Appendix 1 – Strategic Policy & Resources Committee Report 24/4/15



3.0

Main report

Subje	ect: Social Clauses update and policy adoption					
Date:		24 April 2015				
		Gerry Millar, Director of Property and Projects				
Repo	rting Officer:	John McGrillen, Director of Develo				
Contact Officer:		Lisa Toland, Head of Economic In	itiatives and International			
Conta	act Officer.	Development Donal Rogan, Head of Contracts				
		Donai Rogan, Head of Contracts				
1- 41-!-		2	y N. V			
is this	report restricted?	?	Yes No X			
le tha	decision eligible 1	for Call-in?	Yes X No			
13 1116	decision engible i	or can-in:	Tes			
1.0	Purpose of Rep	ort				
1.1	To update memb	bers on the outcomes of the consultation on the draft Belfast City Council				
	Social Clause Po	licy and to adopt the policy and associated guidelines.				
2.0	Recommendation	ins				
2.1						
Adopt the revised draft policy document subject to a further equality screen						
	process					
	cation of the policy					
	Note the feedback responses to the consultation (summary in appendix and fu					
	document available in Members' library)					
 Agree with the proposals to review the policy within 18 			in 18 months, in line with the new			
	council powers specifically in the area of economic development, community					
	planning,	planning gain and regeneration				
	Approve t	the inclusion of social clauses in council	contracts with third party			
1			·			
	organisati	ions				
			n definition of long-term			
	Note and	ions agree the potential to vary the 12 month yed to 6 months, in the case of youth une	G			

Key Issues

- 3.1 Members may recall that the council made a commitment through its 2012-15 Investment Programme to incorporate social clauses, where possible, in capital and revenue contracts. Approval was given to develop a social clause policy for the council in order to provide direction on how and when social clauses should be integrated into council contracts and managed post-contractor appointment.
- 3.2 Members previously agreed that all contracts should be screened for the potential inclusion of social clauses and that these should be incorporated as follows:
 - Capital and revenue contracts with a minimum labour value of £250,000 and a duration of at least six months
 - Construction Industry Federation (CIFNI) clauses to be used in the first instance.
- In keeping with good practice, it was agreed that social clauses needed to be germane to the project: sometimes conditions would dictate that it was more appropriate to focus on long-term unemployed opportunities than those for apprentices or FE students and vice versa.
- The outcomes of each of each of the clauses are monitored through the council's contract management regime and the position as at the end of March 2015 is summarised in the table below. A more detailed breakdown is available to members on request.

Project	Opportunities for	Apprentices	Students	Training for
	Unemployed	employed	employed	Success
Connswater (ARUP)	1 person	10 people	3 people (80	-
	(permanent post)		weeks)	
Connswater	TBC	TBC	1 person	1 person (30
(Farrans)			(30 weeks)	weeks)
Waterfront (WH	1 person	1 person	4 people	-
Stephens)	(permanent post)			
Waterfront (McL&H)	5 people (65	3 people	1 person	2 people (5
	weeks)		(17 weeks)	weeks)
Waterfront (Harvey	-	5 people	-	-
Group)				
Girdwood (OHMG)	4 people (57	4 people	3 people (74	4 people (46
	weeks)		weeks)	weeks)
Girdwood (Harvey	-	4 people	-	-

	15 people	42 people	13 people	7 people
and Pitch				
Cliftonville School	1 person	2 people	-	-
	weeks)		(25 weeks)	
Kerbside collection	3 people (29	-	1 person	-
(Brickwork)				
Girdwood	-	3 people	-	-
Services)				
Girdwood (Contract	-	10 people	-	-
Group)				

3.5 Pinsent Masons were appointed to develop a social clause policy and guidance document for the council. At the September 2014 meeting of SP&R Committee, a draft social clause policy was presented to members and approval was provided to issue the draft policy for The policy was subsequently issued for public consultation in public consultation. December 2014 with a deadline for responses of 24 February 2015. 11 responses were received.

