

Appendix 3: Statutory Requirements for Community Learning Development

On the 1st of September 2013 *the Requirements for Community Learning and Development (Scotland) Regulations* were introduced, placing a duty on local authorities, through Community Planning Partnerships (CPPs), to produce a three year plan for the effective delivery of Community Learning and Development (CLD). Plans must engage with learners to shape delivery and take account of priorities and needs within the authority.

These Regulations define CLD as including: ‘programmes of learning and activities designed with individuals and groups to promote the educational and social development of those individual and groups.’

We are required to secure CLD in Glasgow in a way that:

- identifies and targets individuals and groups who are most likely to benefit from CLD in the city
- considers and addresses the needs of those target individuals and groups
- assesses the degree to which those needs are already being met; and
- identifies and addresses barriers to the adequate and efficient provision of CLD.

We are also required to produce a CLD Plan for Glasgow every three years which specifies:

- how the authority will coordinate its provision of CLD across providers in Glasgow
- the key actions to be taken to deliver CLD over the period of the plan to include the local authority and other providers
- any CLD needs that will not be met within the period of the plan

Strategic Guidance for Community Planning Partnerships: CLD

The Scottish Government sets out its expectations for CLD in the Strategic Guidance for CPPs which requires us to: clearly align CLD to ambitions for job growth, improving people’s life chances and ensuring sustainability during a period of increasing pressure on public spending. We are accountable for providing clear leadership and direction to maximise the impact of CLD resulting in a more effective alignment and allocation of resources.

We are required to plan, develop and deliver CLD in line with two strategic objectives set out in the government’s National Performance Framework to:

- 1) improve life chances for people of all ages through learning, personal development and active citizenship
- 2) build stronger, more resilient, supportive, influential and inclusive communities

The guidance entrusts us with a key responsibility for delivering better outcomes in partnership with communities and strengthening the coordination of CLD across providers.

Our CLD should empower people and groups to make positive changes to their lives and communities through these underpinning principles:

- **Self-determination:** Respecting the individual and valuing the right of people to make their own choices

- Empowerment: increasing the ability of individuals and groups to influence matters affecting them and their communities
- Inclusion: Valuing equality of both opportunity and outcome, and challenging discriminatory practice
- Working Collaboratively: Maximising collaborative working relationships with the many agencies which contribute to CLD and/or which CLD contributes to, including collaborative work with participants, learners and communities
- Promotion of learning as lifelong and life-wide: Ensuring that individuals are aware of a range of learning opportunities and are able to access relevant options at any stage of their life

The Scottish Government recognises the challenges we face due to the financial climate which is increasing demand for CLD during a period of reduced investment. This requires us to collaborate more efficiently and target resources at those most in need.

This means we need to collaborate to:

- ensure effective links between community-based and college-based learning
- deliver better outcomes for children, young people and families through the Curriculum for Excellence and to close the poverty-related attainment gap
- support communities to address issues and build their own capacity and resilience
- deliver outcomes fully nationally and locally
- develop our role and contributions to local employability partnership work
- develop a highly skilled and effective workforce and leadership

The Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015

The Community Empowerment Act requires us to help communities to do more to help themselves and to involve them in decisions that affect them. CLD has a key role to play in engaging with individuals and communities to support them to become more resilient and to be more active and involved in their communities. It also means that we should work with individuals and communities to develop their confidence and abilities to identify and address issues, make decisions and shape the CLD offer at a local level.

Equality Act 2010 and its Public Sector Equality Duty 2011

The Equality Act became law in October 2010 and established 9 'protected characteristics' which include: age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion, sex and sexual orientation.

The Public Sector Equality Duty

The Public Sector Equality Duty came into force in 2011 after the Equality Act to ensure that all public bodies play their part in making society fairer by tackling discrimination and providing equality of opportunity for all. It requires us to reduce discrimination and advance equality of opportunity for those who have a protected characteristic. It also requires us to foster good relations between those who do and do not have protected characteristics by tackling prejudice and promoting understanding.

The Fairer Scotland Duty

The Fairer Scotland Duty, Part 1 of the Equality Act 2010, came into force in Scotland in April 2018. It places a legal responsibility on particular public bodies in Scotland to actively consider ('pay due regard' to) how they can reduce inequalities of outcome caused by socio-economic disadvantage, when making strategic decisions.

Meeting Statutory Requirements

Our plan has been produced to ensure we fulfil the Statutory Requirements for CLD (Scotland) Regulations (2013), the Strategic Guidance for CPPs, Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act, The Equality Act (2010) and the corresponding Public Sector Equality and Fairer Scotland Duties. This plan has at its core working with communities (geographic and thematic), partners and other stakeholders to ensure the best allocation of resources for those most in need.