

Jobcentre Plus and Local LSC Joint Delivery Plan 2006- 2007

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Introduction:

National Perspective and Background

The NEP's report *Welfare to Workforce Development* was published in February 2004 and accepted by the Chief Executives of the LSC and Job Centre Plus. The report sets out 35 recommendations for the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP), Department for Education and Skills (DfES), JCP and the LSC to take forward.

National Employment Panel: <http://www.nationalemploymentpanel.org.uk>

The recommendations are designed to improve the productivity of British businesses and the prospects of JCP customers as they move from welfare to workforce development. The LSC and JCP have agreed to take forward 23 of the recommendations; the remaining 12 are the responsibility of DWP and DfES to progress with support from the LSC and JCP.

The NEP report suggests eight recommendations that are the keystones for reform, including the need for joint LSC and JCP local delivery plans with measurable objectives for key collaborative activities.

Each organisation has issued guidance on joint planning to the effect that the plan should cover any area of joint activity that the two organisations find useful to meet local needs.

In 2005/2006 the focus of the joint delivery plans has been on planning and gaining a greater understanding of each other's agendas and services. Good progress on joint delivery plans has been made with 95% of local LSCs having joint delivery plans in place by January 2006. In 2006/2007 delivery plans need to include measurable and specific objectives as detailed in the NEP report to bring about the clear links that are required between skills training and employment opportunities as outlined in the LSC's National Annual Statement of Priorities.

This template is designed to ensure that plans are consistent with the priority activities they are working together on whilst maintaining the flexibility to address regional and local priorities and needs.

Greater Manchester – People and Place

Greater Manchester comprises the ten local authority districts of Bolton, Bury, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Stockport, Tameside, Trafford and Wigan. It is a large and diverse area where headline statistics conceal extremes of prosperity and poverty. It is the largest sub-regional economy in the North West, contributing 39% of the North West total Gross Value Added¹ (GVA) in 2002 (£36bn), with GVA per resident head 95% of the UK average. Between 1999 and 2002, GVA per head grew by 4.6% per annum in current prices, just below the North West average.

The 2001 Census revealed that 9% of the population were from minority ethnic groups compared to a UK average of 8%. This varies across the area from a high of 19% in Manchester (the fourth highest in England and Wales) to a low of 1.3% in Wigan. Within wards, minority ethnic populations can be higher than 60%, with Pakistanis and Bangladeshis the largest minority groups. There is great diversity of ethnic minority communities throughout the conurbation and due to the influx of refugees and asylum seekers the ethnic make up of the population is fluid. There are a significant number of asylum seekers resident within Greater Manchester; 6,145 people (78%) of the total North West figure.

Of the cohort who were aged 19 in 2005, Greater Manchester at 67% was 3% below the national average for achievement of Level 2 at age 19. The area as a whole has been recognised as being at risk of failing to meet the national target and we have developed an action plan to address this. Performance against the target varies across the conurbation from Stockport and Trafford at 72% to Manchester and Salford at 56%. Improving achievement to meet the target in 2008 will be particularly challenging in these latter two areas.

In terms of achievement of Level 2 between the ages 16-19 in 2005, Salford (21%) is adding the most value² closely followed by Rochdale (20%) and Tameside (20%). However each of these districts has relatively low achievement at age 16. DfES data for the cohort who were aged 19 in 2005 show Salford (35%), Rochdale (39%) and Tameside (42%) compared to a Greater Manchester average of 47%. Bury and Trafford, both with 13%, delivered the lowest added value. However their starting points at age 16 were

¹ Gross value added is the difference between output and intermediate consumption for any given sector/industry. That is the difference between the value of goods and services produced and the cost of raw materials and other inputs which are used up in production.

² Added value in this context is defined as the number of young people who achieve level 2 between age 16-19 taken as a percentage of the cohort and is an indication of the progress made post 16 in achieving the Level 2 at 19 target

57% and 59% respectively, the highest two achievement rates in Greater Manchester. Nationally, 20% value was added between the ages 16-19.

