Procurement is seen as an integral contributor to the planning phase 4. 	<p>Tendering opportunities are focused on innovation and opportunities and done in conjunction with development partners to maximise market attractiveness</p>
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<p>Performance Reporting</p>	<p>Performance reporting is undertaken, but restricted to the level savings made</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Performance reporting is undertaken and includes commercial and social benefits achieved as well as savings but restricted to specific procurement exercises and some departments 2. Summary reports are produced by Procurement for service heads on an annual basis 3. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Performance reporting is undertaken and includes commercial and social benefits achieved as well as savings across the whole organisation 2. Procurement is asked to produce summary reports for chief officers and elected Members on a monthly basis 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Performance reporting is seen as an integral part of the organisation's culture with reports on commercial and social benefits achieved included in a performance dashboard 2. An annual report for the Leadership team and potential delivery partners covering achievements and aspirations is published by the organisation 3. Procurement is viewed as an integral aspect of performance reporting and is viewed by the leadership as contributing to commercialism 	<p>Aspirations and performance reporting is shared with other organisations in the sector to maximise potential leverage and influencing capability in markets and/or with development partners</p>
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<p>Post Contract Review</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Occasional post contract reviews undertaken, but restricted to some departments and/or categories of expenditure 2. Seen as something that is done after poor contract performance or contract failure 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Post contract reviews undertaken, by most departments and/or identified categories of expenditure 2. Seen as being an integral part of improving outcomes and identifying commercial opportunities 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Post contract reviews undertaken as part of an organisational policy 2. Well defined criteria published for undertaking post contract reviews including the identification of commercial opportunities 3. Procurement is asked to support the post contract review process 4. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contract reviews and relationships are seen as a continuous process and involve development partners to ensure commercial and social opportunities are identified and exploited 2. Procurement is seen as an integral part of the post contract review process 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contract reviews and relationships are seen as a continuous process and fundamental to improved performance and the creation of new opportunities 2. Reviews are extended to sector partners so that supplier relationship management can be undertaken in partnership with multiple organisations
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NPS Key Area: Managing Contracts & Relationships

Description: **Contracts & Relationship Management** refers to the effective management and control of all contracts from their planned inception until their completion by the appointed contractor(s). It covers the supporting policies, procedures and systems needed to undertake it, together with broader issues from the identification and minimisation of risk, successful and timely delivery of outcomes and performance, effective control of cost and variations and the maintenance of clear communications and operational relationships with contractors.

Help: What it is: Contract & Relationship Management is the process by which all contracts and variations are managed effectively to control costs, secure the quality and timeliness of agreed outcomes and performance levels and minimise the occurrence of risks

Why it is important: Research by IACCM shows that contracts exceed their expected costs by on average 9.4% over their lifetime. Poor contractor performance or commercial failure can seriously damage a council’s reputation and its ability to deliver effective services and support to local communities.

High level Principle/Specific Behaviour:	Minimum	Developing	Mature	Leader	Innovator
	Compliance driven. Reactive approach to contract and relationship management.	Identified the need to change and improve. Basic policies, procedures and systems in place.	All basic policies, procedures and systems in place to support contract and relationship management across the organisation and used in all departments.	Well-developed policies, procedures and systems in place to support contract and relationship management. Used to drive forward planning, cost control and contractor performance.	Contract and relationship management recognised by the leadership team as being essential to driving ongoing improvement and better service outcomes. Systems, procedures and staff delivering consistently high results.

<p>Information Storage & Accessibility</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Basic contracts register on a spreadsheet with limited accessibility 2. Data held is often incomplete / out of date. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contracts register exists with some access possible, mainly viewing and searching capability 2. Data held is incomplete / out of date, but efforts are being made to increase data quality and the percentage of third party spend listed on the register. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contracts Register is dynamic and provided through a purpose built solution (in-house / external C&RM software / hosted service) 2. Full accessible to the whole council with read/write/edit and search capabilities 3. Complete data sets for all major third party spend. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contracts Register is dynamic and fully accessible to all who need to use it 2. Information is always up-to-date with comprehensive, complete and accurate records on all contracts 3. Contracts register is has action / renewal alerting capabilities for contract owners and managers and in built Learning Management capability. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contracts Register complete and accessible to all and is integrated with the financial system for forward planning, budgeting, asset management and expenditure reporting 2. Contracts register is used for forward planning and financial modelling.
<p>Change Control</p>	<p>No change control policy in place except for isolated contracts.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A change control policy exists for capturing the details of any changes or variations made to some contracts 2. Standard documentation is available and used by some departments. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Change control policy implemented across the board for all contract changes and variations 2. Standard documentation is available and used in all circumstances across all departments. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All contract changes and variations processed through change control stored on the contracts register 2. Details shared on-line with contract managers owners and contractors. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Details of all contract changes and variations used for calculating impacts on budgets and assessing contractor risk / performance 2. Cost / time overruns reported to service heads and Leadership Team.

