

# Local Government Association (LGA) Feedback on Health and Wellbeing Board and Next Steps

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# Landscape Policy Context: Health and Care Act 2022

- The [Health and Care Act](#), which introduces significant reforms to the organisation and delivery of health and care services in England, received Royal Assent in April 2022.
- The main purpose of the Health and Care Act is to establish a [legislative framework](#) that supports collaboration and partnership-working to integrate services for patients. Among a wide range of other measures, the Act also includes targeted changes to public health, social care and the oversight of quality and safety.
- The purpose of the Health and Care Bill is to give effect to the policies that were set out as part of the NHS's recommendations for legislative reform following the Long Term Plan and in the White Paper 'Integration and Innovation: Working together to improve Health and Social Care for all' published in February 2021.
- The Bill contains 6 parts with 16 Schedules addressing a range of issues relating to health and social care. The Bill makes changes to a number of existing Acts, most notably the National Health Service Act 2006 (the NHS Act 2006) and the Health and Social Care Act 2012 (the 2012 Act).



# National Integrated Care System Architecture

## Integrated care systems (ICSs)

Key planning and partnership bodies from July 2022

### NHS England

Performance manages and supports the NHS bodies working with and through the ICS

### Care Quality Commission

Independently reviews and rates the ICS

### Statutory ICS

#### Integrated care board (ICB)

**Membership:** independent chair; non-executive directors; members selected from nominations made by NHS trusts/foundation trusts, local authorities, general practice; an individual with expertise and knowledge of mental illness

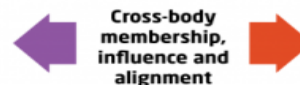
**Role:** allocates NHS budget and commissions services; produces five-year system plan for health services



#### Integrated care partnership (ICP)

**Membership:** representatives from local authorities, ICB, Healthwatch and other partners

**Role:** planning to meet wider health, public health and social care needs; develops and leads integrated care strategy but does not commission services



### Partnership and delivery structures

#### Geographical footprint

##### System

Usually covers a population of 1-2 million

##### Place

Usually covers a population of 250-500,000

##### Neighbourhood

Usually covers a population of 30-50,000

#### Name

#### Participating organisations

##### Provider collaboratives

NHS trusts (including acute, specialist and mental health) and as appropriate voluntary, community and social enterprise (VCSE) organisations and the independent sector; can also operate at place level

##### Health and wellbeing boards

ICS, Healthwatch, local authorities, and wider membership as appropriate; can also operate at system level

##### Place-based partnerships

Can include ICB members, local authorities, VCSE organisations, NHS trusts (including acute, mental health and community services), Healthwatch and primary care

##### Primary care networks

General practice, community pharmacy, dentistry, opticians

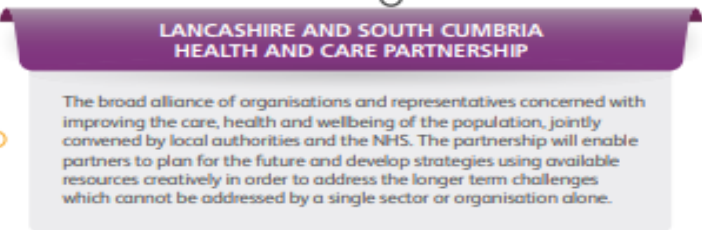
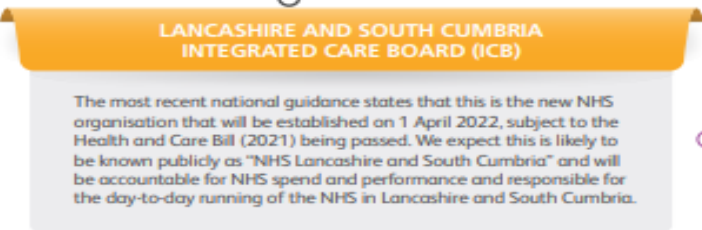
TheKingsFund