Achievement of Level 3 at aged 19 within Greater Manchester was 4% below the national average of 46% in 2005. Again there is variable performance across the local Authority Districts with particular challenges in Salford (31%), Rochdale (34%), Tameside (35%) and Manchester (36%). There are 6 out of the 10 local Authority Districts below the Greater Manchester average and 8 below the national average

Adult participation in education and training varies sharply across Greater Manchester with particular challenges in the Manchester, Salford and Tameside areas where participation is well below the local, regional and national averages

Whilst many areas in Greater Manchester have economic activity rates above the national average, economic inactivity levels rise to 60% of the working-age population in some wards, particularly in the inner city areas. The large resident student population adds to the scale of inactivity, particularly in the areas around the universities.

The effect of race on economic activity and employment has been well researched and it was identified in the annual local labour force survey in 2003 that the employment rate for black and minority ethnic people was around 57% compared with over 75% for white people. Greater Manchester's employment rates were lower than the rates for the United Kingdom and the North West, and rates for black and minority ethnic people were especially low at 49%. Some local authority districts had employment rates for white people of 59%, with rates for black and minority ethnic people correspondingly lower.

Taking into account both unemployment and economic inactivity, worklessness is a serious problem for Greater Manchester, affecting nearly two-fifths of the working-age population. Again, this is a particular problem within the conurbation core and around the other urban centres. Worklessness is also more prevalent (54.9%) for residents aged 50+, compared to those aged 16-24 years age (43.3%) and significantly lower for those aged 23-49 years (23.4%).

The levels of basic skills deficiencies within Greater Manchester are high. Over 25% of Greater Manchester's working-age population have literacy and/or numeracy deficiencies, around 3% above the national average. It is estimated that some 420,000 people need to improve their basic skills in reading, writing and numeracy³.

³ Greater Manchester Business Plan 2005

Some districts within the conurbation have particularly high numbers of Incapacity Benefit customers, for example Manchester (c.40,000) and Wigan (c.22,000)⁴. Of concern is the fact that 18.5% of the overall working age population are claiming some kind of benefit compared to the GB average of 13.9%.

The Greater Manchester qualification profile for the economically active working age population (16- 64 yrs) lags behind the national and regional averages at all levels. A particular issue is that 30.1% of the economically active working age population of Greater Manchester are not qualified to Level 2⁵ and 19.9% have no qualifications⁶, with the incidence of this problem varying widely across the conurbation. The RES highlights high rates of the working age population without qualifications as a barrier to growth in several sub regional districts. Manchester, Oldham, Salford and Tameside are in this group.

Skills development of the existing workforce (mainly adults) to meet the changing requirements of the economy is crucial because of the critical importance of skills in enabling employers to adapt to and exploit changing economic circumstances and opportunities. The primary responsibility for skills development rests with employers. However we need to ensure that publicly-funded vocational and occupational provision is matched as closely as possible to the emerging demand from employers and that additional support is provided where necessary to address intractable skills shortages. This is particularly important in tackling the low skill base within some sectors especially food and drink manufacture, textiles, retail, hospitality and tourism and public services where there are Skills for Life and Level 2 deficiencies.

The shift in employment between sectors and growth of more knowledge-intensive industries will influence the demand for occupations and skills over the next ten years in Greater Manchester. Although many sectors require the same generic skills, there are also important challenges that are sector-specific. Sectors where level 3 skills will be increasingly required include Creative, Engineering, Financial and Professional, Healthcare, ICT/Digital, Construction, Education, Public. Our response here is a mix of LSC supported

provision (including advanced apprenticeships and Level 3 trials); ESF supported training as well as stimulating increased employer investment, especially where the LSC is funding Level 2 qualifications through Train to Gain

By focussing on priority sectors we are able to ensure that investment in skills provision assists emerging and economically productive businesses in raising their competitiveness while offering individuals employability.

⁴ Jobcentre Plus figures

⁵ Local Labour Force Survey 2004/05

⁶ Skills in England volume 4

We are conducting a skills review to identify current supply which will enable us to make provision demand led. The Greater Manchester Forum Skills Priorities Statement has six priority sectors identified by growth and GVA.