<p>Savings and Benefits Delivery</p>	<p>Savings and benefits are delivered from some contracts but not a part of any formal process.</p>	<p>A formal policy is in place for capturing savings and accruing benefits from contracts but is not uniformly implemented.</p>	<p>Savings capture from contracts and benefits realisation applied uniformly across the organisation and reported to chief officer level.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All contracts regularly reviewed to monitor actual vs planned spend 2. Opportunities for savings from specification and performance reviews are assessed on an ongoing basis 3. All benefits / savings claimed in agreed business cases and/or promised by contractors are managed and accrued to the organisation. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A proactive system is in place in partnership with contractors to review all contracts for potential savings, cost reductions and benefits realisation 2. Contractors work with the organisation on an ongoing basis to reduce costs and eliminate potential waste.
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<p>Recognition & Cultural Acceptance</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is no recognition by the organisation of contract and relationship management 2. Only job roles which are 100% designated to managing contracts are designated as contract manager in their title. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is recognition by the organisation of contract and relationship management in some departments 2. Job roles are designated as contract manager and/or contain specific contract and management activity in their content description in some departments. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contract and Relationship Management is recognised by the organisation as being essential to its overall performance 2. Job roles are designated as contract and relationship manager and/or contain contract and relationship management activity in their content description as a formal policy 3. Performance is reviewed with job holders in their annual appraisals. 	<p>Regular briefings and meetings are held to brief all staff involved in contract & relationship management on commercial, developments, new initiatives and professional development.</p>	<p>The organisation is a sector exemplar with contract & relationship management firmly rooted in the management culture and is able to advise other organisations on how to achieve a similar transformation.</p>
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<p>Skills & Knowledge</p>	<p>Staff have limited access to any contract and relationship management skills and knowledge programmes.</p>	<p>Staff have access to general contract management training given as a one-off exercise rather than an ongoing skills enhancement programme.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contract and Relationship Management is acknowledged as a core competency across the organisation 2. Briefings on Contract and Relationship Management are given in all induction and management programmes 3. Refresher programmes are available to all staff involved in contract & relationship management. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contract and Relationship Management is acknowledged as a core competency across the organisation 2. Staff are invited to undergo advanced / specialist training where contract management accounts for more than 20% of their job role. 	<p>Contract & Relationship Management is recognised as a profession where staff are encouraged and supported to advance their skills in the subject and/or acquire professional qualifications.</p>
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NPS Key Area:		Managing Strategic Risk			
Description:	Managing Strategic Risk refers to the impact by an external event, passing of a statute or illegal activity upon business as usual, reputation and/or financial health of the organisation.				
Help:	<p><u>What it is:</u> A series of actions and policies designed to reduce or even eliminate the probability of a perceived risk occurring and minimising the detrimental effects that may occur should it materialise.</p> <p><u>Why it is important:</u> The occurrence of any risk, particularly when it could be foreseen, can have a devastating impact on the organisation's reputation and the lives of the people it serves, the quality of the services that it provides, and even its financial viability.</p>				
High level Principle/Specific Behaviour:	<p>Minimum</p> <p>Compliance driven. Doing enough to meet statutory requirements.</p>	<p>Developing</p> <p>Good awareness of issues involved and potential threats with basic systems in place to manage should they occur.</p>	<p>Mature</p> <p>Taking a pro-active approach to strategic risk management with all vulnerable areas identified and mitigating policies and plans in place.</p>	<p>Leader</p> <p>All vulnerable areas identified and policies and plans in place and shared ownership, transparency and reporting with appropriate contractors.</p>	<p>Innovator</p> <p>Effective policies and plans in place in all areas, shared with contractors with contingency plans in place and active management of all strategic risks.</p>
Fraud and Financial Loss	The organisation does not see this as a priority / is not aware, beyond statutory compliance.	Basic systems, controls and reporting in place to ensure compliance and minimise potential for financial loss from both internal and external sources.	Systems in place to target both financial loss and fraud with a proactive approach to issues such as irregular transactions, duplicate payments, and fake creditors/invoices.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Well defined systems in place targeting both financial loss and fraud 2. Active deployment and use of analytical software 3. Audit teams working closely with all departments to make this a priority. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All internal systems covered and supported by analytical software 2. Fraud detection checks throughout supply chain 3. Potential collusion in contracts and market distortion actively investigated.

Supply Chain and Contractor Failure	The organisation does not see this as a priority / is not aware, and will react to events.	Aware of the risks and issues involved and attempting to identify where this may occur.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expenditure categories / contracts where this might occur identified 2. A suitable policy developed and risk register with mitigating actions in place. 	Effective policies implemented in collaboration relevant with contractors.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Full picture of all high risk suppliers and contractors with supply chain vulnerabilities identified 2. Active management of, and reporting against, high risk suppliers and their supply chains.
Modern Slavery (Legislation)	The organisation does not see this as a priority / is not aware of its obligations and duties.	Aware of the legislation and how it might manifest itself in supply chains.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expenditure categories/contracts with potential for modern slavery identified 2. Basic checks made with appropriate contractors. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All contracts where modern slavery might occur are known 2. Agreed reporting measures and compliance checks agreed and implemented by appropriate contractors. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All appropriate contractors and their supply chains are known with risk of occurrence fully managed 2. Assisting other organisations to advance.
GDPR (Legislation)	The organisation does not see this as a priority / is not aware, beyond statutory compliance.	Aware of legislation and taking steps to ensure compliance.	Actively identifying and reviewing contracts where data issues could occur.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pre-defined policy and process in place to identify contracts where data issues will occur reflected in standard T&Cs 2. Good engagement with contractors 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Full understanding and visibility of all existing and planned contracts where data issues exist 2. Contractors fully engaged and contributing to compliance and transparency

