

Mapping Co-production: What the Policy Says

Policy	What are the key points?	What does this mean from a co-production perspective?	Why is this important?
<p>Social Services and Well-being Act (2014)</p> <p><i>A vehicle to initiate change and innovation in health and social care.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commissioned services must enable people to be involved in designing services, evaluation and review. Empowers people to take responsibility and control of their own well-being and general health. Focus on 'well-being': ensuring people involved in agreeing outcomes. Services and support designed and led by and for people who have care and support needs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Citizens co-producing services to meet their care and support needs. Citizens using their assets, knowledge and expertise to support their well-being and independence. Practitioners supporting people, in partnership, so citizens can achieve their own outcomes and those of services. Co-produced models of delivery. Citizens have a voice and control of their own lives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Democratic. Empowers individuals and communities. People influencing outcomes that matter to them. More transparent. Working together to shape services and develop innovative practice.

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<p>Well-being of Future Generations Act (2015)</p> <p><i>An overarching act, setting out multiple goals, national indicators and milestones.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on 7 Well-being Goals. • Expects people to work together. • Involving people across communities. • Focus on the well-being of people now and in the future. • Encourages people to act, ameliorate issues and prevent. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act does not make specific mention of co-production. • Makes certain inferences but does not make reference to co-production as a core principle of the Social Services and Well-being Act. • Creates a disconnect between the Social Services and Well-being Act. • Does focus on sustainable development. • Promotes a 'healthier wales': that people's physical and mental health is maximised. • Choice and behaviour important for future benefit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets out more 'global' reasons to focus on national well-being. • To ensure everyone understands what co-production means across Wales. • Additional 'guidance' may be necessary to make the important connections to the Social Services and Well-being Act.

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<p>Additional Learning Needs (ALN) Act (2018)</p> <p><i>Sets out a Code of Practice, deals with the preparation / maintenance of individual Development Plans (IDPs) and avoiding and resolving disagreement of provision.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involving and supporting children and young people with ALN and their parents. • Prepare and maintain IDPs. • Duty to decide provision. • Transfer of IDPs across county boundaries. • Arrangements to avoid conflict and resolve disagreements • Regard to the UNCRC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotes participation, co-production principles not explicit in the Act. • Promotes child and young person ownership of their IDPs. • Promotes person-centeredness. • Covers Education, Health and Social Care, but little connection to the Social Services and Well-being Act. • Uses the term ‘collaboration’ rather than co-production. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must regard the views of children, young people and their parents (focus on wishes and feelings). • Children, young people and their parents participating as fully as possible in decision-making. • Must regard Part 1 of the UNCRC. • IDPs to describe a person’s ALN and type of provision required. • Maintain an IDP until age of 25. • Covers the 0-25 age range of children and young people with ALN.

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<p>Equality Act (2010)</p> <p><i>Brings together over 116 relevant pieces of legislation.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets out a framework to protect the rights of the individual. • Protects the individual from discrimination including in the wider society. • Simplifies and strengthens previous legislation. • Is diverse across many areas. • Sets out 9 protected characteristics (e.g. age, disability, gender, race). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People respected as equals. • Supports what matters to people. • Supports promoting resilient individuals and communities. • Supports a rights-based approach. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safeguards the individual. • Protects the rights of the individual. • To be treated fairly (health and social care providers, hospitals, care homes, primary care and other services used).

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<p>Parliamentary Review of Health and Social Care in Wales (2017)</p> <p><i>10 high level recommendations and the promotion of a 'Quadruple Aim' for health and social care in Wales.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focuses on a Quadruple Aim. • Sets out the need to revolutionise health and social care. • Promotes a single system. • Need for behavioural and cultural change. • Promotes community-based services. • Need to measure what matters to people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening individual and community involvement. • Promotes co-production as fundamental; framed around making informed decisions, choice and taking responsibility for own health. • Co-production not cross-cutting enough across the Quadruple Aim. • Co-design not explicit enough. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calls for transformation of health and social care; recognising the unsustainability. • Puts people in control. • Calls for bold new models of seamless care, national principles and local delivery. • Links to Prudent Healthcare and the principles of the SSWBA to support one system of seamless care.

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<p>A Healthier Wales: Our Plan for Health and Social Care (2018)</p> <p><i>Sets out what is needed for the future, as '5 main ways':</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>How Health and social will work together;</i> 2. <i>Shift services to the community;</i> 3. <i>Get better at measuring what matters to people;</i> 4. <i>Make health and social care setting a great place to work;</i> 5. <i>A single system, where everyone is working together.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopts the Quadruple Aim set out in the Parliamentary Review of Health and Social Care in Wales. • Aims to improve the health and well-being of the population. • Better quality and more accessible services. • High value health and social care. • Motivated and sustained workforce. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People who use services are treated as equals: co-ownership. • Are respected for their views and experiences to co-design. • People at the centre and actively co-producing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved health and well-being outcomes for people. • 'On my doorstep': co-produced community-based services. • Less reliance on primary and secondary care. • A means to change thinking and behaviour in designing services. • A vehicle and permission to change; try something new.

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<p>Prudent Healthcare (2015)</p> <p><i>Aims to achieve health and well-being, public as equal partners through co-production. Makes the case for putting those greatest in need first; using effective skills and resource, doing only what is needed, no less (and no harm) and reducing inappropriate variation.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Putting people at the centre of decision-making. • Aims to place co-production principles at the heart of public services, communities and the lives of the citizens of Wales. • Promotes using evidence-based practice. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aims to create a patient-centred system. • Promotes individual contribution to their own health and well-being. • ‘Adopts’ the principles of co-production framed within what matters to people to achieve person-centred care, but less about co-design. • Uses terms ‘empowering’ and ‘enabling.’ • Assets, strengths, networks, resources and relationships valued. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acknowledges everyone is an expert in their own life; have something to contribute. • Building stronger resilient communities. • Strengthening relationships with people and across sectors. • Design services together (more of a consultation approach). • Better services by focusing on what matters to people. • Mentions the development of a Co-Production Network for Wales.