# Lancashire & South Cumbria ICS Architecture

## Lancashire and South Cumbria Integrated Care System (ICS)



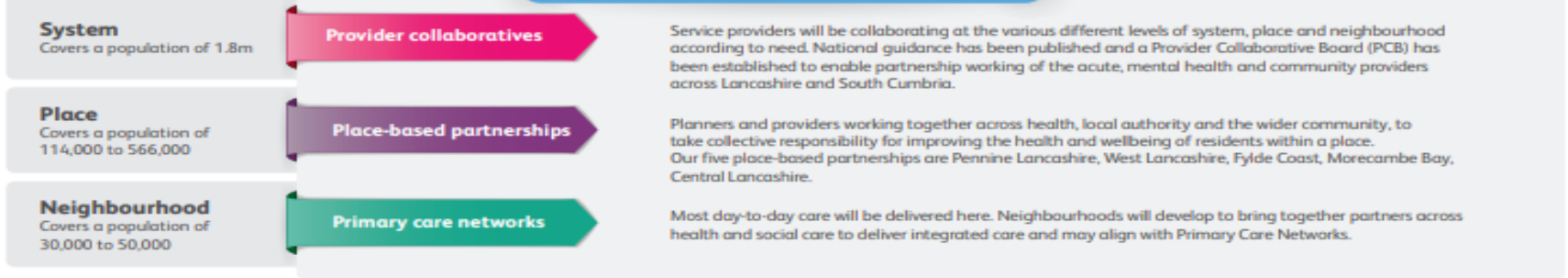
### STATUTORY ICS



#### CROSS-BODY MEMBERSHIP, INFLUENCE AND ALIGNMENT



### LANCASHIRE AND SOUTH CUMBRIA PARTNERSHIP STRUCTURES



# LGA Feedback

Local Government Association (LGA) Care and Health Improvement programme senior assessor conducted a range of stakeholder interviews on the Public Health function during COVID and functioning of the Health and Wellbeing Board.

Feedback on the Health and Wellbeing Board from stakeholders:

- People were generally positive about the Blackburn with Darwen Health and Wellbeing Board.
- Those who worked across a bigger geography felt the Health and Wellbeing Board was stronger than its neighbours.
- Recent development sessions were seen as positive and a refresh felt timely.
- Like in most parts of the country, there were some concerns about the role of the Health and Wellbeing Board with the emergence of place based structures for health and care.



# Health and Wellbeing Boards

## Health and Social Care Act 2012

- Health and wellbeing boards are a formal committee of the local authority charged with promoting greater integration and partnership between bodies from the NHS, public health and local government.
- Statutory duty to produce a joint strategic needs assessment (JSNA) and a joint health and wellbeing strategy (JHBS) for their local population.
- Statutory duty to produce a Pharmaceutical needs assessment (PNA).
- Responsibilities for signing off local Better Care Fund plans.

## Health and Care Act 2022

- Under 14Z52(3), the integrated care board must also provide relevant Health and Wellbeing Boards with a copy of the 5 year draft plan or revised plan (as the case may be) and consult on whether the plan adequately takes the latest joint health and wellbeing strategy into account.
- Under 14Z52(5) and (6), the Health and Wellbeing Board is required to respond with its opinion on the forward plan and may also give its opinion to NHS England. Where a Health and Wellbeing board gives an opinion to NHS England, it must also give a copy to the integrated care board.
- 14Z53 allows each Health and Wellbeing Board to provide NHS England with its opinion on whether an integrated care board's commissioning plan has taken proper account of the relevant joint health and wellbeing strategy. If it does so, it must provide a copy of this opinion to the integrated care board in question.



# Integrated Care Boards, Integrated Care Partnership and Health and Well Being Boards

- Each ICB must review what has been done to implement any joint local health and wellbeing strategies and **consult with relevant HWBs on this review**. It must also review the extent to which it has exercised their functions consistently with NHSE's views about how powers in relation to information on inequalities. The annual report must cover information relating to mental health expenditure.
- When a responsible local authority and each of its partner ICBs receives an **integrated care strategy from the ICP**, they must consider whether any existing joint local health and wellbeing strategies sufficiently address how needs will be met. If existing strategies do not address this sufficiently, a new joint local health and wellbeing strategy must be prepared.

# Next Steps 1/2

Within our local context work with NHS and local government partners towards a common understanding and articulation under the Health and Care Act 22 of the Health and Wellbeing Board, focusing on the following:

- Current and new responsibilities of the statutory Health and Wellbeing Board (3 months);
- Accountabilities between NHS and NHS-local government interface and Health and Wellbeing Board (3-6 months);
- Inter-dependencies between statutory ICB, ICP, place based partnerships and Health and Wellbeing Board (3-6 months).





# Next Steps 2/2

- Review HWBB membership, in light of changes to NHS organisational landscape and Health and Care Act 2022.
- Establish exec/officer group to drive progress between meetings.
- Update meeting format from September 2022.
- Strengthen engagement with the Board – comms, events, digital.