External Events (e.g. Brexit)	No consideration given to the impact of external events on the functioning of the organisation.	Keeping abreast with central government briefings and taking appropriate action, as and when required.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monitoring the high value/risk contracts 2. Gaining visibility and understanding of vulnerabilities in supply chains and labour availability. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Thorough understanding of the possible impact on all high value/risk contracts 2. Contingency plans in place in the event of contract failure. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contingency plans in place for all high value/risk projects 2. Back-up suppliers identified 3. Fully engaged in discussions on how best to exploit the opportunities presented by the post-Brexit landscape.
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Driving community benefits

NPS Key Area: Obtaining Social Value					
Description:	Social Value refers to wider financial and non-financial impacts of programmes, organisations and interventions, including the wellbeing of individuals and communities, social capital and the environment. From a business perspective it may be summarised as the net social and environmental benefits (and value) generated by an organisation to society through its corporate and community activities reported either as financial or non-financial (or both) performance.				
Help:	<p><u>What it is:</u> Social Value is about improving economic, social and environmental well-being from public sector contracts over and above the delivery of the services directly required at no extra cost.</p> <p><u>Why it is important:</u> Experience from procurements let by Councils that have fully included Social Value requirements has shown that a minimum +20% SV ‘additionality’ can be obtained on contract value by way of direct community benefits.</p>				
High level Principle/Specific Behaviour:	Minimum	Developing	Mature	Leader	Innovator
	Compliant. Doing just enough to meet the conditions of The Act	Compliant but only pro-actively seeking Social Value in a few key contracts only	Taking a pro-active approach to integrating Social Value into procurement and commissioning	Social Value embedded into corporate strategy and have comprehensive frameworks for management and delivery	Social Value is a core operational metric, integrated into all directorates/departments and activities with regular reporting against targets
Policy and Scope	Complies with Act by considering Social Value but not taking any action to implement	No specific policy in place. Only complies with the Act (i.e. Services above EU procurement threshold)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A process and policy is in place to identify which contracts should include Social Value 2. Justification provided for a relevant, proportional and considered threshold over which social value should be included. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SV requirements applied to Supplies, Works and Services above AND below OJEU thresholds 2. Requirement are tailored to reflect size and scope of contract 3. SV embedded into all procurement routes where appropriate 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SV Requirements applied to Grants, Supplies, Works, Services AND Planning. 2. Innovators encourage other work through outside contracts, e.g. through time banks, charter accredited organisations. 3. Specific policies in place on stakeholder involvement, materiality assessment and valuation. Policies include

					<p>coverage of Living Wage, Ethical Procurement and visibility of supply chain adoption.</p> <p>5. Policies are consistent with the policy criteria as set out by level one of the Social Value Certificate¹</p>
Internal Management	Not considered important	No senior officer given a direct reporting responsibility for social value	Councillor or Cabinet Board/Authority Member given responsibility for reporting leading on social value	<p>1. Individual named officer(s) given responsibility for reporting to Board/Members councillor, managing and delivering social value across procurement and commissioning</p> <p>2. Relevant officers are provided with SV training <u>and</u> resources to implement SV strategy.</p>	<p>1. Expectation that all officers take responsibility for managing and delivering social value.</p> <p>2. SV used as a KPI or as part of a balanced scorecard to assess progress at relevant Cabinet or Scrutiny Committee meetings</p> <p>3. Expectation that all officers take responsibility for managing and delivering social value, with individual named officer responsible for maintaining the organisations approach</p>
Measurement: Themes, Outcomes and Measures (TOMs)	No measurement undertaken	Measuring some limited form of social value e.g. SME spend.	<p>1. Measure social value in non-financial terms against National TOMs</p> <p>2. Golden thread maintained between National TOMs, the Corporate strategy and the SV Policy</p>	<p>1. Measure social value in BOTH non-financial AND financial terms against Outcomes and Themes</p> <p>2. Local TOMs (including values) updated an annual basis with evidence and methodology to support</p>	<p>1. Measure social value in BOTH non-financial AND financial terms against Outcomes and Themes.</p> <p>2. Financial weightings adjusted according to stakeholder feedback</p> <p>3. Processes in place to allow</p>

¹ Find out more about the Social Value Certificate: <http://www.socialvalueuk.org/social-value-certificate/>

			3. National TOMs available on website, to all suppliers as a part of SV Policy	3. Outcomes weighted systematically to Council and local priorities (i.e. targeting),	Local TOMs to be updated according to local community priorities. 4. Other stakeholders and public sector bodies consulted in development of Local TOMs including health, education and emergency services 5. Suppliers are asked to achieve, or be working towards, Social Value Certificate Levels 2 or 3 or equivalent.
Commissioning	No attention given to commissioning for social value, above and beyond the Act	Some attention given in larger contracts to commissioning for social value	1. Needs assessment used to update approach to project commission 2. Key projects re-commissioned with Social Value creation at their core	1. SV threaded through commissioning cycle, procurement are involved throughout. 2. All new contracts assessed before procurement for their potential contribution to Social Value objectives. 3. TOMs adjusted to against overall SV delivery strategy 4. For User department led projects SV is embedded within guidance, resources, templates	1, Outcomes approach taken to commissioning of all services with cross departmental collaboration including with Planning 2. Regular feedback between Commissioning and Procurement teams to ensure Local TOMs remain 'live' and relevant 3. SV mapped to location of delivery and measured as a part of the evaluation criteria. 4. Outcomes updated systematically to build on stakeholder feedback
Procurement	Social Value not considered to provide any value to organisation	1. Social Value is mentioned in tenders (where relevant) relating to services but no weightings or specific score allocated. 2. Tenderers asked for	1. Social Value requirements included in all relevant tenders as a part of Quality Score 2. SV weighting as a part of Quality score 5-10%	1. Social Value requirements included in all tenders (contracts and frameworks) 2. A specific scoring and weighting system in place of at least 5% of total score	1. Specific SV commitments sought from tenders that have been open / transparent to the public and adapted to take account of residents' input. 2. Weighting system in place of at least 10% of total score