- Construction
- Financial and Professional
- Media
- Healthcare
- Retail
- Public Sector
- Aviation

Sector plans have been developed for each of the key sectors which outline the key issues identified and proposed responses . These have been developed in partnership with the GM Forum, the NWDA, Sector Skills Councils, and Local Employers.

At present too few employers utilize the facilities of our Further Education colleges and other training providers as solutions to developing their workforce. The Learning and Skills Council's 2004 National Employer Skills Survey indicates that only 15 per cent of employers make use of FE when seeking solutions to their training and skills needs.

We will work with the learning and skills sector to change that perception and promote the post 16 sector as the partner of choice for employers looking to develop their workforce.

We will:

- Deliver the Train to Gain programme
- Only work with provision that meets stated priorities
- Challenge poor performance
- Prioritise key sectors where we can add most value
- Ensure Centres of Vocational Excellence deliver for employers
- Develop the response to National Skills Academies

Transform the Further Education sector with Action for Business Colleges

The key opportunity for the LSC is to collaborate with Jobcentre Plus in making a reality of the “Welfare to Workforce Development” agenda and to work to harness the two agencies’ mainstream funding and associated European funding, in order to bring the unemployed and “inactive” residents (including the Government’s priority groups of customers; incapacity benefit recipients, lone parents, those eligible for the New Deal and Work Based Learning for Adults) into sustainable work.

This should include:

- Capitalising on the changes in Government policy towards, and opportunities for, incapacity benefit claimants
- Using Adult and Community Learning, as well as ‘learndirect’, to underpin, and place additional emphasis on, developing employability
- Co-ordination of Basic Skills and employability-related training
- Continuing to use National Employer Training Pilot as it moves to the National Employer Training Programme (and in due course the Level 2 entitlement) as a basis for encouraging employers to recruit the unemployed and inactive
- Managing the provider infrastructure (including the voluntary and community sector) in a co-ordinated way, and thereby enabling it to develop and enhance its impact, particularly with regard to the future implementation of BoND (Building on the New Deal), and with a view to maximising progression by learners.

Local Area Agreements in Greater Manchester

LAAs are about the “pooling” and “aligning” of public sector funding and planning bodies in support of common objectives. Targets are agreed between Local Authorities and Government Office in areas of priority such as reducing worklessness or NEET etc. The targets (like LPSA) have to be stretching. Pump-priming money is available to set up mechanisms to help meet target (e.g. in Stockport a very small team will be created to focus entirely on getting people off benefits and into work). If/when targets are met a substantial incentive/bonus payment is made to be spent on an area of high priority in the Local Authority Area. The LSC and other strategic partners including Jobcentre Plus have signed up to the targets and have agreed to mobilise our own resources to enable them to be met. LAA’s have helped us to share and understanding each others targets and agree to work together to meet them.

Wigan was the only Round 1 pilot Local Authority from the Greater Manchester area which had as one of its main priorities to reduce worklessness. Bolton, Manchester Oldham and Stockport have just recently agreed their LAA’s and the remaining 5 Local Authorities will commence their planning in April 06 as part of the Round 3 LAA’s. JCP/LSC shared objectives include in

Manchester to ensure that people reach their full potential in employment and education and Stockport which includes a target to increase first Level 2 achievement at 19.

Synergy with City Strategies.

DWP has recently launched a “City Strategies” initiative, which allows local areas to bid for “seed corn” funding and additional flexibilities and freedoms for a local consortia to align activities to combat worklessness. Both Jobcentre Plus and the Learning and Skills Council Greater Manchester have given broad support to working with any successful consortium in the sub region. This plan sets out a shared vision and commitment to combating worklessness, raising the workforce skills of local residents and meeting the human resource needs of local employers. This is entirely compatible with the vision and thinking behind City Strategies and as delivery structures and strategies become clearer both organisations will ensure that joint working compliments and adds value to any successful Consortium application.

