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 – Time for a refresh!

- Covid 19 - “Shock generates lessons” – NHS Confederation

- Predictions are that the refreshed long-term plan may include:
  - Transform access to urgent, emergency and planned care
  - Further focus on mental health, especially for young people

Health and Care Act 2022

New legislative measures to deliver joined up care for people who rely on multiple services.

Introduced 2 parts for statutory ICS's:

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

How does the NHS in England work and how is it changing? (Video)

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 social care and integration

Better Care Fund Framework

- ICBs and local government must agree a joint plan, owned by the Health and Wellbeing Board (HWB)
- Plans support the use of **pooled budgets to support integration**, governed by an agreement under section 75 of the NHS Act (2006)

The NHS England Operating Framework: the foundations

The NHS England operating framework: the foundations

NHS England

1 Why we are here — To lead the NHS in England to deliver high-quality services for all

2 What we do to add value

Set direction	Allocate resources	Ensure accountability	Support and develop people	Mobilise expert networks	Enable improvement	Deliver services	Drive transformation
• Policy and strategy • Relationship with government • Agree mandate • Set annual planning guidance and priorities • Provide leadership.	• Plan workforce strategy with partners • Workforce innovation • Financial structures and incentives • Financial stewardship of NHS • Financial allocation.	• Accountability • Standards • Goals and expectations • Monitoring and assurance • Regulation • Health protection.	• Leadership culture and development • Culture and behaviours • Inclusion and diversity • Training and education.	• Expert knowledge and consensus • Outcomes • Benchmarks • Best practices • New products and services • National stakeholders • System development.	• Support improvement • Deploy improvement support • Intensive support • Regulatory intervention.	• Digital • Data and analytics • Commercial & procurement support • Direct commissioning.	• Medium-term priorities • Transformation enablers • Partner with life sciences • Population health and prevention.

3 How we do it — Leadership behaviours: Working to improve lives | We are inclusive - everyone counts | Working as one team | Getting things done | Learning and improving | Compassion and respect

Accountabilities and responsibilities

Providers	ICBs	NHS England
• Statutory responsibilities for safe, effective, efficient, high-quality services • Effective system working and delivery of their contribution to ICS strategies and plans • Financial performance and requirements set out in NHS planning guidance, including quality and access • Compliance with provider licence, Care Quality Commission standards • Reducing unwarranted variation, especially through Provider Collaboratives.	• Effective system leadership which balances immediate and longer term priorities • Overseeing NHS delivery of strategies and plans, ensuring progress toward and achievement of objectives for annual planning and Long Term Plan priorities. • Overseeing the budget for NHS services in their system • Ensuring delivery of the ICB core statutory function of arranging health services for its population and compliance with other statutory duties • Work with local authorities to act as the stewards of local population health outcomes and equity.	• Use input from ICBs, providers and their partners to agree the mandate for the NHS with government and secure required resources • National NHS performance and transformation as set out in NHS mandate and constitution • Contribution to effective system working and delivery, including statutory intervention if required • Foster relationship and alignment with government • Stewards of the NHS • Set strategy for the future • Foster productive relationships with partners and major stakeholders.

4 What we need to achieve — Medium term objectives: **STOP** avoidable illness and intervene early | **SHIFT** to digital and community | **SHARE** the best | **STRENGTHEN** the hands of the people we serve | **SUPPORT** our local partners

Outcomes
- **Longer healthy life expectancy**
- **Excellent quality, safety and outcomes**
- **Excellent access and experience**
- **Equity of healthy life expectancy, quality, safety, outcomes, access and experience**
- **Value for taxpayers' money**
- **Support to society, economy and environment**

*Partnerships between ICBs, NHS providers, local authorities and other partner agencies are now a core component of the NHS's operating framework and ways of working. NHS England will support NHS leaders to embed partnership working locally, and we will work with partners to support wider ICS development.

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

Adult Social Care Reform

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**

Uncertain future…

Adult social care	• Social care charging reforms delayed by two years. • 32.8 billion more funding in 2023/24 and £4.7 billion in 2024/25 in cash terms. Funding comes from new government grants, recycling of funds that would have been used to introduce social care charging reforms, and extending flexibilities for councils to raise local taxes.
NHS	• £3.3 billion cash boost for NHS England 2023/24 and 2024/25 compared to previous plans. • NHS England spending rises by 2 per cent in real terms on average over next two years. Wider Department of Health and Social Care budgets rise by 1.2 per cent in real terms on average over next two years, far below the long-term average. • New ambitions to improve access to A&E, ambulance and GP services. • Commitment to publish a comprehensive workforce plan next year with independently verified workforce forecasts. • Review of how integrated care boards can best work efficiently with ‘autonomy and accountability’ – led by former Labour heath secretary Patricia Hewitt.

People at the heart of care – Person Centred Care

"Local Authorities should, where possible, actively promote participation in providing interventions that are co-produced with individuals, families, friends, carers and the community. Co-production is when an individual influences the support and services received, or when groups of people get together to influence the way that services are designed"

(Care Act 2014)

People at the heart of care – Person Centred Care

“patients and carers to participate in planning, managing, and making decisions about their care and treatment. the effective participation of the public in the commissioning process itself, so that services provided reflect the needs of local people”.

(Health and Social Care Act 2012)

People at the heart of care – Person Centred Care

“Embedding innovation takes dedicated leadership and good relationships, it requires consultation, engagement and co-production with people who need support and a workforce that are supported to champion and embrace new ways of working”

(People at the Heart of Care – Adult Social Reform White Paper, 2021)

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
- Integration
- 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

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