		social value commitments to improve the economic, social & environmental wellbeing of the relevant area		3. Relevant 'Gateways and Checks' in place to ensure consistency in tenders 4. Processes in place to ensure lessons learnt and feedback incorporated for continuous practice improvement including policy and toolkit development.	unless robust rationale for lesser percentage exists 3. Processes in place across departments to ensure consistency
Market Engagement and Partnerships	No engagement undertaken	Initial but ad hoc steps taken in market engagement around SV	1. Initiatives taken to build capacity and shape market with business community and the third sector providers 2. Project specific market engagement offered/delivered as relevant and appropriate	1. Regular 'supplier summits' held to build capacity AND to get feedback. 2. Case studies and examples of innovation provided to illustrate the different levels/actions 3. A market development plan forms part of the policy underpinning commissioning development and action plan 4. A specific focus on upskilling of local micro, small, medium sized enterprises, business and VCS organisations 5. Regular forums for social value networking and engagement	1. Specific initiatives taken to begin to build partnerships with business and third sector such as time brokerage and banking, 2. Promotion of B2B and B2Three relationships (for larger suppliers and long term Frameworks) 3. Feedback mechanisms are ongoing including an annual provider satisfaction survey 4. A cross sector advisory group meets regularly to provide feedback

<p>Contract Management</p>	<p>Social value not sought from contracts</p>	<p>Contracts not monitored in any coherent way for social value after award</p>	<p>Specific, targeted SV action plans agreed at commissioning/procurement stage and are bound into the contract and performance monitored</p>	<p>1. Performance reviews and regular feedback to and action taken to ensure continuous improve SV implementation and delivery. 2. Processes in place to ensure lessons learnt and feedback incorporated for continuous practice improvement including benchmarking and case law 3. Meetings regularly held with contractors to discuss delivery of social value</p>	<p>1. Benchmarking across all contracts shared with other Councils to establish best practice 2. Suppliers provided with quarterly feedback on progress 3. Clauses built into contracts to apply service credits or to recover costs of replacement in the event of non-delivery of social value promised</p>
<p>Cross Sector Collaboration</p>	<p>Social value not considered important</p>	<p>Limited collaboration through joint occasional contract with other public sector bodies held regarding social value</p>	<p>1. Relevant public bodies identified such as Health, Education and Emergency Services- preliminary discussions held. 2. Unofficial sharing of data with ad hoc joint procurement/commissioning</p>	<p>1. Cross sector committee formed to develop and manage the delivery of joined up SV policies and shared TOMs 2. Regular meetings and feedback sessions held 3. Shared implementation plan</p>	<p>1. Common set of TOMs created which all public sector bodies in Region/area use as a part of their commissioning procurement and reporting 2. Regular cross sector meetings held to share feedback and benchmarking 3. Opportunities explored for shared commissioning and procurement 4. Cost savings identified and results shared to help build financial benefits 4. Common reporting</p>

<p>Reporting</p>	<p>Social value not considered important</p>	<p>Limited or informal SV reporting and feedback only</p>	<p>1. Annual Feedback to Cabinet/Scrutiny Committee on social value creation 2. Robust reporting in place on progress and delivery and published annually</p>	<p>1. Regular feedback to Cabinet/Scrutiny Committee on Social Value 2. Annual reporting includes benchmarking and progress against targets</p>	<p>1. Regular feedback to Citizens on value creation against targets including <i>local</i> performance 2. Innovative ways of communication employed to ensure citizen feedback including provision of data to location and digital communication 3. Evidence published setting out impact where SV has a made a difference along with relevant case studies 4. Suppliers are asked to produce Assured Impact reports</p>
<p>Governance and Accountability</p>	<p>No visibility of issue at Authority meetings</p>	<p>Council/Authority has met the requirements of Act to 'consider' social value and this is minuted</p>	<p>1. Social Value Act mentioned in Corporate Strategy 2. Social Value recognised as a core principle supported by a published SV Policy and Implementation strategy. 3. All relevant documentation made available on web site</p>	<p>1. Cabinet Member has direct oversight of Social Value Performance 2. Social value had been embedded into commissioning and procurement practice, tools, resources and processes with a ratified policy and toolkit that are published. 3. SV implementation is underpinned by an overarching Action Plan 4. SV is measured and reported on regularly</p>	<p>1. Cabinet level scrutiny of performance with regular reporting as appropriate 2. Council/Authority has set SMART targets and is prepared to be accountable for these targets 3. For larger Councils targets set for each department and reported against annually 4. A cross sector social value advisory group is in place providing oversight, scrutiny and challenge 5. Third party verification is provided on reported SV content (e.g. independent assurance)</p>

¹ Social Value Certificate: <http://www.socialvalueuk.org/social-value-certificate/>

