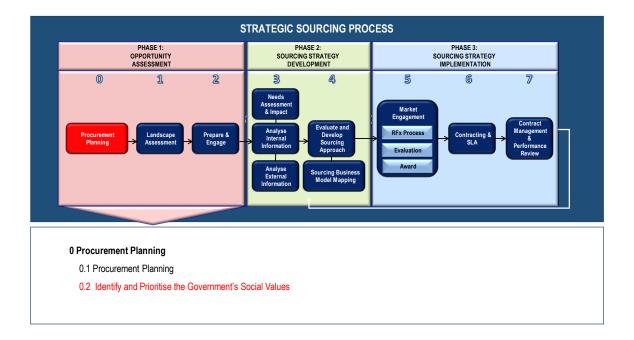
### Using this guide

This guide accompanies the National Treasury's Strategic Procurement Framework (SPF) for Strategic Sourcing in the Public Sector. For more information, visit the National Treasury website at <a href="http://ocpo.treasury.gov.za/">http://ocpo.treasury.gov.za/</a>

The SPF can be found here:

http://ocpo.treasury.gov.za/Resource\_Centre/Documents/1A.%20Strategic%20Procurement%20Framework.pdf

#### **IDENTIFY AND PRIORITISE GOVERNMENT SOCIAL VALUES**



#### 1.0 Introduction

- i. When positioned and applied correctly, public procurement directly helps sustainable development, reduces poverty, creates fiscal space, and creates sustainable jobs while boosting private sector growth.
- ii. In developing countries public procurement contributes between 15-22% to the GDP.
- iii. In South Africa, the public sector spends billions of rands every year on goods and services, and this makes a differentiated approach to procurement that directly contributes to economic and government strategic goals necessary.

- iv. A well-executed procurement plan seeks to balance compliance with procurement regulations, service delivery and processes while contributing to long-term economic and social outcomes.
- v. The following good practice guides and templates apply to the identification and prioritisation of government social values:
  - a. Process for identifying social values
  - b. Procurement plan (template)

## 1.1 The objective

i. To ensure that identifying and prioritising the social values at the strategic planning and budgetary stage form part of the institution's integrated procurement plan.

### 1.2 The output

i. Annual procurement plan that integrates with social values as prioritised by the procuring institution.

### 2.0 Good practice guide

### 2.1 Identify and prioritise government social values

- i. An integrated thinking approach is needed to incorporate social values.
- ii. The integrated thinking approach comprises three main areas.
- iii. Key formulae need to be adopted.
- iv. This thinking suggests that generating social outcomes is a primary objective (win /win) rather than a secondary objective subjected to trade-off (win /lose).
- v. Social objectives must be a part of mainstream procurement practices and organisational approaches, in the same way as occupational health and safety and environmental management are business-as-usual practices for all levels of government today.



- vi. **Plan The Work Work the Plan** is an important mindset to adopt.
- vii. At various stages of the mainstream procurement process, have visibility of the social outcomes to be achieved.
- viii. Social Value Target: use the procurement plan at the beginning.
- ix. **Social Value Forecast:** a more realistic overview of what outcomes could be achieved after market research.
- x. **Social Value Secured:** once the contract is awarded, those outcomes are secured.
- xi. Social Value Delivered: they are based on actual contract deliverables.
- xii. Figure 1 (social value identification) provides a practical approach to promote awareness and understanding of how to leverage public sector procurement within the spheres of Government.
- xiii. This approach may be improved and modified by the procuring institution as better insights are obtained over time.
- xiv. All institutions are encouraged to share their learnings to promote these insights.
- xv. The identified social values will then be incorporated into the procurement plans to make monitoring and reporting easier.
- xvi. Figure 1 also shows an intentional approach to identifying and including social values in line with the RDP goals.

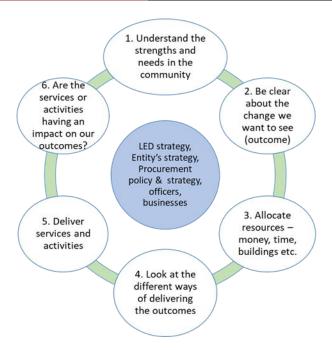


Figure 1: Social value identification process

### 3.0 The templates

Integrated procurement plan

### Integrated procurement plan

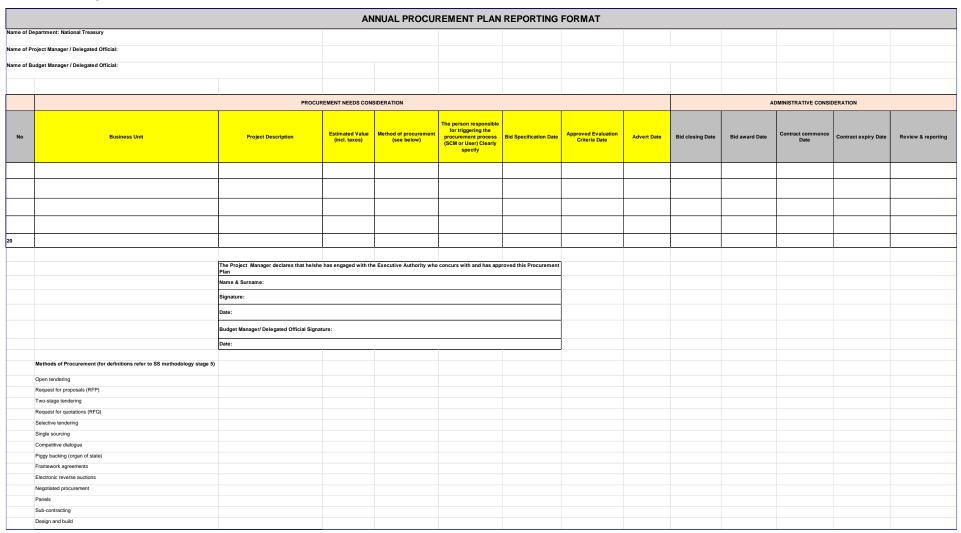


Figure 2: Integrated procurement plan