The Greater Manchester labour market consists of 1,171,700⁷ economically active individuals (76.3% of the working age population), of which 44,889⁸ (3.8%) are currently claiming Jobseekers Allowance (an active benefit). This is a small fraction of what it historically has been and with record numbers of people in work one of the key challenges for government and employers alike is to engage and target people who are currently economically inactive (23.7% of the working age population) and have become detached from the labour market. Within this category of people there are two main types of (inactive) benefit recipient, Income Support and Incapacity Benefit.

Greater Manchester currently has 162,300⁹ people claiming Incapacity Benefit; research indicates that over half of these would be interested in a return to work. In its recent Green Paper “A New Deal for Welfare - Empowering people to work” the Government outlines a clear strategy for engaging this population and providing specialist support to move them back into work. In Greater Manchester Central, Jobcentre Plus has now commenced its “Pathways” pilot, this provides early interventions with Incapacity Benefit claimants to assist them in an early return to work. In terms of joint working it is important that once engaged individuals have access to the pre and post employment skills advice and support to assist them in moving into sustained employment.

⁷ © Nomisweb – Labour Force Survey March 2005

⁸ © Nomisweb – Claimant Count March 2006

⁹ © Nomisweb – Incapacity Benefit/Severe Disablement Allowance – August 2005

Greater Manchester also has a population of 49,300¹⁰ Lone Parents in receipt of Income Support. Again this is classed as an Inactive Benefit and represents a sizable potential workforce. Many Lone Parents are willing to return to work and Jobcentre Plus has provided significant support through its New Deal for Lone Parents initiative. In addition local Childcare Partnership Managers work to provide linkage with childcare services to ease an individuals transition into work.

For the purposes of local strategy and delivery Jobcentre Plus is split into two districts. Greater Manchester Central (covering the Local Authorities of Manchester, Salford and Trafford) and Greater Manchester East and West (covering the Local Authorities of Wigan, Bolton, Bury, Oldham, Rochdale, Tameside and Stockport). For 2006/2007 each District has determined its strategies for engaging with employers and attracting employers vacancies. This strategy prioritizes Retail, Hospitality and Contact Centre as sectors for considerable investment and activity. These plans also provide a clear synergy with this joint plan not only in terms of priority sectors but also in terms of their support for many key activities including those listed under Creating Demand-led Routeways.

¹⁰ © Nomisweb – Income Support Claimants – Single Parent with dependents - August 2005

National Priority

Skills for Life #1

Priority / Objective		Overall Responsibility		
Ensure effective transition of Skills for Life Provision from JCP to LSC Outputs : SIBS type courses 717 profile of 60 per month BET type courses 348 profile of 29 per month		Learning and Skills Council and Jobcentre Plus		
Planned Milestones 06/07	Lead	Timescale	Progress	Completed / update
Investigate extent scope and nature of national regional and local SfL Provision transition plans	LSC	May 2006	National Strategy identified and established	
		June 2006	Strategy communicated	
Establish either regional or GM JCP/LSC Transition Planning Group to manage and co-ordinate transition	JCP and LSC	July 2006	Group members identified	
		August 2006	First meet and Terms of Reference Agreed	
Develop a communications		August 06	Communications	

<p>strategy which will include awareness raising for all key partners</p>	<p>Transition Group</p>	<p>August 06</p>	<p>Strategy agreed</p>	
<p>Develop protocol which details role and responsibility of JCP, LSC and other key partners in the referral and delivery process</p>	<p>Transition Group Sub Group</p>	<p>September 06</p>	<p>Strategy disseminated</p>	
<p>Map provision in order to detail how this will effect projected demand</p>	<p>Jobcentre Plus</p>	<p>September 06</p>	<p>Sub Group established</p>	
<p>Develop existing provision to meet projected demand and/or procure new provision.</p>	<p>LSC</p>	<p>July 06 onwards</p>	<p>Protocol agreed</p> <p>Protocol communicated</p>	
			<p>Nature and scope of current provision mapped</p>	
			<p>Development Programme for existing Providers established</p>	
			<p>Scope and nature of new provision established</p>	
			<p>Development</p>	

Identify other funding interventions to lessen possible negative impact through eg Train to Gain and Local Strategic Partnerships	LSC	August 06	activities commence / Procurement commences Funding interventions identified and eligibility established	
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Skills for Life #2