A review of consultation responses has revealed a range of recommendations for consideration, some of which can add value to the policy, others of which may be impractical to adopt. Some of the key responses included:

- The need for monitoring, post-implementation review and assessment of impact of Council's social clause policy at appropriate intervals
- A desire to move social clauses beyond the current focus on jobs
- A need for appropriate guidance and raising awareness of social clauses among suppliers
- Encouragement for the council to contribute to the planned review of CIFNI clauses and work undertaken by Strategic Investment Board (SIB)
- Encouragement for the council to look at how it deals with non-compliance with social clauses in terms of a breach of contract
- Need for the policy to focus on commissioning for 'outcomes' as well as promoting co-production and commissioning models.

Consideration has been given to all comments – many of which are about application of the 3.7 policy and are supported with the addition of the staff guidance (attached as Appendix 2). A full compendium of the responses and officer comments to each of the comments are

3.6

available in the members' library for information. The revised Draft Social Clause Policy in **Appendix 1** highlights the suggested changes to the policy in **bold italic text** and, in cases where text has been removed, using **strikethrough text**.

3.8

In addition to the public consultation, briefings have taken place across party groups and chief officers have met and corresponded with a number of organisations to promote the draft policy approach and seek support for a wider integrated brokerage arrangement. These organisations include SIB, DCAL, DEL, Belfast Harbour Commission, ARC 21 and University of Ulster. Whilst all support the concept, discussions are still at an early stage.

- While the policy sets out the broad approach that the council plans to take, experience to date has shown that there are challenges at all stages of the process, particularly in terms of contractor compliance, data collection and overall monitoring and management. This challenge needs to be set in the context of the current political expectation around what social clauses can deliver and the level of resources that need to be allocated to their development and management. While the impact of social clauses and the added value that they bring should not be underestimated, it is considered that they should be looked at as one of a range of mechanisms that the council can access to support economic regeneration through its spend. To put this in context, the council's HR department has supported the creation of 402 permanent job opportunities and 337 temporary job opportunities since the commencement of the Investment Programme. Equally, they have facilitated 690 work placements and 39 "job assist" interventions with LEMIS providers and have provided 95 places on pre-employment and training programmes for the long-term unemployed, resulting in 12 people gaining both permanent and temporary employment.
- 3.10 The development of the Belfast Agenda and an outcomes-based accountability approach will provide a framework in which this policy can evolve further. This will mean that the council can take account of the wider implications of its interventions and look at how its remit for economic and social regeneration can be delivered. In this context, it is proposed that the policy should remain open to review, with a full review to take place within 18 months in line with the new powers and areas of responsibility being devolved to the council.
- 3.11 Social clauses are now being implemented in most government contracts. The broad criteria for determining whether or not social clauses should be included are reflected within the policy. However, at this point, clauses are developed on a project-by-project basis and there is no oversight or joint planning across projects in order to create a pipeline of capital

investment to sustain opportunities for shared apprenticeships. Given the scale of the council's capital programme and its overall budget, it is difficult to create economies of scale. It is considered that there would be an opportunity to make a much more significant impact if greater alignment could be secured between the work of the council and that of the government departments and other statutory partners.

3.12

At present, DEL takes the lead in working with government departments to help contractors fulfil their employment-related social clauses. This is done by putting them in contact with their Jobs and Benefits Offices or relevant DEL-funded training providers. However, recent changes to DEL mainstream programmes mean that there is no longer a requirement for participants to undertake work placements. This means that contractors are reporting some difficultly in being able to get access to relevant individuals for work placement-based social clauses. However issues of non-compliance are not necessarily picked up as the project monitoring activity currently only takes place at the end of the project.

