The National Agenda

Who shapes national thinking on commissioning and procurement?

Ofsted
raising standards
improving lives

£

Care Quality Commission

The Care Act 2014

Underpinning principle

Wellbeing

General responsibilities and key duties

Prevention

Integration, partnerships, transitions & prisons

Information, advice and advocacy

Diversity of provision

Safeguarding

Key processes

Assessment and eligibility

Charging and financial assessment

Care and support planning

Personal budgets and direct payments

Review

NHS Long Term Plan

- Sustainability and Transformation Partnerships
- Accountable Care Systems
- Fully integrate services and funding
- New powers and freedoms to plan how best to provide care, while taking on new responsibilities for improving the health and wellbeing of the population they cover
- Working together with patients and the public, NHS commissioners and providers, as well as local authorities and other providers of health and care services
- Big ambition – early intervention and prevention could save 500,000 lives…but is it deliverable?

NHS Long Term Plan – some observations

The Long Term Plan covers a lot of territory but:

- Is limited on detail
- Does not really say a lot about social care and local authorities
- The Plan is, to a large extent a continuation of the FYFV
- The proposed role of local authorities in STP/ICS decision making appears to be at a Place rather than System level
- The Plan commits social care resources to continuing the work of reducing pressure on the urgent and emergency care system but with no reference to funding

Health and social care and integration

- Integrated Personal Commissioning
- Better Care Fund
  - Requires CCGs and local authorities to enter into pooled budgets arrangements and agree an integrated spending plan. In 2019-20, £6.4 billion was pooled in the BCF.
- Sustainability and Transformation Plans
  - Required by the NHS planning guidance 2016/17 – 2020/21, CCGs must develop STPs, 5 year plans built around the needs of the local population.
- Integrated Care Systems
  - NHS organisation, in partnership with local councils and others, take collective responsibility for managing resources, delivering NHS standards, and improving the health of the population they serve.

Health and Social Care Integration– White Paper

- A framework for shared outcomes – national priorities and process for locally ‘place based’ shared outcomes across health and social care
- ‘Places’ to be the vehicles to deliver the strategic plans agreed at ICS levels across health and social care
- Leadership and oversight – decision making across health and social care to be accountable at a place level
- Key enablers to integration – Workforce, digital and data, and financial pooling / alignment)
- CQC inspection responsibilities

Department of Health & Social Care

Joining up care for people, places and populations

PUBLICATION: 09 FEBRUARY 2022

The government's proposals for health and care integration

CP 573

Health and Care Bill

Legislative framework for integration and collaboration between health and social care

Introduced 2 parts for statutory ICS's:

- **Integrated Care Board**
- **Integrated Care Partnership**

Plan for Health and Social Care

- £5.4 billion in adult social care over the next three years
- Cap on personal care costs - £86,000
- Improved integration of health and social care systems
- Self-funders able to ask their Local Authority to arrange their care for them to find better value care

Build Back Better - the UK government plans for health and social care in England

Adult Social Care Reform - Proposals

How the social care system currently works	How the proposed reform would change the social care system
Needs and means tested	Means testing will be more generous
Many people have to pay for their care from their assets	There will be a ‘cap’ on the amount an individual pays for care in their lifetime
People may also contribute to care via any income	However, the caps remain within the prices a LA would ‘normally’ expect to pay for care in their area
If people are not eligible for financial support, there is no limit on how much they might have to pay privately	Other commitments are to enhanced workforce experiences, support for unpaid carers, investing in housing and improving the oversight of social care performance in LAs

Kings Fund, 2021

Adult Social Care Reform– White Paper

- 10 year plan for ‘reforming’ adult social care focusing on:
  - Choice, control and support to live independent lives
  - Access to high quality and tailored care and support
  - ASC is fair and accessible

- **Person centred care – key theme**
- **Outlines additional investment to achieve this**

Personalisation

"We will extend the greater roll-out of personal budgets to give people and their carers more control and purchasing power."

The Coalition: Our Programme for Government (2010)

"To give patients more direct control, we expect CCGs to lead a major expansion…in the offer and delivery of personal health budgets to people, where evidence indicates they could benefit."

NHS England (*https://www.england.nhs.uk/healthbudgets/understanding/rollout/*)

We will also introduce integrated personal commissioning (IPC), a new voluntary approach to blending."

NHS Five Year Forward View (2014)

What does this mean for LAs and CCGs?

- Health and Social Care Bill – Passed at parliament **28th April 2022**
- ICSs commence – ICPs / ICBs established as legal entities – **1st July 2022**
- Fair cost of care exercise – **October 2022**
  - Final Market Sustainability Plan – **Feb 2023**
- Agreed governance model, accountability and responsibility at place level to be achieved by **April 2023**
- Charging caps – **introduced October 2023**
- Implementation of fair cost of care – **October 2023**

Residential Care in England

Residential Care in England

Report of Sir Martin Narey's independent review of children's residential care

July 2016

- Sir Martin Narey's independent review published in July 2016.
- Government response in December 2016.
- Commitments grouped around three strands:
  1. People and Leadership
  2. Practice and Systems
  3. Governance and Accountability

Domestic Abuse Act 2021

- There are some 2.3 million victims of domestic abuse a year aged 16 to 74 (two thirds of whom are women) and more than one in ten of all offences recorded by the police are domestic abuse related

- The Act's provisions include:
  - ✓ a statutory definition of domestic abuse, emphasising that domestic abuse is not just physical violence, but can also be emotional, controlling or coercive, and economic abuse
  - ✓ places a duty on local authorities in England to provide accommodation based support to victims of domestic abuse and their children in refuges and other safe accommodation

National drivers - summary

- Choice and control
- Decentralisation
- Partnership working
- Prevention and early intervention
- A focus on outcomes
- A market shaping role

Anything else?

On your landscape

On your landscape

In breakout groups:

1. Identify up to three common key themes or aspects of the national agenda affecting your organisation/s or service area/s at the moment.
2. What are the implications of each of these themes for you as commissioners? What are the key challenges? Opportunities?
3. Be ready to feedback to the wider group your 3 ‘themes’ and 1 challenge and 1 opportunity