Priority / Objective		Overall Responsibility		
Identify on-going training needs of current non LSC provider staff for SFL delivery		Jobcentre Plus		
Planned Milestones 06/07	Lead	Timescale	Progress	Completed / update
Review SFL Provider delivery expertise and capacity to deliver	JCP/LSC and QIA	May 2006	Providers included in SFLQI 2006-07 to be managed by QIA supported by the LSC	
Develop/continue with SFL Provider support programme	JCP/LSC and QIA	Programme to be delivered from August 06	Providers identified Programme commences Programme completed	
Ensure JCP Providers are integrated within local HM Sfl Networks	LSC	June 06	Identify current networks	
	LSC	June 06	Ensure JCP Provider participation in networks – invites,	

		August 06	follow up etc JCP Providers in contact with Local Authority Key Workers and feed into local SfL Planning Groups through Skills Boards	
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Skills for Life #3

Priority / Objective		Overall Responsibility		
Ensure all appropriate SFL Provision is reflected in the Train to Gain SFL offer		LSC		
Planned Milestones 06/07	Lead	Timescale	Progress	Completed / update
Agree SFL provision which will be offered through Train to Gain	LSC	May 06	Information regarding SFL activities shared across both organisations.	
	LSC	June 06	SfL T2G Provision is commissioned	
	LSC	July 06	Provision procured	
	LSC	July 06	SFL breadth, scope, impact and issues are delivered as part of the Broker Development Programme	
Ensure new Brokerage Service has information on SFL products and services through LSC Development Programme				

Skills for Life #4

Priority / Objective		Overall Responsibility		
Develop and deliver enhanced ESOL provision Outputs : ESOL 556 profile of 46 per month		LSC		
Planned Milestones 06/07	Lead	Timescale	Progress	Completed / update
Map and Review existing ESOL provision in Greater Manchester focussing on JCP and LSC provision	JCP	June 06 July 06	Mapping completed Review completed	
Assess impact on all 3 ESOL customer groups – Migrant Workers/Refugees/Asylum Seekers of existing provision Incorporating results from current national review	LSC/JCP	July 06	Assessment completed	
Develop / Procure existing/new provision to meet projected demand	LSC	August 06	Provision meets projected needs in terms of scope and capacity to deliver	

National Priority

Apprenticeships #1

Priority / Objective		Overall Responsibility		
Develop Apprenticeship for Adults in Priority Sectors in partnership with Jobcentre Plus		LSC		
Outputs : 20 x 4 Priority Sectors				
Planned Milestones 06/07	Lead	Timescale	Progress	Completed / update
Set up joint working group to plan A4A delivery	LSC	June 06	Working Group set up and TOR agreed	
Identify relevant priority sectors	LSC/JCP	June 06	4 Priority Sectors are identified	
Agree funding streams to deliver A4A's	LSC/JCP	June 06	Appropriate funding streams are identified and accessible	
Identify Providers targeting CoVE network	LSC	July 06	Providers and SSC's are consulted Providers and SSC's agree delivery	

Set up referral system for customers	JCP	July 06	arrangements Referral process is agreed	
		July 06	Referral process is communicated internally to JCP staff and externally to all key partners	
Target employers through marketing etc	LSC/JCP	August 06	Appropriate marketing routes and media are identified A4A marketed to employers	

Apprenticeships #2

Priority / Objective		Overall Responsibility		
Ensure JCP Advisers are kept fully informed of Apprenticeship routes and opportunities as appropriate Outputs : Inappropriate to set output targets until 2006/07 provision is finalised		LSC		
Planned Milestones 06/07	Lead	Timescale	Progress	Completed / update
Communicate Apprenticeship routes to JCP through workshops speed dating events etc both by sector and type eg PLP's Ensure Apprenticeship vacancies are communicated to JCP Examine impact of new Level 3 entitlement on	LSC LSC LSC/JCP	Awareness raising events to commence July 06 June 06 June 06	Key messages and info agreed Key messages and info disseminated Communication from LSC to 19+ Providers and T2G Brokerage of JCP service Details of L3 entitlement are confirmed	

provision for JCP and Apprenticeships		July 06	Impact is assessed	
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National Priority