NPS Key Area: Local Small Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and Micro-businesses Engagement					
Description	The usual definition of SMEs used in the public sector is any business with fewer than 250 employees and turnover of less than £50m. There were 5.2 million SMEs in the UK in 2014, which was over 99% of all business. Micro-businesses are business with 0-9 employees and turnover of under £2m. For the purposes of this document the term ‘SME’ shall refer to both SME and micro-businesses.				
Help:	<p><u>What it is:</u> SMEs are non-subsidiary, independent firms.</p> <p><u>Why it is important:</u> SMEs play a major role in creating jobs and generating income for those on low incomes; they help foster economic growth, social stability, are a source of innovation and contribute to the development of a dynamic private sector. With the potential localisation of business rates, it will be even more important for local authorities to encourage the establishment and growth of SMEs in their areas.</p>				
High level Principle/Specific Behaviour:	Minimum	Developing	Mature	Leader	Innovator
	Council does not see any benefits to be gained from SME engagement	SME organisations are engaged in a few key contracts only	Taking a pro-active approach to integrating SME organisations into procurement and commissioning	SME engagement is embedded into corporate strategy	SME engagement is a core operational way of doing business, integrated into all directorates/departments and activities with regular reporting against targets
Policy and Scope	1. There is no ongoing communication with SMEs regarding local needs, long-term	1. Commissioners have started to communicate what local needs are and	1. Commissioners have informed SMEs what local needs there are and the	1. Commissioners engage regularly with SMEs both on an individual basis and	1. Commissioners have clearly set out how SMEs should deliver, and to what standards.

	<p>strategies and desired outcomes.</p> <p>SMEs are unaware of their role in responding to such needs.</p> <p>2. Services are commissioned without thought about engagement of SMEs in local area.</p>	<p>the desired market outcomes.</p> <p>2. No policy or strategy in place for addressing SMEs</p>	<p>desired market outcomes.</p> <p>2. SMEs are encouraged to collaborate with larger organisations to respond to local need.</p>	<p>collectively to achieve desired market outcomes.</p> <p>2. Support is provided to SMEs to understand how to respond to Council requirements.</p> <p>3. Full policy or strategy in place to direct the organisation’s engagement with SMEs.</p>	<p>SMEs can collaborate with other organisations to effectively respond to local needs, and meet desired outcomes.</p> <p>2. Commissioners work with Economic Development and Procurement colleagues and have established how SMEs can be engaged both directly and through 1st tier suppliers</p> <p>3. A Senior Responsible Officer has oversight for SME strategy/policy delivery</p>
<p>Facilitating good relationships with SMEs</p>	<p>Fostering good relationships with SMEs not deemed to be important</p>	<p>Relationships between SMEs and other providers are not facilitated. It is not considered to be an area where intervention is needed or appropriate.</p> <p>As a result of this, there is an absence of consortia and networking in the locality.</p>	<p>There is acknowledgment for the convening role that commissioners can have and what the benefit of facilitated relationships between SMEs and other providers could bring. They have started to make some efforts to bring these parties together.</p>	<p>There is responsive willingness to facilitate relationships between SMEs and certain larger providers. Some of the benefits of this are being realised</p> <p>As a result of this, SMEs have formed some partnerships with larger providers.</p>	<p>Commissioners proactively facilitate, and nurture, relationships between SMEs and a broad range of providers.</p> <p>In turn, SMEs created their own networks, and consortia with other providers.</p>

Commissioning	<p>1. There is no or little knowledge of the local expertise that SMEs can bring to public services. SMEs are not integrated into the wider service provision.</p> <p>2. There is no SME engagement throughout the commissioning process. There are no established communication channels or designated engagement events for SMEs.</p> <p>3. There is no partnership working or on-going relationships.</p>	<p>1. There is some knowledge of how SMEs' local expertise can add value and attempts are made to integrate them into the wider service provision.</p> <p>2. A limited number of 'usual suspects' SMEs are invited to contribute to the commissioning process. There are some general engagement events and communication channels that they can feed into but response is low / knowledge of them is limited.</p> <p>3. There is interest in SME partnership working but no lasting relationship has been established.</p>	<p>1. There is good knowledge of how SMEs' local expertise can add value and attempts are made to integrate them into the wider service provision.</p> <p>2. SME representatives are invited to contribute to the commissioning process. There are some general engagement events and communication channels.</p> <p>3. There is interest in SME partnership working</p>	<p>1. There is strong knowledge of the value SMEs bring in providing niche, localised services; actively integrate them into their service provision.</p> <p>2. A wide variety of relevant SMEs are proactively invited to contribute to the commissioning process. There are some designated voluntary sector engagement events and specified communication channels.</p> <p>3. Efforts are made to establish continuous partnership working with SME organisations.</p>	<p>1. SMEs' ability to provide niche, localised and innovative services is being celebrated and drawn upon routinely. Their broad community outreach is actively integrated into service provision.</p> <p>2. SMEs' have regular and significant opportunities to feed into public service design through a host of designated market engagement events & communication channels.</p> <p>2. Relationships with SME organisations are strong and optimal for partnership working.</p>
Market Engagement and Partnerships	<p>SMEs are not seen as important and there is no attempt to engage with them.</p>	<p>1. There is knowledge of the SME landscape and the value they could bring to public services but this is unevenly distributed across Council departments.</p>	<p>1. SMEs are seen as part of a diverse supply chain but they are not seen as a provider with a particularly unique value</p> <p>2. Efforts are made to establish a lead contact for SMEs with the view to</p>	<p>1. Good understanding of the local SME landscape and their value exists.</p> <p>2. There is a lead commissioning contact who takes some responsibility for facilitating SMEs' input into</p>	<p>1. There is strong understanding of the SME sector and the social and financial value they bring to the local area.</p> <p>2. There is a designated contact who proactively facilitates</p>