3.13

Belfast City Council has taken a slightly different approach. Although contractors are still working with DEL and their training providers, we have been monitoring compliance much more rigorously and as the project progresses. This means that we are able to pick up instances of non-compliance at a much earlier stage and address these in time. Despite this, contractors still suggest that they are having difficulty in accessing candidates and they have expressed a need to have a single point of contact with responsibility for the work placements/apprentices so that any performance issues can be addressed more easily and replacement candidates sourced as soon as possible if one person leaves. The Equality Screening also suggested it would be useful for the council to develop a list of suitable agencies that could be contacted by contractors to highlight upcoming employment opportunities. This would help us to target those experiencing long term unemployment and help support key target groups e.g. those with a disability.

3.14

For contractors, employability-related social clauses are the most challenging to deliver. Whilst it is the ambition of council that these clauses benefit Belfast residents, there continues to be a number of practical challenges. The complexity of employability and skills provision across the city and mismatch in demand and supply creates a challenging environment for contractors to navigate and increases the risk of non-compliance.

3.15

One possible solution is to consider integrating contract conditions to any future match funding requests for ESF or other employability-related projects that the council might support. Through this approach, we could make it a condition of the financial assistance

that training organisations would work with contractors to promote the opportunities in the target areas and ensure that job seekers are equipped with the appropriate skills to meet contractor requirements. We would be able to monitor progress through the regular monitoring reports from the training organisation, and could cross-reference this with the reports from the contractor. In addition this model may prove a useful mechanism for the anchor institutions across the city to buy in to in order to meet their social clause requirements. DCAL has already taken a step towards this by appointing a "brokerage" to help contractors fulfil their social clauses. There is ongoing engagement between the council, DEL, DCAL and the other departments to understand the pros and cons of the various approaches and to work out the most appropriate mechanism for the council to ensure that its employment-related social clause obligations can be met.

3.16

One specific issue that has been identified in recent months is the definition of long-term unemployed for the purposes of the social clauses. At present, this is defined as a person who is at least 12 months unemployed. Whilst this definition supports the delivery of the 'Real Jobs Now' motion approved by the council, practical experience of social clauses highlights the need for flexibility for the following reasons:

- Some contracts procured by council are specialist in nature requiring specialist skill sets which may not be available in the available pool of LTU
- Central Procurement Directorate (CPD) is currently reviewing advice from the Department for Employment and Learning (DEL) to reduce the definition of LTU from 12 to 6 months for the 18-24 age category. The rationale for this advice is to tackle the high level of unemployment experienced amongst 18-24 year olds and to prevent this age group progressing into 'true' LTU definition of 12 months or more.

3.17

_

Whilst it is the intention of council that employability social clauses will be targeted towards the long term unemployed (i.e. 12 months+), it is proposed that consideration be give to varying this – on a case-by-case basis – in order to support access to opportunities for young people or to support contractors in accessing specialist skills sets.

3.18

The Strategic Investment Board (SIB) has recently produced a toolkit for social clauses and supporting a wider "buying social" agenda. This provides useful case studies and sets out protocols for introduction and management of social clauses. The toolkit is advisory only and it does not set any specific requirements on government bodies or other agencies to introduce social clauses. SIB is also undertaking a wider review of approaches to social clause management across the government departments, with a view to identifying challenges and proposing potential solutions to improve performance.

3.19

Financial and Resource Implications

There is no evidence to suggest that the inclusion of social clauses increases the cost charged to the council. The monitoring and management of the policy to date has been absorbed within the existing resources across departments. However this will be kept under review in line with competing priorities and challenges that this work creates.

3.20

Equality or Good Relations Implications

This policy has been screened out during the equality screening process. Two respondents to the consultation asked that a full equality impact assessment (EQIA) of the policy be performed. Further advice has been sought and this suggests that an EQIA would not provide further clarity. However, because of this request, the council will re-screen the policy due to obligations set out under Section 75 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998. This rescreening does not necessarily prevent adoption of the policy: any changes required can be incorporated into the policy document.

4.0 Appendices

Appendix 1 – Social Clauses update and policy adoption, Revised Draft Social Clause Policy

Appendix 2 – Social Clauses update and policy adoption , Draft guidance for implementation of social clause policy

Appendix 3 – Social Clauses update and policy adoption, Brief analysis of responses to draft council social clause policy