2 Effective and transparent design and development of policies, programmes and public services

Undertakings for the Government:

2.1 Ensure that social, environmental and economic value\(^2\) forms a standard part of designing, developing and delivering policies, programmes and services.

2.2 Consider the social impact that may result from policy and programme development, and in particular consider how these would impact local efforts to inspire and encourage social action and to empower communities.

2.3 Work with CSOs from the earliest possible stage to design policies, programmes and services. Ensure those likely to have a view are involved from the start and remove barriers that may prevent organisations contributing.

2.4 Give early notice of forthcoming consultations, where possible, allowing enough time for CSOs to involve their service users, beneficiaries, members, volunteers and trustees in preparing responses. Where it is appropriate, and enables meaningful engagement, conduct 12-week formal written consultations, with clear explanations and rationale for shorter time-frames or a more informal approach.

2.5 Consider providing feedback (for example through an overall government response) to explain how respondents have influenced the design and development of policies, programmes and public services, including where respondents’ views have not been acted upon.

2.6 Assess the implications for the sector of new policies, legislation and guidance, aiming to reduce the bureaucratic burden, particularly on small organisations.

Undertakings for CSOs:

2.7 Promote and respond to government consultations where appropriate.

2.8 Seek the views of service users, clients, beneficiaries, members, volunteers, and trustees when making representation to government. Be clear on who is being represented, in what capacity, and on what basis that representation is being made.

2.9 When putting forward ideas, focus on evidence-based solutions, with clear proposals for positive outcomes.

---

2 Social value encompasses a broad concept of value by incorporating social, environmental and economic costs and benefits. This means that as well as taking into account the direct effects of interventions, the wider effects on other areas of the economy should also be considered.