		<p>2. There is no particular point of contact for SMEs. They are assumed to understand the commissioning process and how to participate.</p> <p>3. Communication materials rely on jargon and no dedicated support exists to make processes more accessible to SMEs.</p>	<p>upskilling SMEs to participate in procurement.</p> <p>3. There is awareness of SMEs' need for support to effectively contribute to the commissioning process. Efforts are made to clarify jargon and facilitate SMEs' input and participation but SMEs are often unable to effectively feed in.</p>	<p>the commissioning process.</p> <p>3. A conscious effort is made to clarify language and procedures related to the commissioning process. SMEs are fully aware of ways to feed in.</p>	<p>SMEs' input into the commissioning process.</p> <p>3. A variety of support is available to help SMEs understand the ways in which they can contribute to design or apply to deliver public services. Clear language is used, without jargon.</p>
<p>Procurement</p>	<p>There is little to no understanding of the capacity and capability of SMEs and processes and procedures are not adapted to their capability. This excludes SMEs from commissioning and procurement processes.</p>	<p>1. There is a prescriptive procedure for all procurement exercises and little awareness of how SMEs might engage</p> <p>2. There is engagement with a limited number of SMEs ahead of notices of tenders being published. However there is little or no understanding of the capacity or capability of SMEs and processes are not adapted to their needs.</p>	<p>1. There is engagement with SMEs ahead of publishing a notice of tender.</p> <p>2. There is an attempt to better understand the capacity and capability of SMEs and adapt procurement processes to reflect this.</p> <p>3. DPS's used regularly to go to market and enable SMEs to provide services</p>	<p>1. Processes have been adapted to ensure that SMEs are fully engaged from the outset.</p> <p>2. There is proactive engagement with SMEs and relevant infrastructure bodies ahead of publishing a notice to tender. This gives SMEs sufficient time to galvanise resources to put together a bid and shape the service.</p> <p>3. There is good understanding of the capacity and capability of SMEs. Where appropriate, after evaluating service specifications and contract</p>	<p>1. Procurement procedures are flexible according to the size of contract and supplier market. Prescriptive measures are only used when necessary according to law or regulations. SMEs are fully able to respond to the process.</p> <p>2. SMEs have had the opportunity to contribute to the service specification ahead of a notice to tender being published via a variety of communication channels. SMEs have had a significant amount of time to galvanise resources to put together a bid and shape the service.</p>

		3. Dynamic purchasing systems (DPS) used by certain areas of the Council		sizes, processes are adapted to reflect this capability.	3. Commissioners and procurers have a strong understanding of the capacity and capability of SMEs and adapt their processes, when appropriate to the service specification and contract size, to reflect this capability.
Contract management	Contract management is generally poorly undertaken in the council and no consideration of SMEs given.	<p>Some parts of the Council manage contracts with SMEs but this is not consistent</p> <p>Contract management only relates to the prime contractor. There is no particular expectation on how subcontracting relationships with smaller SMEs should be conducted</p>	<p>Contract management processes assess how prime contractors have engaged with SMEs in their supply chains.</p> <p>Contracts with SMEs are monitored, and regular feedback provided.</p>	<p>Contract management processes encourage proactive engagement with SMEs in prime contractor supply chains.</p> <p>Regular meetings occur with SMEs that have council contracts where they are provided with feedback to enable them to improve and apply for other work.</p> <p>Whistleblowing procedures in place to enable SMEs in supply chains to highlight poor treatment by prime contractors.</p>	<p>Contract management processes require full monitoring the performance of prime contractors to ensure they fairly treat SMEs in their supply chains (e.g. through prompt payments, not passing on risks) and obtain SME organisations' views when evaluating prime providers' contract performance.</p> <p>Assistance given to SMEs in supply chains to improve their performance and apply for other work.</p> <p>SMEs that have council contracts are given proactive assistance with issues that they may have and to enable them to grow</p>