Creating Demand – Led Routeways #1

Priority / Objective		Overall Responsibility		
Identify potential sector routeways		GMEC		
Planned Milestones 06/07	Lead	Timescale	Progress	Completed / update
Identify existing good practice in developing demand led routeways both in Greater Manchester and nationally including Ambition programme	JCP/GMEC	June 06	Employer Engagement professionals are consulted Examples covering different sectors and employer type are detailed	
Establish partner protocol	JCP/GMEC	July 06	All key partners agree their role and responsibility	
Test joint LSC/JCP planning routeways in priority sectors	JCP/GMEC	Aug 06	'Dummy runs' are carried out to test routeways Evaluation	

Creating Demand – Led Routeways #2

Priority / Objective		Overall Responsibility		
Utilise Greater Manchester Employer Coalition's 06/07 business plan to create 7 welfare to workforce development routeways utilising existing initiatives and core programme funds. LSC and Jobcentre Plus to support implementation on strategic and operational levels. Macro Outputs/Targets IB Claimants moving into work = 180 Total people moving off benefit and into work = 500 Total Apprenticeships/Train to Gain linked to Job Entries = 150 Total Employers Engaged in Pipeline design/delivery = 70		GMEC		
Planned Milestones 06/07	Lead	Timescale	Progress	Completed / update
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Creation of Trafford Centre – Fair Employment Zone Demand-led Routeway ▪ Creation of city centre Hospitality 	GMEC	April 06-March 07	Partnership Board established, initial employer engagement	
	GMEC	June 06 – March 07	Post Employment training researched	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zone Demand-led Routeway ▪ Creation of Contact Centre Demand-led Routeway (Incapacity Benefit) ▪ Moss Side multi-sector Demand-led Routeway (SME) ▪ Creation of North Manchester Logistics Demand-led Routeway ▪ Creation of Oldham LAA – IB Demand-led Routeway (sector tba) ▪ Operationalise the Kingsway Business Park Demand-led Routeway 	<p>GMEC</p> <p>GMEC</p> <p>GMEC</p> <p>GMEC</p> <p>GMEC</p>	<p>April 06 – March 07</p> <p>June 06 – March 07</p> <p>April 06-March 07</p> <p>April 06 – March 07</p> <p>August 06 – March 07</p>	<p>and designed</p> <p>Pre-employment routeway established and piloted</p> <p>LAA stretch targets agreed with GONW, strategic buy in secured</p> <p>Partnership and brokerage functions clearly mapped</p>	
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National Priority

Information Advice and Guidance #1

Priority / Objective		Overall Responsibility		
Ensure all eligible customers have appropriate access to Nextstep services Outputs : 30% of all Nextstep customers will have been referred from Jobcentre plus, this equates to 5,100 customers. IAG 2 - Target for 2006/07 (April 06 - March 07) is 1776 IB/JSA customers		LSC/JCP		
Planned Milestones 06/07	Lead	Timescale	Progress	Completed / update
Jobcentre plus represented on IAG Strategic Board to plan and target services and to monitor effectiveness through data sharing	JCP/LSC	April 2006	Jobcentre Plus represented appropriately on IAG Strategic Board	
Nextstep is identified as intermediary in each Jobcentre plus district to facilitate tracking of job	JCP/Nextstep contractor	April 2006	Protocol established Named Nextstep Adviser in each Jobcentre	

outcomes				
All priority Jobcentre plus customers are referred to Nextstep services	JCP/LSC Nextstep contractor	April 2006	Nextstep Contractor quarterly returns	

Information Advice and Guidance #2

Priority / Objective		Overall Responsibility		
Consolidate and build upon the Skills Coaching Service Outputs : 06/07 348 JSA ; 1052 IB		LSC/JCP		
Planned Milestones 06/07	Lead	Timescale	Progress	Completed / update
Consolidate awareness of Skills Coaching Service with Jobcentre plus advisors during 2 nd year of pilot	JCP/LSC	April 2006	All JCP staff and key external partners are aware of Skills Coaching Service	
Ensure effective communication with Jobcentre plus to facilitate referrals and monitor job outcomes	JCP/LSC	April 2006		
Undertake outreach/community based events in each area to improve access to inactive benefit claimants	JCP/LSC/Skills Coaching Contractor			