<p>Governance, Accountability and Reporting</p>	<p>No reporting on SME engagement takes place</p>	<p>Some analysis of SME spend is captured but no actions are taken based on the information gathered</p>	<p>SME spend is captured and analysed to determine how engagement might be improved. A principal officer has been given responsibility for improving engagement</p>	<p>Targets are set for expenditure on SMEs and these are monitored and reported on at Officer level boards.</p> <p>Performance on engagement with SMEs by the Council is reported to Scrutiny Committee on a regular basis.</p> <p>Prime contractors required to provide data on payment times to SMEs in supply chains and this information is reported to Members.</p> <p>A balanced scorecard is used to assess Council's use of SMEs and treatment in supply chains</p>	<p>Use of SMEs is fully monitored and measured with an analysis by SME type and expenditure by ward.</p> <p>A Portfolio Holder has been appointed to lead on SME engagement and meets with representatives on a regular basis.</p>
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NPS Key Area: Enabling Voluntary, Community Social Enterprise (VCSE) Engagement					
Description:	VCSE refers to organisations that include small local community and voluntary groups, registered charities both large and small, foundations, trusts and a growing number of social enterprises and co-operatives. These are often also referred to as third sector organisations or civil society organisations.				
Help:	<p><u>What it is:</u> The VCSE sector is diverse in size, scope, staffing and funding of organisations. It provides a broad range of services to many different client groups. However, VCSE sector organisations share common characteristics in the social, environmental or cultural objectives they pursue, their independence from government, and the reinvestment of surpluses for those objectives.</p> <p><u>Why it is important:</u> VCSE organisations can play a critical and integral role in health and social care including as providers of services; advocates; and representing the voice of service users, patients and carers.</p>				
High level Principle/Specific Behaviour:	Minimum	Developing	Mature	Leader	Innovator
	Organisation does not see any benefits to be gained from VCSE engagement	VCSE organisations are engaged in a few key contracts only	Taking a pro-active approach to integrating VCSE organisations into commissioning and procurement processes	VCSE engagement is embedded into corporate strategy	VCSE engagement is a core operational way of doing business, integrated into all directorates/departments and activities with regular reporting against targets
Policy and Scope	The organisation has no policy in place for VCSE engagement and does not see any benefit from doing so.	<p>1. There is no ongoing communication with the market regarding the local need, long-term strategies and desired outcomes.</p> <p>Small VCSEs are unaware of their role in responding to such needs.</p> <p>2. Services are commissioned to address current needs and have little or no focus on</p>	<p>1. Commissioners/procurers have started to communicate to the market what the local need is, and the desired market outcomes. However, small VCSEs remain unaware of their place in the market.</p> <p>2. Short term needs are a priority but there is some</p>	<p>1. Commissioners/procurers have informed the market; what the local need is and the desired market outcomes.</p> <p>Small VCSEs can make efforts to collaborate with organisations to respond to local need.</p>	<p>1. Commissioners/procurers have clearly set out how the market should deliver, and to what standards.</p> <p>Small VCSEs can collaborate with other organisations to effectively respond to local needs, and meet desired outcomes.</p>

		prevention and long-term needs of the community. VCSEs are not invited to inform service provision.	effort to bring in the community via small VCSEs to consider long-term and preventative needs.	2. There is a good balance between addressing short-term needs and working with small VCSEs to establish the long-term priorities and needs of the community	2. Services incorporate VCSE expertise on prevention and long-term needs while also providing relevant crisis services.
Facilitating good relationships with VCSEs	The organisation does not see any benefit from engaging with VCSE organisations	Relationships between small VCSEs and other providers are not facilitated. It is not considered to be an area where intervention is needed or appropriate. As a result of this, there is an absence of consortia and networking in their locality.	There is some acknowledgment for the convening role that Commissioners/procurers can have and what the benefit of facilitated relationships between small VCSEs and other providers could bring. They have started to make some efforts to bring these parties together. VCSE 'umbrella' organisations are used as a go-between where they exist.	There is responsive willingness to facilitate relationships between small VCSEs and certain larger providers. Some of the benefits of this are being realised As a result of this, Small VCSEs have formed some partnerships with larger providers via VCSE umbrella organisations where they exist.	Commissioners/procurers proactively facilitate, and nurture, relationships between small VCSEs and a broad range of providers via local umbrella organisations where they exists. In turn, small VCSEs created their own networks, and consortia with other providers.
Measurement:	No measurement of VCSE usage or impact as not seen as important	There is no or little time given to the strategic evaluation and impact measurement of services. The perspective of small VCSEs and users is not sought.	Commissioners have recognised the value in employing small VCSE's to reach users, where they could seek insightful service feedback, but	Commissioners/procurers often ask small VCSEs to aid them in the user feedback process, recognising their expertise in this area.	Commissioners/procurers work closely with small VCSEs to seek extensive user feedback in order to review the effectiveness of their service in meeting local need.

			have yet to engage them in the process.		
Commissioning	There is no knowledge of VCSE organisations in the local area nor their capabilities.	<p>1. There is no or little knowledge of the local expertise that small VCSEs can bring to public services and their ability to reach more marginalised parts of the community. Small VCSEs are not integrated into the wider service provision.</p> <p>2. There is no, or minimal, VCSE engagement throughout the commissioning process. There are no established communication channels or designated engagement events for small VCSEs.</p> <p>3. There is no partnership working or on-going relationships.</p>	<p>1. There is some knowledge of how VCSEs' local expertise & community outreach can add value and attempts are made to integrate them into the wider service provision.</p> <p>2. A limited number of 'usual suspects' small VCSEs are invited to contribute to the commissioning process. There are some general engagement events and communication channels that they can feed into but response is low / knowledge of them is limited.</p> <p>3. There is interest in VCSE partnership working but no lasting relationship has been established.</p>	<p>1. There is strong knowledge of the value small VCSEs bring in providing niche, localised services; they often draw upon their broad community outreach and actively integrate them into their service provision.</p> <p>2. A variety of relevant small VCSEs are proactively invited to contribute to co-design in the commissioning process. There are designated voluntary sector engagement events and specified communication channels.</p> <p>3. Efforts are made to establish continuous partnership working with VCSE organisations.</p>	<p>1. VCSE's ability to provide niche, localised services is being celebrated and drawn upon routinely. Their broad community outreach is actively integrated into service provision.</p> <p>2. Small VCSEs' have regular and significant opportunities to feed into public service design through a host of designated market engagement events & communication channels.</p> <p>3. Relationships with VCSE organisations are strong and optimal for partnership working.</p>
Market Engagement and Partnerships	No engagement takes place between the Council and VCSE organisations	1. There is little knowledge of the small VCSE landscape and the value they could bring to public services.	1. Small VCSEs are seen as part of a diverse supply chain but they are not seen as a provider with a particularly unique value	1. Good understanding of the local small VCSE landscape and their value exists.	1. There is strong understanding of the local voluntary sector and the social and financial value they bring.