The Adult Learning Option #1

Priority / Objective		Overall Responsibility		
Develop and Implement Adult Learning Option Outputs : There isn't an IAG 3 but there is Adult Learning Option 1 - target is 744 Jobcentre plus customers accessing Adult Learning Option.		LSC		
Planned Milestones 06/07	Lead	Timescale	Progress	Completed / update
Agree ALO participation targets for the pilot area	LSC/JCP	April 2006	Targets are agreed and integrated into planning process	
LSC agree type and capacity of L2 provision with providers	LSC	May 2006	All Key Partners including employers are consulted Providers agree provision Provider contracts are signed	

Develop business process and customer journey for targeted customers	LSC/JCP	May 2006	Business processes are developed Customer Journey agreed	
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Local Priorities

Offender Learning and Skills Service #1

Priority / Objective		Overall Responsibility		
Develop OLASS provision and support structure to meet customer needs Outputs : No numerical outputs detailed as yet in CJA plan		JCP		
Planned Milestones 06/07	Lead	Timescale	Progress	Completed / update
Development of skills for life and training provision for offenders in custody and under community Supervision	LSC Contracted Provider (City College/ERP)	July 06		
Map JCP activity, ie, subcontracted activity to support future curriculum development in the community	JCP	June 06		
Increase the capacity of CJA partners and	LSC OLASS CJA	Ongoing	GM Conference held on 27/3/06 for GM	

<p>community organisations to support offenders into training and employment</p> <p>Develop a co-ordinated approach to employer engagement activities across Greater Manchester Develop links with sector skills/employer groups</p> <p>Raise awareness of</p>	<p>Group</p> <p>JCP, LSC, ERP Employer Coalition Prison/Probation Service</p> <p>JCP</p>	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>June 06</p>	<p>Local Authority partners Adult Education</p> <p>Event planned for 12 May to engage FE/HE establishments</p> <p>JCP & LSC represented on NW Prison Service Employer Engagement Group. Currently mapping educational& training attainments of prisoners against labour market requirements. Developing publicity material to target employers.</p> <p>Employer event being planned by ERP. Date to be confirmed.</p> <p>OLASS awareness</p>	
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<p>offender needs and support services available, to local office staff.</p> <p>Job Developer recruited and in place to broker jobs for offenders and feed in live employer intelligence into OLASS system</p>	<p>GMEC</p>	<p>August 06</p> <p>October 06</p>	<p>session delivered to GM East & West BDT</p> <p>Event planned for Employment & Benefit Surgery staff, P2W & P2W Link-Up Providers 27/4/06</p> <p>Job Description agreed</p> <p>Job Developer recruited</p>	
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Train to Gain #1

Priority / Objective		Overall Responsibility		
Successfully rollout Train to Gain Outputs : No local targets for JCP customers referred to Train to Gain		LSC		
Planned Milestones 06/07	Lead	Timescale	Progress	Completed / update
Establish brokerage protocol arrangements between JCP and Brokerage Providers	JCP	June 06	Protocols are agreed between brokerage Providers and JCP	
Establish Regional Brokerage Group.	LSC	June 06	Regional Brokerage Group is established and TOR are agreed	
Implement Train to Gain Delivery Plan	LSC	Aug 06	Train to Gain Delivery Plan is agreed Train to Gain Delivery Plan begins	

Agree Brokerage Service	JCP	June 06	rollout JCP Brokerage elements are agreed with service Provider	
Implement Broker Development Programme.	LSC	June 06	Broker Development Programme spec is agreed including JCP element Development Programme Provider is selected Broker Development Programme is delivered	
Ensure JCP advisers are conversant with brokerage processes	JCP	June 06	Appropriate Advisers take part in Brokerage Development Programme	