		<p>2. There is no particular point of contact for small VCSEs. They are assumed to understand the commissioning process and how to participate.</p> <p>3. Communication materials rely on jargon and no dedicated support exists to make processes more accessible to small VCSEs.</p>	<p>2. Efforts are made to establish a lead contact for small VCSEs with the view to upskilling VCSEs to participate in procurement.</p> <p>3. There is some awareness of small VCSEs' need for support to effectively contribute to the commissioning process. Some efforts are made to clarify jargon and facilitate charities' input and participation but charities are often unable to effectively feed in.</p>	<p>2. There is a lead commissioning contact who takes some responsibility for facilitating small VCSEs' input into the commissioning process.</p> <p>3. A conscious effort is made to clarify language and procedures related to the commissioning process. Charities are aware of ways to feed in.</p>	<p>2. There is a designated contact who proactively facilitates small VCSEs' input into the commissioning process.</p> <p>3. A variety of support is available to help small VCSEs understand the ways in which they can contribute to design or apply to deliver public services. Clear language is used, without jargon.</p>
<p>Procurement</p>	<p>VCSE organisations are not taken into account at any time in procurement processes</p>	<p>1. There is a prescriptive procedure for all procurement exercises and little use of Dynamic Purchasing Systems (DPS) or flexibilities possible under the 'light touch' regime.</p> <p>2. There is little to no prior engagement specifically aimed at small VCSEs ahead of notices of tenders being published. This is a major barrier in their ability to create a bid in time.</p>	<p>1. There is some consideration of whether a prescriptive procedure is needed for procurement exercises, the light touch regime and DPS' are used wherever appropriate.</p> <p>2. There is some prior engagement with a limited amount of small VCSEs ahead of publishing a notice of tender. However, small VCSEs</p>	<p>1. The Light Touch Regime and the use of DPS' are taken advantage of in the majority of cases. There are attempts to adapt processes to ensure that small VCSEs, are fully engaged.</p> <p>2. There is proactive engagement with small VCSEs and relevant infrastructure bodies ahead of publishing a notice to tender. This gives small VCSEs sufficient time to galvanise resources to</p>	<p>1. Procurement procedures are flexible according to the size of contract and supplier market. Prescriptive measures are only used when necessary according to law or regulations. Small VCSEs are fully able to respond to the process.</p> <p>2. Small VCSEs have had the opportunity to contribute to the service specification ahead of a notice to tender being published via a variety of communication channels. Small VCSEs have had a significant amount of time to galvanise</p>

		<p>3. There is little to no understanding of the capacity & capability of small VCSEs and processes are not adapted to their capability. This excludes small VCSEs from the commissioning process.</p>	<p>often remain unable respond in time.</p> <p>3. There is an attempt to better understand the capacity & capability of small VCSEs, and adapt procurement processes to reflect this. However, this has not yet enabled small VCSEs to better participate in the commissioning process.</p>	<p>put together a bid and shape the service.</p> <p>3. There is some understanding of the capacity & capability of small VCSEs. In certain cases, after evaluating service specifications & contract sizes, processes are adapted to reflect this capability.</p>	<p>resources to put together a bid and shape the service.</p> <p>3. Commissioners/procurers have a strong understanding of the capacity & capability of small VCSEs and adapt their processes, when appropriate to the service specification & contract size, to reflect this capability.</p>
Contract Management	<p>Contract management not required</p>	<p>Some contract management but this is not consistent across the organisation</p> <p>Contract management structures only relate to the prime contractor. There is no expectation on how subcontracting relationships with smaller VCSEs should be conducted</p>	<p>Contract management structures are beginning to consider how prime contractors should engage and manage their sub contracts with smaller VCSEs have yet been set.</p>	<p>Prime contractor relationships with VCSE organisations in their supply chain are taken into consideration when evaluating the large providers contract performance.</p> <p>Whistleblowing procedures in place to enable VCSEs in supply chains to highlight poor treatment by prime contractors.</p>	<p>Contract management structures fully monitor the performance of prime contractors to ensure they fairly treat VCSEs in their supply chains (e.g. through prompt payments, not passing on risks) and obtain VCSE organisations' views when evaluating prime providers' contract performance.</p>
Governance, Accountability and Reporting	<p>No reporting on VCSE engagement takes place</p>	<p>Some analysis of VCSE spend through procurement activity is captured but no actions are taken based on the information gathered</p>	<p>VCSE spend through procurement activity is captured and analysed to determine how engagement might be improved. A principal officer has been given</p>	<p>Targets are set for expenditure on VCSEs and these are monitored and reported on at Officer level boards. These include spend on VCSE</p>	<p>Use of VCSEs is fully monitored and measured with an analysis by VCSE type and expenditure by ward.</p> <p>A Portfolio Holder has been appointed to lead on VCSE engagement and meets with</p>

			responsibility for improving engagement	<p>organisations by prime contractors.</p> <p>Performance on engagement with VCSEs by the Council is reported to Scrutiny Committee on a regular basis.</p> <p>A balanced scorecard is used to assess Council's use of VCSEs and treatment in supply chains.</p>	<p>representatives on a regular basis.</p> <p>Prime contractors required to provide data on payment times to VCSEs in supply chains and this information is reported to Members.</p>
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